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PAPERS

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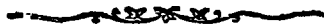
ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI  
VILLAGES OF THE MEHLOL ESTATE

IN THE

GODHRA TÁLUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHÁLS COLLECTORATE.



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FROM

P. R. MEHTA, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.C.,  
Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey ;

TO

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

*Camp Chikhli, 14th February 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the following report on original settlement of the tálukdári estate of Mehlol situated in táluka Godhra of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

2. The survey was undertaken with the object of giving the estate the benefit of a survey tenure, while the estate is under British administration, owing to the uncertainty as to succession. The cultivated area was broken up into small numbers, each number or subordinate number containing the holding of one occupant. The uncultivated area was not measured but was worked out by scale and compass ; however all lands, cultivated and uncultivated, were classified in detail.

3. The estate of Mehlol comprises a compact block of 27 villages occupying the south-west corner of táluka Godhra. It is bounded on the north and east by táluka Godhra, on the south by táluka Kálol and on the west by táluka Kálol and Gáikwári territory.

4. The estate also possesses " Vatas " or Inám lands in several British and Inám villages. Of these those that were measured in block at the time of the original survey, were made into survey numbers and classified similarly to the villages of the estate. As this report deals only with the Tálukdári villages, the Inám lands will not be further alluded to here. I may, however, state that Vatas that came under our operations are shown separately in Appendix R for sake of ready reference.

5 Mehlol along with other tálukdári estates of Godhra was partially surveyed by Mr. N. B. Beyts, Superintendent of Survey, in 1876-1877 for the purpose of fixing the " Jamá " or Government share of the revenue. As this survey was done on the block system, whereas the present being a detailed survey there are not many points in common between them to permit of comparisons being made.

6. The estate has been under " Japti " since July 1884 after the death of Ráwalji Mahrsingji Partápsingji which took place in November 1883. The Ráwalji, as is well known, died without any male issue. But of the two Thakránis who survived him, the younger has put forth a claim to the " gádi " on behalf of a son who she alleged was born to her after the death of her husband. The elder Thakráni opposes it on the ground that the child is a spurious one. Owing to the proverbial delays of the law, the two ladies are still fighting. In the meanwhile the estate continues to enjoy the benefit of British administration.

7. The result of the survey is set forth in the statement given below :—

Darbári cultivated—					
Jaráyat	...	...	...	...	5,937
Kiári	...	...	...	...	1,135
					7,072
Darbári padtar—					
Jaráyat	...	...	...	...	14,832
Kiári	...	...	...	...	6
					14,838
Bárkhali cultivated—					
Jiráyat...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Kiári	...	...	...	...	647
					2,347
Khárábo	...	...	...	...	2,893
					Total ... 27,155

8. The facilities of communication have been greatly improved in the Maháls during the last 20 years. The Anand-Páli Railway was extended to Godhra in 1883 and from Godhra to Dohad and Rutlam in 1894. A straight road now runs from Jhálod in the north of Panch Maháls to Baroda, More-

over, several minor roads have been of late years cut through jungles. The estate of Mehlol is within easy reach of all these means of communication.

9. The river Misri skirts the southern boundary of the estate. In the estate itself there are two small streams called the Memdi and the Pahnai. They do not contribute to any material extent to the resources of the tracts through which they flow, as they dry up soon after the monsoon. They however supply drinking water all the year round, and though the supply in the dry season is small, being what is obtained by digging holes in their sandy beds, it is important in a region where drinking water is so very scarce as it is here.

10. The rainfall recorded at Godhra, which is about seven miles from Mehlol Kasba, is shown in the Appendix (A). The average rainfall of 11 years from 1883-1884 to 1893-1894 is 40·8 inches, the highest fall being 59·92 inches in 1893-94 and the lowest 25·98 inches in 1888-89. It will be observed that the variations in the total rainfall during the ten years are considerable, which must prove injurious to agriculture.

11. There are no crop statistics available. I however give below the names of the crops grown and their mode of cultivation, accompanied with a general description of the soils and the cultivators who till them.

12. The soil is either the light-coloured "Gorádu" or the black "Káli." The Kolis, who form by far the largest class of cultivators, give preference to the former, as it requires less initial expenditure of capital to bring it under cultivation. It is inferior to that found in the Kaira Collectorate. The black soil is mostly "Mal," but of better quality than the same kind prevailing in Kapadvanj and Thásra, in that it is to a much less extent impregnated with noxious salts. Many of the villages have both Gorádu and Mál tracts within their limits. The former is mostly under cultivation; while the latter, chiefly on account of the difficulties of obtaining drinking water, is under jungle. In Mehlol Kasba and the villages situated to the east of it the prevailing soil is Gorádu, while Mál predominates in the western villages. As a consequence the general condition of the people in the eastern villages is superior to that of the west. There are a few Pátidárs (Leva Kumbis) and they all inhabit the Gorádu villages. Compared with the Gorádu villages the Mál tract is not only greatly more malarious, but is far less cultivated, and as a consequence its cultivators are more backward and indigent.

13. The principal crops grown are kodra (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), rice, bájri (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), tur (*Cajanus indicus*), bávto (*Eleusine corocana*), banti (*Panicum flavidum*) and to a less extent math (*Phoseolus aconitifolius*), mag (*P. mungo*), udid (*P. radiatus*), tobacco, jowári (*Sorghum vulgare*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*) and castorseed (*Ricinus communis*). Kodra is the staple food of the people and occupies by far the largest area. The principal variety of rice produced is "Sáthi" which has a red coarse grain and is insipid in taste. Where good kiáries exist, "Báreja" and "Onklo" are grown which are somewhat alike to the ordinary Sutarsál. Banti, though grown to a small extent, is a valuable crop, as it ripens early in September-October, thus affording food to the poor when the grain is most scarce. Tur produces fair results, while bájri yield is poor. Some care is bestowed on the cultivation of tobacco in the Gorádu villages. As however the tobacco is not cured properly, it fetches very low price and is used by the poorer classes. The cultivators say that sugarcane was grown formerly to a much larger extent than it is now. The reason assigned is that in former times fuel for making "gol" was allowed free from the estate forests, but now a fee is charged. This is hardly a valid excuse, as "gol" is made in the Surat Collectorate by burning crushed canes, tur and jowári stalks.

14. Just after the first fall of rain, the fields are ploughed, harrowed with "Tarphen" and levelled by means of a broad plank called "Samar". Danger (rice), banti and kodra are first sown. Rice and kodra are often sown mixed in jaráyat fields. Manure is applied to rice-bed and tobacco plots, but seldom to jaráyat lands. The quantity of manure, owing to the large number of cattle kept for grazing (*vide* paragraph 18), must be great; but the cattle-dung is not collected and utilized as it ought to be. Pátidárs and careful cultivators of the Koli class handweed the monsoon crops once and hoe them with "Rapdi or Karabdi" two or three times.

15. No weekly bazárs are held in any of the villages belonging to the estate. The cultivators sell their produce, or properly speaking give it up in part payment of debt to the Bania, who carts it either to Godhra or Baroda. The former is situated about 7 miles and the latter 35 miles from the Mehlol Kasba.

16. It will be seen on a reference to Appendix (D) that almost the whole of the cultivated area is managed by the occupants themselves. Out of 2,393 occupants and sharers only 25 sublet their fields.

17. Out of the total population of 5,629 souls the Kolis number 3,516 and the Musalmáns only 18. Baniás, Pátidárs, Dheds, Rájputs, &c., make up the remainder.

18. The subjoined statement shows the agricultural stock of the 27 villages under report:—

Plough cattle	...	...	...	...	1,808
Milch cattle and young stock, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,902
Goats	...	...	...	...	620
Others	...	...	...	...	81
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	949
Carts	...	...	...	...	239

19. It will be noticed that the number of cattle, other than those employed for cultivation, is unusually large. This is accounted for by the fact that the area available for grazing is over 16,000 acres. It may be mentioned here that most of the cattle belong to the cultivators. The number belonging to professional graziers (chárans) is very small. Of late years the chárans have been given little encouragement, as they are a source of great annoyance to the cultivators whose growing crops are frequently injured by their cattle.

20. The number of wells and tanks is very limited. There are only 40 wells and 19 tanks in a country comprising over 27,000 acres. Many of the tanks dry up in the hot weather. This is to be greatly regretted, as from my personal knowledge of the estate I am convinced that the great scarcity of water acts as a serious check to the spread of cultivation. The uncultivated lands are of course situated at great distances from the village sites. The total absence of wells and tanks in such tracks offers an insurmountable difficulty to their cultivation. This fact has been fully recognized by the Revenue authorities, who have of late years spent as much as the estate funds could allow towards supplying the deficiency. From 1889-90 to 1894-95 the sum of Rs. 7,619-10-9 was expended upon the repairs of old and the construction of new wells and tanks. But though much has been done in this direction, I am of opinion that a great deal more could be accomplished by the increased revenue that a better exploitation of the estate forests would yield.

21. There are three schools, one in each of the three most important villages, namely, Mehlol Kasba, Jodkarampur, and Jitpura. The average attendance of students is 90.

22. Information regarding sales and mortgages is not available. In fact, the right to sell or mortgage land belongs solely to the estate. Land belonging to occupants and Inám holders dying without heirs is transferred to the estate account.

23. A reference to Appendix (N) will show that the prices of the important food-grains have risen during the last 20 years to over 27 per cent.

24. I now come to the important question of fixing the maximum rates. I have already shown in paragraph (12) that taking into consideration the physical features and general prosperity of the estate, the villages under report fall naturally into two main divisions, *viz.*, (1) the eastern and (2) the western. The eastern villages enjoy the additional advantage of being situated nearer the market town of Godhra. I have therefore placed them in group I; the western villages falling in group II. I propose the following maximum rates for the two groups:—

	Maximum rate for soil		Maximum rate for water.	
	Rs.	p.	Rs.	p.
Group I	2	0 0	2	0 0
" II	1	8 0	1	8 0

25. I am sorry I have not been able to prepare the statement (O) containing the revenue history of the villages under report, as the figures for the past years are incomplete. The revenue is collected in rupees, and for the years during which the estate has been under Japti, no remissions have been recorded. In absence of the Appendix (O) I have prepared the following statement with a view to compare the current revenue with the result under the proposed rates:—

Statement comparing the present Revenue with that under the proposed rates.

Number.	Name of Village.	CURRENT FIGURES.			PROPOSED FIGURES.			Remarks.
		Darbári occupied Land.	Revenue for the last year.	Average per Acre.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>	Maximum rate	Rs. 2 for soil	and Rs. 2 for water.				
1	Torna ... ..	344	544	1 9 4	564	1 10 3	+4	No revenue is derived from 7 acres 35 gunthas, although, as shown in the State Páháni Patrak, they are included in Darbári land 5 acres 16 gunthas of alienated land yield Rs. 9-0-8. 1 acre 21 gunthas of Darbrái land do not yield any revenue. 1 acre 16 gunthas of alienated land yield Re 1-14-10. 9 acres 7 gunthas of Darbári land yield no revenue. 5 acres of alienated land yield Rs. 9-5-10.  13 acres of Darbári land yield no revenue.  The revenue of Jaráyat 1 acre 14 gunthas and Kyárdee Re. 0-10 is credited to British Government, 3 acres of Darbári land yield no revenue; 45 acres 25 gunthas of alienated yield Rs. 79-11-0. 2 acres 6 gunthas of Darbári land yield no revenue.
2	Ládupura ... ..	99	172	1 11 10	175	1 12 3	+2	
3	Jetpura ... ..	621	667	1 1 2	978	1 9 2	+47	
4	Rupanpura ... ..	142	173	1 3 6	234	1 10 4	+35	
5	Karanpura ... ..	86	53	0 10 3	141	1 10 3	+166	
6	Bhaupura ... ..	375	524	1 6 4	591	1 9 3	+13	
7	Bhálánia .. ..	367	414	1 2 1	611	1 10 8	+43	
8	Bhátapura ... ..	128	251	1 15 5	198	1 8 9	-21	
9	Mehlol ... ..	550	1,158	2 1 8	964	1 12 1	-17	
10	Ránipura ... ..	156	139	0 14 4	266	1 11 3	+91	
11	Harkundi ... ..	239	741	3 1 7	451	1 14 2	-39	
12	Jodka ... ..	896	2,148	2 6 4	1,625	1 13 0	-24	
13	Paratáppura ... ..	81	203	2 8 1	140	1 11 8	-31	
14	Tarbordi ... ..	83	138	1 10 7	144	1 11 9	+4	
15	Raisanyapura ... ..	31	127	4 1 7	57	1 13 5	-55	
	Total ...	4,198	7,452	.....	7,139	.....	...	



Group II.				Maximum rate	Re. 1-8 for soil	and Re. 1-8 for water.			
1	Kaliána	...	...	658	469	0 11 5	708	1 1 3	+51
2	Bhimá	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
3	Gohi	...	...	121	71	0 9 5	128	1 0 11	+80
4	Gawachi	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
5	Dhánol	...	...	222	133	0 9 7	263	1 2 11	+98
6	Watlav	...	...	469	568	1 3 5	616	1 5 0	+8
7	Ratanpur	...	...	400	393	0 15 9	476	1 3 0	+21
8	Rela	...	...	112	134	1 3 2	137	1 3 7	+2
9	Chanchpur	...	...	361	374	1 0 7	428	1 3 0	+14
10	Akádia	...	...	58	44	0 12 1	54	0 14 11	+23
11	Varaia	...	...	230	179	0 12 5	210	0 14 7	+17
12	Bhálodia	...	...	243	225	0 14 9	311	1 4 6	+38
Total				2,874	2,590	.....	3,331	.....	+28
Grand Total				4,198	7,452	.....	7,139	.....	-4
Grand Total				7,072	10,042	.....	10,470	.....	+4

The area shown in column 3 is according to the present survey. The area given in the State Páhání Patrak is not shown here, as it is altogether faulty and therefore useless for the purposes of comparison. Besides, the original boundaries of villages were not strictly adhered to in crediting the revenue to each of the villages. Hence the area and revenues of MehloI, Raysingpura, Herkundi, Ránipura have been more or less mixed up. For the same reason Dhánol shows a high percentage of increase. As regards Rupanpura the increase of 35 per cent. is due to the fact that up to this time a portion of its area (221 31) was wrongly considered as Váto or Inán land belonging to the Thákor of MehloI and was included in the adjoining British village of Kotdinahani. It has been now restored to Karanpura as Darbári land.

The decrease in MehloI, Harkundi, Jodka, Paratáppura and Raisangpura is due partly to the reason given above and partly to the fact that these villages contain better class of Koli cultivators and a few Kunbis on whom the revenue was screwed on to its highest pitch. The increase of 166 per cent. in Karanpura is accounted for by the fact that the village is almost "Ujad," there being only 5 houses of Kolis who were, it appears, given land in the time of the late Thákor at a very low rate as an inducement to settle.

26. Mr. Beyts in his report on the tálukdári villages of Godhra has divided the Mehlol villages in three groups. His first group comprises all the villages which I have included in my second group. Mehlol Kasba by itself forms his second group, and his last group includes all the villages which I have put in my first group with the addition of Mehlol Kasba. The maximum rates adopted by Mr. Beyts are Re. 1-12, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-4, respectively. It will be thus seen that the grouping proposed in the present report is exactly the reverse of that proposed by Mr. Beyts. Mr. Beyts's rates were sanctioned by Government on the understanding that they were the same as those sanctioned in the previous year for the adjoining Godhra villages (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6900 of 17th November 1877). The highest rate of Re. 1-12 was fixed for the first group of Godhra villages which contain Bhatta or Gorádu soils (*vide* paragraph 55, Godhra Settlement Report). These villages are situated to the north of those comprised in my group II which, as has been already shown, contain an inferior order of soil. The Godhra rates were kept exceptionally low (*vide* paragraph 85, Godhra Settlement Report, and Government Resolution No. 2498 of 30th April 1875) in order to induce immigration from the adjoining thickly populated tálukas of the Kaira Collectorate. I may mention here that villages in Kálol Táluka adjoining Mehlol, and which in their physical features and climatic conditions resemble the villages comprised in my group I, bear a maximum rate for soil of Rs. 2 and for water of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

27. As most of the wells belong to the estate, sub-soil water classification has not been adopted. At present well assessment is charged at the rate of Rs. 17 per acre for sugarcane and Rs. 5 per acre for vegetables. I consider these rates too high. It seems to me that Rs. 10 per acre for sugarcane and Rs. 2 per acre for vegetables (chillies, onions, brinjals, &c.) are more appropriate and I accordingly recommend them. In the adjoining táluka of Kálol the "kos" or bag rate is calculated on the basis of the reduced figure herein proposed for sugarcane (*vide* paragraph 60, Kálol Settlement Report).

28. At present the fruit trees in occupied land are taxed by the estate and I recommend that this system be continued in the new settlement.

29. During the time of the Rawalji it was a custom to exact a few sers of field produce, such as grain, gol, vegetables, &c., in addition to the cash rates levied on the fields. I am not aware if this practice still continues, but it must certainly cease after the introduction of the rates proposed herein.

30. I may mention here the fact that service Inám lands held by Pátels and other village officers are not separately distinguished in the account books. I brought this fact to the notice of the Ráo Sáheb the Mámlatdár of Godhra, who was in charge of the estate last year, and he is at present engaged in making enquiries on the subject with a view to set apart service lands in each of the villages under report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. R. MEHTA, M.R.A.C.,

Sub-Assistant Superintendent,

Gujarát Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Godhra.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1883-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.27	...	The details for the blank columns are not available.	
1884-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8	...		
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.66	...		
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.53	...		
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.95	...		
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.98	...		
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.10	...		
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.11	...		
1891-92	...	16	2	...	16.49	68	20.56	36	19	2	37.40	108		
1892-93	...	62	4	1.23	5	35.66	50	10.90	19	60	4	49.1		82
1893-94	...	2	1	...	...	40.34	48	15.6	22	4.50	3	59.92		74
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.82	...		

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to Occupation.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	2,256	112	...	2,393	136	118	254	2,647	53	99	165	31

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.					
			Hindu Caste			Musalmán Sects.		
			Kols.	Dhedás.	Others.	Meers.	Borás.	Other.
Males ...	2,964	6.5	1,870	159	923	5	4	3
Females ...	2,665	0.11	1,646	150	863	3	...	3
Total ...	5,629	...	3,516	309	1,786	8	4	6

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing Agricultural Stock*

Number of Villages	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies	Sheep	Goats	Ploughs.		Carts.		Crop laid out for ploughing	
		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	22
27	Mehlol State ...	1,805	3	9	6	19		1,900	743	1,741	484	6,710	25	56	620	949	.	8	231	10	Ac

## APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Dharm-shálas.	Temples.	
											Hindu.	
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	8	9	
4	19	1	Total ...	714	608	561	464	659	523	1	1	5
			Average.	119	101	93	77	109	87			
			Average of six years from 1888 to 1893.									

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT BOYS' SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5
3	Mehlol State ... ..	3	90	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Darbári Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-Tenants, &amp;c., in the year.

Number of Village.	District	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdáras.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdáras in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers	Param-pot Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Darbári	Inám.	Darbári.	Inám.	Darbári	Inám.	Darbári.	Inám.			Darbári.	Inám.
27	Mehlol State .	2,062	884	4	48	300	101	4	91	638, of which 506 Darbári. 132 Inámi.	142	3,008	1,256
												4,264	

## APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages.	Tilukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.				TANKS	
		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.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Mehlol State ... ..	21	...	16	3	...	19

## APPENDIX N.

*Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Godhra Taluka from 1885-86 to 1893-94.*

Years.	LBS OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						Remarks.
	Paddy.	Bijri.	Kodra.	Bavti	Banti.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1885-86 ... .	44	35	66	41	55	41	
1886-87 ... ..	44	35	66	41	55	41	
1887-88 ... ..	55	30	73	44	55	41	
1888-89 ... .	33	27	50	33	41	27	
1889-90 .. ..	50	36	66	47	60	33	
1890-91 ... ..	60	47	82	60	82	47	
1891-92 ... ..	55	39	94	55	73	35	
1892-93 ... ..	47	36	94	47	73	44	
1893-94 ... ..	77	41	109	55	60	55	
Average of 9 years ...	52	36	78	48	62	40	
Prices recorded in Appendix B of the Godhra Settlement Report ... ..	73	50	109	69	85	55	
Increase per cent. ...	29	28	29	30	27	27	

REFERENCES

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I.	15	Rs. 2-0-0
II	12	Rs. 1-8-0



OF THE  
**GODHRA TALUKA**  
 તાલુકા ગોધરા,  
 PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.  
 બલ્દે પંચમાહલ.

Scale of Miles  
 મેલને મેક.

(Signed) E. Maconochie  
 Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey  
 Gujarat.

Photocographed from a Lithograph  
 Govt. Photoduc. Office, Poona, 1897

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APPENDIX Q.

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## APPENDI

Statement showing t

Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum rate.		Total Area.	Total unculturable Area	DABBAI OCCUPIED LAND.						DABBAI	
		Soil.	Water			Jarayat		Rice.		Total		Jarayat.	
						Area	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Torná ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	541	57	306	486	38	78	344	564	27	
2	Ládúpara ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	218	21	72	120	27	55	99	175	7	
3	Jetpura ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1,616	146	457	660	164	318	621	978	251	8
4	Rupanpura . . .	2 0 0	2 0 0	367	66	141	232	1	2	142	234	104	1
5	Karanpura ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	329	34	77	122	9	19	86	141	194	2
6	Bhánúpara .. ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	714	128	340	521	35	70	375	591	109	1
7	Bhálánia .. ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	612	76	316	509	51	102	367	611	131	
8	Bhátúpara ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	266	39	126	195	2	3	128	198	75	
9	Mehlól ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	3,310	368	393	625	157	339	550	964	1,758	2,1
10	Rámpura ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	378	30	126	199	30	67	156	266	143	2
11	Harkundí ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1,641	80	145	233	94	218	239	451	1,066	1,2
12	Jodka . . . . .	2 0 0	2 0 0	1,533	211	694	1,151	202	474	896	1,625	257	3
13	Partáppura ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	175	14	80	133	1	2	81	140	61	
14	Tarbordí ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	165	29	83	144	...	...	83	144	50	
15	Ransangpura ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	40	4	27	47	4	10	31	57	1	
	Total ... ..	...	...	11,905	1,303	3,383	5,382	815	1,757	4,198	7,139	4,259	4,9
1	Kahána . . . . .	1 8 0	1 8 0	3,096	245	623	659	30	49	658	708	2,185	2,2
2	Bhuma . . . . .	1 8 0	1 8 0	605	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	586	6
3	Gohí ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,964	21	111	112	10	16	121	128	1,822	1,8
4	Gawáchi ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,144	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,099	1,0
5	Dhánól ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,417	97	203	230	19	33	222	263	1,095	1,0
6	Watláv ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,405	260	403	494	66	122	469	616	630	6
7	Ratanpura ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,461	176	343	379	57	97	400	476	826	8
8	Reba ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	384	51	88	95	24	42	112	137	204	2
9	Chanchnpur ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	2,577	211	296	314	65	114	361	428	1,976	1,9
10	Akádía ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	179	108	57	53	1	1	58	54	10	
11	Verana ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	438	170	228	207	2	3	230	210	5	
12	Bhálódía ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	580	192	197	228	46	83	243	311	135	1
	Total ... ..	...	...	15,250	1,595	2,554	2,771	320	560	2,874	3,331	10,573	10,6
	Total ... ..	...	...	11,905	1,303	3,383	5,382	815	1,757	4,198	7,139	4,259	4,9
	Grand Total ... ..	..		27,155	2,998	5,937	8,153	1,135	2,317	7,072	10,470	14,832	15,0

Q.

result of the proposed rates.

WAGGS LAND.				ALIENATED LAND						Grand Total.		Remarks.
Rice.		Total.		Jarsyat.		Rice.		Total.		Total culturable area including alienated Land.	Assesment.	
Area.	Assesment.	Area.	Assesment.	Area.	Assesment.	Area.	Assesment.	Area.	Assesment.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
...	...	27	32	95	160	18	37	113	197	484	793	For remarks see statement given in paragraph 26 of this report.
...	...	7	7	78	133	13	27	91	160	197	342	
1	2 0 0	252	314	371	605	226	445	597	1,050	1,470	2,342	
...	...	104	104	54	92	1	3	55	95	301	433	
...	...	194	245	12	21	3	6	15	27	295	413	
...	...	109	115	94	147	8	16	102	163	586	869	
...	...	131	94	34	56	4	8	38	640	536	719	
...	...	75	59	23	37	1	1	24	38	227	295	
1	4 0 0	1,759	2,104	410	679	223	505	633	1,184	2,942	4,252	
...	...	148	200	34	54	10	23	44	77	348	543	
...	...	1,086	1,297	142	242	94	225	236	467	1,561	2,215	
3	6 0 0	260	328	137	240	29	70	166	310	1,322	2,263	
...	...	61	61	19	33	...	...	19	33	161	234	
...	...	50	39	3	7	...	...	3	7	136	190	
...	...	1	1	4	7	...	...	4	7	36	65	
5	12	4,264	5,000	1,510	2,513	630	1,366	2,140	3,879	10,602	16,018	
...	...	2,185	2,215	8	10	...	...	8	10	2,851	2,933	It has been proposed to keep these three villages under Reserve Forest, but no definite order has been passed on the subject
...	...	586	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	604	
...	...	1,823	1,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,943	2,005	
...	...	1,099	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,099	1,082	
...	...	1,095	1,033	3	3	...	...	3	3	1,320	1,299	
...	...	630	653	41	55	5	10	46	65	1,145	1,334	
...	...	826	829	55	64	4	7	59	71	1,285	1,376	
...	...	204	210	13	15	4	7	17	22	333	369	
1	2 0 0	1,977	1,970	25	29	3	5	28	34	2,366	2,432	
...	...	10	7	3	4	...	...	3	4	71	65	
...	...	5	4	33	38	...	...	33	38	268	252	
...	...	135	15	9	10	1	1	10	11	388	472	
1	2	10,574	10,634	190	223	17	30	207	258	13,655	14,223	
5	12	4,264	5,000	1,510	2,513	630	1,366	2,140	3,879	10,602	16,018	
6	14	14,838	15,634	1,700	2,741	647	1,396	2,347	4,137	24,257	30,241	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Details of Inám Lands as referred to in paragraph 4 of the Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	Total Survey Numbers.	Kharábo.	Total Culturable Area.	OCCUPIED LAND.		PADTÁR.		ALIENATED	
					Jaráyat.	Kiári.	Jaráyat.	Kiári.	Jaráyat.	Kiári.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Vijol ... ..	59	0 9	118 0	32 17	32 19	1 9	.....	32 3	19 32
2	Hamidpur .. ..	56	4 28	146 27	51 33	68 1	.....	.....	7 2	19 31
3	Kákanpur . . . .	229	68 26	553 3	260 38	44 31	38 6	8 16	193 32	7 0
4	Bhamaia ... ..	60	18 35	245 37	102 6	27 22	84 24	.....	14 8	17 17
5	Kabirpur' ... ..	57	8 36	176 7	110 17	21 36	43 34	... ..	.....	.....
6	Ambáli ... ..	158	16 5	370 4	137 15	50 29	5 21	.....	90 25	85 34
7	Asáidi ... ..	113	57 25	267 13	186 27	47 31	32 35	.....	.....	.....
	Total ... ..	722	175 4	1,877 11	881 33	293 9	206 9	8 16	337 30	149 34

No. 607 of 1896.

FROM

E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR, PANCH MAHALS.

*Surat, 12th June 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report from Mr. P. R. Mehta, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the settlement on survey principles of the talukdári estate of Mehlol situate in the Godhra taluka of your district.

2. Land revenue is at present recovered in three ways in the estate:—
- (1) By a fixed rate in cash per holding.
  - (2) By a fixed rate in kind.
  - (3) By a valuation of crops, or kaltar.

In the first case, the revenue to be paid is fixed in a rough and ready manner and depends on the cultivator's pecuniary condition as much as on the capabilities of his holding. In the second case, a fixed amount of grain is paid by the cultivator irrespective of the outturn. In the third case, the outturn of the crop is estimated before it is reaped by the Japtidár and village officers aided by a Panch, and the value of one-third of the outturn calculated at the market rates obtaining just after the harvest is paid to the estate. When or on what principle land was placed under one or other of these systems it is impossible to say. The many and serious drawbacks to such modes of assessment are sufficiently apparent. The attachment of the estate pending the settlement of the succession has afforded an opportunity of replacing them by an equitable settlement on survey principles. During my connection with the estate as Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka from 1891 to 1894, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the working of the present system and its defects. The cultivators are most anxious for the survey settlement, and its introduction will undoubtedly lead to a rapid extension of cultivation.

3. Mr. Mehta has given a full account of the position, character, resources and present circumstances of the villages included in the estate, and I have nothing to add to it.

4. With regard to the proposed assessment, Mr. Mehta is, I think, right in proposing two groups. The western villages are undoubtedly inferior to the eastern as regards soil, climate, water-supply and communications. Godhra is now the chief market for the estate, and distance from that market is the most important factor in the problem. Before the estate came under management literally nothing had been spent on public works for years, and consequently the water-supply, especially of the western villages, is very deficient. Wells cost a good deal to dig, and, owing to the existence of rock at a short distance from the surface, their success is not always assured. The backwardness of the western villages is certainly, as Mr. Mehta points out, partly due to this circumstance.

5. Mr. Mehta proposes a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 for the eastern and Rs. 1-8-0 for the western villages with water rates of the same amount in each case. Mr. Beyts in his valuation Survey Report of 1877 rated the western villages higher than the eastern. Godhra was then a much less important market than at present and the railway did not extend beyond Páli on the west of the Mahi. Mr. Beyts evidently considered that proximity to the latter place was of the greater importance. Whether or no he was right then, there can be no doubt that the opposite is right now. The rates proposed by Mr. Mehta do not exactly coincide with those obtaining in any of the villages of the taluka. But this is not a matter of much importance if they meet the circumstances of the case in other respects, and I am respectfully of opinion that they do. All the villages adjoining the estate with the exception of Propertgam were rated by Colonel Prescott at Re. 1-12-0 for soil and Rs. 2 for water. In Propertgam the corresponding maximum rates were fixed at Re. 1 and

annas 12 respectively. This village was at that time, as described by the Superintendent, "utterly jungly," but at the present time it is fit to be placed in the higher group. It is therefore with the latter only that we are now concerned. At first sight there would appear to be no reason why if 21 years ago the rates above mentioned were appropriate to the neighbourhood of Godhra, much higher rates, considering the great advance in prosperity that has taken place in the tract, should not now be imposed. But it must be remembered that during those 21 years these villages have not enjoyed the benefits accruing from the survey tenure to their more fortunate neighbours. Extension of cultivation and progress in every direction have been almost entirely barred by a capricious and inequitable revenue system. The object of the present settlement is not an increase but an adjustment of the demand. There are at present extremes both on the side of leniency and the reverse. These extremes must be brought nearer together without, on the one hand unduly sacrificing revenue, or on the other pressing too hardly on those who have hitherto paid unduly light rates. How far the proposed settlement fulfils these conditions will be seen from Mr. Mehta's comparative statement. The net result in the case of the 15 villages included in the first group is a decrease of Rs. 313. As pointed out by Mr. Mehta, the practice has been to screw as much as possible out of the better class of cultivators living in such villages as Mehlo, Harkundi and Jodbka. The figures in the column showing the present average rates per acre show the inequality of the incidence, which is the more emphasized by the testimony of the figures in column 7 to the very similar character of the soil throughout the tract, there being less than 5 annas' difference between the highest and the lowest of the new average rates. In the notes on his comparative statement Mr. Mehta explains the large increases in the case of Ránipura and Karanpura. It is impossible to say for certain at present, but it will probably be found that for the reasons shown the actual increase on individual holdings is not very great. Should it be otherwise, however, the increase can be imposed gradually as is done in the case of talukas coming under revision.

6. The proposed rates for the second group gives an increase of Rs. 741. Considering the nature of the villages and the average rates per acre, I do not think that the increase will be found excessive. Kalána in which the actual increase is largest, though not the percentage increase, is not very well off for water, but contains plenty of good land, and is connected with the railway by a very fair road. In Goli the percentage increase is high, but the actual figures are trifling. The whole village ought to be included in forest, and if the increase induces the present cultivators to throw up their land, no harm will have been done. The increase in Dhánol is explained by Mr. Mehta. On the whole I do not think the villages of this group could fairly be rated lower.

7. Considering the depth to which it is necessary to dig wells in the estate and the consequent labour involved in lifting the water, I think Mr. Mehta's proposals for well water assessment are reasonable enough. The area irrigated is very trifling. I also concur in the proposals regarding fruit trees and the cessation of additional gram levies. The question of service lands does not, I think, concern the Survey Department.

8. As to the period for which the rates should be guaranteed, you as guardian of the estate are in the best position to advise. The current settlement expires in the rest of the taluka in 1904. The period at which the management of the estate is likely to terminate has also to be borne in mind. To make the term of the lease shorter than 10 or 15 years at least would be most likely to check the extension of cultivation which has hitherto followed the introduction of a survey settlement and may reasonably be expected in the present case.

9. The question of revising the jama does not come up till the expiry of the settlement in the khálsa villages of the taluka with which the Talukdar's lease is coterminous. In any case it is a matter that will be dealt with by the Talukdar Settlement Officer, and I need not allude to it further.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONCHIE,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 2211 of 1896.

Godhra, 16th June 1896.

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for favour of submission to Government.

2. Undersigned has only just taken charge of the Collectorate and has no personal knowledge of local conditions. Mr. Maconochie, however, served in the district as Assistant Collector for 3 years and his opinion based on this long experience must be considered valuable.

3. The proposals for this the first survey settlement of the villages of the attached estate of Mehlol result in a net increase of Rs. 428 in a revenue of Rs. 10,042, or say roughly 4 per cent. When it is borne in mind that the introduction of survey rates means the abolition of the present intricate, ill-defined and oppressive method of assessment, described in paragraph 2 of Mr. Maconochie's letter, it may safely be said that the increase is infinitesimally small, even making all due allowance for the comparative infertility of the soil and the poverty of the cultivators, 70 per cent. of whom belong to the Koli caste.

4. Compared with the rates (Re. 1-12) prevailing in the adjoining villages of the taluka of Godhra on the north and east of the estate, the dry-crop rates (Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2) now proposed for the Mehlol villages do not appear excessive, especially when it is borne in mind that Godhra was settled 25 years ago. Compared with the Kálol villages on the south with a rate of Rs. 2, fixed also 25 years ago, it will appear that no injustice is done to Mehlol. The water rates also appear to be moderate.

5. Next arises the question of the grouping adopted by Mr. Mehta in inverse order to that proposed by Mr. Beyts 25 years ago. There is no doubt that, whatever may have been the correct grouping then, the eastern villages are the most favourably situated now a days with the railway extended up to and beyond Godhra and with a good cart road from Kálol on their eastern border carried by a bridge over the Mesri river at Godhra.

6. There is a further test of comparative prosperity, namely, the proportion of the culturable waste to the total culturable area. Taking group No. I (please *vide* Appendix Q) it will be seen that out of a culturable total area of 10,602 acres (including 2,140 acres of alienated land), 4,264 acres, or 40 per cent., are lying waste (though culturable). In group No. II out of a total culturable area of 13,655 acres (including 258 acres of alienated land), the total culturable waste is 10,574 acres or 77 per cent. That is to say, the percentage of culturable waste on the total culturable area is very nearly twice as great in group No. II as it is in group No. I. In Appendix Q, column 25, first page, the word "culturable" should be read for "unculturable."

7. Another fact worth notice in comparing the relative prosperity of the groups is the large amount of alienated land in group No. I as compared with that in group No. II. It may be taken as an axiom that in the better-positioned villages of any district the area of alienated land is much larger than that in the poorer villages and the reason is to be found in the origin of the grants of these alienated lands under former native Governments, when the persons who were favoured by the Darbárs naturally chose land in the better class of villages. It sometimes also happened that village managers and their friends in times of misrule appropriated lands which are now treated as alienated, and such persons would naturally take the best and leave the worst.

8. To take now individual villages where the increase or decrease is most marked. In Karanpura (group No. I, No. 5) a low assessment was originally proposed to induce cultivators to settle. There has also been an increase of area by deduction from the British village of Kotdi Nani of land wrongly included

in the latter village. In Ránipura (group No. I, No. 10) and Dhánol (group II, No. 5) the increase is accounted for by the inclusion of lands which formerly were wrongly included in the villages of Mehlol (group I, No. 9), Raisingpura (group I, No. 15) and Harkundi (group I, No. 11) which have suffered a proportionate decrease. In these latter villages and also in Jodhka and Partáppura (group I, Nos. 12 and 13) it has been found that the revenue at present collected is oppressively heavy on the better class of Kolis and a few Kunbis.

The increase in Kaliána (group II, No. 1) is justified by the fact that the average quality of the land is better than the adjoining villages of Ratanpur and Bhálotia, and the village has the advantage of being connected with the railway by a fair road. The percentage increase in Goli (group II, No. 3) is high, but the area affected is really insignificant.

9. Mr. Mehta's proposals as regards well assessment and fruit trees may be accepted. As regards the latter, undersigned would have proposed that the cultivators might be allowed to buy in the rights of the Thákori to the trees and their fruit, had it not been for the fact that the rights of the cultivators in the land are limited, *e.g.* they do not possess the right of transferring their occupancies, and it is inadvisable to extend their rights during the period of British management more than is absolutely necessary.

10. As regards cesses, it is understood that such are not levied now, and certainly their levy should be distinctly prohibited in future.

11. Undersigned would propose that the rates suggested be introduced from the current revenue year and first levied in 1896-97, and that they should be guaranteed for a period of 15 years to enable the cultivators to reap all the advantages of fixity of tenure. The possible early rendition of the estate to its Thákori need not affect the question, as it is usual in such cases to bind the landlord to respect the privileges granted by the Paramount Power during the period of direct management for the combined benefit of the landlord and tenantry. 15 years is proposed, as, while this term will give a moderately long period of fixity of tenure, it will also allow of the estate being resettled during the early currency of the next revision settlement of the Godhra Táluka falling to be made in 1904.

12. There seems to be no valid reason for levying the very moderate increase by instalments on the "Igatpuri Concession System," and indeed it will be extremely difficult and intricate in practice to calculate the exact basis of the remission when it is borne in mind that the rayats pay now in three different ways—cash, grain and estimated outturn, and in some cases a combination of two or more of the above methods. Should individual cases of hardship arise, the Collector may be empowered to deal with them equitably in his discretion.

W. DODERET,

Collector, Panch Maháls.

No.  $\frac{8}{1516}$  of 1896.

Poona, 1st July 1896.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. Without visiting the locality it would be difficult for me to criticise satisfactorily these proposals, which, moreover, have the advantage of being supported both by the Deputy Superintendent, who has special local knowledge, and the Collector in charge of the district.

3. A noticeable feature in the settlement is the complete reversal of the grouping proposed by Mr. Beyts in 1877 when settling the *jama* to be taken from the estate. Leaving out *kasba* Mehlol, which he placed in a group by itself, he placed the eastern villages in the inferior and the western in the superior group. This order is now reversed and the eastern villages are placed in the

higher group with a maximum of Rs. 2 on account of well-distinguished superiority in soil, communications, and proximity to markets. With reference to the assessment of adjacent villages, the Collector in paragraph 4 of his report has not quite accurately stated that the rate prevailing in villages in north and east is Rs. 1-12. As a matter of fact, the rate in villages to the east was reduced by orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2496 of 30th April 1875, Revenue Department, to Rs. 1-4 (Rs. 1-8 for Godhra). But the reduction was made on account of the backward character of the country, which, in the last twenty years, has much improved. Moreover, the adjoining villages of Kálol in the south have a rate of Rs. 2, and lastly, as pointed out below, the Rs. 2 rate causes in group I an actual reduction of revenue. On the whole, therefore, I give my full support to the rates proposed by the Deputy Superintendent.

4. It is again remarkable that group II, now described as inferior, but by Mr. Beyts as superior, yields an increase in revenue, while Mr. Mehta's superior group and Mr. Beyts' inferior shows a diminished revenue. The reason is that Mr. Beyts' proposals being only for the Government jama, which was settled in lump for the whole estate, did not affect the revenue payments of individual villages in the different groups, which payments again were not determined by any system of survey assessment, but by irregular rough methods specified in the second paragraph of Mr. Maconochie's letter.

5. The proposed settlement yields a total increase of only 4 per cent. The error, if any, is on the side of moderation, and I see no ground for objecting to the proposals under this head. The guarantee proposed is for a period of only 15 years, so that the present increase, if too small, will be rectifiable within a reasonable interval. Some of the variations in individual villages are large, but they are all satisfactorily accounted for.

6. Under the peculiar circumstances explained, no objection need be taken to the proposals regarding well-assessment and fruit trees. The levy of additional cesses will cease.

7. I quite agree with Mr. Doderet that the application of the Igatpuri concession is impossible, and recommend that the Collector be given the discretion proposed by him to meet individual cases of hardship.

8. I am afraid that it will hardly be possible to get the sanction of Government, as desired by Mr. Doderet, in time to enable the assessment to be introduced before the expiration of the present revenue year. The increase in the demand being so very small, the loss of a season is of comparatively little moment financially.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Acting Survey Commissioner, and  
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

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No. 2723 or 1896.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmedabad, 18th July 1896.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. The proposals for the revenue settlement for 15 years of this small estate as made by Mr. Mehta are supported by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, the Collector and the Survey Commissioner. The Commissioner, N. D., has, therefore, little to add, especially as he does not know the locality.

3. Considering that the landlord is a Native Chief he would have been inclined to say that the maximum rates of Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8 are too low. It is true that they are higher than the rates imposed in 1875 on neighbouring British villages of the Godhra Táluka, but not higher than those they probably would be if they were now revised after the railway and other influences have opened up the country. Native landlords do not profess to leave the same margin to their cultivators as the British Government leaves, and this should be recognized by an administration when assessing the land revenue. In Sachin State the survey rent averages  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times that of adjacent British villages. The Thákor will, however, have no reason to complain, as the settlement is to be for only 15 years, during which the moderate rates will no doubt result in a large increase of cultivation and enrichment of his people.

4. This will be the more assured as it is not proposed to introduce the survey tenure but to reserve to the Thákor his hereditary exclusive right to mortgage and sell the land. This will be a still greater benefit to his people than to him,

F. S. P. LELY,  
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

---

(Below Government memorandum No. 6335,\* dated the 12th August 1896, forwarding for remarks the papers connected with the revision rates for the Mehlol Estate, táluka Godhra )

No. 394 or 1896.

*Ahmedabad, 21st August 1896.*

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has the honour to return the above papers and to submit that as he has no acquaintance with the villages of the Mehlol Estate or the táluka in which it is situated he is unable to suggest any modification of the proposals for the grouping of the villages which have been approved by the Collector and the Survey Commissioner.

2. As regards the pitch of the maximum rates, Mr. Quin has the honour to observe that in his opinion it is very important that those rates should eventually be assimilated to the rates prevailing in the adjacent Government villages. At present perhaps this is neither practicable nor essential, as the Government rates are to be revised in about 8 years, and until such revision takes place there is to be no alteration in the *jama* of the estate. The rates which, in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's opinion, should be fixed now ought to be between the present Government village rates and the rates which are likely to be imposed in those villages under the new settlement in 1904. Then at the expiration of the 15 years for which the present settlement is proposed, the rates in the Mehlol villages might, if considered advisable, be brought up to the Government rates. What is especially to be avoided is an appreciable difference of treatment between Government and tálukdári villages. There has been such a difference in the treatment of the Dholka villages and it has caused great discontent amongst the Tálukdárs. From a survey point of view there is no good reason why villages should be dealt with differently as regards their maximum rates because they

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\* Not printed.

are not held on the same tenure. If any differentiation is permitted, it should be in favour of the *tálukdári* villages, looking to the fact that, as a rule, the cultivators in those villages are more backward than those in Government villages.

3. The Commissioner, N. D., will, Mr. Quin fears, dissent from these views; but the *Tálukdári* Settlement Officer would most respectfully venture to point out that by introducing in *tálukdári* villages rates higher than those in similarly situated *khálsa* villages, an injustice is done to the *Tálukdárs*. It is true that landowners of that class exact as rent considerably more than the single survey rates, but that in no way affects the question of the *jama* which is to be levied from them; that *jama* is to be specified proportion of the survey assessment, and any arrangement which raises the assessment means necessarily an undue increase in the *jama*. It is therefore unfair to the *Tálukdár* to assess his lands at rates higher than those prevailing in the adjacent Government villages. The Survey Department, as it seems to the *Tálukdári* Settlement Officer, has nothing to do, when proposing maximum rates, with the relations existing between the *Tálukdár* and his tenant. Though they may perhaps be taken into account afterwards in fixing the *jama*, unless it is intended to limit the rents of the *Tálukdár* to the single survey rates, it will not matter whether the latter are pitched higher or low. He can still take what he likes. The rates are to serve as a measure for the *jama*. On the whole the *Tálukdári* Settlement Officer is of opinion that Mr. Maconochie's proposed rates are satisfactory.

H. O. QUIN,  
*Tálukdári* Settlement Officer.

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No. 3230 OF 1896.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmedabad, 27th August 1896.*

Forwarded.

2. A survey settlement may be made of a *tálukdári* village either by Government for the sole purpose of calculating the *jama* or by Government as temporary administrator for the purpose of fixing the revenue to be collected from the *rayats*. The Acting Commissioner was under the impression that the latter was the main object in this case. The two together in one settlement are incompatible. Either the assessment will be unfairly high as a basis for the *jama* or it will be unfairly low as rent, having regard to the customary rates under private landlords.

3. The rates proposed in this case cannot, in fairness to the landlord, be lowered, though they range higher than those at present current in the adjoining British district. As the *jama* will not be altered until the rates in the adjoining British district are revised, there will be no occasion for discontent such as is alluded to by Mr. Quin.

F. S. P. LELY,  
 Acting Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Survey settlement of the talukdári estate of Mehlol, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Maháls.*

No. 8181.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2723, dated 18th July 1896—Submitting

with his remarks the papers noted

Letter from the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 15, dated 14th February 1896, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 607, dated 12th June 1896.

Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 2211, dated 16th June 1896.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—1516, dated 1st July 1896.

in the margin containing pro-

posals for the settlement on survey

principles of the talukdári estate

of Mehlol, taluka Godhra, dis-

trict Panch Maháls.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3230, dated 27th August 1896—Forwarding one No. 394, dated 21st idem, from the Talukdári Settlement Officer, who submits remarks on the above proposals.

**RESOLUTION.**—The revised rates and grouping of the villages comprised in the talukdári estate of Mehlol now proposed by the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, are approved by all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed and are sanctioned. The proposals regarding fruit trees and the cessation of all additional grain levies are also approved. Government concur with the Collector and the Survey Commissioner in holding that the Igatpuri concessions as regards the gradual levy of the revised rates need not be made applicable to the proposed settlement, and that the Collector may as proposed be allowed discretion to meet individual cases of hardship. The rates as sanctioned should be guaranteed for a period of fifteen years as recommended. There seems to be no sufficient reason for issuing general instructions regarding the assimilation of rates in talukdári villages to those in force in adjoining Government villages.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture,  
The Talukdári Settlement Officer,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India.

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

} By letter..

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXII.—NEW SERIES.

362

S/238

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE TALUKDARI ESTATES

OF THE

HÁLOL TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1897.

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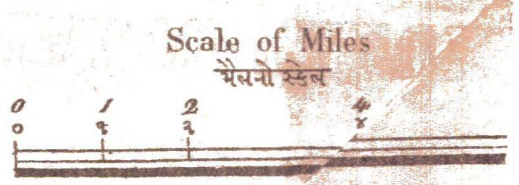


REFERENCES

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	1	Rs 2-0-0
IV	39	Rs. 1-4-0
V	25	Rs. 1-0-0
VI	10	Rs. 0-12-0

Reduced to Scale.  
Govt. Photodupl. Office, Poona, 1897.

MAP  
OF THE  
**HALOL TALUKA**  
તાલુકા હાલોલ  
**PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT**  
જિલ્લો પંચમાહલ



(Signed) E. Maconochie  
Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey  
Gujarat

No. 23 of 1896.

FROM

H D. E. FORBES, ESQUIRE,  
Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

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

Camp Surat, 5th March 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the Tálukdári villages in the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls.

2. There are 75 of these villages and with the exception of Kanjri itself and Muwála in the north-west they are situated in the centre and south of the táluka. Two belong to the Kanjri Estate, 22 to Rawalia, 28 to Sonipur and 23 to Bhamaria. Their gross area is 91 square miles.

3. These estates are mentioned by Major Buckle, Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, in his report on the subject of Scindia's holdings in the Panch Maháls, dated 15th March 1861. In Statement I, which is a return showing the name and gross revenue of each of the villages in the Panch Maháls for the year 1859-60, a remark is made to the effect that the Thákor of Kanjri is a "Jághirdár" and that he is "liable to have his assessment revised," and that the village of Muwála "is in possession of the Thákor of Kanjri, who pays a fixed sum." The first remark is also applied to the Thákor of Rawalia. The estates of Bhamaria and Sonipur, it is recorded, are "in debt to the State, and under attachment."

4. In Statement III, which is a list of jághirs and sarinjáms in the Panch Maháls, these estates are again mentioned, and it is stated that in each case the "amount paid to Government is raised or lowered according to circumstances," and that the "Thákor has no sanad and his tenure is Bhogwata." This term is explained by Mr. Beyts in paragraph 4 of his settlement report on the Godhra Tálukdári villages (No. 394 dated 12th March 1877) to mean "according to the nature of past enjoyment," although he confesses that it "is indeed a very vague term."

The tenure seems to be precisely the same as that on which the Godhra villages are held, that is, Tálukdári.

The principle of the tenure as explained by Mr. Wilson (Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls) in his letter to the Revenue Commissioner No. 685, dated 13th April 1877, appears to have been that Government had the right "to estimate annually the whole income of the villages, and to demand that amount, except such sum as seemed sufficient for the support of the Tálukdárs." "But," Mr. Wilson goes on to say, "in practice this was modified by the influence brought to bear on the Mámlatdár." Thus it happened that no consistent proportion was maintained in the payment to Government by the various estates, and this is exemplified by the subjoined figures taken from Statement III of Major Buckle's report.

Estates.	Gross receipts for 1859-60.	Net receipts by Government for 1859-60.	Percentage payment to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Kanjari	6,696	2,718	40
Rawalia	690	405	59
Bhamaria	947	324	34
Sonipur	1,123	502	45

5. The information given in Mr. Beyts' report No. 193, dated 15th March 1880, paragraphs 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 23, 26, 28, 29, on the Government villages of the Hálol Táluka as regards the physical features of the táluka, the climate, soils,

crops, condition of the cultivators, roads, markets, &c., is generally applicable to the Tálukdári villages now under report, and need not therefore be recapitulated.

6. The Thákor of Kanjri is a Parmár Rajput. The present Thákor, Fatehsingji Kesarisingji, is the son of Dipsingji, who married in 1873-74 the daughter of Gumansingji Bhagwansingji, late Thákor of Rawalia. On the death of the latter without heirs the estate passed to his son-in-law Dipsingji. On his death in 1877-78, his son Fatehsingji being a minor, the estate was taken under British management and an administrator (Japtidár) appointed under the Collector of Godhra.

7. From information supplied by the Japtidár through the Mahálkari of Hálol I learn that until the year 1889-90 the Darbár of Kanjri raised its revenue by 'kaltar' or from an estimate of produce, the Darbár taking a  $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{1}{4}$  share. When the estate came under Government management the share was taken in money instead of in kind. But from the year 1890-91 the amount of revenue to be levied has been calculated by striking an average of the receipts of the past 5 years, and 'vero' and other imposts have been abandoned. The assessment on land newly brought under cultivation is Rs. 1-4 a bigha.

Field labourers are ordinarily paid  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  annas per day. They are also supplied with one meal, consisting of half a ser of bread with pulse or vegetables. When there is a press of work, labour is dearer. The chief crops raised are rice, bájri and báoto, but of garden cultivation there is very little. About five carts of manure are ordinarily applied per bigha, except to sugarcane, which requires twelve carts. In years of good rainfall, rabi crops of wheat and gram are raised. The cultivators, usually Kólis, are poor and in debt. In the famine of 1876-77, they had to sell all their cattle and were reduced to a state of destitution.

The village of Muwála belongs to Kanjri, is almost entirely under grass, the grazing right being put up to auction and bought by well-to-do traders in Kanjri. The few acres under cultivation in this village are assessed at 9 annas per bigha. The share due to Government is calculated at 3 annas and 1 pie per rupee of the receipts of the Darbár. The revenue paid by the Kanjri Estate to the British Government since the year 1875 has been Rs. 2,063 a year, and that by Rawalia Rs. 450. In Rawalia a plough tax of from Re. 1 to Rs. 25 per plough was levied till recently.

8. Kuwar Sáheb of the Bareia caste is the present Thákor of Bhamaria. On the death of the late Thákor of Sonipur without heirs, his villages were made over to the Thákor of Bhamaria by Government Resolution No. 5440, dated 15th October 1880, but he being then a minor, both the Bhamaria and Sonipur Estates remained under British management till October 1886, when he became of age.

9. In these estates a plough tax is levied of from Re. 1 to Rs. 12 per plough, 20 bighas being the amount of land which it is considered can be worked by one plough. In levying this tax, the nature of the crop raised and the condition of the cultivator are taken into consideration. Land newly taken up is taxed the first year at Re. 1 per plough, and the full assessment is not levied for 7 or 8 years. The chief crops are bájri, rice, kodra, maize, and math. In dry-crop land the seed is drilled in, and in rice sown broadcast. The cultivators are poor and impoverished. They are wanting in energy and possess only the rudest implements of husbandry. The wages of male labourers are 2 annas a day and of women  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas. Besides this they are allowed a morning meal of one scone, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  ser of boiled math or tur. The yearly "jama" paid to Government amounts to Rs. 461. Since 1887-88, a Local Fund cess has been levied, the yearly payment from Bhamaria being Rs. 327 and from Sonipur Rs. 660.

10. Appendix A shows the rainfall for the nine years from 1886 to 1894 at the head-quarter town of Hálol. The average is  $44\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The heaviest rain fell in 1894 (71 inches 22 cents), and the least in 1888 (25 inches 79 cents). The fall in this year was even less than that of 1877 to which I have alluded in paragraph 7, and in reference to which Mr. Beyts records that the táluka was reduced to the verge of famine. An examination of Statement A shows that during the first six years of the period under report the fall was scanty, the average being



35 inches 20 cents. In the last three years nearly as much rain fell as had fallen during the previous 6, the average rising to 63.09.

No figures are available for the Talukdári villages, as returns have not been kept.

11. The details of cultivation shown in Appendix B are derived from the "tulwádi patraks"—or statements of area actually under cultivation—received from the Hálol Mahálkari. The following is a summary showing the percentages of areas of each crop on the total cultivation:—

	Percentage of area under each crop.		
	Sonipur.	Bhamaria.	Kanjri Rawala.
<i>Cereals.</i>			
Jowári ... ..	10.66	11.78	11.60
Bájri ... ..	34.97	24.86	20.05
Rice ... ..	21.72	22.36	26.58
Wheat ... ..	...	...	0.67
Coarse grains ... ..	18.89	23.47	0.98
Others ... ..	3.80	3.57	17.33
	90.04	85.54	77.21
<i>Pulses.</i>			
Tur ... ..	1.83	5.12	4.29
Gram ... ..	0.76	0.22	1.01
Mag and udid ... ..	1.86	2.66	3.48
Math and kalthi ... ..	2.44	5.00	3.72
Others ... ..	...	...	1.49
	6.89	13.0	13.99
<i>Orchard and Garden Produce.</i>			
Vegetables ... ..	...	...	0.06
Fruit trees ... ..	...	...	0.01
	...	...	0.07
<i>Drugs and Narcotics.</i>			
Tobacco ... ..	0.37	0.60	0.17
Condiments and spices ... ..	...	...	0.01
Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	0.01
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>			
Sesame ... ..	1.37	...	1.93
Castor oil-seed ... ..	0.27	0.64	4.67
	1.64	0.64	6.60
<i>Fibres.</i>			
Cotton ... ..	0.76	...	1.94
Others ... ..	0.30	0.22	1.46
	1.06	0.22	3.40
Gross area cropped ... ..	100.0	100.0	101.46
<i>Deduct</i>			
Area twice cropped ... ..	...	...	1.46
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The figures are given for Kanjri and Rawalia taken together, and Bhamaria and Sonipur separately. It will be noticed that by far the greater part of the cultivated area is under cereals :—

Kanjri 77 per cent.  
Bhamaria 86 per cent.  
Sonipur 90 per cent.

Of the above, rice is the chief crop in Kanjri (27 per cent.) and bajri second (20 per cent.). In Bhamaria bajri (24) and coarse grains (24) come first, and rice, is the second crop (22).

In Sonipur bajri is the chief crop (35 per cent.), rice second (24), and coarse grains third (19). Only about 10 per cent. of the area in any of the three estates is under jowari. The rice grown is of an inferior description, and is not transplanted. Of pulses, tur is the most common, in Kanjri (4 per cent.) and in Bhamaria (2 per cent.) and in Sonipur (5 per cent.). Math is grown to the same extent as tur in Bhamaria (5 per cent.), and to a smaller extent in Kanjri (3½ per cent.) and Sonipur (2 per cent.).

Tobacco is very little grown anywhere and sugarcane hardly at all, what little there is of it being raised in Kanjri. This latter is the only estate in which there is any garden cultivation, and even here there are only nine acres under irrigation. I was informed that sugarcane could not be made to pay owing to a heavy tax being levied by the Darbar, and Mr. Beyts in paragraph 26 of his Halol report shows that a similar tax was levied on the Government villages in Halol.

12. There are no market towns in the estates under report: consequently Appendix C, showing the villages where weekly bazars are held, has not been submitted. The surplus produce of the district is transported by cart to Halol or Baroda, the southern villages being also within easy access of Dabhoi.

13. Appendix D shows details of population according to occupation. No figures have been received for Kanjri and Rawalia.

Those given for Sonipur and Bhamaria show that practically the entire population is agricultural. In Sonipur 68 per cent. have interest in land and 30 per cent. are labourers. The corresponding figures for Bhamaria are 73 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively.

14. The details according to religion and education are given in Appendix E. The figures for 1881 have been taken from the returns of the general census. Those for Kanjri and Rawalia for 1891 have been supplied by the Halol-Mahal-kari. In 1895 a special census was made in Sonipur and Bhamaria by order of the Collector and these figures have been taken for these two estates.

The subjoined table shows the result of the census :—

Estates	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Population in 1895	Increase per cent.
Kanjri and Rawalia ... ..	5,047	5,987	...	18.6 in 10 years.
Sonipur ... ..	3,585	..	5,970	66.5 in 14 years.
Bhamaria ... ..	1,943	...	2,700	38.9 in 14 years.

Kanjri and Rawalia contain 35 square miles, Bhamaria 19, and Sonipur 37. The population to the square mile in Kanjri is then 171, in Bhamaria 142 and in Sonipur 161. The total area being 91 square miles and the population 14,657, the density to the square mile of the whole tract is 161. Mr. Beyts in paragraph 18 of his Halol report shows the population of the 73 Government villages in 1880 to have been 125 per square mile. The males exceed females by 565. The chief castes are Kols, Naikdas and Bhils, of which the first are most numerous, composing a little more than half the total population. In Kanjri the Kols

outnumber the Bhils by about 25 per cent., in Bhamaria the Kolis predominate but are nearly equalled by the Bhils, while in Sonipur the Bhils exceed the Kolis by about  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

15. The following information tabulated from Appendix F compares the present condition of agricultural stock with that of 14 years ago in the case of Kanjri and Rawalia, and 10 years in that of Sonipur and Bhamaria :—

	KANJRI.					SONIPUR.					BHAMARIA.				
	1877-78.	1893-94	In-crease.	De-crease.	Percent-age.	1883-84.	1893-94.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Percent-age.	1883-84.	1893-94.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Percent-age.
Agricultural cattle .	1,241	2,913	772	..	+62½	1,187	1,894	757		+63½	500	745	245	.	+49
Cows, buffaloes and their young	2,373	3,632	1,266	.	+53½	2,264	3,102	838	...	+37	1,146	1,358	212	.	+18½
Horses and ponies .	48	68	10	.	+21½	25	39	14	.	+56	12	30	18	.	+150
Sheep and goats ..	609	599	..	10	-1½	460	1,045	585	.	+127	115	344	229	.	+199
Ploughs ...	609	1,016	407	..	+66½	321	875	554	...	+172½	249	366	117	.	+46½
Carts ..	191	262	71	...	+37½	136	275	139	.	+102	211	173	.	38	-18

In Bhamaria sheep and goats have trebled in number, while in Sonipur they have more than doubled. In Kanjri there is a very slight decrease probably owing to pasture land having been taken up for cultivation. Agricultural cattle have increased by 50 per cent. in Bhamaria and 62 per cent. and 66 per cent. in Kanjri and Sonipur. Cows and buffaloes have increased in Kanjri by 53 per cent. and to a smaller extent in the other estates. Horses and ponies in Kanjri have increased by 22 per cent. and 56 per cent. in Sonipur, while in Bhamaria the increase is 150 per cent. The significance of this fact, however, is discounted by the increase amounting after all to only 18 horses in 10 years. The increase in ploughs amounts to 67 per cent. in Kanjri, 45 per cent. in Bhamaria and the very high figure of 172 per cent in Sonipur.

The number of carts has more than doubled in Sonipur, and the increase in Kanjri is 37 per cent., while in Bhamaria there is a small decrease in this item of 18 per cent.

16. Appendix G shows that there are no industries practised except perhaps a little oil-pressing. There is only one dharmshala and that is in the village of Kanjri itself. Sonipur possesses 2 liquor shops, while Kanjri and Bhamaria have only one each. There are 5 Hindu temples in Kanjri and one each in Sonipur and Bhamaria, while the solitary mosque exists in Kanjri. The average births are about double the deaths in Kanjri and Bhamaria and treble in Sonipur. The returns show that during the 5 years 1889 to 1894 about twice as many children have been vaccinated in Kanjri and Sonipur as in Bhamaria.

17. There are only two Government schools in Kanjri, one in Bhamaria and none in Sonipur. Of the Kanjri schools one is in that village itself and the other in Rustapura (late Walagod), where an agricultural colony has been introduced by Mr. Bomanji Dalal of Broach, to which reference will be made later on.

18. The figures in Appendix I, which are taken from the survey records, show that in Kanjri and Rawalia 71 per cent. of the Government numbers and 96 per cent. of the inam numbers are cultivated by the occupants themselves; 9 per cent. of the Government numbers are cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent; 13 per cent. are waste and 4 per cent. "parampok" or unculturable. In Sonipur 34 per cent. of the Government numbers and 93 per cent. of the inam are cultivated by the occupants; 18 per cent. of the Government numbers are cultivated by the sub-tenants on a money rent, 29 per cent. are waste and 19 per cent. parampok.

In Bhamaria 44 and 99 per cent. respectively of Government and Inam numbers are cultivated by occupants, 21 per cent. of Government numbers are cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent, 27 per cent. are waste and 8 per cent. parampok.

The larger percentage of waste and parampok numbers in Sonipur and Bhamaria is no doubt owing to the greater part of this tract being covered with low forest, and much cut up by spurs of hills.

19. Appendix J shows the sources of water-supply. In 1893-94 there were in Kanjri and Rawalia in all 90 wells, 2 in disuse. Of the remaining 88, 59 are "pakka" and 29 "kacha". Twenty wells are entered as being used for irrigation, but I think there must be a mistake in these figures, as the irrigated area is only 9 acres. Sixty-eight wells are used for drinking. In 1883-84 there were 41 wells, so that in 10 years 49 new wells have been dug, giving a percentage increase of 46, or nearly one-half.

The number of tanks has remained stationary, there being 19, none of which, it will be observed, are used for irrigation; and the same remark applies to the 23 "other sources of water-supply."

In Sonipur there are only 8 wells, 3 tanks and 17 "other sources of water-supply," and none of the above are used for irrigation.

In Bhamaria there are 11 wells, 2 tanks and 4 "other sources." Of these, only 1 well is used for irrigation.

There being so few wells and tanks in Sonipur and Bhamaria, no abstract has been made of the information contained in Appendix J.

There is no garden land in the above two estates, and the people obtain their drinking water from streams and nálas, being too poor to dig wells.

20. Tálukdárs being forbidden by Government to mortgage or alienate their lands, the usual Statements K, L and M, showing sales, mortgages and sub-lettings, have not been submitted.

21. The prices of grain prevalent in the Hálol market for the 30 years 1864 to 1894 are given in Appendix N. Taking the average of each decade, prices appear not to have fluctuated much, though if the prices in 1893-94 be compared with those of 1864-65 it will be seen that the rupee will now purchase double what it did 30 years ago. In 1877-78, the year succeeding the famine, prices as was to be expected were abnormally high. ✓

22. Appendix O gives the revenue history of the Tálukdíri villages from 1884 to 1894. The areas shown are not to be taken as absolutely correct, being derived only from the village returns given in bighas. In Kanjri and Rawalia there has been a considerable increase in the area of both occupied land and waste. The very great increase in that of alienated land during the last 3 years is owing to the recent introduction of inspection registers. The returns of former years appear to have been very much below the real area. No assessment is derived from waste or alienated land. The realizations from grazing having decreased, seem to point to the fact that more land has been taken into cultivation.

23. In the returns for Sonipur and Bhamaria the acreage of Government waste land has not been supplied. There has been a satisfactory increase of occupied area in both these estates.

In Sonipur the grazing realizations have fluctuated very much, while in Bhamaria the amount derived is very small.

The total collections in Sonipur have more than doubled and in Bhamaria are nearly double.

24. A preliminary boundary survey of the Tálukdíri villages was made about the year 1871. Internal measurements were carried on in 1886-87 and completed in 1893-94. The classification was done by the survey in 1894-95. It appears that in 1886 a statement of the areas of the Tálukdíri villages was supplied to the Mahálkari by the Survey Department. All the records have, however, been since lost by fire, so that no details are available. The following statement contrasts the original areas with those of the present survey. The

increase everywhere in unarable waste is probably owing to the area of hills only having been entered as unarable in the former survey.—

	KANJRI			RAWALIA.			BHAMARIA.			BONIPUR.		
	Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable	Total.	Unarable waste	Remaining arable.	Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable	Total.	Unarable waste	Remaining arable
Original system ..	8,027	416	7,611	14,144	1,393	12,751	12,318	2,753	9,565	24,078	3,529	20,549
Survey system	8,565	839	7,726	14,143	2,330	11,813	12,256	3,506	8,750	23,834	4,943	18,886
Increase ...	538	423	115	...	937	...	.	753	...	1,419	...	...
Decrease ...	...	.	..	...	...	933	62	.	815	244	...	1,653

25. The following gives the same information regarding the survey area, but in fuller detail:—

*Details of Area.*

	KANJRI.				RAWALIA.				BHAMARIA.				BONIPUR.			
	DARBA'RI OR GOVERNMENT.			Total.	DARBA'RI OR GOVERNMENT.			Total.	DARBA'RI OR GOVERNMENT.			Total.	DARBA'RI OR GOVERNMENT.			Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Alienated.		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Alienated.		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Alienated.		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Alienated.	
Dry crop	2,177	3,706	486	6,419	6,093	3,754	569	11,021	2,551	4,656	574	7,781	10,405	6,116	1,830	18,411
Rice ..	967	6	834	1,807	660	2	130	793	776	.	193	969	341	..	134	475
Unculturable	..	839	839	..	..	23	40	2,330	..	3,506	3,506	..	..	4,949	4,949	..
Total	3,144	3,762 830	820	8,665	7,358	3,756 2,330	699	14,143	3,837	4,656 3,506	767	12,256	10,746	6,116 4,949	2,024	23,834

26. In the extreme south of the taluka Mr. Bomanji Dalál, of Broach, between the years 1851 and 1884 took upon lease, under the waste land rules, about 3,300 acres of land.

This is situated in the following Rawalia villages:—

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Walagod.       | 4. Goda.     |
| 2. Mota Mánekpor. | 5. Kachhota. |
| 3. Saidal.        | 6. Keba.     |
| 7. Khokhari-veri. |              |

According to the terms of the lease the assessment can be raised after a period of 25 years.

Mr. Dalál has been permitted by the Collector of Godhra to change the name of the village of Walagod to "Rustampura" in honour of his grandfather Mr. Rustamji, who was invested with the title of "Khán Bahádur" for his services during the mutiny. I am informed by Mr. Dalál that when he first settled in Walagod it was almost uninhabited. There is now a population of 500 and about the same number of horned cattle. The village consists of about 75 tiled houses, and there are 3 hamlets within the village lands.

Labourers' wages have risen from 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas to 3 annas a head. Notwithstanding that the colony is increasing in prosperity, Mr. Dalál finds it difficult to attract and retain settlers in such an out-of-the-way spot. A Government school has been built where the sons of the colonists are educated.

Communication exists by means of a fairly good cart track with the railway station at Bhádharpur on His Highness the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway, which is about 7 miles distant. The Dabhoi line connects with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Miágam Junction, thus placing Rustampura in easy connection with Baroda. Another small colony exists in the village of Nurpuri, the southernmost in the táluka and belonging also to Rawalia. In 1884 Mr. Pestonji Frámji Bhandará of Broach took up 560 acres under the waste-land rules. He, however, soon transferred his lease to Munshi Haider Shah and Said Mahomed Husen of Godhra, who are the present holders of the land.

27. The rates I propose to adopt for the Tálukdári estates are the same as those sanctioned for the Government villages in Hálol by Government Resolution No. 2688 dated 24th May 1880.

The groups and their maximum rates are as under :—

Group	Dry-crop Land.	RICE LAND.	
		Soil.	Water.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 ... ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
2 ... ..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
3 ... ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
4 ... ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
5 ... ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
6 ... ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0

The appended coloured map shows into what group each village comes. It will be noticed that there are none in the 2nd and 3rd groups. The classes into which the surrounding Government villages fall are shown by figures.

28. In the first group there is only one village—Kanjri—by far the wealthiest and most populous of all the Tálukdári villages. It lies within a few miles of Hálol itself (also a first class village) and close to the high road from Godhra to Halol and on to Jámbughoda. I should be inclined to put a higher maximum rate on this village, were it not that it is already in the highest class sanctioned for the rest of the táluka, and that I do not think it could be put higher than Hálol.

The village of Muvála north of Kanjri, the only other village belonging to the Kanjri Estate proper, falls into the 4th group. It is a small village with hardly any cultivation.

29. I include all the Rawalia villages in the 5th group. They lie partly in the south-west and partly in the extreme south of the táluka and are surrounded by Government and Tálukdári villages of the 4th, 5th and 6th classes.

30. All the Bhamaria villages I have put into the 4th group, except 3 which fall into the 5th. These 3 villages lie close under Champáner, where there is dense forest, and one of them is deserted. The Bhamaria villages are situated in the centre and south-east of the táluka, just above Sonipur.

31. Of the Sonipur villages 2 fall into the 4th group, 18 into the 5th and 8 into the 6th. They are situated in the extreme south-east of the district, 3 of them being separated from the rest of the táluka by a strip of Gáekwári territory.

32. It will be noticed that the allowable percentage of increase and decrease is exceeded in some villages. This is owing generally, as Appendix Q will

show, to an increase or decrease of the occupied area and consequently the assessment. It must further be remembered that much reliance cannot be placed on the correctness of the areas received from the Tálukdári villages, as these have been roughly calculated in bighas by allotting so many bighas to each plough, and the acres have subsequently been worked out in this office. Besides this, the land cultivated by outsiders has been credited to the village in which the cultivators reside, not to the village to which it belongs.

33. In the annexed statement will be found the results of the proposed grouping as regards occupied land :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS		SURVEY SYSTEM,		Percentage.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
		<i>Kanjri.</i>					
		Rs. a.					
I ...	1	2 0	2,100	5,048	3,117	5,074	+0 5
IV ...	1	1 4	18	17	27	20	+17
	2	Total ..	2,118	5,065	3,144	5,094	+0 5
		<i>Rawalia.</i>					
		Rs. a.					
V ..	22	1 0	5,901	4,654	7,358	5,219	+12
	24						
		Total of Kanjri and Rawalia ... ..	8,019	9,719	10,502	10,313	+6
		<i>Bhamaria.</i>					
		Rs. a.					
IV ...	20	1 4	3,977	2,843	2,944	2,642	-7
V ...	3	1 0	519	254	383	220	-13
	23	Total ..	4,496	3,097	3,327	2,862	-7
		<i>Sonipur.</i>					
		Rs. a.					
IV ...	2	1 4	1,046	572	565	326	-43
V ...	18	1 0	5,723	3,436	5,490	3,617	+5
VI ..	8	0 12	3,580	1,927	4,691	2,415	+25
	28	Total ...	10,349	5,935	10,746	6,358	+7
	51	Total of Bhamaria and Sonipur ... ..	14,845	9,032	14,073	9,220	+3

34. This increase or decrease of each group is well within the limit allowed except in the case of the 4th group in Sonipur. This, however, consists of only 2 villages, Rinchhia and Khandia, in both of which the area of occupied land has greatly decreased. They are surrounded by 4th and 5th class villages and are but poorly populated, so that they could not be put into a higher class.

35. Taken together, the estates of Kanjri and Rawalia show a percentage increase of 6, and Bhamaria and Sonipur an increase of 3.

36. The annexed statement shows the area and assessment derivable from waste and alienated land :—

*Waste (unoccupied).*

				Area	Assessment according to present proposals.
				Acres.	
Kanjri ...	...	...	...	3,762	3,453
Rawalia	...	...	...	3,756	1,662
				7,518	5,115
Bhamaria	...	...	.	4,655	2,475
Sonipur	...	...	..	6,116	2,821
				10,771	5,296
<i>Barkhatli Land.</i>					
Kanjri ...	...	...	..	820	1,396
Rawalia	...	...	..	699	532
				1,519	1,928
Bhamaria	...	...	...	767	712
Sonipur	...	...	...	2,024	1,287
				2,791	1,999

37. The rates for the Government villages in the Hálol Táluka were introduced in 1885 and guaranteed for 20 years by Government Resolution No. 3997, Revenue Department, dated 19th May 1885. I would, therefore, recommend that the rates now proposed, if approved, be guaranteed for 9 years from the present year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. D. E. FORBES,

Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.



APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Hdol.

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.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
1886 ... ..	...	...	2.04	2	24.31	31	11.85	22	0.35	1	38.55	56
1887 ... ..	...	...	...	...	26.29	46	5.93	21	1.15	2	33.37	69
1888 ... ..	0.46	3	...	...	10.32	34	14.24	13	0.77	1	25.79	51
1889 ... ..	...	...	1.45	6	24.42	42	12.12	20	...	...	37.99	68
1890 ... ..	...	...	0.10	1	33.0	30	3.45	12	...	...	36.55	43
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	25.95	29	13.3	22	...	...	38.98	51
1892 ... ..	...	...	1.10	1	22.75	36	40.70	34	...	...	64.55	71
1893 ... ..	0.49	3	0.04	1	38.62	40	13.70	17	0.65	2	53.50	63
1894 ... ..	0.20	1	...	...	46.84	40	16.95	21	7.23	4	71.22	66
Average ...	0.13	0.8	0.53	1.2	22.05	36.5	14.66	20.2	1.13	1.1	44.50	59.8

APPENDIX B

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Name of Estates.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		Crops.					
	Number and area of villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available.												Cereals.					
	Government		Alienated.		Total		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated				Area uncultivated				Jowar.	Bajri	Paddy	Wheat	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.
	Number	Area square miles	Number	Area square miles	Number.	Area square miles.				Cropped (net)		Fallow	Total.	Available for cultivation	Not available for cultivation.		Total.							
										Irrigated	Not irrigated				Forest	Others								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kanjri and Rawalia	24	.	...	..	24	.	24	22,214	...	9	11,421	...	11,430	7,752	1,100	1,932	10,784	1,326	2,292	3,038	77	112	1,980	8,825
Percentage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0 08	99 92	...	100 00	...	...	...	...	11 60	20 05	26 58	0 67	0 98	17 33	77 21
Bhamaria	23	.	...	..	23	.	23	12,319	...	.	4,516	5,049	9,565	...	...	2,754	2,754	532	1,100	1,070	..	1,060	161	3,863
Percentage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	11 78	24 39	22 36	...	23 47	3 67	85 54
Sompur	28	.	...	..	28	.	28	24,078	...	.	3,223	17,266	20,549	...	...	3,529	3,529	350	1,149	713	...	620	125	2,966
Percentage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 66	34 97	21 72	...	18 69	3 80	90 04

Crops—continued.

Name of Estates	Pulses.						Orchard and Garden Produce			Drugs and Narcotics, Tobacco	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil Seeds.			Fibres.			Grass area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped	Remainder net area cropped.
	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid	Math and Kulth.	Others	Total	Vegetables	Fruit trees.	Total				Sesame	Castor oil seed	Total.	Cotton	Others	Total			
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Kanjri and Rawalia	490	116	399	425	170	1,599	7	2	9	19	1	1	220	534	754	222	167	3 9	11,597	167	11,430
Percentage...	4 29	1 01	3 48	3 72	1 49	13 99	0 06	00 1	0 07	0 17	0 01	0 01	1 93	4 67	6 60	1 94	1 46	3 40	101 46	1 46	100 00
Bhamaria	231	10	120	228	...	587	..	..	..	27	...	..	..	29	29	...	10	10	4,516	...	4,516
Percentage...	5 12	0 22	2 66	5 00	..	13 00	..	..	..	0 60	...	...	..	0 64	0 64	...	0 22	0 22	100 00	...	...

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.						NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION-OTHERS.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.			Total agricultural population	
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
.....	67.77	0.25	Sonipur. 30.03	30.28	98.05	1.95
0.11	72.77	0.29	Bhamaria. 26.22	26.51	99.40	0.60

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to religion and education.*

Sex.	As per Imperial or village census.	RELIGION.						Parsces.	
		Hindu Caste.			Musalman Sects.				
		Koli.	Nayka and Bhils.	Others.	Sipai.	Others.			
Males	3,125	2,393	585	29	112	..	6	Kanjri Rawalia. Sompur. Bhamaria.	
	3,087	1,274	1,629	176	5	3	..		
	1,399	735	602	39	4	19	..		
Females	2,862	2,167	583	22	87	..	3	Kanjri Rawalia. Sompur. Bhamaria	
	2,883	1,243	1,493	144	2	1	..		
	1,301	687	562	25	4	23	..		
Total	5,987	4,560	1,168	51	199	..	9	Kanjri Rawalia Sompur. Bhamaria.	
	5,970	2,517	3,122	320	7	4	..		
	2,700	1,422	1,164	64	8	42	..		

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.*

Number of Villages.	Name of Estate.	CATTLE.										Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs, small.	Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough		For breeding		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young Stock						Total.	For passengers.		For produce and goods.
		Oxen.	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	
24	Kanjri ..	1,992	11	8	1	1	1,433	424	1,498	294	5,652	56	7	592	1,016	8	254		
28	Sompur	1,750	76	2	66	..	1,565	265	1,174	108	4,996	29	2	1,043	875	15	260		
23	Bhamaria	734	5	2	4	..	582	115	586	75	2,103	20	..	314	366	4	169		

APPENDIX G.

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

Name of Estate.	Number of Villages.	Shops	Oil-presses.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES	
												Hindu.	Musal-mán.
				5		6		7				10	11
1	2	3	4							8	9	10	11
Kanri State ...	24	18	5	1889-90 ...	185	1889-90 ..	108	1889-90 ..	169	1	1	5	1
				1890-91 ...	175	1890-91 ..	91	1890-91 ...	77				
				1891-92 ...	230	1891-92 ..	154	1891-92 ...	379				
				1892-93 ...	253	1892-93 ..	127	1892-93 ...	102				
				1893-94 ...	277	1893-94 ...	160	1893-94 ...	372				
				Total ...	1,120	Total ..	640	Total ...	1,099				
				Average ...	224	Average ...	128	Average ...	220				
Sonipur State ..	28	20	...	1889-90 ..	199	1889-90 ...	50	1889-90 ...	178	2	...	1	...
				1890-91 ..	215	1890-91 ..	59	1890-91 ..	18				
				1891-92 ..	298	1891-92 ...	127	1891-92 ..	524				
				1892-93 ...	352	1892-93 ...	108	1892-93 ..	347				
				1893-94 ...	143	1893-94 ..	92	1893-94 ...	135				
				Total ...	1,207	Total ..	436	Total ...	1,202				
				Average ..	241	Average ...	87	Average .	240				
Bhamaria State ..	23	5	1	1889-90 ...	81	1889-90 ...	38	1889-90 ...	38	1	...	1	...
				1890-91 ...	93	1890-91 ..	30	1890-91 ..	117				
				1891-92 ..	81	1891-92 ...	50	1891-92 ..	24				
				1892-93 ...	128	1892-93 ...	35	1892-93 ..	198				
				1893-94 ..	96	1893-94 ...	75	1893-94 ...	181				
				Total .	479	Total ...	228	Total ...	558				
				Average ..	96	Average ..	46	Average ..	112				

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

Number of Villages.	Name of Estate	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	
		Boys.	
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance
1	2	3	4
2	Kanjri and Rawalia States ... ..	2	84.8
1	Bhamaria State... ..	1	24.7

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Darbári occupied and Inám lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1893-94.

Number of Villages.	Name of Estate.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámárá.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámárá 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.	
		Darbári.	Inám.	Darbári.	Inám.	Darbári.	Inám.	Darbári.	Inám.			Darbári.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	Kanjri and Rawalia ... ..	2,619	706	45	25	352	7	73	...	478	141	3,708	738
	Percentage ... ..	71	96	1	3	9	1	2	...	13	4	100	100
28	Sonpur ... ..	186	413	1	24	98	3	..	4	159	107	551	444
	Percentage ... ..	34	93	...	5	18	1	...	1	29	19	100	100
23	Bhamaria ... ..	124	226	...	1	58	3	..	..	76	22	280	230
	Percentage ... ..	44	99	...	...	21	1	..	...	27	8	100	100

## APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages	Tálukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.					TANKS	OTHER SOURCES	
		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 cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings
			Pakka.	Pakka.	Kacha.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
24	Kanjri ... ..	20	39	29	...	2	19	23	
28	Sonipur ... ..	...	3	5	...	...	3	17	
23	Bhamaria . . .	1	6	3	1	...	2	4	

Abstract of Kanjri.

No.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	For irrigation ... ..	20	...	...	...	...	...
2	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ... ..	39	29	...	...	...	...
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings... ..	...	...	...	19	...	23
	In disuse ... ..	59	29		19	...	23
	Total ..	90		19		23	
	Total recorded in 1884 ..	41		19		...	

Note.—No abstract has been made for Sonipur and Bhamaria, as there are so few wells and people drink water from streams and nálas, being too impoverished to afford to dig wells. There is no garden,

## APPENDIX N..

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Hálol Táluka.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						Remarks.
	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice in husk.	Bajto.	Kodra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1864-65 ...	12	20	20	25	30	50	
1865-66 ...	19	28	50	40	45	90	
1866-67 ...	21	28	36	32	50	85	
1867-68 ...	19	31	40	44	48	85	
1868-69 ...	19	25	32	40	50	90	
1869-70 ...	19	25	30	45	40	80	
1870-71 ...	22	38	32	52	50	95	
1871-72 ...	23	42	41	58	50	95	
1872-73 ...	28	40	48	70	60	100	
1873-74 ...	28	40	50	65	60	120	
Average ...	21	32	38	47	48	89	
1874-75 ...	28	46	50	65	63	120	
1875-76 ...	28	46	46	66	60	100	
1876-77 ...	24	40	32	60	36	90	
1877-78 ...	18	18	18	22	24	32	
1878-79 ...	15	31	29	32	32	65	
1879-80 ...	26	40	36	50	46	85	
1880-81 ...	36	68	60	60	100	200	
1881-82 ...	34	60	40	54	54	85	
1882-83 ...	28	59	38	64	50	128	
1883-84 ...	29	38	38	50	50	80	
Average ...	27	45	38	52	51	95	
1884-85 ...	42	62	38	50	50	80	
1885-86 ...	26	43	38	42	50	80	
1886-87 ...	23	38	42	70	63	122	
1887-88 ...	23	40	34	58	53	107	
1888-89 ...	19	26	32	40	40	60	
1889-90 ...	26	40	44	50	59	107	
1890-91 ...	27	34	44	44	48	87	
1891-92 ...	25	29	40	48	46	90	
1892-93 ...	26	32	35	45	45	90	
1893-94 ..	24	47	40	49	45	100	
Average ...	26	39	39	50	50	92	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue History for 75 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 DABBAR						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard As assessment.	Remissions			Balance for Collec tion	Acres	Full Assessment.	Reduction from auction sale of grazing.	Acres	Full Standard As assessment.	Quit rent, &c	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11	Full Assessment— Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12	Quit— Total for Collections— Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13	Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted.
			Permanent.	Casual	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Kanjri	Ravali	State—	24 Vil	ages		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	4,499	7,898				7,898	5,129		2,452	431			10,059	7,698	10,350		
1885-86	5,250	5,010				5,010	4,925		2,496	431			10,006	5,010	7,506		1
1886-87	7,050	5,708				5,708	4,680		2,765	447			12,777	5,708	8,473		8
1887-88	5,890	7,869				7,869	4,752		1,861	482			11,124	7,869	9,730		237
1888-89	4,646	5,122				5,122	4,828		1,529	508			9,982	5,122	6,651		
1889-90	4,547	7,430				7,430	4,868		1,337	494			9,939	7,430	8,767		
1890-91	7,143	7,398				7,398	4,865		2,112	605			12,518	7,398	9,510		17
1891-92	7,442	7,930				7,930	6,726		1,351	1,274			15,442	7,930	9,281		4
1892-93	8,196	9,215				9,215	5,971		1,463	1,281			15,448	9,215	10,678		32
1893-94	8,019	9,719				9,719	6,149		1,414	1,281			15,449	9,719	11,133		
Average	6,332	7,330				7,330	5,289		1,878	713			12,834	7,330	9,208		13
							Sompur	State—	28	Village	s.						
1884-85	4,583	1,918				1,918			310	536			5,074	1,918	2,228		
1885-86	5,739	1,987				1,987			98	618			6,407	1,987	2,055		
1886-87	5,830	2,374				2,374			65	752			6,582	2,374	2,439		
1887-88	6,535	2,574				2,574			160	765			7,300	2,574	2,731		
1888-89	5,725	2,690				2,690			122	777			6,502	2,690	2,812		
1889-90	6,684	3,073				3,073			240	676			7,360	3,073	3,313		
1890-91	7,263	3,661				3,661			236	705			7,968	3,661	3,807		
1891-92	8,175	4,318				4,318			324	777			8,952	4,318	4,642		
1892-93	10,866	5,363				5,363				812			11,678	5,363	5,363		
1893-94	10,349	5,935				5,935				870			11,219	5,935	5,935		
Average	7,175	3,389				3,389			156	729			7,904	3,389	3,545		
							Bhamara	State	23	Vil	lages						
1884-85	2,703	1,631				1,631			25	376			3,079	1,631	1,656		
1885-86	2,783	1,554				1,554			20	376			3,109	1,554	1,574		
1886-87	2,862	1,994				1,994				335			3,197	1,994	1,994		
1887-88	2,997	2,066				2,066			55	324			3,321	2,066	2,121		
1888-89	2,873	1,904				1,904			43	335			3,208	1,904	1,947		
1889-90	3,085	2,131				2,131			39	340			3,425	2,131	2,170		
1890-91	3,226	2,273				2,273			38	400			3,626	2,273	2,311		
1891-92	3,350	2,550				2,550			125	340			3,690	2,550	2,675		
1892-93	3,702	2,940				2,940			54	353			4,055	2,940	2,984		
1893-94	4,496	3,097				3,097			3	364			4,860	3,097	3,100		
Average	3,203	2,214				2,214			40	354			3,557	2,214	2,254		



APPENDIX Q.

Estimated Effect of Survey Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied Land.

Number.	Name of Village.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.			BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.											Percentage Increase.
		Total.			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>KANJARI.</b>																
<i>Class I.</i>																
1	Kanjari ...	2,100	5,048	2 6 5	2 0	S 2-0-0 W. 2-0-0	2,150	3,051	1 6 8	947	1,023	2 1 5	3,117	5,074	1 10 0	+1
<i>Class IV.</i>																
2	Muvala ...	18	17	0 15 1	1 4	S 1-4-0 W 1-4-0	27	20	0 11 10	..	..	..	27	20	0 11 10	+17
	Total .	2,118	5,065	2 6 8	..	..	2,177	3,071	1 6 2	947	2,023	2 1 5	3,144	5,094	1 9 11	+1
<b>RAVALIA.</b>																
<i>Class V.</i>																
3	Navagam ...	19	5	0 8 0	..	..	19	12	0 10 1	2	2	1 0 0	21	14	0 10 8	+180
4	Ambavadia ...	136	157	1 2 5	..	..	170	108	0 10 1	27	28	1 0 7	197	136	0 11 0	-13
5	Ravelia ...	424	690	1 6 3	..	..	555	372	0 10 8	157	149	0 15 2	712	521	0 11 6	-11
6	Khareda ...	150	163	1 0 3	..	..	124	89	0 11 4	54	59	1 1 5	178	147	0 13 2	-3
7	Takhatpura ...	51	39	1 11 11	..	..	65	44	0 10 9	29	33	1 2 2	94	77	0 13 1	-13
8	Ramjikhatsuara ...	92	115	1 4 0	..	..	144	105	0 11 8	31	35	1 2 0	175	140	0 12 9	+21
9	Balidco ...	101	187	1 13 7	..	..	130	94	0 11 6	90	100	1 1 9	220	194	0 14 1	+3
10	Endral ...	145	184	1 4 3	..	..	147	95	0 10 4	64	65	0 15 9	211	158	0 11 11	-14
11	Gajapura ...	165	247	1 7 11	..	..	197	142	0 11 6	87	85	0 15 7	284	227	0 12 9	-8
12	Sonaviti ...	181	221	1 3 6	..	..	352	240	0 10 10	2	2	1 0 0	354	242	0 10 11	+9
13	Bhagvanpura ...	102	155	1 3 3	..	..	207	138	0 10 8	47	49	1 0 8	254	187	0 11 9	+20
14	Gadit ...	90	91	1 0 2	1 0	S 1-0-0 W. 1-0-0	150	91	0 9 8	..	..	..	150	91	0 9 8	..
15	Raoggar ...	14	6	0 6 10	..	..	25	16	0 10 2	..	..	..	25	18	0 10 2	+166
16	Manekpurnota ...	709	410	0 9 3	..	..	750	484	0 10 3	8	9	1 2 0	758	493	0 10 4	+16
17	Manekpurnana ...	152	112	0 11 9	..	..	101	73	0 11 6	11	11	1 0 0	112	84	0 12 0	-25
18	Khokhariveri ...	151	190	1 4 1	..	..	171	116	0 10 10	6	7	1 2 8	177	123	0 11 1	-35
19	Yalagod or Rustam pura ...	879	266	0 11 2	..	..	377	290	0 12 3	4	4	1 0 0	381	294	0 12 4	+10
20	Koba ...	174	97	0 8 11	..	..	197	132	0 10 8	..	..	..	197	132	0 10 8	+36
21	Saldal ...	1,194	554	0 7 5	..	..	1,279	831	0 10 4	16	17	1 1 0	1,295	848	0 10 5	+53
22	Ghoda ...	349	265	0 10 9	..	..	398	266	0 10 8	11	11	1 0 0	409	277	0 10 10	+4
23	Nurpuri ...	635	395	0 9 11	..	..	638	438	0 10 11	..	..	..	638	438	0 10 11	+10
24	Kachhota ...	497	165	0 5 3	..	..	502	365	0 12 3	14	15	1 1 1	516	380	0 11 9	+130
	Total ...	5,901	4,654	0 12 7	..	..	6,698	4,540	0 10 10	697	679	1 0 5	7,358	5,219	0 11 4	+12
	Total of Kanjarl and Ravelia ...	8,019	9,719	1 3 4	..	..	8,875	7,611	0 13 8	1,627	2,702	1 10 6	10,502	10,313	0 15 8	+6
<b>BHAMARIA.</b>																
<i>Class IV.</i>																
1	Bhamaria ...	571	403	0 12 11	..	..	397	247	0 9 11	133	188	1 5 9	535	435	0 13 0	-6
2	Vankada ...	259	160	0 9 10	..	..	144	108	0 12 0	31	43	1 6 2	175	151	0 13 9	-5
3	Mota Chadva ...	236	169	0 11 0	..	..	116	93	0 12 9	59	73	1 5-1	175	171	0 15 7	+4
4	Nana Chadva ...	139	144	0 12 2	..	..	50	31	0 9 11	65	87	1 6 5	115	118	1 0 5	-18
5	Dholikui ...	336	239	0 11 4	..	..	215	179	0 13 3	51	72	1 6 7	266	251	0 15 1	+5
6	Gambhirpura ...	471	555	1 2 10	..	..	61	54	0 14 1	183	265	1 7 2	244	319	1 4 11	-42
7	Garial ...	442	355	0 12 10	..	..	258	152	0 9 5	160	207	1 4 8	418	359	0 13 8	+1
8	Nathkuva ...	107	85	0 12 8	1 4	S 1-4-0 W. 1-4-0	48	41	0 13 8	4	5	1 4 0	62	46	0 14 1	-45
9	Khodarpura ...	54	52	0 15 4	..	..	109	78	0 11 5	29	39	1 5 6	138	117	0 13 6	+125
10	Kuberpara ...	13	6	0 7 4	..	..	4	3	0 12 0	..	..	..	4	3	0 12 0	-50
11	Kesarpura ...	80	13	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Hanmatia ...	149	124	0 13 3	..	..	51	44	0 13 9	34	47	1 6 1	85	91	1 1 1	-26
13	Jvanpura ...	90	26	0 4 7	..	..	44	32	0 11 7	..	..	..	44	32	0 11 7	+23
14	Bediapura ...	149	46	0 5 1	..	..	103	89	0 13 9	2	2	1 0 0	105	91	0 13 10	+39
15	Jamapura ...	201	91	0 7 2	..	..	142	112	0 12 7	3	3	1 0 0	145	115	0 12 8	+26
16	Sudhra ...	236	98	0 6 7	..	..	177	142	0 12 10	..	..	..	177	142	0 12 10	+44

Note 1.—S—Soil; W.—Water.  
2.—The averages shown in the several columns are worked out from the round figures shown in the statement, excluding annas and pies.

## APPENDIX Q—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.			BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.											Percentage Increase
		Total.			Maximum Rates		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			
		Area	Assessment	Average.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<b>BHAMARIA—contd.</b>	Acres	Rs	Rs. a. p	Rs a	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p	
	<i>Class IV—contd.</i>															
17	Rinchhbar ... ..	854	372	0 7 9	} 1 4	S 1 4 0 W 1 4 0	159	111	0 11 1	...	...	...	159	111	0 11 1	-85
18	Ranbhet Nani	90	49	0 8 8			77	70	0 14 6	1	1	1 0 0	78	71	0 14 6	+44
19	Handia Nana .	.	Deserted				29	19	0 10 5	...	...	..	29	19	0 10 5	...
20	Ankedia Nana f..	.	Ditto				.	..		...	...		..	..		..
	<b>Total</b>	3,977	2,843	0 11 5		..	2,184	1,605	0 11 9	760	1,037	1 5 9	2,844	2,642	0 14 4	-7
	<i>Class V.</i>															
21	Chatardivav				} 1 0	S 1 0 0 W 1 0 0	4	2	0 8 0	..	..	..	4	2	0 8 0	...
22	Kathola ..	377	180	0 7 7			325	180	0 8 10	11	10	0 14 6	336	190	0 9 0	+5
23	Kansarivav ...	142	74	0 8 4			88	23	0 9 8	5	5	1 0 0	43	23	0 10 5	-62
	<b>Total</b>	519	254	0 7 9		..	367	205	0 8 11	16	15	0 15 0	383	220	0 9 2	-13
	<b>Grand Total</b>	4,496	3,097	0 11 0		..	2,551	1,810	0 11 4	776	1,052	1 5 8	3,227	2,862	0 13 9	-7
	<b>SONIPUR</b>															
	<i>Class IV.</i>															
1	Ranchhia ...	317	230	0 11 7	} 1 4	S 1 4 0 W 1 4 0	141	93	0 10 6	..	..	..	141	93	0 10 6	-59
2	Khandia	729	343	0 7 6			424	233	0 8 9	..	..	..	424	233	0 8 9	-31
	<b>Total</b>	1,046	572	0 8 8		..	565	326	0 9 2				565	326	0 9 2	-43
	<i>Class V.</i>															
3	Amrapuri ...	289	112	0 6 2	} 1 0	S 1 0 0 W 1 0 0	159	90	0 9 0	...	...	...	159	90	0 9 0	-19
4	Bádharpari ...	89	89	1 0 0			83	58	0 10 2	.	...	...	83	53	0 10 2	-40
5	Hamrupura ..	59	23	0 6 2			67	34	0 8 1	..	...	...	67	34	0 8 1	+47
6	Chipat... ..	223	126	0 9 0			150	105	0 11 2	22	24	1 1 5	172	129	0 12 0	+3
7	Bhuvadungri ..	...	Deserted-				44	25	0 9 1				44	25	0 9 1	..
8	Tadia Amba ...	177	124	0 11 2			89	64	0 11 6	6	6	1 0 0	95	70	0 11 9	-43
9	Galampura		Deserted.				99	68	0 10 11		..	..	99	68	0 10 11	.
10	Runbhet Mota	189	127	0 10 9			198	130	0 10 6	.	.	.	198	130	0 10 6	+2
11	Handia Mota ...	377	194	0 8 2			88	46	0 8 4	...	.	..	88	46	0 8 4	-76
12	Ankedia Mota ..	295	188	0 10 2			332	191	0 9 2	...	..	..	332	191	0 9 2	+1
13	Panch Khobla	194	84	0 6 11	147	98	0 10 8	.	..	..	147	98	0 10 8	+16		
14	Sonipur	283	125	0 7 0	468	306	0 10 5	23	22	0 15 3	491	328	0 10 8	+162		
15	Pachigam ...	1,334	613	0 7 4	1,063	660	0 9 11	18	19	1 0 10	1,081	679	0 10 0	+10		
16	Bamku ... ..	119	64	0 8 7	210	117	0 8 10	.	...	...	210	117	0 8 10	+62		
17	Morkhala ...	1,199	679	0 9 0	1,254	886	0 11 3	...	...	...	1,254	886	0 11 3	+30		
18	Katmandya	142	195	1 5 11	112	63	0 9 0	40	41	1 0 4	152	104	0 10 11	-46		
19	Navapura	377	370	0 15 8	299	169	0 9 0	134	138	1 0 5	433	307	0 11 1	-17		
20	Garol .	377	323	0 13 8	337	211	0 10 0	43	51	1 1 0	385	262	0 10 10	-18		
	<b>Total</b>	5,723	3,436	0 9 7		..	5,199	3,316	0 10 2	291	301	1 9 6	5,490	3,617	0 10 6	+5
	<i>Class VI.</i>															
21	Kovav ...	306	130	0 6 9	} 0 12	S 0 12 0 W 0 12 0	304	155	0 8 1	...	...	..	304	155	0 8 1	+19
22	Vaghdod ...	647	313	0 7 8			702	347	0 7 10	23	20	0 13 10	725	367	0 8 1	+17
23	Chhantalodi ..	443	283	0 10 2			396	170	0 6 10	1	1	1 0 0	397	171	0 6 10	-39
24	Singpur	283	135	0 7 7			254	138	0 8 6	1	1	1 0 0	255	137	0 8 7	+1
25	Khoreti ..	423	187	0 7 0			587	314	0 8 6	.	...	.	587	314	0 8 6	+67
26	Chorambla . .	253	118	0 7 5			158	78	0 8 0	..	.	.	158	78	0 8 0	-33
27	Kharakua ...	608	464	0 12 3			1,145	617	0 8 7	23	18	0 12 6	1,168	635	0 8 8	+36
28	Vanderda . . .	619	297	0 7 8			1,087	556	0 8 1	2	2	1 0 0	1,099	558	0 8 1	+87
	<b>Total</b>	3,580	1,927	0 8 7		..	4,641	2,373	0 8 1	50	42	0 13 5	4,691	2,415	0 8 2	+25
	<b>Grand Total</b>	10,349	5,935	0 9 2		..	10,405	6,015	0 9 1	341	343	1 0 1	10,746	6,358	0 9 5	+7
	<b>Total of Sonpur and Bhamaria</b>	14,845	9,032	0 9 8		..	12,956	7,825	0 9 8	1,117	1,395	1 3 11	14,073	9,220	0 10 5	+3

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Name of Estate.	By Old Accounts.					By Survey Accounts.					Population.	
			Gross Area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Darbari Assessed Land.			Gross Area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Darbari Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Class I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Kanjari ...	Kanjari.	6,753	379	2,100	...	...	7,292	802	3,117	2,553	2,744	2,556	
<i>Class IV.</i>														
2	Muvala ...	Kanjari.	1,274	37	18	...	...	1,273	37	27	1,209	709	32	
<i>Total</i>			8,027	416	2,118	...	...	8,565	839	3,144	3,762	3,453	2,588	
<i>Class V.</i>														
3	Navágam ...	Ravaha.	1,077	100	10	...	...	1,077	46	21	1,010	365	111	
4	Ambavadia ...		319	17	136	...	...	319	29	197	73	37	107	
5	Ravaha ...		1,786	155	424	...	...	1,787	150	712	839	339	446	
6	Kháreda ...		304	17	150	...	...	304	23	178	87	46	62	
7	Takhatpura ...		211	20	51	...	...	211	48	94	54	33	55	
8	Rámjkhát Muara ...		301	18	92	...	...	301	70	175	20	13	134	
9	Balsadev ...		284	17	101	...	...	279	30	220	...	...	194	
10	Endral ...		419	45	145	...	...	418	46	211	133	56	181	
11	Gajápura ...		385	23	165	...	...	385	33	254	42	17	154	
12	Sonavita ...		573	37	181	...	...	573	57	354	92	46	181	
13	Bhagvanpura ...		467	24	102	...	...	467	33	254	153	70	186	
14	Gadit ...		421	64	90	...	...	422	64	150	172	81	97	
15	Rasgágar ...		146	22	34	...	...	146	22	25	99	50	...	
16	Manekpur Mota ...		1,544	95	709	...	...	1,546	192	758	546	247	170	
17	Manekpur Nana ...		139	8	152	...	...	141	18	112	...	...	105	
18	Khokhaveri ...		265	28	151	...	...	266	46	177	4	2	118	
19	Valagod or Rastampura ...		529	53	379	...	...	529	114	381	5	4	281	
20	Koba ...		760	174	174	...	...	760	498	197	50	28	59	
21	Saidal ...		2,282	381	1,194	...	...	2,281	709	1,295	207	124	392	
22	Ghoda ...		527	36	319	...	...	531	52	409	36	17	159	
23	Nurpur ...		673	22	635	...	...	671	16	638	3	2	153	
24	Kachhota ...		732	37	497	...	...	729	34	516	131	86	34	
<i>Total</i>			14,144	1,393	5,901	...	...	14,143	2,330	7,358	3,756	1,662	3,399	
<i>Total of Kanjari and Ravaha</i>			22,171	1,809	8,019	...	...	22,708	3,169	10,502	7,518	5,116	5,987	
<i>Class IV.</i>														
1	Bhamaria ...	Bhamaria.	736	91	571	...	...	735	101	535	20	11	434	
2	Yankada ...		686	28	269	...	...	686	56	175	414	245	151	
3	Mota Chadva ...		399	26	236	...	...	399	50	175	131	87	123	
4	Nana Chadva ...		202	10	189	...	...	202	14	115	24	12	87	
5	Dholikui ...		1,008	211	336	...	...	1,010	270	266	419	180	211	
6	Gambhirpura ...		591	38	471	...	...	590	61	244	235	132	289	
7	Garal ...		895	32	442	...	...	891	72	418	312	171	257	
8	Nathkuva ...		525	60	107	...	...	525	47	52	403	236	64	
9	Khodarpura ...		169	11	54	...	...	169	14	138	3	2	58	
10	Kuberpara ...		277	44	13	...	...	229	19	4	207	155	4	
11	Kesarpura ...		94	22	30	...	...	80	8	...	66	43	11	
12	Hanmatia ...		195	32	149	...	...	195	44	85	32	19	86	
13	Jivanpura ...		612	193	90	...	...	612	216	44	305	155	76	
14	Badiapara ...		186	7	149	...	...	186	34	105	24	16	102	
15	Jamiapara ...		841	293	201	...	...	844	241	145	408	195	93	
16	Sudhra ...		1,443	548	236	...	...	1,444	1,008	177	217	169	155	
17	Rinchlibar ...		1,229	828	354	...	...	1,229	907	159	142	77	212	
18	Ranbhet Nana ...	222	42	90	...	...	222	55	78	64	49	37		
19	Handia Nana ...	49	4	...	...	...	49	4	29	3	1	...		
20	Ankedia Nana ...	97	71	...	...	...	97	97	...	...	...	...		
<i>Total</i>			10,459	2,611	3,977	...	...	10,397	3,343	2,944	3,429	1,935	2,450	
<i>Class V.</i>														
21	Chatardiav ...	Bhamaria.	699	47	...	...	...	699	32	4	663	311	...	
22	Kathola ...		1,080	93	377	...	...	1,080	129	336	564	229	201	
23	Kansariav ...		80	2	142	...	...	80	2	43	...	...	49	
<i>Total</i>			1,859	142	519	...	...	1,859	163	383	1,227	540	250	
<i>Grand Total</i>			12,318	2,753	4,496	...	...	12,256	3,506	3,327	4,656	2,475	2,700	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>.—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Name of Estate.	By Old Accounts.					By Survey Accounts.					Population.
			Gross Area including Inám	Of which not available for cultivation.	Darbari Assessed Land			Gross Area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Darbar Assessed Land.			
					Occupied	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste		
						Area	Assessment				Area	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<i>Class IV.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Richha ...	} Sonipur }	266	52	317	...	...	266	82	141	13	7	284
2	Khandia ...		803	330	729	...	...	803	337	424	8	4	261
	Total ...	.....	1,069	332	1,046	...	...	1,069	419	565	21	11	545
	<i>Class V.</i>												
3	Amrapuri ...	} Sonipur }	321	36	289	...	...	321	32	159	90	31	173
4	Badharpuri ...		195	18	89	...	...	195	18	83	82	40	71
5	Hamirpura ...		180	7	59	...	...	180	19	67	76	29	33
6	Chapat ...		237	14	223	...	...	235	36	172	4	2	147
7	Bhuvadungri ...		258	68	...	...	...	258	113	44	101	47	...
8	Tadia Amba ...		376	64	177	...	...	376	133	95	116	48	57
9	Galampura ...		213	36	...	...	...	213	57	99	51	25	...
10	Raubhet Mota ...		324	29	189	...	...	342	69	198	47	24	72
11	Handia Mota ...		191	56	377	...	...	168	66	88	6	2	149
12	Ankedia Mota ...		1,056	336	295	...	...	1,056	659	332	3	2	205
13	Panchkhobla ...		1,100	506	194	...	...	1,100	585	147	311	155	112
14	Sonpur ...		1,546	114	233	...	...	1,546	144	491	816	397	166
15	Pachigam ...		2,001	102	1,334	...	...	1,767	214	1,081	275	174	704
16	Bamku ...		924	35	119	...	...	924	48	210	592	254	70
17	Morkhla ...		2,671	151	1,199	...	...	2,671	155	1,254	982	651	752
18	Katmandva ...		232	11	142	...	...	232	21	152	...	...	94
19	Navapura ...		594	40	377	...	...	594	41	433	24	12	305
20	Garol ...	659	35	377	...	...	659	55	385	54	26	273	
	Total ...	.....	13,078	1,658	5,723	...	...	12,837	2,465	5,490	3,630	1,919	3,363
	<i>Class VI.</i>												
21	Koivav ...	} Sonipur }	754	157	306	...	...	754	288	304	89	33	170
22	Vagbod ...		1,146	78	647	...	...	1,169	119	725	208	69	367
23	Chhantalodi ...		965	74	443	...	...	965	136	397	348	107	202
24	Singpur ...		692	89	283	...	...	692	185	255	206	52	141
25	Khareti ...		2,168	623	423	...	...	2,168	629	587	851	292	287
26	Chorambh ...		543	121	253	...	...	543	195	166	158	73	130
27	Kharakua ...		1,521	81	606	...	...	1,495	91	1,168	82	42	388
28	Vanderda ...		2,142	266	619	...	...	2,142	421	1,099	523	223	357
	Total ...	.....	9,931	1,489	3,580	...	...	9,928	2,064	4,691	2,465	891	2,042
	Grand Total ...	.....	24,078	3,529	10,349	...	...	23,834	4,948	10,746	6,116	2,281	5,970
	Total of Bhamaria and Sonpur	...	36,396	6,282	14,845	...	...	36,090	8,454	14,073	10,772	5,296	8,670

*Statement of Alienated Lands of Kanjari, Ravalia, Sonipur and  
Bhamaria Talukdári States.*

No.	Name.	Area.	Assessment.	No.	Name.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	<i>Kanjari.</i>	Acres.	Rs.		<i>Bhamaria—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs.
1	Kanjari ...	820	1,396	13	Jivanpura ...	18	13
2	Muvála ...	...	...	14	Bediapura ...	23	21
	<i>Ravalia.</i>			15	Jamiapura ...	50	41
3	Navagam ...	...	...	16	Sudhra ...	47	41
4	Ambavadia ...	19	16	17	Rinohhbar ...	23	14
5	Ravalia ...	86	65	18	Ranbhet nani ...	24	22
6	Khareda ...	15	13	19	Handia nana ...	12	8
7	Takhatpura ...	15	15	20	Ankedia nana ...	...	..
8	Ranjikhatmuara ...	36	32	21	Chhatardivav ...	...	...
9	Bahadev ...	28	25	22	Kathola ...	51	29
10	Endral ...	29	24	23	Kansarivav ...	35	26
11	Gajapura ...	26	20		Total ...	767	712
12	Sonaviti ...	70	54		<i>Sonipur.</i>		
13	Bhagvanpura ...	28	22	1	Rinchhia ...	31	26
14	Gadit ...	36	23	2	Khandia ...	35	21
15	Rasgagar ...	...	...	3	Amrapuri ...	40	26
16	Manekpurnmota ...	49	36	4	Badharpuri... ..	12	7
17	Manekpurnana ...	12	8	5	Hamirpura ...	18	10
18	Khokhariveri ...	40	30	6	Chipat ...	23	18
19	Valagod or Rustampura ...	30	23	7	Bhuvadungri ...	...	...
20	Koba ...	15	10	8	Tadia Amba ...	33	24
21	Saidal ...	70	49	9	Galampura... ..	6	4
22	Ghoda ...	34	24	10	Ranbhet moti ...	28	20
23	Nurpuri ...	13	8	11	Handia mota ...	7	4
24	Kachhota ...	48	35	12	Ankedia mota ...	62	38
	Total ...	1,519	1,928	13	Panchkhobla ...	57	39
	<i>Bhamaria.</i>			14	Sonipur ...	95	66
1	Bhamaria ...	78	78	15	Pachigam ...	195	127
2	Vankadia ...	42	49	16	Bankui ...	73	49
3	Mota Chadva ...	43	41	17	Morkhala ...	280	205
4	Nana Chadva ...	49	47	18	Katmandva ...	59	41
5	Dhohkui ...	55	57	19	Navapura ...	96	79
6	Gambhirpura ...	49	54	20	Garol ...	163	103
7	Garial ...	92	86	21	Koiváv ...	74	39
8	Nathkuva ...	24	26	22	Vagbod ...	117	66
9	Khodiarpura ...	13	15	23	Chhantalodi ...	84	39
10	Kuberpura ...	...	...	24	Singpur ...	46	25
11	Kesarpura ...	7	6	25	Khareti ...	102	54
12	Hanmatia ...	32	37	26	Chorampli ...	35	21
				27	Kharakua ...	154	86
				28	Vanderda ...	99	50
					Total ...	2,024	1,287

No. 728 OF 1896.

FROM

E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, I C.S.,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS.

*Surat, 13th July 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarát Survey, containing proposals for the settlement of the Tálukdári Estates of the Hálol Táluka.

2. A detailed survey of Kanjri and Rawalia was carried out in the seasons of 1893-94-95, partly with a view to the revision of the "ankada," but principally with the object of substituting a survey settlement in those estates for the present unequal and antiquated system. Mr. Forbes has given a full account of the mode of collecting the revenue at present in force, and I need give no further details. In Bhamaria and Sonipur a valuation survey was carried out at the same time for the purpose of revising the "ankada" which the Thákor pays to Government.

3. The position, physical aspect and condition of the estates are fully described in Mr. Forbes' report and in Mr. Beyts' report No. 193 of the 15th March 1880. Mr. Forbes has also given sufficient details regarding the statue of the Thákors and their estates. He is incorrect in describing the Thákor of Kanjri as a Rajput. Though his mother is a Rajput, his father's family are Báriya Kolis, and he himself has married the daughter of another Báriya Thákor. This, however, is not of much importance as far as the report under consideration is concerned. The remaining descriptive paragraphs call for no remark, and I, therefore, come at once to the grouping.

4. Mr. Forbes has placed the villages in 4 groups with maximum rates corresponding with those sanctioned for the 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th groups of the táluka proper at the settlement of 1885. In a settlement such as the present, the desirability of approximating the rates as far as possible to those of the adjoining Government villages is clear, and Mr Forbes has no doubt kept this principle before him in framing his proposals. But a desire to avoid undue increases and decreases in groups and individual villages has led him to modify the natural grouping with results that I cannot think are altogether satisfactory.

5. As regards the village of Kanjri, it is undoubtedly in its place in the first group. It is a fine, well-tilled village, with a population including many good cultivators as well as substantial traders and artizans. It is only two miles distant from the táluka town and within reach of large Gáekwári towns and villages. The Godhra-Baroda Railway, if it ever becomes a fact, will pass quite close to it. It could well bear a higher rate than Rs. 2; but I agree with Mr. Forbes in thinking it inadvisable to raise the rate above the highest already obtaining in the táluka. Muwála adjoins 4th class villages, as Mr. Forbes states is almost entirely grass "br", and is, I think, rightly grouped.

6. Mr. Forbes has placed the Rawalia villages in the 5th group and shows an increase on the whole group of 12 per cent, which would appear at first sight a reasonable settlement. But it will be seen from Appendix Q that almost the whole increase occurs in the villages in which land has been leased to Mr. Bomonji Dalál, and, as his assessment cannot be raised till 1906, the 12 per cent increase will disappear altogether. On the other hand, Rawalia and the adjoining villages which, with the exception of Kanjri itself, are the best in the estate, show a considerable decrease. There is no reason why revenue should be sacrificed in this manner. Moreover, the adjoining villages of the táluka are all either in

the 3rd or 4th group. I would propose, therefore, to raise all the villages of the Rawalia group (inclusive of Wálágod and other southern villages) to the 4th group, with one exception, Navágam. Navágam lies directly under Pavagad and is covered with jungle. The villages on either side of it are in the 5th group, and the conditions in all three are precisely similar. Mr. Forbes mentions the difficulties experienced by Mr. Dalál in getting settlers. But I am not prepared to admit that the isolation alone causes the difficulty. The judicious management of tenants is in such cases as important as the judicious investment of capital. The soil is good, the railway is close, and if properly treated, these villages should have a prosperous future before them.

7. The proposed grouping of the Bhamaria-Sonipur villages, though giving a satisfactory result on the whole, *viz.* an increase of 2 per cent., appears to me to be open to considerable objection. In the first place, it could not be right to rate the Bhamaria villages higher than Rawalia. This applies especially in the case of the villages to the east of the Dev river which are some of the poorest and jungliest in the taluka. Both as regards climate, communications, markets and the class of cultivators Bhamaria and Sonipur are decidedly inferior to Rawalia. It has, of course, to be borne in mind that this is a valuation settlement in which the actual revenue raised by the Thákor must be taken into account. If the Thákor gets Rs. 200 from a village, it seems at first sight somewhat absurd to value it at Rs. 100. But after all this cuts both ways and, as laid down in Government Resolution No. 4580 of the 27th June 1889, the valuation should be made on logical survey principles. I think the villages can be logically grouped without pressing hardly on the Thákor or putting money into his pocket unnecessarily. I should be inclined to place the Bhamaria villages in a lower group than those of Rawalia. But as this would involve a considerable under-estimate, having in view the Thákor's actual receipts, I would leave all the Bhamaria villages to the west of the Dev river in the 4th

Sonipur		Amrápuri.	group, adding to the same group the Sonipur villages shown in the margin. Richhia and Khandia then fall more naturally into the 4th group. Of the Bhamaria villages to the east of the Dev river those marginally noted fall naturally into the 5th and 6th groups; whilst Handia Mota of Sonipur falls also into the 6th group. Khárákuwa, considering its position, should be placed in the 5th, not the 6th group:
Bádharpuri.		Hamárpuri	

	5th Group.	
Bediápura.		Jaiwanpura.
Jamiápura		Akadia
Sudhra		Ranbhet Nani.
	6th Group.	
Richban.		Handia, Nana.

The three isolated villages of Sonipur\*, surrounded as they are by Gáekwári and Jambughoda territory, might at first sight seem to belong to the 6th group. But the placing of them in the 5th group means a substantial decrease in each case, and their proximity to the Gáekwár's railway justifies the higher grouping. In this connection, Mr. Forbes might have added that in addition to the line to Miyágám, one branch of this railway runs direct from Dabhoi to Baroda.

8. The results of this revised grouping are as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Class.	Villages.	Area.	Assessment	Percentage variation on collections shown by estate.
	<i>Bhamaria.</i>			
4 ..	12	2,359	2,061	—13
5 ..	9	566	581	+21
6 .	2	172	79	—54
Total ..	23.	3,097	2,721	—12

Class	Villages.	Area.	Assessment	Percentage variation on collections shown by Estate
<i>Sonipur.</i>				
4 ...	7	1,047	1,117	+ 7
5 ..	13	3,231	3,783	+ 17
6 ..	8	1,657	1,815	+ 10
Total .	28	5,935	6,715	+ 13
Grand Total Bhamaria and Sonipur ..	51	9,032	9,436	+ 4

Considering the general prosperity of the district and táluka, I am respectfully of opinion that a 4 per cent. increase on the figures shown by the Thákor is not unreasonable, whilst the grouping now proposed has the recommendation of being in accord with the principles recognized in our own settlements.

9. I may remark that the figures showing the area of alienated land are those supplied by the authorities of the estates, and represent no alienation enquiry or settlement.

10. The term for which the leases should run is a question for you and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to consider. The term of the lease in the Government villages is for twenty years from 1885-86. With the records now at our disposal, the revision of the jama will present no difficulty. But in the case of Kanjri, as our survey system is to be introduced, the position of the rayats has to be considered. The means of ensuring the continuance of the system after the estate is handed over to the Thákor, as I presume it will be at no distant date, must also receive your consideration.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
E. MACONCHIE,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.

No. 2774.

*Dated 28th July 1896.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. The proposals contained in these papers relate to a survey of the tálukdári estates of Kanjri, Rawalia, Bhamaria and Sonipur, the first two being under attachment and management by the Collector.

3. Mr. Forbes' proposals as regards the grouping have received careful criticism at the hands of Mr. Maconchie, who knows this area well. I have consulted my Assistant and he agrees with the reasonableness of Mr. Maconchie's proposals which I beg to concur in.

The survey for Bhamaria and Sonipur is a valuation survey and the moderate increase of 4 per cent. may well be sanctioned.

5. As regards Kanjri and Rawalia, there is no objection to introduce the survey system of rating in place of the present rough method of assessment; but the introduction of survey rates should not carry with it the grant of



occupancy rights, as the retention of this privilege is much prized by native landlords and there is really no necessity to increase the status of the rayat and grant him a privilege which he would be sure to abuse to his own disadvantage.

6. The term of the lease should expire concurrently with that of the Godhra Táluka, *i.e.*, 1905-06, and when Kanjri comes to be given back to its Thákór, he should be made to enter into an undertaking to maintain the rates now proposed to be introduced till 1905-06.

W. DODERET,  
Collector of Panch Maháls.

No.  $\frac{8}{2000}$  OF 1896.

Poona, 7th September 1896.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The proposals of Mr. Forbes as modified by the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Maconochie, who is well acquainted with the conditions of the villages referred to, have been approved by the Collector, and the undersigned, therefore, recommends them for the favourable consideration of Government. It may at the same time be observed that in his remarks contained in his letter No. 728, dated 13th July last, Mr. Maconochie omitted to show the effect of his modifications as regards the Rawalia villages. This information was, therefore, called for and is supplied by him in his memorandum No. 856,\* dated 22nd ultimo. It will be seen from this that in the case of some villages the increases are large. Mr. Maconochie, however, has suggested the manner in which these villages should be dealt with. The only other points that seem to call for notice are those dealt with by the Collector in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his remarks, and his proposals will no doubt meet with the approval of the Commissioner and Government.

\* Extract para. 3 appended.

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

*Extract paragraph 3 of the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey's No. 856, dated 22nd August 1896.*

"A comparative statement is forwarded showing the result of the grouping proposed by the undersigned for the Rawalia villages. It will be seen that the percentage increases are large in the villages noted in the margin and in the southern villages in which land has been leased to Mr. Dalál. The latter villages can, for reasons already stated, be left out of account, as Mr. Dalál's lease is co-terminous with the period proposed for the present settlement. In the case of the other villages the concessions granted at revision settlements should be allowed, or perhaps the Collector may think it expedient in the poorest villages to remit all increases over 25 per cent. during the lease, which, if his proposals are accepted, will run for less than 10 years. In the case of Rasgagar, the somewhat alarming increase of 233 per cent. amounts to only Rs. 14, and in the other villages the sums concerned are trifling enough."

	Increase per cent.
1. Ramji Kant Numuwadu ...	52
2. Sonaviti ... ..	37
3. Bhagvánpura ... ..	51
4. Rasgagar ... ..	233
5. Manekpur Motu ... ..	50
6. Narpuri ... ..	39

(True extract)

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

*Comparative Statement showing the result of the grouping proposed by the undersigned for the Rawalia villages.*

No.	Name of Village.	Former Assessment	Proposed Assessment	Percentage variation on collections shown by estate.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1\	Ambavadia ... ..	157	170	+8
2	Rawalia ... ..	590	651	+10
3	Khareda ... ..	153	184	+20
4	Takhatpur ... ..	89	96	+8
5	Rámji Khant nu Muvádu ... ..	115	175	+52
6	Baládev ... ..	187	243	+30
7	Endral ... ..	184	197	+7
8	Gajapura ... ..	247	284	+15
9	Sonaviti ... ..	221	303	+37
10	Bhagvánpura ... ..	155	234	+51
11	Gadit ... ..	91	114	+25
12	Rasgagar ... ..	6	20	+233
13	Mánekpur Motu ... ..	410	616	+50
14	Do. Nanu ... ..	112	105	-6
15	Khokhri Veri ... ..	190	154	-19
*16	Valaghod ... ..	266	368	+38
*17	Koba ... ..	97	165	+70
*18	Saidal ... ..	554	1,060	+91
*19	Goda ... ..	265	346	+31
*20	Nurpuri ... ..	395	548	+39
*21	Kachota ... ..	165	475	+188
		4,649	6,508	+40

\* Leased to Mr. Bamanji A Dalal.

E. MACONCHIE,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.

*Surat, 22nd August 1896.*

*Below Commissioner N. D.'s No. 3466, † dated 12th September 1896.*

No. 518 of 1896.

*Ahmedabad, 10th November 1896.*

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has the honour to return the papers returned with the Commissioner's endorsement No. 3466, dated 12th September 1896, and to state that he agrees on the whole with the proposals. The maximum rates are those which will be in force in Government villages during the period of settlement now proposed, and the papers relating to the settlement of Government villages show that they are comparatively easy.

2. The undersigned has no personal knowledge of the táluka or of the estates, but so far as he can judge from the papers, the grouping as modified by Mr. Maconochie is satisfactory with the exception of the proposals as regards the villages of Richia and Khandia in the Sonipur estate. He would take objection to the argument based on actual revenue at present derived by the Thákors. These landholders almost always exact a higher rent from their tenants than the survey assessment. Their revenue does, no doubt, afford, in ordinary cases, some indication of the capabilities of a village. But in some

† Not printed.

cases it is a very unsatisfactory guide, and should be altogether neglected. Our object is to obtain an equitable distribution of the State charge on the land that will be fair at once to the people, to the Thákor and the Government. If we allow judgment to be limited in each and every case by the previous uncertain and unsystematic levies made by the Thákors, we must arrive at unfair results. The survey is valuation one, but the villages ought to be treated in the same way as they would be if they were Government villages, and not be put in a higher class simply because the survey assessment works out considerably less than what the Thákor actually receives.

3. These remarks apply more particularly to Richia and Khandia of the Sonipur estate, and in a less degree to the Bhamaria villages. The Assistant Settlement Officer's report shows that the first two villages are far from being in a flourishing condition. The area of occupied land has much decreased. Yet he would put them in the fourth class, and though they are almost altogether surrounded by villages of lower classes, he does not show why they also should not be put in a lower class, but why they should not have been put in a higher class. It is very probable that the reason why these two villages are so backward is the high rent collected by the Thákor. So far as the undersigned can judge, these two villages ought to be in the fifth class.

4. The same objection, though with less force, applies to Mr. Maconochie's grouping of the Bhamaria villages. He says they are not so well-off as the Rawalia villages, and that he would be inclined to put them in a lower class than those of Rawalia. He has actually done so in the case of a part of them, and the undersigned is not prepared to recommend that the grouping of the others should be changed.

5. In paragraph 7 of his report it would appear that a village has been omitted in the marginal note of Sonipur villages to be transferred from Class V to Class IV. The village omitted seems to be Chipat, which with the original villages Richia and Khandia, and the added villages Sonipur, Bádhpura, Amrápuri and Hamirpuri, would give seven villages in Class IV as shown in the statement in paragraph 8.

Chatardivay  
Kathola.  
Kasardev

6. Similarly the Bhamaria villages noted in the margin are evidently intended to be retained in Class V, though they are west of the Dev.

7. I think the rates should be guaranteed for a period co-extensive with the period of settlement in the Government villages in the táluca.

8. If the Thákor of Kanjri is considered to be a Tálukdár, it will hardly be possible to take an agreement from him to levy only survey rates from his tenants as proposed by the Collector of the Panch Maháls.

G. CARMICHAEL,  
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát

---

No. 4685 of 1896.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmedabad, 26th November 1896.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. There is no difference of opinion about the grouping and assessment of the two villages of the Kanjri estate.

3. Mr. Forbes would put all the Rawalia villages in the fifth group at the maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-0-0. This would give an increase on the whole of 12 per cent. Mr. Maconochie, supported by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, the Collector, and the Survey Commissioner would raise them all except Navágám, to the fourth group at Rs. 1-4-0, giving an increase on the whole of 40 per cent. and in single villages ranging as high as 233, 188 and 91 per cent. In

10 out of the 21 villages, it will be 37 per cent. or over, and in 4 others it will be 20 per cent. or over. It is explained as to 9 of these that the assessed area being small the amounts are not important, and as to the other 5 that they are leased to Mr. Dalál on a fixed rent until 1905. But though the amounts be small, they may make a great difference to the few concerned, and though the assessment on Mr. Dalál's land do not affect his present payments, they may affect him fairly or unfairly as a basis for the resettlement of his rent on the expiry of his lease. The Acting Commissioner is not prepared to deny that on survey principles these villages should be classed in the fourth group, but on practical grounds he thinks it unwise to raise the assessment largely on such people as Kolis and Bhils even though the rise be spread over three or four years. They have not the reserve capital which enables the higher castes to adjust themselves to a higher rental. He would retain the grouping as proposed by Mr. Maconochie, but limit the increment in any one village to 20 per cent.

4. According to the proposals as submitted, the "fine well-tilled" soil of Kanjri is to be raised only 1 per cent., and the backward and inferior villages of Rawalia no less than 40 per cent. This is the tendency of many recent survey settlements or proposals in Gujarát, and the Acting Commissioner emphatically believes it to be wrong. If on strict survey principles the inferior villages be under-assessed in proportion to the better ones, the careful administrator should level them up very slowly.

5. The assessment of the Bhamaria and Sonipur estates is less important to the cultivators, as it is only made for the purpose of fixing the jama payable to Government by the Thákor. It is proposed by Mr. Maconochie that all the Bhamaria villages west of the Dev river and also 7 Sonipur villages (including Chipat, which apparently was omitted in Mr. Maconochie's paragraph 7 through inadvertence as pointed out by Mr. Carmichael) should be put into the fourth class. The only point of difference between Mr. Maconochie and those who have written upon his proposal is respecting the villages of Richia and Khandia which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer thinks should be in the fifth class. The Acting Commissioner fails to see why Khandia at least should be placed in the fourth class when all the other adjacent villages of the same estate are in the fifth or sixth.

6. In the fifth class it is proposed to place 6 villages on the east of the river Dev and Kharakuwa, besides those put in that class by Mr. Forbes. Handia Nana and Richbar are removed to the sixth class. The remainder to be as grouped by Mr. Forbes. To all this the Acting Commissioner sees no objection.

7. The term of settlement should be till 1905-6, when that of the adjacent Government villages expires.

8. The Acting Commissioner entirely fails to see why the Thákor of Kanjri should be bound down to levy survey rates from his tenants. If our survey classification gave an accurate estimate of the rental value of every field, there would be some reason in it, though even then it is difficult to see why Government should interfere so long as the tenants are contented. As a fact, the rent is regulated by custom and by local knowledge of the comparative qualities of the land. These are far better guides than our survey figures.

F. S. P. LELY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Settlement of the Tálukdári villages in the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.*

No. 300 OF 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1897.

\*Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 28, dated 5th March 1896.  
 Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 728, dated 13th July 1896.  
 Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No 2774, dated 28th July 1896.  
 Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No S— 000, dated 7th September 1896  
 Memorandum from the Tálukdár Settlement Officer, No. 518, dated 10th November 1896

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No 4685, dated 26th November 1896—  
 Submitting with his remarks the papers\* noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Tálukdári villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the survey settlement of 75 villages belonging to the Tálukdári estates specified in the margin, which are situated in the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls District. The rayatwári villages of this táluka were brought under survey settlement in 1880; but, until the operations which

form the subject of the present report were taken in hand, no survey had been carried out in the Tálukdári villages except a survey of the boundaries in 1871. The first two estates belong to the Thákor of Kanjri, but owing to the fact that he is a minor, they have been managed since 1877-78 by an administrator appointed by the Collector of the Panch Maháls; the last two are the property of the Thákor of Bhamaria. In the former the survey rates now proposed will be levied as long as the Collector's management lasts; and they will be used as a basis for the correct calculation of the jama for all the estates.

2. With the exception of the Kanjri estate, which is in the north-east of the táluka, and 3 villages of the Sonipur estate, which occupy an isolated position in Gáikawári territory to the south-east, the villages form a compact block in the southern half of the táluka. The soil is naturally fertile, and the water-supply abundant; communications are also good, the main road from Jambhughoda to Kálol passing through the northernmost villages, while the terminus of the Gáikawár's Dabhoi Railway is only a few miles distant on the south. The climate on the other hand is malarious and the inhabitants, for the most part Bhils, Kolis and Náikdas, are of a low order of intelligence and agricultural skill.

3. Owing to the absence of the ordinary survey records and the character of the administration the statistical information regarding the population and resources of the estates is to some extent scanty and unreliable. The figures supplied however indicate that during the last fifteen years there has been a very considerable increase in the population and that there has also been a considerable accession of agricultural wealth in the form of carts, ploughs and cattle. The area under cultivation has also been extended. There is thus every reason to believe that the prosperity of the estates is advancing.

4. Except in Kanjri the revenue is at present collected in the form of a plough tax varying with the nature of the crop raised and the caste and condition of the cultivator; for the purpose of this tax the quantity of land ordinarily worked with one plough is taken as 20 bighas; but the range of rates (from Re. 1 to Rs. 12 in Bhamaria and Sonipur and from Re. 1 to Rs. 25 in Rawalia) is so large that the incidence of the tax would seem to be very uncertain and in the case of superior crops such as sugarcane to be so oppressive as to discourage their cultivation. In Kanjri up to 1890-91 the revenue was realized by taking a share (either  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the actual crop raised, or its equivalent in money; since that date it has been recovered by striking an average of the previous

five years' receipts in the case of land already in occupation and by levying a uniform rate of Rs. 1½ on land newly brought under cultivation. Muwala, the other Kanjri village, is for the most part under grass, the right to which is yearly sold by auction; the few acres under cultivation pay assessment at the rate of 9 annas per bigha.

5. The revenue returns for the ten years ending 1893-94 are very favourable in every case. In the Sonipur villages the revenue for the last year of the period was more than three times as large as that of the first; while in the Bhamaria and Kanjri-Rawalia villages there is an increase of 90 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively.

6. At the introduction of the survey settlement in 1880 the Government villages were divided into 6 classes with a scale of rates beginning with Rs. 2 and descending with intervals of 4 annas to Re. 0-12. It is proposed to deal with the villages now under consideration on the same lines and to apply to them the rates sanctioned for the Government villages nearest them. This results in the following distribution :—

*Group 1.*—Kaujri.

*Group 4.*—Muwala (Kanjri), 20 Bhamaria and 2 Sonipur villages.

*Group 5.*—22 Rawalia, 18 Sonipur and 3 Bhamaria villages.

*Group 6.*—8 Sonipur villages.

The net increase in the revenue is Rs. 594 in the case of Kanjri-Rawalia and Rs. 188 in that of Bhamaria-Sonipur, or 6 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively.

7. The Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Maconochie, accepts the proposals as far as the Kanjri villages are concerned, but takes exception to the treatment accorded to the Rawalia villages, on the ground that, though with the exception of Kanjri itself they are more prosperous than any of the others, they have been placed in the fifth class below 20 Bhamaria and 2 Sonipur villages. He points out that though the percentage increase of the assessment is nominally 12 per cent., in practice it will be very small indeed owing to the fact that nearly all the villages in which the assessment has been substantially raised have been leased on special terms to a Parsi gentleman named Mr. Bomanji Dalál, and that under the conditions of the lease, the assessment cannot be raised till 1906. As regards the Bhamaria villages also he states that there is no reason whatever for imposing a higher rate on them than on the Rawalia villages; in point of climate and communications they are distinctly inferior, and on this account should be treated more leniently. He accordingly proposes to redistribute the villages as follows :—

*Group 4.*—All the Rawalia villages except Navagam, 12 Bhamaria villages (that is to say all except Chatardivav, Kansarivav and Kathola, which are situated on the west of the Dev river) and the 7

\*Sonipur villages specified in the margin.

\*Sonipur, Badharpuri, Amrapuri, Hamirpuri, Rinchua, Khandia and Chipat.

† Chatardivav, Kathola, Kansarivav, Bediapura, Jamiapura, Sudhra, Akadia, Jivanpura and Ranbhet Nani.

‡ Kharakuwa, Navagam, Garol, Katmandwa, Morkhla, Bamkui, Pachigam, Panch-Khobla, Ankedia Mota, Kandia Mota, Ranbhet Moti, Galampura, Tadia-Amba.

§ Same as Mr Forbes' Group 6, with the exception of Handia-Mota instead of Kharakuwa.

*Group 5.*—9 †Bhamaria villages, 13 ‡Sonipur villages plus Navagam of Rawalia.

*Group 6.*—2 Bhamaria villages (Rinchbar and Handia Nana) and 8 §Sonipur villages.

The effect of these modifications in the original proposals is a decrease of 12 per cent. in Bhamaria and an increase of 13 per cent. in the Sonipur estate; on the two combined there is an increase of nearly 4 per cent. In the Rawalia villages the effect is more marked, the percentage increment being no less than 40, and in the case of several villages considerably above that figure. To obviate the hardship that might be caused by this sudden enhancement of the assessment, Mr.

Maconochie suggests that the ordinary rules for the gradual levy of enhanced assessments should be applied, or that the Collector should be allowed to remit all increase above 25 per cent. in poor villages for the period of the term which will run for less than ten years.

8. The proposals, as modified by Mr. Maconochie, are accepted by the Collector and the Survey Commissioner, but the Tálukdári Settlement Officer points out that Mr. Maconochie has made a mistake in taking into account the present yield of the various villages in fixing the grouping; considerations of this nature should be altogether excluded. The result of this mistake is that the villages of Rinchia and Khandia and to a less marked extent the Bhamaria villages have been much over-rated, and he is of opinion that the former at least should be transferred from the fourth to the fifth class. The Commissioner, N. D., is inclined to concur with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer regarding the transfer of Rinchia and Khandia, but in other respects accepts Mr. Maconochie's proposals, except that he recommends a remission of increase over 20 per cent. in all the Rawalia villages in place of the more restricted concession proposed by Mr. Maconochie. The rates and grouping accepted by the Commissioner are sanctioned.

9. The term of settlement should as proposed by the Commissioner expire at the same time as that of the Government villages of the táluka, that is, in 1905-06. Government concur with the Commissioner that it is not advisable to insist on the Thákori of Kanjri agreeing, as a condition precedent to the release of his estate from management, to levy survey rates; the rates should however be continued as long as the management lasts, and when the estate is restored to him it will be for him to decide whether the survey assessment should be levied or the customary rents adhered to.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
 The Survey Commissioner and Director of  
 Land Records and Agriculture,  
 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the  
 Secretariat,  
 The Government of India,  
 The Secretary of State for India.

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366

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI  
VILLAGES OF JHALOD,

THE PETHA MAHÁL OF THE DOHAD TÁLUKA

OF THE

PANOH MAHÁLS COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1898.



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SETTLEMENT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI VILLAGES OF JHA'LOD,  
THE PETHA MAHA'L OF TA'LUKA DOHAD OF THE PANCH  
MAHA'LS COLLECTORATE.**

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FROM

P. R. MEHTA, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.C.,  
Acting Assistant Superintendent;

TO

E. MACONOCHE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

Camp Surat, dated 29th July 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the introduction of a valuation settlement into the talukdári villages of Jhálod, the petha mahál of taluka Dohad of the Panch Maháls Collectorate, on the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 4580 of the 27th June 1889.

2. The measurement and classification were done on the block system. These villages were similarly surveyed during the course of the original survey of the khálsa villages; but before the report could be submitted, the papers were burnt in the Surat fire.

3. The following statement gives the names, area, &c., of the 14 talukdári villages under report:—

*Statement showing Names, Areas, &c., of the Talukdári villages of Jhálod.*

Num-ber.	Names of the Villages.	Names of the States.	DARBÁRI.			Alienated area	Total.
			Occupied area.	Unoccupied area.	Unculturable waste.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Limdi ... ..	Limdi (main estate).	2,376	656	355	138	3,525
2	Kuni... ..	.....	749	564	41	...	1,354
3	Sarmaria ... ..	.....	1,827	209	114	...	2,150
4	Simalia ... ..	.....	2,246	64	209	8	2,527
5	Wankol ... ..	.....	1,583	21	98	...	1,702
6	Warod Nimo ... ..	.....	789	...	40	...	829
	Total .. ..	.....	9,570	1,514	857	146	12,087
7	Lilva Thákor ... ..	Lilva (subordinate to Limdi).	1,167	16	286	46	1,515
8	Dungri ... ..	.....	2,280	543	221	51	3,095
	Total ... ..	.....	3,447	559	507	97	4,610
9	Kadval ... ..	Kadval (subordinate to Limdi).	2,904	1,090	234	49	4,277
10	Golána ... ..	Golána ...	249	151	22	88	510
11	Mundha ... ..	.....	1,303	80	925	20	2,328
12	Bilwama ... ..	.....	737	748	34	13	1,532
13	Sutharwasa ... ..	.....	1,587	1,229	312	29	3,157
14	Amba ... ..	.....	2,230	954	195	33	3,412
	Total ... ..	.....	6,106	3,162	1,488	183	10,939
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	22,027	6,325	3,086	475	31,913

4. As will be seen from the accompanying map, the tálukdári villages are all situated in the south-west portion of the petha mahál. I do not think it necessary to enter into details about climate, physical features, &c., as they have been described at length in Mr. Beyts' Jhálod Settlement Report to which I would solicit a reference (*vide* paragraphs 4, 7, 20, 22, 23, 24, 41 to 48). Statistical tables for which information was available are given as appendices. Revenue history and other statements, for which complete information could not be procured, have been left out.

5. From 1853-54, the year in which the Panch Maháls were transferred to the British Government, the tálukdári estates of Limdi and Golána have been leased to the respective Thákors for periods varying from one to five years, and the amount of the "ankdo" or "jama" has fluctuated with the renewal of each lease. The estate of Limdi remained under British management from 1864-65 to 1871-72 owing to the failure of the tálukdár to pay the "ankdo" or to provide security for the same. During this period, "sthal bharti" (export duties) and other "veros" or cesses, amounting on an average to Rs. 683 per annum, were abolished. Finally in the year 1871-72, the "ankdo" was fixed (till the introduction of the survey settlement) at Rs. 6,500. This amount was divided between Limdi and the two sub-estates as follows:—

					Rs.
Limdi	...	...	...	...	4,142
Lilva	...	...	...	...	968
Kadval	...	...	...	...	1,390
				Total	6,500

6. The abolition of the cultivation of poppy was ordered in 1878-79, and in 1884 the amount of the "ankdo" was reduced by Rs. 1,000 as compensation for the loss of opium revenue.

7. The estate of Golána was put under "japti" in 1855 and remained so till 1877 for the same reason as given above. Its present "ankdo" was fixed in 1876-77 at Rs. 1,600, out of which a remission of Rs. 200 has been granted as compensation for the loss sustained by the Tálukdár on account of the prohibition of poppy cultivation.

8. Great has been the progress made in the means of communication during the last few years. A metalled road now runs from Jhálod to Godhra. The long-talked of Godhra Rutlam extension was completed in the year 1894. Thus this once isolated tract of country now enjoys the full benefit of a connection with the Bombay market as well as the markets of Gujarát and Central India. Those violent fluctuations in prices of food-grains, recorded in previous years, are now happily things of the past. ✓

9. The tract is well supplied with sweet water. The rivers Machan and Koli flow through Limdi and other tálukdári villages. Sweet water is obtainable in the kali-besar and garden soils within 15 or 20 feet from the surface. Almost all the wells used for agricultural purposes are "kacha", but they last for years. Although the water is sweet and found near the surface, its supply is limited, as the wells are not dug deeper on account of the substratum of solid rock met with below a depth of about 15 or 20 feet. But this can hardly be considered a disadvantage where wells are so cheaply dug and maintained for a number of years without costing anything for repairs.

10. Crop statistics are not available for tálukdári villages. I, however, give below a general description of the agriculture of the villages under report. The aspect of the country is an undulating plain, devoid of trees and shrubs. The low lying tracts are covered with deep kali-besar soil and the ridges with a thin layer of inferior reddish variety. Besides these, a third superior variety of chocolate-coloured "gorádu" soil is met with to a small extent. The low lying soils grow two grain crops, maize (or jowári in Dohad) in the monsoon and wheat and gram in the cold weather. Except in the case of rice cultivation, there are few parts of this Presidency where the soil yields two grain crops in the year. The second crop is sometimes irrigated, especially if the late rains are

not favourable. In 1894-95 the actual area under cultivation in Government villages was 44,896 acres, of which 22,900 acres or 50 per cent. was cropped twice. In conformity with the principle followed in the Government villages, the bágáyat soil is classed on a scale rising to 24 annas and the kali-besar on a scale rising to 20 annas.

11. In the absence of forests, cattle dung forms the chief article of fuel. It is, therefore, not available for manurial purposes. And however rich the soil may be, two corn crops cannot be grown without the aid of manure. Green manuring is, therefore, freely resorted to. Both soil and climate favour this scientific and cheap method of enriching exhausted soils. San crop (*Crotalaria juncea*) is regularly ploughed in every 3 or 4 years. Of course the year in which san is ploughed in, the monsoon crop of maize is lost. In case of sugarcane cultivation all over the Presidency and in case of rice cultivation in the Surat District it is a very common practice to plough in san. The reason why this cheap mode of applying a highly beneficial manure is not more generally followed is that, in most places, it involves the risk of losing the rent-paying crop of the season.

12. In the lowlying lands the crops usually grown are maize followed by wheat or gram in the cold weather, and garden crops, such as onion, garlic, sugarcane, chillies and fenugreek, &c.

13. As the pressure of population is increasing, the area of culturable land is decreasing every year. As a result, precipitous hills which are classed as "kharabo" in other districts are brought under the plough by the Bhils, who grow their ramtal (*Guizotia Abyssinica*) and many varieties of coarse millets. The area now available for cultivation is small and of poor description, as will be seen on an examination of the columns 17 and 18 of Appendix Q. I made three crop experiments on wheat in Limdi. The wheat crop of 1894-95 was one of the best crops I have ever seen. Mr. T. R. Fernandez, who was in Jhálod at the time, was also struck with the uniform and luxuriant growth of the crop all over the petha mahál. The three experiments yielded 1,050 lbs., 885 lbs. and 1,550 lbs. of grain respectively. The first and second fields were manured with san the year before and the third during the previous monsoon. There was a maize crop in the first and second fields, but it had failed owing to excessive rainfall.

14. Of the two principal classes of cultivators, the Mális and the Bhils, the former are of course more intelligent and hardworking than the latter. But the condition under which agriculture is carried on is so peculiar that very little difference is observable between the fields held by the two classes. (The reason why the fields, whether of Mális or of Bhils, present such a clean appearance is, that for the purpose of growing the second crop they have to be ploughed and brought in tith immediately after the cessation of the rains, which operation effectually checks the growth and spread of weeds.)

✓ 15. Another important feature in the agriculture of Jhálod is that all its principal crops (wheat, gram, maize, and san hemp) are such as find a ready market in Bombay and elsewhere, unlike jowári, bájri and inferior rice, which are the staple produce of the other tálukas of Gujarát. The Bombay Tramway Company buys gram and maize for its horses at Dohad, wheat is transported to Ahmedabad and other markets, and san hemp goes to Calcutta for the manufacture of gunny bags, a small quantity being also used locally in the manufacture of "salitta." ✓

16. With the rapid extension of cultivation the pasture lands and the supply of grass and fuel are getting scarcer every year—so much so that fuel for my camp at Limdi had to be carted 10 miles from the neighbouring State jungles.

17. The subjoined statement shows the agricultural stock of the tálukdári villages under report:—

Plough cattle	...	...	...	...	3,030
Milch cattle and young stock	...	...	...	...	5,437
Ponies	...	...	...	...	146
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	1,166
Carts	...	...	...	...	324

18. I have given in Appendix N the prices of important food-grains as supplied by the Mahalkari of Jhalod. They do not agree with those given in paragraph 52 of the Jhalod Settlement Report except in the important fact of violent fluctuations occurring from year to year. The list was referred back to the Mahalkari for verification, but it was returned with the remark that the prices were quoted from the books of local merchants.

19. (It will be seen from Appendix E that 79 per cent. of the population of the villages under report consist of Bhils. The Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod are far superior in point of intelligence, cleanliness and physique to the Naikdas met with in the southern taluka of Panch Mahals.) One important difference between the two is that whereas the Naikdas can eat the flesh of dead animals, to the Bhils nothing is permitted but what is killed in the chase or slaughtered. The absence of forests and mhowra trees which would enable them to eke out a hand-to-mouth existence, has acted favourably towards improving the material condition of the Bhils during the course of the last few years by obliging them to give up their nomadic habits and settle down as permanent cultivators.

20 I have adopted the same maximum rates for talukdari villages as are now current in the adjoining British villages. They were first introduced in 1882; and having been found satisfactory, were confirmed in the revision settlement two years after. The proposal is similar to what was contemplated by Mr. Beyts, as will be seen on an examination of the coloured map attached to the Jhalod Settlement Report; and from a few statements relating to the villages under report saved from the fire, I find that Mr. Bulkley had also adopted the same arrangement.

21. The following statement contrasts the present revenue according to figures supplied by the Thakors with that resulting from the proposed rates:—

No	Name of village.	Area under cultivation.	Present revenue.	Per acre	MAXIMUM RATE		Revenue under proposed rates.	Per Acre	Increase, decrease per cent
					Soil	Water			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Lundi . . . . .	2,376	3,204	1 5 7	1 8 0	1 8 0	2,937	1 3 9	-9
2	Warod Nime . . . . .	759	394	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	875	1 1 9	+122
3	Kuni . . . . .	749	373	0 8 0	1 4 0	...	619	0 13 3	+66
4	Sarmara . . . . .	1,827	749	0 6 7	1 4 0	...	1,180	0 10 4	+58
5	Simalia . . . . .	2,246	1,007	0 7 2	1 4 0	...	1,370	0 9 9	+36
6	Wankol . . . . .	1,583	666	0 6 9	1 4 0	...	1,209	0 12 3	+82
	Total ...	9,570	6,393	0 10 8	.....	...	8,190	0 13 8	+28
7	Lalva . . . . .	1,167	918	0 12 7	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,552	1 5 3	+69
8	Dungri . . . . .	2,280	1,045	0 7 4	1 0 0	...	1,200	0 8 5	+15
	Total ...	3,447	1,963	0 9 1	... ..	...	2,752	0 12 9	+40
9	Kadval . . . . .	2,904	2,216	0 12 2	1 4 0	...	2,196	0 12 1	-1
10	Golana . . . . .	219	142	0 9 1	1 0 0	...	186	0 11 11	+31
11	Bilwana . . . . .	737	650	0 14 1	1 0 0	...	622	0 13 6	-4
12	Mundha . . . . .	1,303	771	0 9 6	1 0 0	...	1,128	0 13 10	+46
13	Sutharwasa . . . . .	1,587	1,046	0 10 7	1 0 0	...	1,514	0 15 3	+45
14	Amba . . . . .	2,230	1,329	0 9 6	1 0 0	...	1,640	0 11 9	+23
	Total ...	6,106	3,938	0 10 4	...	...	5,090	0 13 4	+29
	Grand Total ...	22,027	14,510	0 10 6	...	...	13,228	0 13 3	+26

22. It may be mentioned here that land revenue throughout the talukdari villages is collected in cash only. It will be seen that in many villages the increase under the proposed rates over the present revenue is very high. But it is doubtful whether the figures supplied by the Thakors represent the full amount of revenue derived by them. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that the current rates in Government villages are extremely moderate. During the short space of time since the introduction of the survey settlement in 1882, the Jhalod Mahal has passed through a period of unparalleled prosperity.

The population of Jhálod in 1872 was 36,785 souls. It decreased in 1880 to 30,268 in consequence of exceptionally bad seasons. The last census returns (1891) show an increase of 49,323 or 63 per cent. on the enumeration of 1879. The expansion of the area under cultivation has kept pace with the increase in population. The total area under cultivation in British villages in 1877-78 (see the Panch Mahál Gazetteer) was 18,319 acres and in 1894-95 it was 44,896 acres which show an increase of 145 per cent. ✓

23. The sub-estates of Lilva and Kadval are considered subordinate to Limdi, in as much as they pay their respective ankdo through Limdi and not direct to Government. But I believe the Tálukdárs are held individually responsible for its payment. The Tálukdárs have petitioned the Collector and have forwarded me copies of the same, praying that they may be allowed to pay their respective ankdo direct to Government. Although they make their payments through Limdi, they have been allowed the right to correspond directly with Government. I believe such questions are generally settled at the time of the survey settlement, and I beg therefore to draw attention to the subject. A settlement of the respective claims of Lilva and Kadval on the one hand and of Limdi on the other is desirable in order to avoid litigation in future.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 P. R. MEHTA, M.R.A.C.,  
 Acting Assistant Superintendent,  
 Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Dohad.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December)		Total.		Remarks
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	
1892 ... ..	...	...	0 11	1	14 96	26	22 88	27	1 59	3	39 54	57	Figures for previous years are not available
1893 .. .	24	2	2 3	6	27 17	45	15 33	20	1 63	3	46 40	76	
1894 .. .	...	..	...	.	28 21	44	8 63	25	2 37	5	39 21	74	
1895 .. .	...	...	...	..	18 98	39	5 88	15	1 30	4	26 16	58	
Average ...	0 6	0 5	0 53	1 7	22 33	38 7	13 18	21 7	1 72	3 7	37 82	66 2	
Average ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	

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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 occu- pants not cultivating	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating	Others.	Total.	Farm servants	Field la- bourers and crop watchers	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4 2	50 4	11 5	1 1	67 2	10 5	5 0	15 5	82 7	1	6 4	9 9	17 3

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Imperial or Village Census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.				
			Hindu Caste.			Musalmán Sects.	
			Bhil.	Máhi (Gardener).	Others	Bohra.	Musalmán.
Males ... ..	5,386	5.3	4,196	296	794	78	23
Females ... ..	5,300	0.05	4,237	267	775	17	4
Total ... ..	10,686	.....	8,433	563	1,569	95	26

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock during the year 1895*

No. of villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.						Horses and Ponies	Sheep.	Goats	Ploughs, small.	Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.						Total.	For passengers.		For produce and goods.
		Oxen.	Cows.	She-buffaloes	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
14	Jhálod.	3,090	2,096	667	2,345	329	8,527	146	304	862	1,529	11	324	14.25	

## APPENDIX G.

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

No of Villages	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
											Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	8	9	10
14	93	3	1890-91 ..	379	1890-91 ...	241	1890-91 ...	182	3	1	18	2
			1891-92 ..	421	1891-92 ...	324	1891-92 ...	380				
			1892-93 ..	360	1892-93 ..	226	1892-93 ...	337				
			1893-94 ...	449	1893-94 ...	215	1893-94 ...	528				
			1894-95 ..	395	1894-95 ..	241	1894-95 ...	356				
Total ...			2,004		1,247		1,833					
Average...			401		249		366					



## APPENDIX H.

*Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.*

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.			
		Boys.		Girls	
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Jhálod ... ..	4	70.9	1	4.7

## APPENDIX I.

*Statement showing the Proportion of Darbári occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c.*

Number of Villages	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by sub tenants on money rent.	Waste numbers.	Total number	
		Darbári.	Inám.			Darbári.	Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Jhálod ... ..	345	121	21	39	405	121

## APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages	Tálukas.	WELLS, BUDEIS AND THE LIKS.						TANKS.			OTHER SOURCES			
		For irrigation			For drinking supply of human beings, 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.	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
		Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	Jhálod ..	300	2	27	2	3	6	1	1	8	136	23	22	

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing Prices prevalent in the Talukdāri Villages of Jhālod.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPPEE.						Remarks.
	Maize.	Udid.	Chola.	Rāmtal.	Wheat.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1866	...	65	34	...	23	31	36
1867	...	69	42	...	22	36	45
1868	...	48	36	...	27	34	42
1869	...	38	33	...	23	29	42
1870	...	51	42	...	31	36	42
1871	..	65	45	...	34	48	65
1872	...	64	48	...	22	36	65
1873	...	53	65	...	29	45	53
1874	...	65	53	...	24	48	58
1875	...	65	48	...	45	57	69
1876	...	90	65	...	36	69	102
1877	...	48	65	..	36	42	61
1878	...	24	33	...	16	16	19
1879	...	23	25	...	16	25	29
1880	...	78	36	...	29	52	53
1881	...	146	73	...	29	51	102
1882	...	90	74	...	36	42	69
1883	...	65	65	...	34	39	61
1884	...	52	44	...	24	45	58
1885	...	69	48	...	26	58	91
1886	...	58	39	...	29	43	63
1887	...	69	46	48	38	36	48
1888	...	48	43	...	26	39	51
1889	...	38	...	...	25	29	36
1890	...	73	45	...	25	43	58
1891	...	78	57	49	25	33	46
1892	..	51	43	46	24	31	51
1893	...	65	48	30	23	39	58
1894	...	51	50	33	26	43	73
1895	...	58	49	36	26	36	35
Average of 30 years	..	62	46	8	23	40	57

APPENDIX Q

Statement showing the Result of the proposed rates.

Number.	Name of Village.	MAXIMUM RATE		Total Area	Total unculturable Area	DARBA'BI OCCUPIED LAND						DARBA'BI WASTE LAND						ALIENATED LAND						GRAND TOTAL		Remarks.			
		Total				Jarajyat.		Rice.		Total		Jarajyat		Rice		Total.		Jarajyat.		Rice		Total		Total culturable Area including alienated Land	Assessment.				
		Soil.	Water.			Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Acres	Rs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
	<i>Lamba State.</i>	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs				
1	Lindr	1 8 0	1 8 0	3,525	355	2,291	2,750	85	187	2,376	2,937	656	410			656	410	130	224	8	18	138	242	3,170	3,589				
2	Ward Nime	1 8 0		829	40	789	875			789	875														789	875			
3	Kuni	1 4 0		1,354	41	749	619			749	619	564	206			564	206								1,313	825			
4	Sarmara	1 4 0		2,150	114	1,827	1,180			1,827	1,180	209	55			209	55								2,076	1,335			
5	Simalha	1 4 0		2,527	209	2,246	1,370			2,246	1,370	64	16			64	16	8	11					8	11	2,318	1,397		
6	Wankol	1 4 0		1,702	98	1,583	1,209			1,583	1,209	21	13			21	13								1,604	1,222			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>12,087</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>8,003</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>700</b>			<b>1,514</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>9,143</b>				
	<i>Lilva State.</i>																												
7	Lolva	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,515	286	1,130	1,464	37	88	1,167	1,552	16	9			16	9	37	49	9	22	46	71	1,239	1,632				
8	Dungri	1 0 0		3,095	221	2,280	1,200			2,280	1,200	543	115			543	115	51	48						2,874	1,661			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>4,610</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>124</b>			<b>559</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>2,995</b>				
	<i>Kadval State.</i>																												
9	Kadval	1 4 0		4,277	234	2,904	2,198			2,904	2,198	1,090	196			1,090	196	49	60					49	60	4,013	2,452		
	<i>Goldna State.</i>																												
10	Goldna	1 0 0		510	22	249	186			249	186	151	50			151	50	89	72					89	72	458	308		
11	Bilwana	1 0 0		1,632	34	737	622			737	622	748	198			748	198	13	14					13	14	1,498	834		
12	Mundha	1 0 0		2,328	925	1,303	1,128			1,303	1,128	80	45			80	45	20	17					20	17	1,403	1,110		
13	Sutharwana	1 0 0		3,167	312	1,687	1,514			1,687	1,514	1,229	413			1,229	413	29	28					29	28	3,845	1,955		
14	Amba	1 0 0		3,412	195	2,230	1,640			2,230	1,640	954	302			954	302	33	34					33	34	3,217	1,976		
	<b>Total</b>			<b>10,939</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>5,090</b>			<b>6,106</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>1,008</b>			<b>3,162</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>165</b>					<b>183</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>6,263</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>31,913</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>21,905</b>	<b>17,903</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>22,027</b>	<b>18,228</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>2,028</b>			<b>6,325</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>28,827</b>	<b>20,853</b>				

No. 869 OF 1896.

FROM

E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR,  
Panch Maháls.

*Surat, 29th August 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report from Mr. P. R. Mehta, Assistant Superintendent of this Survey, containing proposals for a valuation settlement of the tálukdári estates of Limdi and Golána situated in the Jhálod Táluka of your district.

2. Mr. Mehta has given full details as to the position of the estates concerned, the soil, the condition of the cultivators and their methods of agriculture, and I have no comments to make on these points.

3. The rates he proposes coincide with those sanctioned for adjoining villages in 1884, and as would appear from the coloured map contained in Government Selection No. CLXV are the same as would have been proposed by Mr. Bulkley had not the destruction of the records put a stop to settlement for the time being. It will be seen from Mr. Mehta's comparative statement that the increase on the total number of villages is 26 per cent., whilst in the case of one village it goes up to 122 per cent. I do not think, however, that exception can be taken to the rates on this account. The accounts of present revenue supplied by Tálukdárs are not always to be depended on. In any case there is nothing in the circumstances of these villages to differentiate them from their neighbours, and if the present average rates are lower than those which have proved so very moderate in the Government villages, the only conclusion must be that the management of the estates is defective. Mr Mehta has in no way overdrawn either the fertility of the country or the substantial well-being of the people. The prosperous appearance of the Bhils is a great contrast to that of their brethren further south. They look strong and well nourished, and though the men's clothing is usually of the scantiest description, the women are always well and often handsomely dressed. The lack of firewood is the only hardship of which they complain, and for that they and their fathers are directly responsible. The wheat crops of Jhálod are as fine as those of the Tápti Valley; and whereas in the latter case wheat is the sole crop of the year, in Jhálod a crop of maize has already been taken off the ground.

4. The matters dealt with in Mr. Mehta's 23rd paragraph do not concern this department and will no doubt receive attention in the proper quarter. The period of the lease should, I suppose, be coterminous with that of the khálsa villages. But this question as well as that of the jama is for the consideration of yourself and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONCHIE,

Deputy Superintendent,  
Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 1662 OF 1897.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR,  
Panch Maháls;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Godhra,  $\frac{24}{27}$ th April 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report No. 869, dated 29th August 1896, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, to my address together with enclosures, a memorandum from the Tálukdari Settlement Officer No. 522, dated 10th November 1896, and a copy of letter No. 452, dated  $\frac{21}{23}$  April 1897, from my Assistant in charge of the Jhálod Mahál.

2. The papers relate to a valuation survey of the tálukdari estates of Limdi and Golána; with Limdi are included the sub-estates of Lulva and Kadval. I have been obliged to detain the papers in my office far longer than I would otherwise have done, as I discovered that the principle on which the jama was to be revised had not been definitely settled by Government, and the correspondence on the subject is very voluminous. I wished also to go into the question of alienations and had to refer the papers to my Assistant to obtain certain particulars.

3. I will first deal with the proposals regarding grouping and rates which form the basis of calculating the amount of jama to be levied.

Mr. Mehta has in his report shown clearly that the villages have advanced in prosperity in many ways. The Godhra-Rutlám Railway runs through the Dohad Mahál on an average about 12 miles south of the villages and a fair road runs through Limdi from Jhálod to Dohad, the portion from Limdi to Jhálod being a made road. A made road connects Limdi with Limkheda, a station on the Godhra-Rutlám line within the limits of the Deogad-Bária State. Cultivation has spread, and the better kinds of land grow two crops, the second crop being gram or wheat, which is largely exported. In years of deficient rainfall rabi crops are grown by means of irrigation from wells and streams. During the travelling season I have had an opportunity of touring through the tract under report and can fully bear out Mr. Mehta's general description thereof.

4. It will be seen that the proposals result in an increase of 28 per cent. for Limdi, of 40 per cent for Lulva and of 29 per cent. for Golána. In Kadval there is a decrease of 1 per cent. The figures, however, of revenue derived by the Thákors cannot be relied on in arriving at a just conclusion as regards the increase. It seems sufficient to observe that the villages have been rated according to the rates of neighbouring Government villages of the táluka sanctioned in the year 1884—Government Resolution No. 6015, dated 25th July 1884—and that the maximum rates are pitched very low. As this is only a valuation survey, it rests with Government to determine the principle on which the jama is to be calculated.

5. And this brings me to the most important point, which I submit Government must decide, as it affects other tálukdari estates in the district. Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, laid down *general* principles for guidance in determining the way in which the jama was to be calculated. Paragraph 4 of the Resolution contains the most important orders on the point, but paragraph 14 called for a special report as regards the Panch Maháls, which as far as I can find from my files has not been submitted pending the completion of the survey. Government Resolution No. 4831, dated 4th July 1893, transferred the duty of fixing the jama from the Collector to the Tálukdari Settlement Officer, and I beg to suggest that Government should

call for a special report from that officer as regards all the tálukdári estates in the Maháls. My files contain a good deal of information on the whole subject, and the Tálukdari Settlement Officer should send his report through me, so that I may know what is proposed.

6. Paragraphs 19—21 of Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, refer to the treatment of sub-alienations in tálukdári estates generally.

Government Resolution No. 6155, dated 30th July 1885, deals specially with sub-alienations in the tálukdári estates of the Panch Maháls. The lists prepared by Ráo Bahádur Keshavlál Hirálál, the Special Alienation Officer, should contain sufficient information to apply the principles laid down in the Government Resolution, in order to ascertain what alienations should be fully assessed towards the jama. I notice that certain alienations are entered in columns 19 to 24 of Appendix Q to Mr. Mehta's report. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer will have to carefully revise the details of these figures to see that none of them escape being reckoned towards fixing the jama, if they can legitimately be reckoned according to the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 6155, dated 30th July 1885. This remark applies equally in the case of Mehlo (Government Resolution No. 8181, dated 19th October 1896) and Ravalía, Lánjari, Sonipur and Bhamaria (Government Resolution No. 300, dated 13th January 1897). The importance of the subject must be my excuse for alluding to it in this report.

7. Government Resolution No. 6155, dated 30th July 1885, is authoritative as regards the status of these Thákors of Limdi and Golána; they have been recognized as tálukdárs and their estates are liable to come under revision of assessment at the pleasure of Government. There is evidence on the files of my office that the proportion of assessment or jama payable to Government is about 75 per cent., though in one place I find it stated at 66 per cent. only. It is a question whether the principles laid down in Government Resolution, No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, should be made applicable to the Maháls, or as much as 75 per cent. of the survey assessment levied in cases where it can be shown that this is the proportion of revenue hitherto levied by Government. I forward copy of the statement submitted with my Assistant's report which shows in a succinct form the result as regards Limdi and Golána of application of the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889. The increases are fairly large except in the case of Kadval, where the revision would bring in only about Rs. 100 more. But this in itself is hardly a reason for not applying the equitable principles of the Government Resolution, for it may well be that Kadval is now paying proportionately more than the other estates. On the whole I am inclined to recommend the application of the principles in Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, to the tálukdári estates under report and perhaps to the other estates in the district also, but before passing final general orders Government will no doubt wish to consult the Tálukdári Settlement Officer on the point, and I should myself like to refer specially to my files as regards the other estates before giving a decided opinion.

8. The position of Kadval and Lilva under Limdi is clear enough. My files show that they are sub-estates under Limdi, the holders being offshoots from the principal family. Their ankdos are calculated separately from that of Limdi, but they pay their jama through Limdi. In revising their jamas they must for practical purposes be treated separately from Limdi, as this is the only fair way to deal with them.

I have, &c.,

W. DODERET,

Collector, Panch Maháls.

No. 522 OF 1896.

*Ahmedabad, 10th November 1896.*

Papers returned with compliments.

2 The maximum rates are the same as the rates in Government villages and are admittedly moderate. The grouping of the villages corresponds with what was sanctioned when the Government villages were settled. The only point that calls for remark is the fact that the proposed assessment works out to be in many cases much more than what is returned as the revenue at present derived by the Thákor. In the case of Warod the increase is 122 per cent. I have no personal knowledge of the estates and have no means of ascertaining whether the figures given of the revenue derived by the Thákor are approximately correct or not. I do not think, however, that the figures should stand in the way of what appears to be a fair and moderate settlement. The tálukdári villages should be classed with the khálsa villages with which they correspond. A fuller enquiry may be necessary before the jama is fixed.

BHIMBHAI K.,  
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

No. 452 OF 1897.

FROM

J. A. G. WALES, ESQUIRE,  
Assistant Collector, in charge Panch Maháls,  
Dohad Division ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHA'LS,

*Godhra, <sup>21st</sup>/<sub>23rd</sub> April 1897.*

SIR,

\*Not printed

With reference to your No. 4542\* of <sup>15</sup>/<sub>17</sub>th December 1896 I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The total amount of jama leviabie from the two tálukdári estates is Rs. 9,954-14-8; there is thus an increase of Rs. 2,654-2-8 over the old jama (Rs. 7,300-12-0).

In the case of Lilva and Golána the amount of jama calculated according to paragraph 4 (3) of Government Resolution No. 4580 of 27th June 1889 cannot be levied, as in the former case it would be almost double and in the latter case much more than double the old jama. In these cases accordingly the jama has been increased by 50 per cent. The Limdi jama is advanced about 37 per cent., but the increase of the Lilva jama is under 8 per cent. As the jama of all the estates excepting Lilva is to be enhanced more than 25 per cent., it is to be levied in these cases by periodic increments in the 1st, 3rd and 5th years of the settlement. The result is that in the first year Rs. 8,257-3-11 will be levied, in the third year Rs. 9,106-1-5, and in the fifth year the full jama of Rs. 9,954-14-8. A statement giving full particulars of the method in which the jama has been calculated is appended.

3. In this statement the sub-estates of Lilva and Kadval have been treated as distinct estates, though they pay their jama to the Thákor of Limdi, who pays the whole amount to Government, and are without doubt subordinate to Ludi (*vide* Mr. Propert's order of 14th November 1874 in the vernacular correspondence). The Thákor of Limdi alone has received a lease in which Kadval and Lilva Dungri are alluded to as Petha Thákrats and the jama to be levied from them is fixed at Rs. 1,390 and Rs. 963 respectively; the total amount payable according to the lease was Rs. 6,500 and this included the jama of Kadval and Lilva Dungri. As the Thákors of Kadval and Lilva

Dungri are individually responsible for their share of the jama, it is only fair that their estates should be considered separately in fixing the jama. If the three estates were considered as one whole it would be possible to levy the full assessment according to paragraph 4 (3) of the Government Resolution above quoted, *viz*, Rs 8,239-12-9, as the enhancement for the estates taken as one whole is under 50 per cent., *i.e*, Lilva instead of paying Rs. 1,309-11-6 would have to pay Rs. 1,694-9-7. The sub-estates correspond direct with the taluka on some points, but this is only done to avoid delay, and is no recognition of any claim to an independent state.

4. No part of the estates has passed out of the possession of the talukdári into that of a member of another class.

5. Government Resolution No 4580 of 27th June 1889, forwarded with your No. 824 of 2nd March 1897, is herewith returned together with the vernacular correspondence on the subject under reply and the correspondence forwarded with your No. 4542 of 17th December 1896.

I have, &c.,

J. A. G WALES,  
Assistant Collector, in charge Panch Maháls,  
Dohad Division

*Statement showing the Jama to be levied from the Talukdári Estates of Jhálod Mahál.*

No.	Name of the State	Old Jama.			Jama reduced in compensation of poppy cultivation	Net charge	Present or new Assessment.		
		On land.	Parbhári Bábati.	Total			On occupied land.	On waste land	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Lumdi ...	4,142 0 0	269 3 4	4,411 3 4	662 2 3	3,749 1 1	8,190	700	8,890
	Lilva ...	968 0 0	43 13 6	1,011 13 6	138 11 2	873 2 4	2,762	124	2,876
	Kadwal	1,390 0 0	87 11 2	1,477 11 2	199 2 7	1,278 8 7	2,196	196	2,392
2	Golána...	1,462 12 6	137 3 6	1,600 0 0	200 0 0	1,400 0 0	5,090	1,008	6,098

No.	Name of the State	Assessment according to paragraph 4 (3) of Government Resolution No 4580, dated 27th June 1889.			Jama that can be levied under paragraph 4 (1) of the same Resolution	The new Jama to be levied under paragraph 4 (2) of the Resolution		
		Of occupied land at 80 per cent.	Of waste land at 35 per cent.	Total		1st year	3rd year	5th year
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Lumdi ...	4,914 0 0	215 0 0	5,159 0 0	5,159 0 0	4,219 0 9	4,689 0 7	5,159 0 0
	Lilva ...	1,651 3 2	43 6 5	1,694 9 7	1,309 11 6	1,018 10 8	1,164 3 0	1,309 11 6
	Kadwal	1,317 9 7	68 9 7	1,386 3 2	1,386 3 2	...	...	...
2	Golána...	3,054 0 0	353 12 10	3,406 12 10	2,100 0 0	1,633 5 4	1,866 10 8	2,100 0 0

J. A. G WALES,  
Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls.



No. 781 OF 1897.

*Poona, 19th May 1897.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.

2. The undersigned sees no reason to object to the proposals of the Assistant Superintendent which are fully concurred in by all the officers through whom his report has passed.

3. The questions respecting the determination of the jama, dealt with by the Collector in his report, are not within the province of the undersigned.

4. He ventures only to point out that there is no reason to object to the rates, because the jama, brought out by taking the normal proportion of the assessment based on those rates, is found to be too high. The remedy in such a case is not to alter the rates but to modify the proportion of assessment to be taken in the case supposed.

5. It would be advisable that the rates now sanctioned should be guaranteed till 1903-04, the year in which the revision lease of Jhálod expires.

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

No. 2143 OF 1897.

*Camp Tithal, 26th May 1897*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The grouping and rates proposed by Mr. Mehta are generally accepted as reasonable.

3. With regard to the question of settlement, mentioned by the Collector, Government will probably desire to await the report called for in the fifth clause of paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 4580 of 27th June 1889, as suggested by Mr. Doderet.

4. The Acting Commissioner would, however, beg permission to note here one detail which may possibly otherwise escape notice. He thinks the compensation for prohibition of opium-growing should not be taken into account, either in the old jama or the new. The new jama should be fixed without reference to it, and then it should be deducted.

F. S. P. LELY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls.

Settlement of the tálukdári villages in the Jhálod Táluka.

No. 4990.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1897

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2143, dated 26th May 1897—Submitting with his remarks

Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 84, dated 29th July 1896, with accompaniments

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 869, dated 29th August 1896.

Memorandum from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 522, dated 10th November 1896

Copy of a letter from the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, No. 452, dated 21st April 1897

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 1662, dated 27th April 1897.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 781, dated 19th May 1897.

the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the settlement of the tálukdári villages in the Jhálod Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of survey rates into 14 tálukdári villages of the Jhálod Mahál in the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls District. Since the year 1853-54, in which the Panch Maháls were ceded to the British Government, the tálukdári estates of Limdi (with its sub-estates of Lilva and Kadval) and Golána have been leased to their respective holders for varying periods and the amount of the ankdo or jama levied from them has been changed on the renewal of each lease. The estate of Limdi was under British management from 1864-65 to 1871-72 owing to the failure of the Tálukdár to pay the ankdo or to provide security for it. For the same reason the estate of Golána was under attachment from 1855 to 1877. On release from attachment the ankdo for the former estate was fixed at Rs. 6,500,

					Rs.
Limdi	...	...	...	...	4,142
Lilva	...	...	...	...	968
Kadval	...	...	...	...	1,390
					<hr/> 6,500

the amount being apportioned between it and its sub-estates as shown in the margin, and for the latter at Rs. 1,600. These sums were reduced in 1884 on the abolition of the cultivation of poppy by Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 respectively, in order

to compensate the Thákors for the loss of their opium revenue. The jama thus reduced was to be levied until the introduction into the estates of the survey settlement, the proposals concerning which are contained in the present correspondence. The entire area of the tálukdári villages is 31,913 acres as shown below:—

								Acres.
Darbári	}	Occupied	...	...	...	...	...	22,027
		Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	6,325
		Unculturable waste	...	...	...	...	...	3,086
Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	
								<hr/> 31,913

The present revenue of the Thákors from the area under cultivation is stated to be Rs. 14,510. During the pre-survey period the villages appear to have advanced in prosperity. Their communications have materially improved and the area under cultivation has extended. All the officers through whom these papers have passed recommend the adoption in these villages of the rates and grouping that are in force in the neighbouring Government villages of the Mahál. The revenue under the proposed rates is estimated at Rs. 18,228, being an increase of about 26 per cent. over the present declared income of the Thákors. This is exclusive of the estimated assessment of Rs. 2,028 on Darbári waste and of Rs. 597 on alienated land. The proposals are in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council equitable. They are accordingly sanctioned and the rates should be guaranteed till 1903-1904, in which year the revision settlement of the Government villages of the Jhálod Mahál sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6015, dated 25th July 1884, expires.

2. The Collector suggests that before the proposals for the revision of the Tálukdár's jama on the basis of the survey rates now sanctioned are drawn up by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who has been appointed a Settlement Officer in the Panch Maháls by Government Resolution No. 4831, dated 4th July 1893 that officer should be called upon to submit, as was contemplated in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, a general report regarding the need of rules or orders for the revision of estates of tálukdárs in the Panch Maháls. The object of this report is apparently to discover whether there are any special circumstances that would render it expedient to apply, in the settlement of these estates, principles different from those in force in the Ahmedabad District. On a further consideration of the orders contained in paragraph 14 of the Resolution of 1889 His Excellency in Council is of opinion that there is no need to require the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to make such a report as is referred to. It will be more convenient and otherwise preferable to deal with each case separately. The papers should now be forwarded to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer with a request that he will make proposals for the settlement of the revised jama in the villages referred to in this correspondence. He should pay special attention to the alienations in these villages and should report whether there are any special circumstances which would make it expe-

dient to depart from the rules for settlement laid down for the Ahmedabad District by Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889. As regards calculation of the new jama the attention of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer is invited to the suggestion made by the Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 4 of his memorandum No. 2143, dated 26th May 1897. His report should be submitted to Government through the Collector of the Panch Maháls and the Commissioner, N. D.

A. M. T. JACKSON,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To \

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture,  
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer (with the papers),  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCXCIX.—NEW SERIES.

399

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE 3 TALUKDARI VILLAGES  
(BHA'T, DABHA'N AND SHIVRA'JPUR)

OF THE

HÁLOL MAHÁL

OF THE

PANCH MAHÁLS COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1900.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THREE TALUKDARI VILLAGES COMPRISED IN THE HALOL PETHA MAHAL OF THE PANCH MAHALS.**

	Pages		Pages.
Letter No. 67, dated 14th March 1898, from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, submitting proposals for the settlement of the three Talukdári villages situated in the Halol Petha of Panch Maháls, with accompaniments ...	1-6	Endorsement No. 225, dated 25th August 1898, from the Talukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, forwarding the above to the Survey Commissioner .. .. .	8
Letter No. 506, dated 23rd June 1898, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, to the Collector of the Panch Maháls, forwarding, with his remarks, the above proposals through the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys ...	7	Endorsement No. 1370-S, dated 7th September 1898, from the Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, forwarding the above, with his remarks, to the Commissioner, N D ...	ib.
Endorsement No. 78, dated 30th June 1898, from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys, forwarding the above to the Collector, Panch Maháls ...	ib.	Endorsement No. 3519, dated 15th September 1898, Revenue Department, from the Commissioner, N D., forwarding the above correspondence, with his remarks, to Government for orders ...	8-9
Endorsement No. 3233, dated 8th August 1898, from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, forwarding the above with his remarks to the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, through the Talukdári Settlement Officer ...	8	Government Resolution No. 5243, dated 28th July 1899, Revenue Department, passing orders on the above correspondence ..	9-10

No. 67 of 1893.

From

P. R. MEHTA, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.C.,  
Assistant Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

J. McNEILL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.

Camp Jambusar, 14th March 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the Tálukdári villages noted in the margin situated in the Hálol Peta Mahál of the Panch Mahals. The first two belong to the Thákor of Shivrájpur and the third to the British Government and the Thákor of Bhamaria in equal shares. The Government share formerly belonged to Náik Guman Hari, but, on his revolt, his share was ordered to be made Khálsa in Government Resolution No. 31, dated 16th May 1868. The whole revenue of the village is collected by Government, and half the proceeds are credited to the Thákor of Bhamaria. The villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát have been under British management since 1890, their present Thákor, Undersang Kevalsang, being a minor.

2. The three villages are situated on the eastern boundary of the táluka about 12 miles from Hálol. The Jambughoda road passes through the village of Shivrájpur.

3. The field operations were carried on during the year 1893-94 and 1894-95. The result of the survey is set forth in the subjoined statement :—

	Shivrájpur.	Bhát.	Dabhán.
Darbári cultivated—			
Jaráyat ... ..	1,419	397	78
Kiari ... ..	10	.....	.....
Darbári Padtar—			
Jaráyat... ..	172	.....	45
Baharkhali cultivated—			
Jaráyat ... ..	71	30	22
Kiari ... ..	2	.....	.....
Total cultivable area ..	1,674	427	145
Kharábo ..	3,168	1,733	64
Grand Total ..	4,842	2,160	209

4. In his settlement report on the Tálukdári villages of Kanjari and Bhamaria, submitted in 1896, Mr. H. D. E. Forbes has given details about the cultivation, physical character, &c., of the villages adjoining those under report. In his memorandum forwarding the abovementioned report, Mr. E. Maconochie described those villages (*vide* paragraph 7) "as some of the poorest and jungliest in the táluka." The villages under report could bear no better description. Seventy per cent. of the total area of Shivrájpur and Bhát and thirty per cent. of Dabhán are put down as Khárábo, consisting mostly of hills and ravines covered

with low forest. There are two wells in Shivrājpur and one in Dabhán. The supply of drinking water is obtained by digging holes in the beds of nálas.

5. The population consists of Rathwa Kolis and Náíks. In Shivrājpur and Bhát, the Náíks, who belong to the same caste as their Thákor, cultivate the land free of payment of any sort. The Kolis pay at the rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per plough of land which is reckoned as equivalent to 20 bighas or 12 acres. There were, in 1894-95,  $157\frac{1}{2}$  ploughs and the area cultivated as shown in paragraph 3 was 1,929 acres. A plough of land therefore comes to 12 acres, which exactly tallies with the táluka estimate. Of the total number of ploughs in these two villages,  $115\frac{1}{2}$  were owned by the Kolis and 42 by the Náíks. Dividing the ascertained area in proportion to the number of ploughs, the Kolis cultivated 1,414 acres, which very nearly approximates the táluka estimate of 1,419 acres. After deducting the Barkhali (113 acres) from the remaining cultivated area, it will be found that the area cultivated free of assessment by the Náíks works out to 412 acres. The land revenue (paid wholly by the Kolis) amounts to Rs. 771, giving an average assessment per acre of Re. 0-8-9. If there were no exemption in the case of the Bhils, the total land revenue would amount to Rs. 995. It has been found necessary to enter into the above calculation in order to elucidate the effect of the proposed maximum rate set forth in paragraph 9. In the village of Dabhán the land is given out for cultivation at the rate of annas 4 per bigha or annas 7 per acre.

6. As all the information required for the usual appendices is not forthcoming from the táluka records, some of the statements are unavoidably omitted. The usual rainfall statement has also not been appended, as it has already been published in Mr. Forbes' report.

7. The following table is, however, compiled to show, in quinquennial averages, the revenue of the villages under report so far as the figures are available. It will be observed that their revenue has increased considerably during the last 20 years :—

Years.	SHIVRÁJPUR AND BHÁT.		DABHÁN.	
	Land Revenue.	Grazing and Forest Produce.	Land Revenue.	Grazing and Forest Produce.
1873—77 ...	49	...	30	} Insignificant.
1878—82 ...	101	...	30	
1883—87 ...	141	...	47	
1888—92 ...	541	765	41	
1893—95 ...	739	1,206	48	

8. As regards the application of maximum rates, I have followed the grouping sanctioned by Government in case of the adjoining Tálukdári villages included in Mr. Forbes' report (*vide* Government Resolution No. 300, dated 13th January 1897, Revenue Department). According to that arrangement, Shivrājpur and Bhát fall in the 6th group and Dabhán in the 5th group of the Hálol Government villages. The maximum rates for the 5th and 6th groups are respectively Re. 1 and Re 0-12-0 for both soil and water.

9. The following statement shows the result of the proposed grouping :—

Villages.	Land Revenue for 1894-95.	Land Revenue according to the proposed maximum rates.	Increase (+), Decrease (—) per cent.
Shivrājpur and Bhát.	771	725	—6·0
Dabhán ... ..	49	53	+8·0

In the case of Shivrájpur and Bhat it has to be noted that the sum of Rs. 725 is calculated on the whole of the cultivated area (1,826 acres), whereas the current revenue of Rs. 771 is derived from only 1,424 acres as shown in paragraph 5. If the area cultivated by the Náiks were not exempt, the current revenue would amount to Rs. 995 ; and conversely, if the exempted area were deducted from calculation, the land revenue according to the proposed maximum rate will still further fall to Rs. 561. The above figures have been worked out in the hope that they may be found useful at the time of fixing the jama.

10. The villages under report were declared to be "treated as villages held on the Tálukdári tenure" in Government Resolution No. 1417, dated 20th February 1886. No jama has, however, been levied on them up to the present time, the question having been deferred till their assessment could be worked out by the Survey Department.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
P. R. MEHTA, M.R.A.C.,  
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

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## APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.						
Having interest in land.			Labourers.		Total, Agricultural Population.	Total, Non-Agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Total.	Field Labourers and Crop Watchers.	Total.		
1 \	2	3	4	5	6	7
0.3	72.7	73.0	<i>Shivrájpur and Bhát.</i>		999	0.1
			26.9	26.9		
			<i>Dabhán.</i>		1000	.....
.....	70.0	70.0	30.0	30.0		

## 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, Boras.
			Kols.	Naks.	Others.	
Males	... { 492 27	..... .. ...	259	230	1	2
			5	22	.....	.....
Females	... { 477 23	..... .....	266	208	.....	3
			6	17	.....	.....
Total	.. { 969 50	..... .....	525	438	1	5
			11	39	.....	.....

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.						Horses and Ponies.	Goats,	Ploughs, small.	Carts for Goods.	Cropped land per pair of plough Cattle.
		For plough Oxen.	Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.					
			Cows	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dabhán ...	17	9	1	12	...	39	1	22	8	1	12
2	Shivrájpur and Bhát ...	324	246	40	293	23	926	3	115	158	62	12

## APPENDIX G.

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

No. of villages.	Shops.	Births		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops	Dharm-shálas.		
1	2	3		4		5		6	7		
2	1	<i>Shivrájpur and Bhát.</i>									
		1891	...	52	1891	19	1891	...	83	1	1
		1892	...	40	1892	39	1892	...	...		
		1893	...	63	1893	20	1893	...	46		
		1894	..	59	1894	15	1894	..	61		
1895	..	37	1895	19	1895	..	38				
		Total	...	251	Total	..	112	Total	..	228	
		Average	..	50	Average	..	22	Average	..	45	
1	...	<i>Dhabhán.</i>									
		1890-91	...	4	1890-91	..	1	...	...	...	...
		1892	...	1	1892	..	...	..	...	...	...
		1893	...	2	1893	..	...	..	...	...	...
		1894	...	2	1894	..	...	..	...	...	...
		Total	...	10	Total	..	1	...	...	...	
		Average	...	2	Average	...	...	..	...	...	

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

Number of Villages.	District				GOVERNMENT BOYS' SCHOOLS.		
					Number of schools.	Average attendance	
1	2				3	4	
1	Shivrájpur	...	...	...	...	1	11
2	Bhát	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	Dhabhán	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Darbári Occupied and Inám lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &amp;c.

Number of Villages	District.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÁMDÁRS.		Waste Numbers	TOTAL NUMBERS	
			Government	Inám.		Government.	Inám.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
2	Shivrájpur and Bhát	...	23	21	10	33	21
1	Dhabhán	...	24	7	14	38	7

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the result of the proposed rates.

Number	Name of Village.	MAXIMUM RATE.			Total Area	Total unculturable Area	DARBÁRI OCCUPIED LAND.						DARBÁRI WASTE LAND.						ALIENATED LAND.						GRAND TOTAL				
		Soil		Water			Jirát		Rice		Total		Jirát		Rice.		Total.		Jirát.		Rice.		Total.		Total culturable Area including alienated Land	Assessment.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acis.			Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment					
		Rs.	a.	p.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
1	Shivrajpur ..	0	12	0	0	12	0	4,842	3,168	1,419	587	10	7	1,429	594	172	62	...	...	172	62	71	32	2	1	73	33	1,674	689
2	Bhat .. ..	0	12	0	0	12	0	2,160	1,733	397	131	...	...	397	131	...	...	..	...	...	..	30	11	...	...	30	11	427	142
	Total ..	..	..	..	7,002	4,901	1,816	718	10	7	1,826	725	172	62	...	...	172	62	101	43	2	1	103	44	2,101	831			
3	Dhabhán ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	209	64	78	53	..	...	78	53	45	25	...	...	45	25	22	16	...	..	22	16	145	94
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	7,211	4,965	1,894	771	10	7	1,904	778	217	87	...	...	217	87	123	59	2	1	125	60	2,246	925			

P. R. MEHTA,  
Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

No. 506 of 1898.

FROM  
 W. S. COLE, EsQUIRE,  
 Deputy Superintendent,  
 Gujarát Revenue Survey ;

To  
 THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS.

*Poona, 23rd June 1898.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. P. R. Mehta, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, containing proposals for the settlement of the Tálukdári villages of Shivrájpur, Bhát and Dabhán of the Hálol Táluka.

2. The position, physical aspect and condition of the estates have been fully described by Mr. Mehta in his report. The rates proposed are those sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 300, dated the 13th January 1897, for adjoining Tálukdári villages of the Hálol Táluka, and are also the rates current in the 5th and 6th groups of the Hálol Settlement. They may, therefore, be considered suitable.

3. As regards grouping, Mr. Mehta has placed the villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát in the 6th or lowest group of the Hálol Settlement. These villages adjoin other Tálukdári villages previously settled placed in that group; they also, on account of their backward condition and large percentage areas of unculturable waste, naturally fall in the lowest group. Dabhán somewhat more favourably situated, adjoining Tálukdári villages in the 5th group of the Hálol Settlement and having a higher percentage area of culturable land, has been placed in the 5th group.

4. The figures showing the probable financial result of the proposed grouping given by Mr. Mehta in the 9th paragraph of his report, must only be taken to draw, in the roughest manner, a comparison between the probable yield of revenue on a fixed rate of assessment per acre as compared with the revenue derived from a fluctuating rate per plough under the present unequal and antiquated system. I do not anticipate that the application of the proposed rates will have the effect of reducing the revenue. It is satisfactory to note the improvement, in the villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát, which has taken place since they have come under management, owing to the minority of their Thákor.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. COLE,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
 Gujarát.

Through the Superintendent,  
 Deccan and Gujarát Surveys.

---

No. 78 of 1898.

*Poona, 30th June 1898.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Collector, Panch Maháls.

2. This report has only reached the undersigned at time of his giving over charge on abolition of the appointment of Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, and he has, therefore, no time to review it.

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

No. 3233 OF 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey Commissioner.

2. This is a valuation survey for the purpose of fixing the jama, which has hitherto not been levied pending the completion of the survey operations. The rates proposed appear to be fair, and may be applied and continued for the purpose of calculating the jama until 1904-05, when the whole of the Hálol Táluka will come under revision.

3. The villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát are under attachment during the minority of the Thákor, who is 15 years of age. They are the most backward in the district, and as the Náikdas and Kolis have been used to pay according to the plough system and some of the Náikdas nothing at all, the present system of collecting the revenue from the cultivators may be continued during the Government management, especially as the Thákor will come of age in a few years. The people are not ready for the rigidity of survey rates.

4. In Dabhán the survey rates may be applied, as the circumstances of management are different and the Náikdas here are a little more advanced than their brethren in the other two villages.

8th August 1898.

W. DODERET,  
Collector, Panch Maháls

Through the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

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No. 225 OF 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey Commissioner. Undersigned has nothing to add to Mr. Doderet's remarks.

BHIMBHAI, K.,  
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Ahmedabad,  $\frac{22^{\text{nd}}}{26^{\text{th}}}$  August 1898.

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No.  $\frac{8}{1370}$  OF 1898.

Poona, 7th September 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. The proposed rates have the approval of the Deputy Superintendent, the Collector and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, and the undersigned sees no reason to differ from the opinion of these officers. The point raised in paragraph 3 of the Collector's remarks is for the consideration of the Commissioner and Government.

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,  
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

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No. 3519 OF 1898.

Ahmedabad, 15th September 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government.

2. There is a general agreement of opinion as to the grouping and assessment of the Tálukdári villages of Shivrájpur, Bhát and Dabhán.

3. The rates proposed to be levied have already been approved of by Government in their Resolution No 300, dated the 13th January 1897, for the adjoining Tálukdári villages of the Hálol Táluka. The villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát have been placed in the 6th or lowest group, as they form part of a group of villages which have been described as the poorest in the táluka. The village of Dabhán has been placed in the 5th group, as its condition and physical aspect are a little more favourable.

4 These rates have been worked out by the Survey Department for the purpose of fixing the jama, which has hitherto not been levied pending the completion of the survey operations. The maximum rate for the 5th group is Re. 1 and that for the 6th group annas 12.

5. The villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát are under Government management during the minority of the Thákor, who is now 15 years of age. The Collector of Panch Maháls proposes that owing to the backwardness of these villages the present system of collecting the revenue from the cultivators may be continued during Government management. The Acting Commissioner concurs in the Collector's recommendation, especially as these villages are inhabited by Kols and Náikdas, who are only accustomed to the plough system, and some of the latter cultivate land without paying anything. There seems, however, to be no objection to introduce the rates in Dabhán, as it is not so backward as the other two villages.

6. The term of the settlement should expire in 1905-1906 along with that of the adjacent Government villages.

H. F. SILCOCK,  
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Settlement of the Tálukdári villages of Shivrájpur, Bhát and Dabhán in the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls.*

No. 5243

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1899.

Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No 67, dated 14th March 1898.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No 506, dated 23rd June 1898

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarat Revenue Surveys, No 78, dated 30th June 1898.

Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 3233, dated 8th August 1898.

Memorandum from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 225, dated 22nd August 1898

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-1370, dated 7th September 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3519 dated 15th September 1898—Submitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the settlement of the Tálukdári villages of Shivrájpur, Bhát and Dabhán in the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1702\*—36 Confl., dated 13th May 1899—Submitting the papers noted in the margin which furnish the information called for in Government memorandum No. 7274, dated 15th November last, and contain proposals for the jama settlement of the villages referred to.

Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No 1163, dated 9th March 1899.

Memorandum from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 96, dated 12th April 1899

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., to the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No 1534, dated 3rd May 1899

Collector's reply No. 2303, dated 5th May 1899

**RESOLUTION.**—The maximum rates proposed by the Assistant Superintendent of Survey in his report No. 67 of 14th March 1898 and supported by all officers through whom his proposals were submitted are approved.

2. As the jama of the Rawalia Táluka is now under revision, the villages of Shivrájpur and Bhát are now liable, under Government Resolution No. 1417,

\* Not printed.

dated 20th February 1886, to the payment of jama. The Náik of Shivrájpur has no valid title to exemption from the payment of jama, nor, in the opinion of Government, is there sufficient reason shown for assessment of a merely nominal jama as proposed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, nor for postponing the assessment of jama until the estate passes to the Thákor on the conclusion of his minority, from the hands of Government by whom it is at present administered. Nor are any grounds shown for reconsidering Government Resolution No. 1417 of 20th February 1886 and conferring on the Náik the status of an Inámdár, to which he has never yet been held entitled, and fixing a quit-rent in perpetuity upon his village.

3. The jamas sanctioned are Rs. 100 for Shivrájpur and Bhát and Rs. 7-8-0 in respect of the half share of the village of Dabhán belonging to the Thákor of Bhamaria, and should have effect until the expiration of the existing settlement of the Hálol Táluka in 1905-6.

4. The recommendation of the Collector of the Panch Maháls and the Commissioner, N. D., as regards the continuance of the present plough system of collecting the revenue from the cultivators of Shivrájpur and Bhát is sanctioned. The proposal to levy the survey rates in the village of Dabhán is also approved. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer should be requested to submit early proposals for the revision of the Local Fund Cess to be levied from these villages.

H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,  
The Accountant General.

} With an intimation that the papers  
are being printed in the form of a  
Selection from the Records of Gov-  
ernment, and that, when it is ready,  
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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

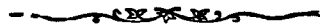
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI  
VILLAGE OF ERAL

IN THE

KÁLOL TÁLUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHÁLS COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1897.



**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE TALUKDARI VILLAGE OF ERAL, IN THE KALOL TALUKA OF THE PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT.**

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Letter No. 122, dated 10th December 1896, from the Acting Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, submitting proposals for the valuation settlement of the Talukdari village of Eral, in the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate ... ..	.	1-7	Appendix I—Showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub tenants. ...	...	5
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The Jama on the Government share of revenue ... ..	6	1b.	Endorsement No 1663, dated 27th April 1897, from the Collector of Panch Mahals, forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissioner, N.D., through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture ...	...	8 & 9
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Agricultural statistics ... ..	8 & 9	2	Memorandum No. 209, dated 18th June 1897, from the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, to the Commissioner, N. D., submitting the report called for by the Commissioner, N D, in his No. 2039, dated 19th May 1897 ...	...	9 & 10
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No. 122 of 1896.

FROM

P. R. MEHTA, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.C.,  
Acting Assistant Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

E. MACONOCHIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.

*Camp vid Bulsár, 10th December 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for a valuation settlement of the Tálukdári village of Eral, situated on the eastern boundary of táluka Kálol in the Panch Maháls Collectorate, on the principles laid down in the Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889.

2. The village was surveyed on a similar system in the course of the original survey of táluka Kálol, but before the report could be submitted, all the papers, except the map, were destroyed in the Surat fire.

3. The Thákors Mánsangji Raysingji and Mádhavsinhji Khumánsinhji of Eral are Chohán Rajputs and claim to be descended from Pruthviráj, one of the Hindu kings of Chápáner who ruled during the 14th and 15th centuries. Their ancestors, belonging to the younger branch of the family, inherited Eral and other villages as jághírs for their maintenance. They are related to the rulers of Chhota Udepur and Devgadhd Bária, who belong to the elder branch.

4. The Thákors of Eral lived in a state of constant feud with Bária and had to apply for help on several occasions from Scindia against the inroads of their more powerful neighbour until peace was restored between them through the intercession of the then dominant power.

5. The following statement shows the result of our survey operations :—

Darbári cultivated—

Jiráyat ...	...	..	...	1,379	
Kiári ...	...	...	...	340	
					1,719

Darbári Padtar—

Jiráyat ...	...	...	...	546	
					546

Bárxhli cultivated—

Jiráyat ...	...	...	...	161	
Kiári ...	...	...	...	36	
					197

Total ... 2,462

6. The jama or the Government share of revenue paid by the Thákors fluctuated to a small extent up to 1874-75. Since then it was fixed at an average of Rs. 2,175 till the introduction of the survey settlement.

7. Eral with its gorádu soil, its rows of brab palms, its luxuriant mango trees and hedge-bound fields resembles in general aspect an average Kálol village. There is no lack of sweet water, and its climate, like that of the rest of Kálol, is considered healthy. The usual crops grown are bájri, kodra, banti, bávto, and inferior rice. On account of the absence of tanks for irrigation purposes, superior varieties of rice are not grown. Sugarcane is also grown to a small extent. The population consists of Kolis with a sprinkling of Kunbis. There are also a few houses of Baniás doing business in Eral and the surrounding villages. The village is situated at a distance of about 12 miles from

Godhra and 10 miles from Kálol. No weekly bazár is held in the village. The people go to Godhra and the neighbouring Bária villages for their supplies.

8. The statistical information, as far as it was available, is given, as usual, in the appendices, from which the following figures are extracted for ready reference :—

Population	...	...	...	...	1,044
Plough cattle	...	...	...	...	347
Milch cattle and young stock	..	...	...	...	410
Goats, &c.	...	...	...	...	114
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	187
Carts	...	...	...	...	73

9. The population according to the census of 1891 was 1,244. The decrease, according to the Thákors, is due to the falling in of old wells, which shows how negligent the Thákors are of their own interest.

10. There are two systems of levying the land revenue in force in the village under report They are as follows :—

1. Most of the land is cultivated on the "kaltar" system by which the Thákors receive 15 sers of grain for every maund (40 sers) of the produce. In this case the incidence of assessment comes to 37 5 on the gross produce.

2. The second is "vigotivar" or cash system. The rate for kiáris is Rs. 3 per vigha (=Rs 5-3-6 per acre) and for jirayat Rs. 2-8-0 per vigha (=Rs. 4-5-6 per acre) according to the quality of the soil.

11. Besides these, a few cultivators hold land on "uchak ankdo," *i. e.* they pay a fixed sum for the fields they cultivate, irrespective of their areas.

12. When sugarcane is grown, it is charged at the rate of Rs. 22 per vigha (=Rs. 38-4-2 per acre) and brinjals and chillies at  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce.

13. As will be seen from the coloured map attached to the Kálol Settlement Report, it was intended to put the village of Eral in group III with the maximum rate for soil of Rs. 2. I propose to raise it to the level of the adjoining villages which are in group II with the maximum rate for soil of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Revision operations are now in progress in táluka Kálol, and there is no doubt that its present rates will undergo a change at the time of the revision settlement which will shortly fall due. The rice water-rate varies in group II from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9, and in group III from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. After due consideration I propose to fix rice water-rate at Rs. 6. The result under the proposed rates works out as follows :—

Village	Revenue for 1894-95.	Assessment on Darbári land under proposed rates	Increase or decrease per cent.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE UNDER PROPOSED RATES.	
				Jirayat.	Kiári.
Eral ... ..	4,351	3,939	-9.4	1 15 9	3 8 9

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. R. MEHTA, M.R.A.C.,  
Acting Assistant Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Kálol.

Year.			Fall.	Rainy days.
			Inches.	No.
1889-90	...	...	35.56	
1890-91	...	...	27.78	
1891-92	...	...	37.54	
1892-93	...	...	49.0	
1893-94	...	...	50.44	
1894-95	...	...	62.97	
1895-96	...	...	34.69	
Average			42.57	

## APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation, by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
HAVING INTEREST IN LAND.					LABOURERS.			Total agricultural population	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.0	49.3	8.5	...	61.8	6.5	11.5	18.0	79.8	1.4	10.3	8.5	20.2

## APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.						
			HINDU CASTES.			MUSALMÁN SECTS.			
			Kol.	Kunbi.	Others.	Ghánchi.	Others.		
Males ...	...	...	556	17.09	269	72	188	13	14
Females	...	...	488	1.02	243	70	157	14	4
Total	...	...	1,044	...	512	142	345	27	18

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.*

Number of Villages	Táluka	CATTLE.						Horses and ponies.	Sheep	Goats	Ploughs	Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle	
		For plough	Milch cattle		Young stock		Total.					Small.	For passengers.		For produce and goods
			Oxen	Cows	She buf faloos	Calves									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Eral, táluka Kálol.	347	187	84	106	33	757	21	16	77	187	4	69	110	

## APPENDIX G.

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

Number of villages.	Shops	Oil-presses.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.	
1	2	3	4		5		6	
1	11	4	1891 ... ..	41	1891 ... ..	18	1891 ... ..	74
			1892 ... ..	23	1892 ... ..	25	1892 ... ..	
			1893 ... ..	12	1893 .. ..	13	1893 ... ..	39
			1894 ... ..	35	1894 ... ..	47	1894 ... ..	26
			1895 ... ..	38	1895 ... ..	37	1895 ... ..	33
			Total ..	149		140		172
			Average ...	30		28		34

## APPENDIX H.

*Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1895.*

Number of villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			
		Boys.		Girls.	
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Eral (Kálol) ... ..	1	308	1	24

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and subtenants, &c., in the year 1895.

Number of Village.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others		Waste Numbers	Param-pok Numbers	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Eral (Kálol) ...	55	39	...	65	19	7	81	104

## APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Village.	Táluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE				TANKS.	OTHER SOURCES.
		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 cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Eral (táluka Kálol) ...	10	2	6	5	6	2 Steamers.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Kálol Táluka.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE,						Remarks
	Rice.	Bájrí.	Banti.	Bávto.	Kodra.	Tal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1879-80 ...	51	41	61	51	82	16	
1880-81 ...	61	51	102	82	133	16	
1881-82 ...	51	41	56	51	82	16	
1882-83 ...	61	33	51	41	82	18	
1883-84 ...	51	33	51	41	82	16	
1884-85 ...	51	41	61	46	92	15	
1885-86 ...	49	35	55	41	82	16	
1886-87 ...	51	41	61	54	102	16	
1887-88 ...	51	28	49	41	61	13	
1888-89 ...	36	28	41	33	51	13	
1889-90 ...	41	41	61	46	82	13	
1890-91 ...	41	43	82	51	92	16	
1891-92 ...	41	33	77	46	102	16	
1892-93 ...	49	33	88	46	102	16	
1893-94 ...	46	33	87	41	92	14	
1894-95 ...	92	33	72	41	82	14	
1895-96 ...	46	33	72	46	82	13	
Total ...	869	621	1,127	798	1,483	257	
Average of 17 years ...	51	37	66	47	87	15	

APPENDIX Q.

Number	Name of Village.	MAXIMUM RATE.		Total area.	Total unculturable area.	Total culturable area.	JIRÁYAT.		RICH.		TOTAL.		Remarks.
		Soil.	Water.				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Eral, Táluka Kálol ...	2 8 0	6 0 0	2,823	361	2,462							
						Occupied land ...	1,379	2,733	340	1,206	1,719	3,939	
						Waste land ...	546	958	...	...	546	958	
						Alienated land ...	161	317	36	152	197	469	
						Total ...	2,086	4,008	376	1,358	2,462	5,366	



No. 321 OF 1897.

FROM

E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR,  
Panch Maháls.

*Surat, 12th April 1897.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals submitted by Mr. P. R. Mehta, Acting Assistant Superintendent of this Survey, for the valuation settlement of the Tálukdári village of Eral in the Kálol Táluka of your district.

2. Mr. Mehta gives an adequate account of the Estate and I have little to add to it. I am not surprised at the population falling off, for in my experience the general tone and character of the management left a good deal to be desired. The Thákors used to complain of not getting anything from Local Funds, but I never heard of their laying out any money on the Estate themselves. The village is a fine one and the soil is capable of producing excellent crops including sugarcane.

3. Mr. Mehta proposes to include the village in the 2nd group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-8 and a water-rate of Rs. 6. He does not give his reasons for fixing on Rs. 6 as the water-rate, and it appears that in the neighbouring villages of the 2nd group with the exception of Malav the water-rate is Rs. 7. He states, however, in reply to a reference that the kíáris of the neighbouring villages are on the whole better supplied with water; so his proposals may, I think, be accepted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONCHIE,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Gujarát.

---

No. 1663 OF 1897.

*Godhra, 27th April 1897.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N.D.

2. These papers contain proposals for the valuation survey and settlement of the tálukdári village of Eral in the Kálol Táluka, and seem fair enough. They would, if applied, involve a decrease of 9 per cent. derived by the Thákor from his tenants, but what concerns Government more is that the application of the rates would bring in the just increase to which Government are entitled. The fixed 'ankdo' is now Rs. 2,175, and applying the principles laid down in paragraph 4 (3) of Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889 (which have been sanctioned generally for tálukdári estates but not specifically for the Panch Maháls, see paragraph 14 of the Resolution), a jama of Rs. 2,698 could be fixed as payable to Government, and according to paragraph 4 (1) of the Resolution, a jama of Rs. 3,262 would be the maximum leviable, which would not exceed 70 per cent. (Rs. 3,427) of the total assessment.

3. In calculating the jama leviable, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should carefully scrutinize the figures relating to alienated land in the light of Government Resolution No. 6155, dated 30th July 1885, as the character of the alienations will affect the jama leviable, which may in this way be raised if the alienations are found assessable to full jama.

W. DODERET,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

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

No.  $\frac{5}{748}$  of 1897.

Poona, 13th May 1897.

Forwarded with compliments.

The undersigned accepts the proposals of the Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, which are concurred in by the Collector. The rates will be subject again to revision in 1899-1900, when the current lease for the rest of the táluka expires. But it is advisable to accord sanction at once to the present proposals, in order that Government may obtain without delay the increased jama to which, as the Collector points out, they are just entitled.

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

Below Commissioner N. D.'s No. 2039\* dated 19th May 1897.

No. 209 of 1897.

Ahmedabad, 18th June 1897.

Undersigned has the honour to submit the following report.

2. As the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has no personal knowledge of the village of Eral, or the táluka in which it is situated, he is unable to offer any useful opinion as regards the fairness of the proposed rates.

3. The first question for the consideration of superior authorities is whether it is not advisable to leave matters as they are till the completion of the revision survey operations of the Kálol Táluka, particularly because the proposed rates (if sanctioned) "will be subject again to revision in 1899-1900, when the current lease for the rest of the táluka expires" (Survey Commissioner's No.  $\frac{5}{748}$ , dated 13th May).

4. Section 22 of Act VI of 1888 provides that the jama payable by a tálukdári estate shall "be the aggregate of the survey assessments of the lands comprising it *minus* such deduction, if any, as Government shall in each case direct."

5. Ordinarily the tálukdárs of the Ahmedabad District pay 60 per cent. of the assessment of the cultivated area and 35 per cent. of the assessment of waste land. The period of the jama settlement is generally 30 years, and no change can be made till the expiry of the usual period of the survey lease, *i.e.*, 30 years.

6. It is doubtful whether the settlement *now* made can legally be revised after a year or two in consequence of the revision settlement of the Kálol Táluka.

7. As regards the jama question the district of Panch Maháls has been exempted from the operation of Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th

† Paragraph 14.

By fixed *ankdo* probably the Collector means the *ankdo* levied at present.

June 1889,† which lays down the principle of assessment in regard to tálukdári estates. Mr. Doderet in his paragraph 3 says. "The fixed *ankdo* is now Rs. 2,175." If the *ankdo* is fixed, *i.e.*, unchangeable, then nothing more than Rs. 2,175 can be levied. Most of the Panch Maháls estates are, undersigned believes, held on leasehold tenure, and it will be necessary to make enquiries into the claims of the holders to

\* Not printed.

enjoy their estates on the tálukdári tenure, unless orders have already been passed. If the holders prove their proprietary right, then only can they be treated as tálukdárs and given the benefit of the concessions granted in Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889.

BHIMBHAI K,  
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

---

No. 2659 OF 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmedabad, 25th June 1897.*

Forwarded to Government for favour of sanction.

2. There is no reason for delaying the settlement and no reason why the jama should not be fixed on the new basis for a term ending with the expiry of the Kálol Táluka settlement.

F. S. P. LELY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

---

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls,  
Survey settlement of the tálukdári village  
of Eral, Táluka Kálol.

No. 5144.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No 2659, dated 25th June 1897—Submitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into the village of Eral, Táluka Kálol, District Panch Maháls.

Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 122, dated 10th December 1896.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 321, dated 12th April 1897

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—748, dated 13th May 1897.

Memorandum from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 209, dated 18th June 1897,

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into the tálukdári village of Eral in the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls District. The entire area of the village is 2,823 acres, of which 2,462 acres are culturable, with a population of 1,044 souls. The jama paid to Government by the Thákors varied until the year 1874-75 when it was fixed at Rs. 2,175 and this amount was to continue to be paid until the introduction into the village of the survey settlement. Under existing arrangements the land revenue of the village is collected in three different ways. The one is called the 'kaltar' system, by which the Thákor receives a percentage of the produce of the cultivator's field, a second is known as the 'vigotivar' or cash system under which acreage rates are levied for the different crops according to the quality and productiveness of the soil, and the third is termed the 'uchak ankdo,' under which a fixed sum is paid for each field cultivated irrespective of its area. At the survey settlement of the Government villages of the Kálol Táluka it was intended to put this village in group III with the maximum soil rate of Rs 2. Mr. Mehta, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, now proposes to raise the village to the level of the adjoining villages which are placed in group II with the maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for soil and of Rs. 6 for water. The revenue at present derived by the Thákor from his tenants is stated to be Rs. 4,351. Under the proposed rates the total assessment on the entire culturable area is estimated at Rs. 5,366, as shown below:—

Total culturable area	JIRA'TAT		RICE.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
2,462						
Occupied land ...	1,379	2,733	340	1,206	1,719	3,939
Waste land ...	546	958	.....	.....	546	958
Alienated land ...	161	317	36	152	197	469
Total ...	2,086	4,008	376	1,358	2,462	5,366

The proposals which are supported by all the officers through whom the papers have passed are approved and the rates should be guaranteed till 1899-1900 in which year the original settlement of the rest of the Kálol Táluka expires.

2. The papers should now be forwarded to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer with a request that he will be good enough to submit as early as possible, through the Collector of the Panch Maháls and the Commissioner, N. D., proposals for fixing the revised jama on the basis of the new rates now sanctioned. As regards calculation of the new jama the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should be instructed to pay special attention to the question of alienations in the light of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6155, dated 30th July 1885. He should at the same time be asked, as suggested in the concluding portion of his memorandum among the papers, to institute a careful inquiry into the Thákor's claim to enjoy his estate on the tálukdári tenure.

A. M. T. JACKSON,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture,  
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer (with the papers,  
and with a copy of Government Resolution  
No. 6155, dated 30th July 1885),  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXVIII.—NEW SERIES.

418

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KALOL TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1904.

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The map shows the grouping and rates as sanctioned by Government.

REFERENCES		
Group	Villages	Maximum Rates
I	1	3-0
II	23	2-12
III	18	2-4
IV	8	1-8
V	8	1-4



MAP  
of the

**KÁLOL TÁLUKA**

**PANCH MAHÁLS DISTRICT**

Scale of Miles



*[Signature]*

Superintendent Land Records and Agriculture,  
Northern Division.

Photozincographed from a printed copy  
Govt Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1904

No. 503 of 1900.

From

W. S. COLE, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PANCH MAHA'LS.

Poona, 13th June 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of taluka Kálol of your Collectorate.

2. The original survey settlement was experimentally introduced from the year 1870-71, and subsequently confirmed under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 1259, dated the 18th March 1872, for the full term of thirty years, which will expire on the 31st of July next.

3. At the commencement of the lease, the taluka consisted of 68 villages; of which, 58 for the purpose of settlement, were treated as Khálsa; 9 were Inám; and one Talukdári. Of the Khálsa villages, 21 were, under the authority of the marginally noted Government Resolutions, considered as Mehvási from the year 1887, and handed over to Mehvás Patels, who recover from occupants the survey assessment, paying a quit-rent to Government on the revenue yield, which is subject to revision when new rates are sanctioned for the taluka.

No territorial changes have taken place during the settlement. This report therefore deals with 37 Government villages, and the 21 held under Mehvás tenure, of which the quit-rent payable per rupee of revenue demand will be fixed by the Collector of the District when the revised survey rates are introduced.

4. Revision measurement was carried out on the partial system.

It included—

(I) The separation of clubbed occupancies.

(II) Measurement of new rice areas.

(III) The breaking up of large waste cultivable numbers.

(IV) Miscellaneous measurements necessary to bring the survey record up to date.

5. The revision classification also was on the partial system. Owing however to the destruction to some extent, of the original survey record, it was necessary to re-examine all dry-crop numbers of which the anna values could not be deduced. Rice lands also, were reclassified both for soil and water, where the original record did not exist. The treatment of Government and Mehvási villages, both as regards revision measurement and classification, was the same, except, that under the rules for the settlement of Talukdári Estates—*vide* the marginally noted Government Resolution,—Mehvás lands were not classed for sub-soil water advantages.

No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889.



6. The following statement shows the increase in the number of fields due to revision and the percentage difference in area between the original and revision survey numbers :—

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old survey numbers submitted to revision survey operation.	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEY.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
<i>In Government Villages.</i>									
By Original Survey ..	12,690	19	15	3	1	...	...		
			19						
By Revision Survey ...	12,778								
Pôt Numbers ...	2,586								
<i>In Mehvās Villages</i>									
By Original Survey ...	8,324	30	25	2	1	...	..	1	1
			30						
By Revision Survey ...	8,570								
Pôt Numbers ...	1,531								

In the subjoined table the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :—

	Total.	Unarable waste	Remaining arable			
				1	2	3
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By Original Survey ...	...	86,092	29,462	56,630		
By Revision Survey ...	...	85,832	11,166	74,666		
Increase ...	...	...	...	18,036		
Decrease ...	...	260	18,296	.....		

The difference of 260 acres in the total acreage is chiefly due to errors discovered at revision in the areas of large waste numbers in the village of Alwa. These mistakes have now been rectified, and the correct areas entered in the revision papers.

- Details of arable land are given below :—

GOVERNMENT VILLAGES								
By Former Survey				By Revision Survey				
Government		Alienated	Total.	Government		Alienated	Total	
Occupied	Waste			Occupied	Waste.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	
Dry-crop ... ..	13,922	2,584	10,522	27,028	13,271	6,078	11,357	30,706
Rice ... ..	2,537	118	1,594	4,249	2,475	46	1,578	4,099
Garden ... ..	918	6	1,683	2,607*	1,690		829	2,519
					New rice 1 D		37 D	38 D
Kharáb... ..		9,648	69	9,717		5,896	69	5,965
Total ..	17,377	12,356	13,863	43,601*	17,437	12,020	13,870	43,827

\* This 43,601 acres does not include the 1,443 acres of Navágán and Hanmantia, which are under Reserved Forest.

MEHVÁS VILLAGES.								
By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.			
Mehvás		Alienated	Total	Occupied	Waste.	Alienated.	Total	
Occupied.	Waste.							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop ... ..	9,391	2,589	3,578	15,553	10,416	18,736	3,583	32,785
Rice .. .. .	2,200	188	800	3,188	2,290	42	797	5,129
Garden, &c. ... ..	146	3	246	395	1,180	17	243	1,440
		3,605 F		3,605 F	new rice			
Kharáb .. .. .	...	18,268	34	18,302	..	3,724	34	3,758
Total ... .. .	11,737	21,653	4,658	41,048	13,886	22,519	4,657	41,062

The difference of 274 acres in the total acreage of Government and Mehvás villages is due to errors in calculation which have now been corrected. In Government occupied dry-crop, the decrease of 651 acres; and in garden of 918 acres; is owing to the conversion of these lands to new rice. Sixty-two acres of old rice have at the same time been transferred to dry-crop.

The increase in dry-crop waste, is explained by the fact, that large areas formerly entered as kharáb, have now been classed as cultivable.

A considerable area of waste land in Mehvás villages has been brought under cultivation; and the large increase in dry-crop waste, is owing to the inclusion of forest in the arable area, most of which was, at the original survey, considered as kharáb.

7. Kálol lies about 25 miles north-west of Baroda. It is bounded on the north by the Godhra Táluka; on the east by the Devgad Báriya State; on the south by Hálol; and on the west by territories of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda and the Rewa Kántha State. Of compact form but for the existence of five isolated villages which lie beyond its main limits; the táluka has a mean length of 20 miles east and west, and a breadth of about 10 miles from north to south. The total area is 134 square miles; and by the Imperial Census of 1891, the population numbered 40,695 souls.

8. In the 7th paragraph of his original report, Mr. Beyts refers to the general appearance of the táluka as being much finer than most parts of the Kaira Collectorate; he also states "No district in Gujarát, as a whole, gives a better idea of being long inhabited by an industrious people." The following description of the physical features of the sub-division is found in the Gazetteer of the Panch Maháls:—"Open to the west, and with some slightly rising ground and patches of brushwood to the east, Kálol is a rich well-wooded plain, its fields fenced by high hedges and rows of brab palms, and its villages as comfortable and well built as those of Kaira." The chief rivers are the Goma, the Karád, and the Mesri. Rising in the Báriya highlands and flowing westward to the Mahi, they are alike in becoming dangerous torrents during the rains, and in losing their flow of water shortly after the commencement of the fair season. Tanks are numerous; but, as a rule, they are shallow, and unsuited for irrigational purposes.

9. The forest area is large, namely, 33 73 square miles. Government reserved forest to the extent of 15,868 acres is found in 15 Khálsa villages. Of that area, 1,443 acres are contributed by Navágam and Hanmatia which are entirely forest. In eleven Mehvási villages 5,720 acres are reserved. There is no protected forest in the táluka.

10. The existing internal communications are sufficient for all requirements, and no improvements in them have been carried out during the settlement. A good road from Godhra to Baroda,—bridged, except at the crossing of the Goma river, intersects the sub division passing through the head-quarter town, Kálol. On this road,

numerous cart tracks passable at all seasons from village to village converge. By the opening of the Baroda-Godhra chord line at present under construction as a famine relief work, the táluka will be placed in direct communication with its chief markets. It will also greatly benefit by the facilities for the export of surplus produce to all parts of the country offered by the Bombay Baroda system. The map accompanying this report shows the alignment of the new railway. There will be stations in the villages of Kálol and Vejalpur.

11. Appendix A contains the rainfall statistics for 10 years ending with 1897. The average annual rainfall during the period is registered as 38·83 inches. Of the seasons, seven have been classed as fair or fairly good, one as good, and two unfavourable. Although fluctuations in the annual rainfall are observable; the kharif rains, on the whole, may be considered to have been seasonable and sufficient. The climate of Kálol, owing to the more open nature of the country, is less malarious after the rains, and more temperate and congenial during the hot months than that of the adjoining táluka of Godhra. It is said, indeed, to equal the charotar districts of Nadiád, Borsad and Anand, the most fertile and favourably situated tract as regards climate and rainfall in the province.

12. The following extract from Appendix B shows the average percentage areas under different crops from the years 1893-94 to 1897-98 :—

Cereals—					
Bájri	...	...	...	...	35·71
Paddy	...	...	...	...	23·88
Jowári	...	...	...	...	1·11
Wheat	...	...	...	...	0·48
Coarse grains	...	...	...	...	26·19
Others	...	...	...	...	0·41
				Total ...	87·78
Pulses—					
Mug and udid	...	...	...	...	2·83
Tur	...	...	...	...	2·41
Gram	...	...	...	...	1·45
Other pulses	...	...	...	...	3·63
				Total ...	10·32
Orchard and garden produce—					
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	0·25
Green fodder	...	...	...	...	0·12
				Total ...	0·37
Oil seeds—					
Castor-oil seed	...	...	...	...	0·44
Sesame	...	...	...	...	0·33
				Total ...	0·77
Fibres—					
Cotton	...	...	...	...	0·09
Others	...	...	...	...	0·28
				Total ...	0·37
Drugs and Narcotics—					
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	0·11
Condiments and Spices—					
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	0·28
				Total ...	100·00

Among the cereals bájri occupies the largest area; next come the coarse grains kodra, bavto, and banti. Rice holds a not unimportant position; but except in the village of Malao, where Kamod, Sukhvel, Jirásal and superior

varieties are grown, the rice lands mostly yield Sutarsál or other inferior kinds of rice. Pulses cover 10·32 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Túr, mag, math, with kodra and báyto, are mostly consumed locally; rice and bájri are exported. The percentages of cereals and pulses in the táluka under report—but for the larger area under rice, compare with similar returns furnished for the adjacent táluka of Anand, where cereals cover 79·48, and pulses 12·02 per cent. of the total cropped area. In the 19th paragraph of the original settlement report, attached as Appendix R, will be found an interesting account of the various methods of cultivation practised in the sub-division.

13. From Appendix D it appears that only 55 per cent. of the population is agricultural, as compared with 70 in Anand and 65 in Nadiád. Of the number, 29·7 per cent. have interest in land; 26·00 per cent. are farm labourers.

The strength of the chief cultivating castes is as shown in the marginal statement. A comparison of these figures with those given in Appendix B of Mr. Beyts' report would have little value, because there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the latter, and in some instances the castes have not been separately enumerated. It appears, however, that Dharálas, Rájputs, and Mohomedans have increased; while the Pátidárs, although they show no actual decrease, have remained almost stationary.

14. No weekly fairs are held in the táluka. The local markets are Kálol, Vejalpur, Malao, Jantrál, Dehlol, Kánod, Pingli and Aradra. Of these, the two first named only, have any noteworthy trade. Surplus produce from Kálol is exported both to Godhra and Baroda. Vejalpur has a considerable population of wealthy sávkárs, who besides their large local connection, do business with Godhra and adjoining Native States. Rice in husk, oil seeds, bájri and the various pulses, timber for building purposes and fuel, are the chief articles of export.

15. The following comparison of population and resources indicates the progress made by the táluka in twenty-seven years of the lease:—

	Original figures for the year 1870-71.	Revision figures for the year 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5
Population . . . . .	32,510	40,695	8,185	...	+ 25 18
Wells . . . . .	421	723	302	...	+ 71·75
Agricultural cattle . . . . .	10,071	13,151	3,080	...	+ 30·56
Cows, buffaloes and their young . . . . .	33,324	22,399	9,075	...	+ 68 11
Horses and ponies . . . . .	316	330	14	...	+ 4·43
Sheep and goats . . . . .	1,797	3,151	1,354	...	+ 75 35
Ploughs . . . . .	4,561	6,323	1,762	...	+ 38·63
Carts . . . . .	1,672	1,931	259	...	+ 15·49

The figures of population in columns 1 and 2 taken, the former from the original report, the latter from the village census of 1897-98, show a substantial percentage increase; and although hardly to be accepted as altogether accurate, they are sufficiently reliable to indicate that considerable progress has been made.

By Imperial census combined figures for the táluka and the petty sub-division of Hálol only are available.

They are as under:—

Year of Imperial Census.	Population.	Percentage increase.	Density per square mile.
1872 . . . . .	66,431	...	168
1881 . . . . .	76,522	15 20	194
1891 . . . . .	87,851	14·81	222

Here also, an increase, though not so great as that according to these village census, is to be noted.

16. Appendix F gives details of agricultural stock. These figures, however, after the present disastrous season are of no value. The mortality amongst the cattle of Gujarát, owing to the failure of last rains, and the prevailing scarcity of fodder, has been unprecedented. Kálol has suffered heavily. Milch cows, buffaloes and young stock have almost totally disappeared; and although every effort is being made by means of cattle camps; the sale at reduced rates of grass imported by Government; and takávi advances for the purpose of sinking temporary wells to irrigate crops of quickly growing fodder; it is certain, a few only of the best and strongest plough oxen can survive. Horses and ponies are not numerous. They are owned chiefly by Thákurs and the Hindu trading classes. The increase in the number of sheep and goats, although it has little bearing on the prosperity of the táluka, is satisfactory.

17. Ploughs have increased by 38·63 per cent. carts 15·49 per cent. There is now one plough on the average to 16 acres of the cultivated area.

18. Appendix G contains the usual information regarding shops, looms, births, deaths, &c. There are three hand looms for the manufacture of coarse cloth and 79 oil presses of the usual village pattern to express oil for local consumption.

The excess of births over deaths during the last five years is in accordance with the increase shown by the figures of population.

19. Appendix H furnishes details of the progress of education in the táluka. The number of Local Board schools for boys is 20 and for girls 3; the average attendance being 35·1 and 13·1 per cent. respectively. Besides the above, there are three boys' schools, supported by the Kálol Municipality, where the average attendance is 61·1 per cent., and one girls' school with an attendance of 31·9 per cent. The total number of boys under instruction at the various schools amounts to 4·24 per cent. of the male population of the táluka, and the girls to 0·36 per cent. of the female population. These figures cannot be considered very satisfactory. It must, however, be remembered that the bulk of the population consists of Dharálas, who avail themselves but slowly of educational advantages.

20. In Appendix I will be found the proportion of Government occupied and Inám numbers and land held under Mehvási tenure cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants. There are 7,126 Government and 5,646 Inám survey numbers in Khálsa villages; while the Mehvási villages contain 6,292 numbers of Mehvás tenure, and 2,284 held as Inám by the Mehvásdárs from Government. Of the total of these numbers, 73 per cent. are cultivated by the occupants or Inám dárs themselves, and 2 per cent. and 14 per cent. in partnership with others or by sub-tenants. There are in Government villages 1,311 waste numbers, of which, 766 are assessed, and 545 unassessed.

21. The subject of waste lands in these villages requires to be dealt with somewhat in detail. In the 3rd paragraph of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2826, dated the 7th May 1889, referring to the Kálol Mehvás lands it is stated —“The Pátels should be restricted in their demands on all occupants now holding from Government and on future occupants of waste to the survey assessment. The Pátels have a lien over the assessed waste on the above conditions, but Government will obtain the control of the whole forest area.”

By the leases now in force, all assessed waste areas are held free of jama or quit-rent for the term of the current settlement; and it rests with Government whether, on the introduction of revised survey rates, these lands are to be again granted on the same terms, or a certain percentage of jama is to be recovered from the Mehvásdárs.

When the 21 villages were handed over in 1887-88, they contained 6,385 acres of assessed waste ; there are now 1,501 acres, divided into 466 survey numbers. The unassessed waste is found in 15 numbers ; the total area being 855 acres. An area of 16,439 acres from both assessed and unassessed waste survey numbers in Mehvás villages has been included in Government forests.

22. In the 15th paragraph of Mr. Beyts' report the wells in existence at the commencement of the settlement are shown to have been 421.  
Wells and tanks.

That number however included both permanent and temporary wells. There are now 615 permanent and 108 temporary wells in the táluka. Of these, 302 and 61 are for irrigation ; 237 and 40 for drinking purposes and watering cattle ; and 76 and 7 are in disuse. Water of good quality is found at easy depths throughout the sub-division.

Appendix J furnishes the usual information regarding wells, tanks and other sources of supply. The number of kacha tanks for irrigation is 2, while tanks for miscellaneous use number 189. The area of old rice in Khálsa villages is 2,475 acres, of which 220 acres are irrigated ; and of the new rice area (1,690 acres) 12½ acres receive a tank supply. No irrigated rice lands are found in the Mehvás villages.

23. Appendix K gives an abstract of 100 cases of ordinary sales of land obtained from the Registration Department. The figures are satisfactory. It will be seen, in 64 cases the sums realised were on the average 27·72 times, and in 28 cases 63·31 times the Government assessment.  
Sales.

24. In Appendix K<sup>(1)</sup> will be found recorded six cases of sales by order of the Civil Courts. Here the average price obtained amounted to 21·75 times the assessment.

25. Appendix L furnishes 33 cases of simple mortgage. In five cases the amount of the mortgage exceeded the Government assessment 3·87 times ; in 15 cases 18·32 times ; in 11, 36·48 ; and in 2, 77·30 ; the average being 19·94 on the whole.  
Mortgages.

26. Appendix L<sup>(2)</sup> contains information regarding 100 cases of mortgage with possession. The average price per acre of the mortgaged land ranges from Rs. 16 to-103, and the sum for which the land was mortgaged, from 8·62, to 59·60 times the assessment.

27. Eighty-five cases of sub-letting are given in Appendix M. In 77 of these cases, the rent obtained was 2·89 times the survey assessment ; in 7, 7·23 times ; and in 1, 17·37. On the total number of cases the average rental amounts to 3·23 times the Government demand.  
Sub-lettings.

28. In Statement N will be found the prices of bájri, wheat, paddy, kodra, bávto and gram for 5 years before the settlement, and 28 years of the current lease. Examining the figures of the periods into which the years of settlement have been divided, a tendency towards the same general rise in prices, noted in tálukas previously brought under revision, will be observed. The returns, however, for the final settlement period being incomplete, no satisfactory comparison of averages can be made.  
Prices.

29. The revenue history is contained in three Appendices ; O, O<sup>1</sup> and O<sup>2</sup>. Statistics for five years preceding the introduction of survey rates, together with the history of 37 Government villages and of the 21 Mehvási villages which remained Khálsa till the year 1887-88, are furnished in the first of these statements. The next two, give separately the revenue history from that year, to 1897-98, for Government villages, and those now held under Mehvás tenure.  
Revenue History.

Throughout the lease, the figures of occupied area and collections have remained very steady, and some increase in the latter years under both heads is observable. The large decreases in the areas recorded as assessed unoccupied

waste have been fully explained in the columns of remarks. Except in the first year of settlement, when considerable abatements of revenue were, as is usual, granted, the remissions and unrecovered outstanding balances are small, and of no account.

30. The extent to which it has been necessary to resort to compulsory process for the collection of the revenue in the last three years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1895-96 ...	35	334	1
1896-97 ...	22	89	2
1897-98 ...	35	379	...

The increase in the number of notices served in the years 1895-96 and 1897-98 is said to be due to the season's variations. On the whole the revenue has been collected punctually and without difficulty.

31. No record of any crop experiments carried out in this taluka is to be found in the published returns.

32. Owing to the approaching close of the Gujarát Survey in October next, and the desirability of completing, by survey agency before that date, revision reports on all talukas of which the original settlements will shortly expire; it has been necessary to undertake the inspection of Kálol for the preparation of this report under most unfavourable circumstances, at a time when the district is suffering from acute famine due, to the almost total failure of last season's rains.

The question of revision rates has, therefore, received my very careful consideration; and, in view of the marked fertility of the taluka, added to the fact that it has enjoyed under the current lease to the commencement of the present disastrous year a period of great prosperity with exceptionally lenient rating; I am of opinion—provided within the next few years—favourable recovery be made, that some enhancement of revenue may reasonably be looked for. As a result of the famine and loss of plough cattle an immediate contraction in occupied area will most probably take place. It would therefore be advisable before revised rates are introduced, to ascertain the condition of the taluka by a comparison of the revenue history in years preceding 1899-1900, with those immediately following

33. The important subject of grouping must now be considered. Under the current lease, the villages of the taluka have been divided into five classes, according to their general quality, and position with regard to markets and lines of communication. This grouping fits in well with present conditions, and but little change is necessary.

In place of the five groups; for the purpose of revision settlement, I now propose four classes as under.

In the original grouping, Kasbo Kálol by itself constitutes the 1st group; whatever reason then existed for this arrangement is no longer apparent. I therefore form my 1st group of Kálol; the 22 original 2nd class villages surrounding it; and the isolated 2nd group village of Vejalpur. These are the best villages in the taluka.

The 2nd group contains the 18 villages now forming the 3rd group, which are all of medium character and position.

In the 3rd group have been placed 8 villages towards the eastern boundary at present constituting the 4th group. They have larger areas under forest, and are inferior both as regards soil and climate to villages in the first two groups.

The 4th and last group contains the 8 villages in the east of the taluka requiring the lowest assessment, which were formerly placed in the 5th group.

34. To the four groups I propose to apply the following maximum rates.

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice and garden		Dhekudiat water.
		Soil.	Water.	
Villages.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I. ... .. 24	2 12	4 0	4 0	4 0
II. ... .. 18	2 4	3 4	3 4	...
III. ... .. 8	1 8	2 8	2 8	...
IV. ... .. 8	1 4	2 0	2 0	...

The original rates were as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice and garden		Dhekudiat water.	
		Soil.	Water.		
			From		To
Villages.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
I. ... .. 1	3 0	3 0	8 0		..
II. ... .. 23	2 8	2 8	9 0	5 0	6 0
III. ... .. 17	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 0	...
IV. ... .. 9	1 8	1 8	7 0	5 0	..
V. ... .. 8	1 4	1 4	6 0	4 0	...

Briefly stated, the above proposals amount to a four anna increase on dry-crop in the first two groups, the lower groups remaining unchanged. Rice, soil and water-rates according to the system now usually adopted have been equalised.

*Government villages.*

35. Of the 23 Government villages contained in group I, 14 have percentage increases above 20 per cent. In Jeli No. 12+33·84, Sama (15)+30·81, Bhadroli Bujrag (18)+52·47, Katol (20)+58·45, Vejalpur (23)+48·17, the increase is due to a rise of four annas in the dry-crop maximum rate; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice; the re-classification of old rice, and the application at original survey of reducing distance scales. In Samaldevi also, No. 11, +62·14, the increase is due to the above reasons, and an addition of 57 acres to the cultivated area.

Anidra (2), Jetpur (3), Derol (13) and Boru (19) have percentage increases of 40·43, 26·65, 21·01 and 44·92, respectively, owing to the raising of the maximum rate, and the re-classification of old rice. Alwa, No. 5, and Kandach, No. 8, have percentage increase of 45·08 and 45·83, respectively. This enhancement can be traced to the increased rate, the revision of the old rice classification and the conversion of dry-crop into new rice. In Tarvada, No. 4, and Jadka, No. 17, the percentages of +24·47 and +35·26, respectively, are due to the application of original reducing scales and increase in maximum rate.

36. In this group, 4 of the 8 Government villages show increases exceeding 20 per cent.

Second Group.



That of +28·35 in Satamna (27) and of +50·35 in Karada (30), is owing to the application of reducing distance scales; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice; reclassification of old rice; the addition of 14 and 56 acres, respectively, to cultivated area, and the raising of the dry-crop maximum rate.

In Sansoli (28)+22·52 and Ambála (29)+33·77, the enhancement is due to similar reasons except increase in occupied area. A reducing distance scale also was applied to the latter village only.

37. This group contains four Government villages, of which one, Gusar, No. 32, +29·16, has an increase exceeding 20 per cent. due to reclassification, the conversion of dry-crop into new rice, and the application of a reducing scale at the original survey.

Third group.

*Mehvás Villages.*

38. One Mehvás village only in this class has an increase over 20 per cent. That is Vintoj, No. (I)+35·04, where an increase of 37 acres in the cultivated area; the reclassification of old rice; the conversion of dry-crop, and the enhancement of the maximum rate; are the reasons for increase.

First group.

Second group

39. Of the 11 Mehvás villages in this group, 5 show increases exceeding 20 per cent.

In Bhadroli Khurd (3)+75·85, Pingli (4)+38·91 and Bhelidra (7)+34·21, increase is due to the rise in the maximum dry-crop rate, as well as the conversion of dry-crop to new rice; the reclassification of old rice; and reducing scales. The occupied areas of the two first named villages also have increased by 129 acres and 110 acres, respectively. In Naran Paginu Muwaru, No. 5, the increase of +28·63 per cent., and in Kanod, No. 10, of 36·70; is on account of the expansion in cultivated area of 66 and 218 acres, respectively; the rise in maximum rate; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice, and the reclassification of old rice.

40. There are four Mehvás villages in this group, of which one, Paruna No. 15+47·78, has an increase exceeding 20 per cent. This increase is entirely due to an addition of 175 acres to the cultivated area, and to the conversion of dry-crop into new rice.

Third group.

Fourth group.

41. Of the six Mehvás villages in this class, 5 show percentage increases exceeding 20 per cent.

Káhánpur, No. 16, and Chalali, No. 20, have percentages of +48·71, and +21·19, respectively. This is chiefly owing to the increase in cultivation of 326 and 247 acres. The conversion of dry-crop, and the reclassification of old rice, also add somewhat to the enhancement. In Gangapura (17)+189·06, Rohin (18)+64·36 and Karoli (19)+61·15; the spread of cultivation, the effect of heavy reducing scales,—and in the last named village the enlargement of the rice area, all contribute towards the increase.

Application of the proposed rates.

42. The following abstract of Appendix Q shows the result of the application of the proposed rates to Government occupied and Mehvás lands of the taluka :—

Class.	Number of villages.	Dry-crop maximum rates.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY		Percentage increase or decrease.
			Government occupied and Mehvás lands.				
			Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	
I	23	2 12	11,830	27,252	11,946	33,008	+21·12 G
	1	...	190	254	227	343	+35·04 M
II	8	2 4	3,791	6,849	3,920	8,432	+23·11 G
	10	...	7,039	12,900	7,755	16,325	+26·55 M
III	4	1 8	1,558	1,793	1,571	2,077	+15·84 G
	4	...	2,115	2,603	2,458	3,045	+16·98 M
IV	2	1 4	...	...	...	...	... G
	6	...	2,393	2,392	3,446	3,501	+46·36 M
Total of Khálsa villages ...			17,179	35,894	17,437	43,517	+21·24 G
Total of Mehvás villages ...			11,737	18,149	13,886	23,214	+27·91 M

As will be seen, the total result is an increase of 258 acres and Rs. 7,623 in Government land, and of 2,149 acres and Rs. 5,065 in land held under Mehvás tenure.

43. Appendix Q<sup>1</sup> furnishes the usual details with regard to sub-soil water classification and the well kasar of the original survey.
- Sub-soil water.
44. A total area of 37 acres 33 gunthas of ordinary dhekudiat is found in one Government village. Of this, 1 acre 4 gunthas only is Government occupied land, the remainder being alienated. To this Government land, it is proposed to apply the rice soil rate of the group and a special water-rate of Rs. 4. By these rates the assessment at present levied remains unchanged. There is no bhátha land in any Government or Mehvás village of the táluka.
- Ordinary Jiráyat dhekudiat.
45. At the time of original survey there were 34 acres of váda land. The area now is 80 acres. In Vejalpur and Kálol, homestead lands up to 10 gunthas, and in other villages of one acre in extent are granted under the current lease free of assessment. Government have been pleased to continue such concessions in the case of tálukas previously brought under revised settlement, and I therefore recommend, that the same privilege be extended to Kálol.
- Vádas or homestead lands.
46. All new rice at the next revision survey should be treated in the manner sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 887 of the 23rd February 1889, and assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs.
- Treatment of new rice at future revision.
47. The usual reservation to Government of teak, sandal wood and black wood trees will be declared at the time of announcing the rates.
- Trees.
48. If the proposed rates are approved, I beg to recommend that they be guaranteed for a period of 30 years, beginning with the year of their actual levy.
- Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 W. SCOTT COLE,  
 Deputy Superintendent,  
 Gujárat Revenue Survey.

A PPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Kálol, District Panch Maháls, for the years 1888 to 1897.

Year	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888	0.65	2	...	...	8.17	22	12.16	12	0.91	1	21.89	37	
1889	0.10	1	3.17	4	20.89	32	11.50	12	...	...	35.66	49	
1890	...	...	1.04	1	23.80	36	2.94	9	...	...	27.78	46	
1891	...	...	..	...	24.89	22	12.59	15	...	...	37.43	37	
1892	0.06	..	0.03	...	18.45	24	29.90	20	0.02	...	48.46	44	
1893	0.60	1	0.57	3	33.55	33	14.61	16	1.71	4	51.04	57	
1894	...	...	...	...	38.37	36	18.53	17	5.95	4	62.85	57	
1895	0.12	...	...	...	30.30	34	2.57	5	1.87	4	34.86	43	
1896	...	...	...	...	31.94	43	7.68	11	0.78	3	40.40	57	
1897	0.01	...	...	...	15.34	26	12.53	17	...	...	27.88	43	
Average	0.15	...	0.48	1	24.57	31	12.50	13	1.13	2	38.83	47	

No. 78/1 of 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

<sup>#</sup>  
Bombay Cast'e, 27 September 1905.

To

THE Editor of the "Dnyan Prakash", Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward 1 copy of the book specified in the

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No CCCCXVIII, New Series, containing papers relating to the introduction of Revision Survey Settlement into the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

margin, and to request the favour of your returning the accompanying receipt duly signed and dated.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. MONTEATH,

[Please sign and return this receipt at your earliest convenience.]

No. of 1905.

Received from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,  
Bombay, the undermentioned book (or other publication) on the  
1905 :—

Description of book or other publication.	No. of copies.	Remarks.
Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. CCCCXVIII, New Series, containing papers relating to the introduction of Revision Survey Settlement into the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.	1	

Signature and

Editor, "Dnyan Prakash" Poona Designation of

Receiving Officer.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND USCULTIVATED AREA.																	CROPS.								
	Number and Area of Villages						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.					Pulses.			
	Government.		Alienated		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Grain.	
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net)		Fallow	Total	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation											
										Irrigated	Not Irrigated				Forest	Others										Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Average. Khalol.	58	86,089	...	...	58	86,089	58	86,089	100	536	46,367	631	47,534	5,488	21,588	11,479	38,555	520	16,751	11,201	224	12,285	194	41,175	1,129	681
	Percentages on the gross area cropped		...		...		(Column 52)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.11	35.71	23.68	0.48	26.19	0.41	87.78	2.41

CROPS—continued

Taluka.	Pulses—contd.				Orchard and Garden Produce				Drugs and Narcotics.			Conditionals and Spices.	Sugarcane	Oil seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres			Gross Area cropped	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder Net Area cropped.	
	Mug and Udal.	Moth and Kulith.	Others	Total.	Vegetables	Green Padder.	Fruit-trees.	Total	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame	Linseed	Castor-oil Seed	Safflower Seed	Others	Total		Cotton	Others	Total				Miscellaneous
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Average. Khalol.	1,329	1,402	284	4,825	120	60	...	180	54	...	54	...	234	158	...	204	...	...	362	...	41	132	173	...	46,903	...	46,903
	2.63	2.98	0.65	10.82	0.25	0.12	...	0.37	0.11	...	0.11	...	0.28	0.33	...	0.44	...	...	0.77	...	0.09	0.28	0.37	...	100	...	100

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION			
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers			Total, agricultural Population	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others	Total, non agricultural population
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating	Tenants and sharers cultivating	Others.	Total	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.79	13.24	9.66	4.38	29.07	6.66	19.34	26.00	55.07	4.69	17.85	22.39	44.93

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per imperial or village Census.	Percent age on total population able to read or learning	RELIGION.								
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.			Christians.	Pársis.	Others
			Dharalás.	Patidárs.	Others.	Sipáí.	Ganchi.	Others.			
Males ...	20,889	17.30	11,788	772	7,411	399	418	101	...	...	...
Females ...	19,806	0.14	12,411	674	5,802	372	407	140	...	...	...
Total ...	40,695	8.94	24,199	1,446	13,213	771	825	241	...	...	...

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.*

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOWNS		CARTS		Cropped land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (6 or over 2 cattle)	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes	Bulls	Bull buffaloes	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows	He-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
58	Kálol...	13,004	4	22	28	84	9	9,264	3,880	7,876	2,579	35,550	330	4	3,147	6,323		64	1,867	10

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálm-khánás.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58	296	79	3	...	7	...	1893-94 ... 1,176 1894-95 ... 1,307 1895-96 ... 1,416 1896-97 ... 1,484 1897-98 ... 1,537 Total ... 6,920 Average ... 1,384	1893-94 ... 1,149 1894-95 ... 974 1895-96 ... 1,416 1896-97 ... 994 1897-98 ... 1,276 ... ... 5,809 ... 1,162	1893-94 ... 210 1894-95 ... 253 1895-96 ... 623 1896-97 ... 1,341 1897-98 ... 1,229 ... ... 3,656 ... 731	8	...	5	59	10

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APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.

Number of Villages.	District.	LOCAL BOARD SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58	Kálol ...	...	20	35.1	3	13.1	3	61.1	1	31.9	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Villages	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámáárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámáárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampok numbers.	Total number.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
37	Káol. { Khálsa ... ..	5,244	3,557	98	31	399	1,946	74	112	766	545	7,126	5,646	
21		{ Mehvási ... ..	4,690	2,060	302	61	231	161	64	12	626	379	6,292	2,284
		Total ...	9,934	5,607	400	92	630	2,107	138	124	1,392	924	13,418	7,930
	Percentages ... ..	47	26	1½	½	3	10	½	½	6½	4½	63	37	

APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages	Talukaa.	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.		
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
58	Káol * ... ..	302	61	160	40	77	...	76	7	...	2	...	...	...	188	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	108	1	...	...



## APPENDIX K.

Showing ordinary sales.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold	Average rate per acre for which sold	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times...	6	21 32	53 8 0	2 7 3	404 8 0	18 8 10	7.55
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	64	15 16	395 12 0	1 12 3	12,056 12 0	49 0 1	27.72
" III — 26 to 50 " ...		28	63 30	120 3 0	1 14 1	7,609 14 0	119 5 11
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	2	2 11	4 6 0	1 14 9	564 6 0	248 1 2	129
" V — 101 to 250 " ...							
Total ...	100	303 9	573 13 0	1 7 8	20,635 8 0	67 15 6	35.96

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

Showing sales under Court Decree

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times.	1	6 21	8 8 0	1 4 10	49 0 0	7 8 0	5.76
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	1	1 18	5 0 0	3 7 1	65 0 0	44 13 2	13.00
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	3	8 1	16 14 0	2 1 7	495 0 0	61 10 10	29.33
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	1	1 31	1 9 0	0 14 1	80 0 0	45 1 1	51.2
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	6	17 31	31 15 0	1 12 8	681 0 0	38 12 5	21.75

## APPENDIX L.

Showing simple mortgages.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times.	5	49 3	86 2 0	1 12 0	333 12 0	6 12 9	3.87
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	15	58 20	132 14 0	2 4 4	2,435 2 0	41 10 0	13.32
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	11	54 16	81 0 0	1 7 9	2,955 8 0	54 5 3	36.43
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	2	3 24	4 8 0	1 4 0	347 14 0	96 3 2	77.30
" V — 101 to 150 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ..	33	165 23	304 8 0	1 13 5	6,072 4 0	36 10 9	19.94

APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</sup>.*Showing Mortgages with Possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times.	3	12 32	24 0 0	1 14 0	206 15 0	16 2 8	8.62
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	24	76 11	195 3 0	2 8 11	3,326 2 0	43 9 8	17.05
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	56	149 8	283 1 0	1 14 4	10,346 3 0	69 5 6	36.57
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	17	36 10	62 0 0	1 11 4	3,759 0 0	103 11 1	59.60
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.	...
Total ...	100	274 21	564 4 0	2 0 10	17,638 4 0	64 4 0	31.30

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sub let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times...	77	248 4	410 12 0	1 10 5	1,189 6 9	4 12 8	2.89
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	7	9 18	20 9 0	2 2 9	148 7 7	15 11 4	7.23
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ...	1	1 35	4 0 0	2 2 1	69 9 0	37 1 5	17.37
„ IV— 26 to 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ V— above 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	85	259 17	435 5 0	1 10 10	1,407 7 4	5 6 9	3.23

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years,	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						REMARKS.
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Kodra.	Bavto.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1865-66 ... ..	45	21	31	100	57	31	
1866-67 ... ..	36	19	31	96	49	28	
1867-68 ... ..	32	18	37	95	45	30	
1868-69 ... ..	34	16	35	74	31	30	
1869-70 ... ..	28	19	48	96	32	32	
Total ... ..	175	93	182	461	214	151	
Average ... ..	35	19	36	92	42	30	
1870-71 ... ..	29	16	42	64	42	32	
1871-72 ... ..	38	19	47	64	48	28	
1872-73 ... ..	47	19	70	96	62	30	
1873-74 ... ..	50	22	63	96	62	38	
1874-75 ... ..	50	24	55	96	55	32	
1875-76 ... ..	50	29	56	75	48	46	
1876-77 ... ..	37	25	54	56	45	37	
1877-78 ... ..	20	18	20	32	24	22	
1878-79 ... ..	18	22	32	46	24	21	
1879-80 ... ..	17	13	25	76	18	19	
Total ... ..	356	207	464	701	428	305	
Average ... ..	36	21	46	70	43	30	
1880-81 ... ..	40	18	45	95	62	45	
1881-82 ... ..	51	24	64	95	63	52	
1882-83 ... ..	38	21	64	95	63	52	
1883-84 ... ..	32	20	53	95	45	40	
1884-85 ... ..	40	24	40	90	40	42	
1885-86 ... ..	39	27	45	77	42	49	
1886-87 ... ..	32	20	54	77	42	40	
1887-88 ... ..	32	18	54	77	42	31	
1888-89 ... ..	29	19	42	51	37	29	
1889-90 ... ..	38	21	42	64	...	28	
Total ... ..	371	215	503	816	436	408	
Average ... ..	37	21	50	82	44	41	
1890-91 ... ..	41	21	44	91	...	34	
1891-92 ... ..	36	18	38	71	...	29	
1892-93 ... ..	36	19	40	71	...	26	
1893-94 ... ..	34	19	40	71	...	36	
1894-95 ... ..	34	20	40	53	...	47	
1895-96 ... ..	34	22	44	67	...	46	
1896-97 ... ..	29	18	...	59	...	27	
1897-98 ... ..	21	16	...	38	...	20	
Total ... ..	265	153	246	521	...	265	
Average .. ..	33	19	31	65	...	33	

## APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 58 Khalsa Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY INAM			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing	Acres	Full Assessment	Quit-rent, &c	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9, and 12	Grand Total for Collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanent	Casual	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1865-66			...												41,077	10		
1866-67	...							...							39,099	4	4	
1867-68	...							...							43,616	...	...	
1868-69	...			...	...			...							40,551	5	20	
1869-70	...							...							48,519	...	...	
Average	...		...	...										...	42,572	12	5	
1870-71	30,354	54,817		*15,534	15,534	39,283	24,705	17,310	23	19,043	34,378	8,843	74,107	1,06,505	48,154	4,637	15,534	
1871-72	28,799	51,168				51,168	27,771	20,319	392	18,998	37,129	7,197	75,468	1,08,618	58,757	52	...	
1872-73	29,001	52,557		509	509	52,048	28,123	23,010	355	18,338	35,517	7,489	75,462	1,10,084	59,892		509	
1873-74	28,901	51,841	..	922	922	50,919	24,303	19,233	303	18,574	40,183	10,195	71,783	1,11,257	61,417		922	
1874-75	28,716	51,323		260	260	51,057	28,539	21,802	299	18,579	31,557	11,199	75,834	1,04,682	62,555		260	
1875-76	28,630	50,915		112	112	50,803	28,629	22,212	304	18,554	31,532	11,159	75,813	1,04,059	62,268		112	
1876-77	28,308	50,719		140	140	50,579	28,708	22,311	365	18,543	31,532	11,142	75,559	1,04,562	62,088		140	
1877-78	27,368	50,129		80	80	50,049	29,648	22,888	43	18,544	31,496	11,131	75,560	1,04,513	61,228	4,485	80	
1878-79	27,300	50,135		129	129	50,006	29,727	22,893	259	18,533	31,481	11,130	75,560	1,04,514	61,395	1,823	129	
1879-80	27,406	50,261		97	97	50,164	29,671	22,825	246	18,530	31,476	11,129	75,607	1,04,562	61,539	1,520	97	
Average	28,478	51,386		1,778	1,778	49,603	27,983	21,381	260	18,614	33,623	10,061	75,075	1,05,335	59,909	651	226	
1880-81	26,899	49,921		153	153	49,768	29,059	22,429	245	18,528	31,473	11,127	74,436	1,03,943	61,140		153	
1881-82	26,929	49,946		110	110	49,836	28,029	21,523	267	18,529	31,468	11,131	73,486	1,02,030	61,234		110	
1882-83	27,069	50,108		94	94	50,014	28,701	22,863	286	18,514	31,468	11,120	59,284	94,442	61,420		94	
1883-84	27,429	50,577		66	66	50,511	29,936	22,081	298	18,460	31,423	11,061	53,825	94,091	61,900		66	
1884-85	27,727	51,004		81	81	50,923	29,741	22,762	307	18,451	31,414	11,088	53,922	94,190	62,318		81	
1885-86	28,018	51,363		35	35	51,328	29,455	22,815	276	18,449	31,383	11,093	58,922	94,061	62,897	42	35	
1886-87	28,126	51,487		115	115	51,372	29,368	22,220	282	18,436	31,357	11,084	58,930	94,064	62,738		115	
1887-88	28,247	51,614		22	22	51,592	29,303	22,131	282	18,432	31,355	11,082	58,932	94,100	62,955	3	22	
Average	27,555	50,752		84	84	50,668	28,699	22,291	290	18,475	31,419	11,102	62,723	96,461	62,050	6	84	

\* The remission was due to the introduction of the new survey rates

† The outstanding balance was due to the year being one of scarcity

‡ Except the amount shown as outstanding in the succeeding year the sum was recovered

§ The decrease here observable is due to an area of assessed land having been transferred to the head of unassessed by order of the Collector

|| The decrease in the waste area is due to land having been transferred to the head of unassessed by order of the then Survey Superintendent.

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

Revenue Statement for 37 Khalsa Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

B 120-6

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realization from Auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888 89 ...	16,516	34,617	...	25	25	34,592	5,913	5,979	150	13,805	24,292	9,106	36,234	64,868	43,848	...	25	
1889-90 ...	16,605	34,641	...	19	19	34,622	5,824	5,840	155	13,805	24,407	9,106	36,234	64,868	43,863	...	19	
1890 91 ...	16,774	34,866	...	15	15	34,851	2,514	3,076	154	13,805	24,407	9,106	33,123	62,349	44,111	.	15	
1891-92 ...	16,833	34,937	...	15	15	34,922	2,558	3,089	156	13,805	24,404	9,106	33,196	62,430	44,184	...	15	
1892-93 ...	17,001	35,110	...	15	15	35,095	2,385	2,911	177	13,804	24,402	9,106	33,190	62,423	44,378	...	15	
1893 94 ...	17,082	35,328	...	22	22	35,306	2,302	2,677	185	13,804	24,402	9,106	33,188	62,407	44,598	...	22	
1894 95 ...	17,232	35,455	...	18	18	35,437	2,145	2,502	191	13,804	24,402	9,106	33,181	62,359	44,733	...	18	
1895 96 .	17,341	35,556	...	19	19	35,537	2,083	2,447	189	13,804	24,401	9,106	33,228	62,404	44,893	5	18	
1896-97 ...	17,303	35,492	...	24	24	35,468	2,130	2,487	193	13,799	24,401	9,109	33,232	62,380	44,770	..	25	
1897-98 ..	17,359	35,584	..	60	60	35,524	2,722	3,096	205	13,799	24,401	9,109	33,880	63,081	44,837	...	60	
Average ...	17,005	35,159	.	23	23	35,135	3,061	3,410	175	13,803	24,392	9,107	33,869	62,961	44,417	..	23	

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

Revenue Statement for 21 Mehwāshi Villages, situated in the Kālol Tāluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

[These villages were treated as Khālsa up to the year 1887-88 when they were handed over to Mehrās Patels.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted	Remarks
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realization from auction-sale of Grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand Total for Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89 ... ..	14,479	11,235	...	..	...	11,235	3,641	2,473	...	4,635	15,510	1,977	22,755	29,218	13,212	.	...	
1889-90 ... ..	14,480	11,115	...	...	...	11,115	3,641	2,473	...	4,634	15,631	1,977	22,755	29,219	13,092	...	...	
1890-91 ... ..	14,485	11,117	...	...	...	11,117	...	...	...	4,635	15,632	1,978	19,120	26,749	13,095	..	...	
1891-92 ... ..	14,645	11,122	...	..	...	11,122	...	...	...	4,634	15,785	1,978	19,279	26,907	13,100	...	..	
1892-93 ... ..	14,852	11,194	...	...	...	11,134	...	...	...	4,629	15,879	1,978	19,451	27,013	13,112	...	...	
1893-94 ... ..	14,848	11,132	...	...	..	11,132	...	..	...	4,627	15,877	1,977	19,475	27,009	13,109	...	...	
1894-95 ... ..	14,849	11,134	...	..	...	11,134	...	...	...	4,626	15,875	1,977	19,475	27,009	13,111	...	...	
1895-96 ... ..	14,849	11,134	...	...	..	11,134	..	...	...	4,626	15,875	1,977	19,475	27,009	13,111	...	...	
1896-97 ... ..	14,848	11,132	...	..	...	11,132	...	...	...	4,625	15,873	1,977	19,473	27,005	13,109	..	.	
1897-98 ... ..	15,080	11,139	...	...	...	11,139	...	...	...	4,626	16,039	1,977	19,706	27,178	13,116	...	...	
Average	14,741	11,139	..	...	...	11,139	728	495	...	4,630	15,798	1,977	20,099	27,432	13,116	.	...	

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APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

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 as 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		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
1	Kalol	I	3 0	1 0 S 3 0 W		520	1,266	2 6 11	26	131	5 1 8	57	149	164	603	1,710	2 13 4
2	Amdra			2 8 S 7 0 W		169	254	1 8 1	8	28	3 6 2				177	292	1 9 6
3	Jetpur			1 8 S 7 0 W		466	755	1 9 11	22	89	3 15 3	32	66	13	520	923	1 17 4
4	Tarvada			2 8 S 7 0 W		199	386	1 15 0	10	40	4 0 6	15	33	30	224	495	2 3 4
5	Aluwa			2 8 S 7 0 W		1,350	1,863	1 6 1	93	361	3 14 2	6	11	19	1,449	2,254	1 8 11
6	Malao			2 8 S 9 0 W		502	872	1 11 10	373	2,548	6 13 4	173	401	551	1,048	4,372	4 2 8
7	Utredia			1 8 S 7 0 W		262	487	1 13 9				5	20		267	507	1 14 5
8	Kandach Wanto			2 8 S 5 0 W		1	68	2 3 1	20	78	3 11 7				51	144	2 12 10
9	Delol			2 8 S 7 0 W		1,406	2,789	2 2 2	238	1,032	4 5 5	133	304	346	1,677	4,470	2 10 8
10	Khandewal			2 8 S 9 0 W		150	299	1 15 10	69	250	3 10 5	31	65	78	250	692	2 11 3
11	Samalgevi			2 8 S 7 0 W		262	461	1 12 2	42	171	4 0 6	4	8	15	308	655	2 2 0
12	Jeli	II	2 8	2 8 S 5 0 W		369	632	1 11 5	48	151	3 2 6				417	763	1 14 1
13	Derol			2 8 S 7 0 W		598	1,193	1 15 11	57	228	4 0 1	126	270	241	781	1,932	2 7 7
14	Kasetta			2 8 S 7 0 W		176	379	2 2 4	16	62	3 14 2				192	410	2 4 8
15	Sama			2 8 S 6 0 W		507	783	1 8 9	123	453	3 11 3	37	77	164	667	1,477	2 3 8
16	Jantral			2 8 S 7 0 W		280	437	1 9 0	35	118	3 6 0	111	203	282	426	1,040	2 7 1
17	Jadka			2 8 S 7 0 W		187	301	1 9 8				5	8	3	192	312	1 10 6
18	Bhadroh Bujrag			2 8 S 8 0 W		470	735	1 9 0	56	208	3 11 0	19	31	22	545	996	1 13 5
19	Boru			2 8 S 7 0 W		211	384	1 13 2	13	69	3 11 9	23	40	19	252	512	2 0 1
20	Katol			2 8 S 7 0 W		278	430	1 8 9	40	158	3 15 0	13	24	21	371	633	1 14 1
21	Palasa			2 8 S 7 0 W		94	142	1 8 3							94	142	1 8 3
22	Nevaria			2 8 S 7 0 W		211	360	1 11 3	62	265	4 4 4				273	625	2 4 1
23	Vejalpur			2 8 S 7 0 W		617	1,059	1 4 9	231	643	2 12 9	38	51	100	1,086	1,856	1 11 4
Total of Group I						9,415	16,334	1 11 9	1,587	7,084	4 7 5	828	1,761	2,073	11,830	27,252	2 4 1
<i>Group II</i>																	
24	Charadnugri			1 0 S 6 0 W		108	124	1 3 2	38	124	3 4 9				141	248	1 12 4
25	Khadki			2 0 S 6 0 W		464	710	1 8 5	179	633	3 8 7	28	49	116	671	1 5 8	2 3 1
26	Nesda			2 0 S 5 0 W		306	416	1 5 9	124	416	3 6 1	8	13	18	438	861	1 15 4
27	Satmana	III	2 0	3 0 S 6 0 W		595	855	1 7 0	71	242	3 6 1				666	1 0 9	1 10 4
28	Sansoli			3 0 S 6 0 W		616	965	1 8 9	71	201	2 13 6	28	49	44	715	1 2 9	1 11 1
29	Ambhala			3 0 S 5 0 W		197	293	1 7 9	5	15	3 3 10				202	293	1 8 4



Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Drycrop.			New rice.			Old rice.			Total.						
Drycrop.	Rice soil and water.	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.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
			568	1,484	2 10 7	29	73	3 9 2	24	134	5 7 11	602	1,691	2 12 11	-1 11	Kalol	1	
			170	349	2 0 10	2	4	2 13 3	9	43	5 2 9	180	896	2 8 2	+43 43	Anidra	2	
			489	1,029	2 1 8	9	23	2 10 1	23	117	5 3 4	531	1,169	2 4 0	+28 65	Jetpur	3	
			210	566	2 11 0	4	11	3 1 0	10	54	5 6 5	234	631	2 13 1	+27 47	Tarvada	4	
			984	1,776	1 14 5	446	1,050	2 5 9	91	441	4 13 8	1,470	3,270	2 3 7	+45 08	Aluwa	5	
			569	1,899	2 7 4	109	294	2 11 2	372 D. 1	2,382 4	6 2 3	1,051	3,979	3 12 7	-9 00	Maloo	6	
			258	835	2 1 2	6	15	2 6 2	5	21	4 9 7	269	571	2 2 0	+12 62	Utredia	7	
			20	68	2 15 2	11	37	2 5 5	20	115	5 10 11	51	210	4 1 6	+45 83	Kandach Wanto	8	
			1,372	3,625	2 10 3	79	233	2 15 0	234	1,133	4 13 8	1,635	4,991	2 15 5	+11 66	Delol	9	
			175	46	2 10 2	7	19	2 12 1	67	268	4 4 6	249	769	3 1 5	+11 13	Khandewal	10	
			302	790	2 9 10	20	63	3 1 0	48	210	4 15 3	365	1,062	2 14 7	+62 14	Samaidovi	11	
2 12	4 0	...	291	642	2 3 4	78	206	2 10 0	48	207	4 2 8	417	1,048	2 8 3	+33 44	Jell	12	
			681	1,941	2 13 6	43	129	3 0 7	57	268	4 11 11	781	2,338	2 15 11	+21 01	Derol	13	
			187	435	2 5 2	7	19	2 10 0	18	59	3 10 9	210	513	2 7 0	+16 59	Kanetia	14	
			512	1,229	2 6 6	34	83	2 7 7	121	620	5 1 2	666	1,932	2 14 5	+20 81	Sama	15	
			376	898	2 6 3	18	50	3 1 3	34	189	5 8 2	426	1,137	2 10 8	+9 33	Jantral	16	
			193	422	2 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	422	2 3 1	+35 26	Jadka	17	
			456	1,143	2 8 1	25	73	2 15 9	56	302	5 5 11	537	1,518	2 13 3	+52 41	Bhadrol Bujrag	18	
			2 3	535	2 10 2	29	99	3 6 6	18	108	5 13 8	250	742	2 15 6	+44 93	Boru	19	
			291	742	2 8 10	18	56	3 1 2	39	206	5 4 3	348	1,003	2 14 1	+58 46	Katol	20	
			94	162	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	162	1 1 7	+14 08	Palasa	21	
			209	413	1 15 7	5	14	2 10 6	60	277	4 10 4	274	704	2 9 1	+12 64	Nevaria	22	
			726	1,418	1 15 2	140	300	2 2 3	218	1,035	4 12 1	1,081	2,760	2 8 8	+48 17	Vejalpur	23	
			9,274	23,050	2 6 1	1,107	2,950	2 9 2	1,563	8,108	5 2 11	11,946	33,098	+2 12 2	+21 12	Total of Group I	...	
																Group II.		
			62	123	1 7 10	22	33	1 7 6	37	138	3 10 11	141	292	2 1 0	+17 74	Charadungri	24	
			883	1,023	1 15 7	15	33	2 3 5	178	695	3 14 5	716	1,761	2 7 4	+16 77	Khadki	25	
2 4	3 4	...	328	544	1 10 6	2	3	1 12 3	122	409	3 5 7	463	956	2 1 11	+11 04	Nesda	26	
			498	927	1 13 1	111	204	1 13 4	71	277	3 15 6	690	1,409	1 1 2	+28 35	Satmana	27	
			524	992	1 14 3	123	288	2 5 8	69	254	3 10 11	715	1,534	2 2 3	+22 81	Saneola	28	
			184	365	1 15 10	12	23	2 5 2	5	19	2 1 6	201	412	2 0 11	+33 77	Ambola	29	

BY FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	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>Group II—continued.</i>		Rs. a	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
30	Karada ...	III	2 0	2 0 S 5 0 W.	}	492	537	1 1 6	108	313	2 14 5	...	...	...	600	650	1 6 6
31	Kharasalia			2 0 S 6 0 W.		270	388	1 6 9	77	239	3 12 5	71	18	38	369	728	2 0 8
	Total of Group II					3,643	4,273	1 6 6	673	2,232	3 5 1	75	129	214	3 791	6,349	1 12 11
	<i>Group III</i>																
32	Ghusar	IV	1 8	1 8 S 5 0 W	}	661	490	0 12 1	86	261	3 0 7	...	...	...	737	754	3 0 4
33	Chinnapura					205	171	0 13 4	127	305	2 6 5	7	8	19	339	603	1 7 8
34	Kalantia					167	127	0 12 2	80	68	2 1 7	8	7	5	205	202	0 15 9
35	Nandarkha					243	203	1 0 8	34	84	2 8 6	...	...	...	277	337	1 3 6
	Total of Group III					1,266	1,041	0 13 2	277	713	2 9 2	15	15	24	1,568	1,793	1 2 5
	<i>Group IV</i>																
36	Nanagam		Forest.	Forest													
37	Haumantia		Forest	Forest.													
	Grand Total					13,724	21,645	1 9 3	2,637	10,030	3 15 3	918	1,905	2,311	17,179	35,894	2 1 5
	<i>Group I.</i>																
1	Vintoj	II	2 8	2 8 S 7 0 W		189	246	1 4 11	2	8	3 9 10	...	...	...	190	254	1 5 5
	<i>Group II.</i>																
2	Bedia	III	2 0	3 0 S 6 0 W	}	948	995	1 0 10	640	2,288	3 9 2	6	8	17	1,504	3,308	2 1 3
3	Bhadrol Khurd			3 0 S 5 0 W.		388	286	0 11 10	88	215	2 7 1	...	...	...	476	501	1 0 10
4	Pungli			2 0 S 4 0 W.		913	1,206	1 5 2	412	1,189	2 14 2	19	31	13	1,344	2,439	1 13 0
5	Naran Pagani Muwari			2 0 S 6 0 W.		61	92	1 8 3	1	48	3 1 3	36	66	49	112	255	2 4 5
6	Ambalau Mawara			2 0 S 5 0 W		80	154	1 14 8	2	5	2 12 8	19	36	43	101	238	2 5 8
7	Bhelidra			2 0 S 5 0 W		241	350	1 7 3	9	30	3 2 5	...	...	...	250	380	1 8 4
8	Mokal			2 0 S. 5 0 W		347	540	1 8 5	6	17	3 0 10	24	40	52	377	649	1 11 7
9	Bodhra			2 0 S 6 0 W		509	786	1 8 9	145	543	3 11 11	3	4	4	657	1,337	2 0 7
10	Kanod			2 0 S. 6 0 W		600	1,026	1 4 6	245	654	3 7 9	...	...	...	1,045	1,890	1 12 9
11	Vasda			2 0 S. 7 0 W		969	1,506	1 8 10	91	343	3 12 9	23	40	24	1,083	1,913	1 12 3
	Total of Group II								5,256	6,941	1 5 2	1,653	5,532	3 5 7	130	225	302
	<i>Group III.</i>																
12	Dhukhinu Junu Muwari	IV	1 8	1 8 S. 7 0 W	}	568	449	0 12 8	99	308	3 1 9	...	...	...	667	757	1 2 2
13	Adkdra			1 8 S. 7 0 W		762	698	0 14 7	176	586	3 5 2	10	13	22	948	1,314	1 6 2
14	Fansi			1 8 S. 7 0 W		191	129	0 15 9	1	3	2 13 2	...	...	...	132	132	1 0 0
15	Paruna			1 8 S. 5 0 W		351	353	1 0 1	17	47	3 13 11	...	...	...	368	400	1 1 5
	Total of Group III								1,812	1,624	0 14 4	293	944	3 3 7	10	13	22
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
16	Kabanpur	V	1 4	1 4 S 6 0 W	}	592	561	0 15 2	31	48	2 4 0	4	4	7	617	620	1 0 1
17	Gajapura					70	62	0 14 2	1	2	1 13 7	...	...	...	71	64	0 14 5
18	Rohiu					185	93	0 8 1	47	109	2 5 1	...	...	...	232	202	0 13 11
19	Karoli					764	679	0 12 3	14	31	2 2 9	...	...	...	768	610	0 12 8
20	Chalali					391	260	0 10 2	169	511	3 0 5	1	1	2	581	774	1 6 1
21	Richia					143	115	0 12 10	...	...	...	1	1	6	144	122	0 13 7
	Total of Group IV					2,135	1,670	0 12 6	252	701	2 12 6	6	6	15	2,393	2,892	1 0 0
	Grand Total					9,891	10,481	1 1 1 0	2,200	7,135	3 4 3	146	244	239	11,737	18,146	1 8 9

-continued.

By Division Survey																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			New rice.			Old rice			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice soil and water	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.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p				
2 4	3 4	..	470	738	1 9 2	84	159	1 14 1	102	381	3 11 6	656	1,278	1 15 2	+5.35	Group II—contd.		
			258	446	1 11 10	25	50	2 0 5	78	293	3 14 0	359	791	2 3 4	+8.65	Karada ...	30	
			2,867	5,169	1 12 10	393	797	2 0 5	660	2,456	3 11 9	3,920	8,432	2 2 5	+23.11	Total of Group II		
			683	618	1 1 0	75	94	1 4 1	84	258	3 1 3	742	970	1 4 11	+29.16	Group III		
1 8	2 8	.	165	149	0 14 6	50	52	1 0 9	125	314	2 8 0	340	515	1 8 3	+2.39	Ghnsar ..	32	
			178	164	0 15 1	25	29	1 2 7	8	22	2 12 6	206	215	1 0 8	+6.44	Chimanapura	33	
			279	232	1 1 9	40	51	1 4 4	34	94	2 11 6	283	377	1 5 4	+11.87	Kalantra ...	34	
			1,130	1,163	1 0 6	190	226	1 3 0	251	888	2 11 10	1,671	2,077	1 5 2	+15.84	Naudarkha ..	35	
																Total of Group III..		
																Group IV.		
1 4	2 0	..														Nawagam ..	36	
																Hanmantia . .	37	
			13,271	28,882	2 2 2	1,690	3,873	2 4 8	2,476	11,262	4 8 9	17,437	43,517	2 7 11	+21.24	Grand Total ...		
																Group I		
3 13	4 0	.	214	312	1 7 4	11	20	1 14 0	2	11	4 8 6	227	343	1 8 2	+35.04	Vintoj ...	1	
																Group II.		
			924	1,285	1 6 8	129	205	1 9 6	652	2,445	3 12 0	1,705	3,934	2 4 11	+18.92	Bedia ..	2	
			424	437	1 0 6	93	126	1 5 9	68	318	3 9 9	635	881	1 7 4	+75.85	Bhadroli Khurad ..	3	
			936	1,624	1 10 1	88	169	1 14 7	490	1,695	3 15 1	1,454	3,338	2 5 3	+38.39	Pangli . .	4	
			148	242	1 10 1	15	33	2 1 11	15	53	3 9 3	178	328	1 13 5	+23.63	Naran Paginu Muwaru	5	
			94	198	2 1 8	6	13	2 3 11	2	7	4 0 8	102	218	2 2 4	-8.40	Ambalaun Muwaru	6	
2 4	3 4	..	331	450	1 15 2	10	24	2 4 2	10	36	3 13 3	251	510	2 0 6	+34.21	Bhelidra ..	7	
			359	645	1 12 9	14	29	2 2 4	6	21	3 13 4	379	695	1 13 4	+7.09	Mokal . .	8	
			451	861	1 14 7	66	130	1 15 8	140	549	2 14 8	657	1,540	2 5 6	+15.18	Bodadra ..	9	
			901	1,343	1 7 9	91	162	1 12 7	271	1,085	3 14 10	1,263	2,570	2 0 7	+76.70	Kanod ..	10	
			940	1,647	1 12 4	127	253	1 15 11	94	361	3 13 3	1,161	3,261	1 15 2	+18.19	Visada ..	11	
			5,408	8,632	1 9 7	639	1,144	1 13 8	1,708	6,549	3 13 4	7,755	16,325	3 1 8	+28.55	Total of Group II..		
																Group III		
			542	514	0 15 2	94	106	1 2 0	97	283	2 14 7	733	903	1 3 8	+19.29	Bhukhina Janu Muwaru	12	
1 8	2 8	.	746	776	1 0 5	111	119	1 1 3	163	519	2 13 9	1,039	1,413	1 5 9	+7.53	Adadra ...	13	
			143	135	0 15 2	...			1	3	3 2 0	144	139	0 15 4	+4.55	Fausi ..	14	
			466	473	1 0 3	61	74	1 3 2	16	44	2 10 10	543	591	1 1 5	+27.78	Paruna ...	15	
			1,997	1,998	1 0 0	266	299	1 2 0	295	843	2 14 0	2,458	3,045	1 3 10	+16.99	Total of Group III		
																Group IV.		
			843	791	0 15 0	79	83	1 1 0	21	48	2 4 5	941	925	0 15 8	+43.71	Kabanpur ..	16	
			193	175	0 14 6	6	7	1 2 1	1	2	2 1 4	200	135	0 14 10	+189.06	Gajapura ..	17	
			257	203	0 12 3	5	4	0 14 11	57	125	2 3 1	319	332	1 0 8	+64.36	Rohin ...	18	
1 4	2 0	..	864	814	0 15 0	120	136	1 2 3	14	33	2 4 1	999	983	0 15 9	+61.15	Koroli ...	19	
			562	439	0 13 6	54	53	0 15 7	192	446	2 8 1	806	938	1 2 7	+27.19	Chalal ...	20	
			177	141	0 12 9	...						177	141	0 12 9	+15.57	Richa ..	21	
			2,997	2,563	0 14 2	264	283	1 1 3	285	655	2 4 9	3,446	3,501	1 0 3	+46.36	Total of Group IV.		
			10,416	13,405	1 4 7	1,190	1,746	1 7 8	2,390	8,063	3 8 4	13,886	23,214	1 10 9	+27.91	Grand Total		

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with Details.

No	Name of Village	Former Taluka	BY FORMER SURVEY					BY REVISION SURVEY					Popula- tion.	Remarks.
			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion.	Government Assessed Land			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste			
						Area	Asses- ment.				Area.	Asses- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Kálol		1,879	427	603	6	14	1,879	428	602	6	15	4,464	
2	Anidra		790	116	177	176	181	790	116	180	176	237	72	
3	Jetpur		1,156	172	520	65	55	1,156	177	521	60	64	175	
4	Tarvada		524	89	224	..	..	524	89	224	..	..	228	
5	Aluwa		3,316	753	1,449	50	50	3,088	421	1,470	47	81	965	
6	Malao		2,700	983	1,048	15	29	2,708	556	1,051	15	22	1,843	U.W.
											35	56	A.F.	
											393		U.F.	
7	Ufredia		580	56	267	8	11	579	57	269	7	10	284	
8	Kandach Wanto		104	1	51	3	5	104	1	51	3	7	960	
9	Delol		3,344	419	1,677	125	153	3,344	428	1,685	107	149	2,876	
10	Khandewál		349	69	250	2	4	349	70	249	2	4	411	
11	Simaldevi		776	38	308	10	10	777	38	365	10	16	535	
12	Jeh		1,266	162	417	84	86	1,266	141	417	104	105	175	
13	Derol		1,621	183	781	12	12	1,621	184	781	12	12	1,499	
14	Kaneta		482	48	192	26	55	482	47	210	25	26	377	
15	Sama		1,382	238	667	40	63	1,382	239	666	40	66	692	
16	Jantral		1,679	207	426	37	45	1,678	206	426	37	61	1,686	
17	Jadka		361	118	192	..	..	361	118	192	..	..	285	
18	Bhadroli Bujrag		1,455	227	545	12	14	1,455	227	537	22	43	421	
19	Boru		787	117	252	1	1	787	118	250	1	2	564	
20	Katol		1,128	116	331	30	40	1,128	115	348	30	54	516	
21	Palasa		726	120	94	7	8	725	120	94	7	10	699	
22	Newaria		1,331	106	273	93	1,093	1,331	12	274	905	1,437	208	
23	Vejalpur		2,369	652	1,056	140	158	2,369	293	1,084	146	201	2,498	
											168	263	A.F.	
											132		U.F.	
											55		U.W.	
	Total		30,105	5,417	11,830	1,772	2,092	29,28	4,310	11,946	1,762	2,642	22,411	
											203	319	A.F.	
											525		U.F.	
											106		U.W.	
<i>Group II</i>														
24	Chharadungm	Kálol	294	43	141	3	4	294	43	141	3	5	150	
25	Khadki		1,250	144	671	110	139	1,247	144	716	65	64	611	
26	Nesda		913	117	438	149	173	913	117	452	148	190	464	
27	Satamna		2,256	877	666	138	149	2,256	197	680	137	173	596	
											280	547	A.F.	
											400		U.F.	
28	Sansoli		1,300	168	715	11	9	1,300	167	715	11	10	1,314	
29	Amlála		398	76	202	35	41	398	82	201	30	42	328	
30	Karada		1,560	610	600	216	191	1,565	187	656	220	251	208	
31	Kharasalia		1,718	852	358	44	53	1,719	155	359	43	56	624	A.F.
											93	104	A.F.	
											605		U.F.	
	Total		9,689	2,887	3,791	706	759	9,692	1,092	3,920	657	791	4,279	
											910	1,68	A.F.	
											886		U.F.	
<i>Group III</i>														
32	Ghusar		1,672	468	737	77	83	1,672	299	742	76	83	432	
											169		U.F.	
33	Chimnapura		464	99	339	..	..	464	99	340	..	86	43	
34	Kalantra		554	154	205	102	82	554	38	206	102	94	182	
											115		A.F.	
35	Nandarkha		1,117	692	277	51	54	1,117	127	283	34	38	173	
											16	17	A.F.	
											564		U.F.	
	Total		3,807	1,413	1,558	230	219	3,807	563	1,571	212	207	830	
											131	111	A.F.	
											783		U.F.	
<i>Group IV.</i>														
36	Nawágám													
37	Hanmasujs													
	Grand Total		43,601	9,717	17,179	2,708	3,070	43,327	5,965	17,437	2,631	3,640	27,520	
											1,244	1,618	A.F.	
											2,143		U.F.	
											106		U.W.	

Explanation.—A.F. = Assessed Forest

U.F. = Unassessed Forest.

U.W. = Unassessed Waste.

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluqa	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.
			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>MEHYA'S VILLAGES.</b>			<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>		
<i>Group I.</i>														
1	Vintoj .. .. .		1,050	355	190	308	312	1,050	294	227	273 61	346	324	U. F.
<i>Group II.</i>														
2	Bodia ... .. .		3,068	631	1,694	333 175	310 106	3,068 A. F.	449	1,705	225 353	223 360	2,123 A. F.	
3	Bhadroll Khurad . . . . .		2,190	1,278	476	116 36	77 22	2,190 A. F.	177	605	59 42	28 48	414 A. F.	
4	Pingil ... .. .		2,539	294	1,344	216 385	248 350	2,543 A. F.	292	1,454	115 384	144 461	1,667 A. F.	
5	Naranpagmu Muwára . . . . .		877	131	112	79 202	87 200	877 A. F.	131	178	13 202	18 289	476 A. F.	
6	Ambalanu Muwára . . . . .		209	32	101	.	.	209	33	102	...	...	223	
7	Bheldra ... .. .		484	37	250	.	.	455	37	251	...	...	200	
8	Mokal ... .. .		751	166	377	8	8	751	163	379	6	9	1,164	
9	Boddra ... .. .		1,260	240	687	85	118	1,260	90	657	83 220 32	144	349 U. F. U. W.	
10	Kanod ... .. .		2,885	699	1,045	328 628	332 489	2,885 A. F.	446	1,263	100 891	94	1,322 U. F.	
11	Viáeda ... .. .		2,235	219	1,063	95 155	148 208	2,235 A. F.	273	1,161	15 201	21 294	971 A. F.	
	Total, Group II ...		16,498	2,927	7,039	1,260 1,581	1,328 1,375	16,503 A. F.	2,091	7,755	598 1,182 1,661 328	681 1,462	8,921 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
<i>Group III.</i>														
12	Bhukinu Junu Muwára . . . . .		1,069	165	667	80	51	1,087	147	733	16 14	11 8	506 A. F.	
13	Adadra ... .. .	Kálol ...	2,211	452	949	121 190	77 78	2,210 A. F.	323	1,038	51 190 126	20 134	2,163 A. F. U. F.	
14	Fansi ... .. .		218	35	132	9	6	231	35	144	...	...	96	
15	Paruna ... .. .		2,526	1,214	868	35 774	40 464	2,525 A. F.	163	543	11 774 850 60	9 670	229 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
	Total, Group III ..		6,044	1,866	2,115	244 964	174 532	6,043 A. F.	668	2,468	58 978 976 60	40 812	2,994 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
<i>Group IV.</i>														
16	Kahaapur ... .. .		6,645	5,676	617	125 59	111 57	6,645 A. F.	43	943	14 58 5,355 51	13 57	630 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
17	Gajapura ... .. .		697	33	71	128 420	89 152	700 A. F.	37	200	420	219	96 A. F.	
18	Robin ... .. .		825	211	232	183 140	279 65	825 A. F.	279	319	33 37 103	22 34	63 A. F. U. F.	
19	Karoli ... .. .		5,535	3,990	678	356 285	188 157	5,542 A. F.	93	999	424 284 3,597	332 272	210 A. F. U. F.	
20	Chalall ... .. .		2,142	1,265	661	153	199	2,142	157	808	85 37 653 239	77 25	671 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
21	Riebia ... .. .		1,612	989	144	23 157	16 113	1,612 A. F.	96	177	16 157 741 126	11 120	253 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
	Total, Group IV ..		17,456	12,164	2,332	969 1,060	822 549	17,466 A. F.	705	3,446	572 903 10,449 416	455 727	1,923 A. F. U. F. U. W.	
	Grand Total ..		41,048	18,302	11,737	2,730 3,605	2,694 3,456	41,063 A. F.	3,758	13,866	1,501 3,153 13,286 855	1,522 3,001	14,162 A. F. U. F. U. W.	

Explanation —  
A. F. — Assessed Forest.  
U. F. — Unassessed Forest.  
U. W. — Unassessed Waste.

APPENDIX Q<sup>2</sup>.

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

No.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.											Percentage Increase or Decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 34.
		Original Well Kasar.	Dry crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Garden.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Kalol ... ..	164	558	206	20	12	24	13	...	...	602	231	-1 11
2	Amdia ... ..	..	-145	42	2	1	8	4	...	...	155	47	+40 43
3	Jetpur ... ..	13	414	131	9	3	22	11	...	...	445	145	+26 63
4	Tarvada ... ..	36	210	80	4	2	10	8	...	...	224	90	+27 47
5	Aluwa .. ...	19	788	176	390	121	80	43	...	...	1,258	340	45 08
6	Malao ... ..	551	361	169	42	18	109	63	...	...	512	250	-9 00
7	Utredia .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12 62
8	Kandach Wanto ... ..	...	20	10	11	7	20	15	...	...	51	32	+45 83
9	Delol ... ..	345	1,364	360	68	26	173	65	...	...	1,605	451	+11 66
10	Khandewal .. ..	78	170	63	6	2	42	21	...	...	218	86	+11 13
11	Samaldevi ... ..	15	292	129	18	10	29	21	...	...	339	160	+22 14
12	Jeli ... ..	...	239	45	21	5	10	3	...	...	270	53	+33 64
13	Derol ... ..	241	653	336	33	20	32	23	...	...	718	379	+21 01
14	Kanetia .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+16 59
15	Sama ... ..	164	511	113	34	7	121	47	...	...	666	167	+30 81
16	Jantral .. ...	282	323	108	16	7	34	17	...	...	378	132	+9 33
17	Jadla ... ..	3	178	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	91	+35 26
18	Bhadrolh Buyrag ... ..	22	440	142	25	9	56	31	...	...	521	182	+52 41
19	Boru .. ...	19	201	101	29	19	18	16	...	...	248	136	+44 92
20	Katol ... ..	21	270	110	18	9	39	22	...	...	327	141	+58 45
21	Palasa .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+14 05
22	Newaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12 64
23	Vejalpur ... ..	100	595	97	110	21	202	63	...	...	907	181	+48 17
Total ...		2,073	7,737	2,509	856	299	1,029	486	...	...	9,622	3,294	+21 12
<i>Group II.</i>													
24	Charadungri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+17 74
25	Khadki ... ..	116	373	104	9	3	59	26	...	...	441	133	+16 77
26	Nesda .. ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11 04
27	Satmana .. ...	...	262	37	16	3	33	7	...	...	311	47	+28 35
28	Sansoli ... ..	44	382	52	119	20	68	13	...	...	569	85	+22 82
29	Ambala ... ..	...	139	20	12	2	5	1	...	...	156	23	+33 77
30	Karada .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+50 35
31	Kharsaha ... ..	38	110	11	16	3	22	7	...	...	148	21	+8 65
Total		214	1,266	224	172	31	187	54	...	...	1,625	309	+23 11
<i>Group III.</i>													
32	Ghusar .. ...	...	155	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	12	+29 16
33	Chimnapura ... ..	19	82	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6	+2 39
34	Kalantra ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+6 44
35	Nandarkha .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11 67
Total		24	237	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	18	+15 84
<i>Group IV.</i>													
36	Nawagam .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Hanmantia .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		2,311	9,240	2,751	1,028	330	1,216	540	...	...	11,484	3,621	+21 24

Note - The Mehvas villages have not been classed or assessed for subsoil water advantages

## APPENDIX R.

No.  $\frac{A}{1071}$  OF 1871.

FROM

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

TO

THE EXTRA FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR  
in charge Panch Maháls.

*Superintendent's Office, Surat, 2nd November 1871*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and sanction of Government, the results of an experimental introduction of the Survey assessment carried out by me during the past season in the Kálol sub-division of the Kálol Táluka, Panch Maháls, by permission conveyed in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 2580, dated 26th May 1871.

2. The táluka is situated 25 miles north of Baroda, the capital of His Highness the Gaikwar. It has the Báriya Raja's territory on the east side; villages belonging to Rewa Kántha Chief and the Gaikwar on the west side; our Godhra Mahál is on the north boundary; and the Hálol sub-division on the south boundary. From Jantral, the western extremity of the group, the distance to the Mahi river, upon the west bank of which our Kaira Collectorate abuts, is only 18 miles.  
Boundaries.
3. Were it not for the separation of Kabanpur and Gajapura by a narrow strip of Báriya land; Palasa and Nevaria by Gaikwari territory- and the isolated position of Vintoj, situated half-way between Kálol and the Myhi, the táluka would have a compact form, within an area of 140 square miles. The accompanying map will make up for a better description.  
Form and area.
4. The chief rivers are the Goma, Kavad and Mesri; all having their sources in the mountainous parts of Báriya, and like all such streams are formidable during the monsoon, but dwindle down to insignificance shortly after the cold weather. The largest of them, which flows past the town, sinks below the surface of loose sand and is lost to sight soon after the monsoon.  
Rivers.
5. The hills within the limit of the sub-division are confined to the western side and do not rise higher than a few hundred feet above the level of the plain. They are metamorphic in character, being a fusion of granite and quartz rocks. About Aradra they are fantastically capped with boulders threatening to slip off the smooth crystalline surface of the mountain side—brown externally, but on fracture presenting a grayish white scintillating appearance. The stones used for the Malow bund, obtained from neighbouring hills, are of micaceous granite.  
Hills.
6. A straight raised road has been in construction for several years past connecting Godhra with Baroda. It is finished up to the boundary of the Gaikwar's territory and awaits the Gaikwar's pleasure for completion. He would probably be moved to pity, were he to witness the dreadful career of laden carts compelled to pay him toll and custom dues at the gates of his capital, tossing about in ruts like ships in a storm. The country roads in Kálol, which are sandy, are very good after a fall of rain, but, though level, make travelling very heavy at other times.  
Roads.
7. The general appearance of the district is much finer than most parts of the Kaira Collectorate. Trees are numerous and large, and the hedge rows abound with foliage of great variety. The brab palm which grows luxuriantly forms a distinct feature in the landscape from other parts of Gujarát. It is seldom seen without parasites growing up its stem to the very summit, the *pepal* and *burr* also delighting in the same murderous embrace. Fields are regularly laid out and apparently well attended to, very few being without hedges. Excepting in Bhil villages the houses are tiled and look as comfortable as they are in Kaira. The term  
General appearance.

'jungle' applied to Kálol is a misnomer, no district in Gujarát as a whole gives a better idea of being long inhabited by an industrious people. Tanks unfortunately owing to the porous nature of the ground do not hold water long, but there is a fair amount of irrigation in each village from wells.

8. The annual rainfall registered by the Mamlatdar since 1867 gives, as per margin, a mean average of 41 inches. This is a higher indication of moisture than is the case either in the Kaira or Ahmedabad Collectorates, but the loose soil fully requires it. The climate is consequently very temperate and congenial to the growth of trees. The last hot weather season was one of the pleasantest I experienced, only demanding a *tattie* during a few exceptional days. Fever is not more prevalent than in Kaira, and epidemics are perhaps on the whole less prevalent. Water is good throughout the district, and the people do not appear to be afflicted by any special disease.

9. The taluka contains 68 villages in all; 9 are held on service tenures by the Desais; 1 inclusive of several hamlets is *quasi*-Talukdari; and 58 are pure Khalsa. For the present our operations are confined to the latter, and all the statistics which follow will have reference solely to them.

Division of land.

10. The division into survey numbers according to the three different classes of cultivation is given in detail below:—

Culturable.	GOVERNMENT.			ALIENATED.			TOTAL OF BOTH.		
	Numbers	Acres	Gunthas.	Numbers.	Acres.	Gunthas.	Numbers.	Acres.	Gunthas.
Dry crop .. ...	11,065	48,826	14	7,752	14,368	38	18,817	63,195	12
Rice ... ..		4,889	34		2,505	36		7,395	80
Garden ... ..		1,343	14		2,172	20		3,515	34
Total	11,065	55,059	22	7,752	19,047	14	18,817	74,106	36
Unculturable area, including roads, rivers, tanks, village sites, &c	274	6,544	37	.	...	...	274	6,544	37
Grand Total	11,339	61,604	19	7,752	19,047	14	19,091	80,651	33

11. The gross area of the 58 villages is a little over 126 square miles. Out of the 55,059 acres of Government land, 24,705 acres are lying waste and only 30,354 acres are in occupation, so that, roughly speaking, nearly half the area of Kálol still invites immigration. This half, however, is almost entirely confined to the western villages—Karoh, Kahanpur, Parona, Novagam, Ghusar, Richia and Chulali. Some contain large tracts of land, quite deserted I am told, on account of the Bhats and Charans keeping large herds of cattle destructive to crops, and thus materially backing their dreaded curses against settlers upon the land.

12. By survey enumeration (*vide* Appendix B), there appear to be 32,510 men, women, and children in the district; the adult males numbering 9,190 and females 10,010. The ratio of 251 souls to the square mile upon the gross area of Kálol is much higher than I had expected. It does not compare badly with Thásra and Kapadvanj, though it be but half the proportion of Borsad. Considering, however, that little more than half the culturable area is occupied, I think the other half is as densely populated as any district in Gujarát. This is by no means surprising, as we know that Kálol is a much older and longer occupied district than most parts of Kaira. When Nadiad and Thásra were unreclaimed from the jungle and the abode of wild beasts and equally wild tribes, the country round Champanir, once the capital of Gujarát, was in a flourishing condition. The great number of bab palms planted in straight lines on the boundary of fields, by computation of the rings which appear on their bark, prove a well-ordered state of things many centuries back. Were it not that the poor villages on the Báriya frontier help to reduce the average condition of the taluka treated as a whole, I would be justified in classing it high in the scale of that most favourable feature of prosperity—redundant population.

Occupation.

13. The occupations of the people are given below; the children are supposed to be of their father's profession:—



Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Agriculturists ... ..	24,351	Golas ... ..	38
Shepherds ... ..	19	Oilmen ... ..	110
Labourers ... ..	1,382	Shoemakers ... ..	122
Servants ... ..	1,734	Priests ... ..	25
Carpenters ... ..	419	Blacksmiths ... ..	162
Barbers ... ..	322	Khalsas ... ..	22
Chamars ... ..	210	Bhangus ... ..	98
Merchants ... ..	1,693	Saranias ... ..	82
Men living on in-door work ... ..	98	Dheds ... ..	119
Beggars ... ..	682	Bricklayers ... ..	43
Graziers ... ..	89	Ravalas ... ..	14
Potters ... ..	316	Gardeners ... ..	14
Tailors ... ..	202	Bhavsars ... ..	17
Washermen ... ..	37		
Goldsmiths ... ..	90	Total ... ..	32,510

14. Referring to column 8 of Appendix B, you will perceive that out of 32,510 inhabitants no less than 15,945 are Kolis and Bhils. Next in importance are 3,630 Biahmins and Bamas, 1,671 Kunbis, 1,187 Mussalman, all the rest being made up of small numbers in 37 different classes.

Principal class.

Statistical particulars.

15. Inquiry into the resources of each village by the classing establishment results in showing the following state of things:—

Chawris.	HOUSES.				WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.				
	Thud.	Flat roof.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts	Ploughs.	Horses.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Plough Oxen.	Sheep and Goats.
5	2,988	11	4,820	7,824	246	87	88	421	1,672	4,561	316	4,150	9,174	10,071	1,791

The resources per square mile are consequently—

Population ... ..	251
Houses ... ..	62
Cattle of all descriptions ... ..	202
Carts ... ..	13
Ploughs ... ..	36

Details of occupancy.

16. The following statement may be found interesting:—

Number of Khatas distinctly recorded.	Average area of each Khata.	Average number of Agriculturists to each Khata.	Average Acres of cultivation to each head of Total Population.	Average Acres of cultivation of Agricultural Population only.	Average Acrea of cultivation to one plough.	Average Assessment of cultivated land in the year of settlement per Khata.	Average Assessment of cultivated land per head of Total Population.
	Acres.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,003	5.29 40	3	1.21 40	21 40	10.33 40	11 0 0	3 0 0

The largest Khata, or individual account kept with the Revenue officers, is found in a holding in Kálol of  $116\frac{2}{3}$  acres in extent.

17. It would be incorrect to generalize upon the condition of a district containing people of extreme habits, to wit, the industrious Kunbi and the wretched Naikra,—one comparatively wealthy and the other reduced to the lowest depths of poverty; but it may be safely said that within a radius of about six miles of the Kasba town, and at Vejapur itself, the rayats are a thriving

community; their industry conducing to a state of being well fed, respectably clothed, and in possession of means sufficient to give them character, and compare with any class of rayats in Gujarát. The inhabitants of villages on the northern and eastern boundary are much lower in the social scale. The Koolis are a fine set of fellows, but with them opium-eating and impecuniosity are found to go hand in hand; consequently the fruit of all their labour goes to the village Bania, who virtually owns the farm and dictates what the Kooli shall eat, drink, wear, and when marry; the incentives to exertion thus being blighted even if opium-eating had left him any energy. Notwithstanding this they are a sensitive people and proud in their very rags, still retaining the traditions of what was to them a glorious period of rapine and independence. Much below the Kooli come the Bhl and Naikra, creatures of omens and prognostics, almost every action of their daily life being guided by the spirit world. Their food and clothing is of the poorest kind, and their houses are constructed of branches and grass so as to enable them to leave the spot when the spirit may dictate (even by the fall of a leaf or cry of a bird) without a single regret. Hence they carry their ploughs to new lands and are a most unsettled race. The Naikra campaign is much too recent to let us forget that these people are capable of doing mischief, and are ready tools for any mutinous knave. ✓

18. There are only two kinds of soil in the táluka, goraru and basur; the former prevails everywhere and the latter is to be found mostly in a few villages, principally in the vicinity of Bedia and Pengli, and in patches in all low-lying parts of villages. The goraru is the detritus of the metamorphic rocks of the neighbourhood; is coarse in texture, but yet possesses considerable fertility. In several villages near Kálol it is of a superior order, more calcareous and adhesive, but this character, especially towards the north-east, shades off to very great inferiority. The basur is a clayey soil of a dark colour, is well adapted for rice and kodra cultivation, and is found unsuitable for other descriptions of grain. The pure black regur soil nowhere exists here, which accounts for Kálol never having attempted to grow cotton, basur not being congenial to the plant.

19. Goraru fields are ploughed after the first fall of rain, the soil never cakes and is easily worked. Manure is applied from 10 to 12 cart-loads per bigha every third year. Such fields are never allowed to lie fallow, as weeds are considered to be as exhaustive as a crop of grain. The nature and texture of the soil appears only to improve by constant cultivation. The oldest fields are the finest. The seed is drilled into the land, and after it has attained a few inches in height a kurrub or weeding plough is passed between the furrows. Basur fields are mostly cultivated with rice. In bunded lands it is planted in the usual manner, and sown broadcast in open spaces. Very little irrigation of rice takes place. Malow and a few other villages utilise their tanks, but nine-tenths of rice fields are classified as pure akasia or receiving direct monsoon rain only. Manuring rice is a necessity, if it is intended to be at all more remunerative than ordinary dry-crop cultivation. The broadcast sowing is a lazy improvident mode, resorted to by men who are deficient in stock, very little profit being gained by the very little trouble taken. Kodra cultivation in the manner practised by the Koolis and Bhlis in new basur land is very paying, simply because the land is new or permitted to lie fallow, without the rayat being made liable for more than the assessment in the year of cultivation—his plough being assessed instead of the land. 20 bighas of kodra may be sown with one plough, and no further attention is generally bestowed upon it, beyond reaping the produce in eight weeks following. Basur can be tilled in rotation without any fallowing; but without the assistance of manure, it needs rest every third year. The rotations in basur and goraru soils hardly require more than passing notice. A mixed crop of a dozen descriptions of grain is the favourite system in goraru; and in basur, kodra, oil seed and rice follow each other. Bunded rice beds produce rice annually without change, and no second crop in that very year is ever attempted upon it.

20. The productive character of the soil is best indicated by the variety of crops raised during the past season. When any one kind of grain in mixed sowing predominates, the crop of the field is put under that head solely.

Produce of the district.				Acres g.							
1	Bajri	...	...	10,435	6	11	Tabacco	...	...	9	4
2	Kodra	...	...	3,229	37	12	Cotton	...	...	2	0
3	Banti	...	...	5,189	0	13	Sugarcane	and	vege-		
4	Bowta	...	...	3,461	30		tables	...	...	64	23-
5	Kuthol or mixed crops	...	...	176	38	14	Rice	...	...	4,991	18
6	Jowar	...	...	363	5	15	Wagadis,	a	coarse de-		
7	Guwar	...	...	188	2		scription of rice	...	...	219	3
8	Indian corn	...	...	273	5	16	Castor-oil seeds	...	...	11	23
9	Til	...	...	109	1	17	Grass	...	...	1,530	24
10	Samela, grain upon which Hindus fast	...	...	100	27		Total	.....		30,354	11

21. Taking three favourable years of jirayat cultivation as a specimen of advantageous rotation, and valuing the produce at prices which the village Bania pays the rayat—which are slightly lower than the bazaar quotation, we obtain the following data upon the bigha, which is equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an acre. The maund is equivalent to 40 lbs.

				Value in Rupees.		
First year	...	Bajri, 10 maunds	...	15	} 21	Mean average Rs. 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
		Mut and Mug, 2 maunds	...	3		
		Straw and husk	...	3		
Second year	...	Bowta, 20 maunds	...	20	} 22	
		Straw	...	2		
Third year	...	Banti, 8 maunds	...	6	} 22	
		Til, 3 do.	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Guwar, 1 do.	...	1		
		Tur, 5 do.	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		

The average cost of cultivation is 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  rupees, and supposing the hire of stock, payment of field labour, and purchase of manure only amounts to Rs. 15, it leaves the rayat a clear balance of Rs. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  per bigha or Rs. 11 per acre; out of which the Government assessment has to be defrayed. Poor fields in the district hardly yield more than just enough to cover the expenditure.

A rice field will yield 30 maunds, grain and straw being worth Rs. 30, and the expenditure Rs. 20 per bigha, leaves a balance of Rs. 17 per acre between Government and the rayat.

A kodra field will yield 20 maunds of grain at an expense incurred of about Rs. 10 per bigha, leaving in like manner a balance of Rs. 9 per acre. The profit on kodra cultivation above shown, it must be remembered, is derived from land two years under fallow; if an annual rent is to be levied, the 9 rupees should be divided by 3 to obtain an average yearly return.

22. It should also be borne in mind that the maximum yield of a good field, in a good season, with prices high, cannot serve as a basis for maximum rates intended to apply for the next thirty years. It will be reasonable to allow for failures and reduction of prices to a fair average level.

23. The prices given below are what obtained in the Kálol market during the last ten years. The rayats do not sell at these rates within 25 per cent., just depending, if they are in a position to do so, upon the threat to cart the produce to Baroda:—

Pounds per Rupee.

Numbers.	Years.	WHEAT														Indian Cour.				
		Bajri	1st sort		2nd sort		Rice	Gram	Wal.	Mug.	Gur.	Tur.	Mut.	Urd.	Bowta.		Kodra.	Chowla.	Banti.	Guwar.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	A.D. 1860-61	51	26	29	...	40	...	49	11	68	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	" 1861-62	49	24	21	..	34	...	30	10	39	37	30	56	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
3	" 1862-63	32	19	20	...	32	...	27	10	36	30	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 1863-64	22	15	18	34	27	18	28	11	30	27	28	30	58	26	46	26	26	30	30
5	" 1864-65	48	12	13	35	14	22	27	9	27	36	18	53	64	48	64	48	48	48	48
6	" 1865-66	45	12	13	35	14	23	27	6	27	36	18	46	69	36	69	36	36	36	36
7	" 1866-67	36	14	17	27	22	29	30	5	28	36	20	53	40	36	85	42	45	45	45
8	" 1867-68	34	14	17	36	14	34	38	6	36	33	20	46	40	40	40	40	37	32	32
9	" 1868-69	33	16	19	33	18	35	28	11	38	30	15	40	69	34	67	35	44	44	44
10	" 1869-70	27	14	18	40	11	27	22	9	25	23	22	30	49	28	48	27	36	36	36
	Total	377	166	185	239	226	188	306	88	354	334	228	407	389	248	419	251	271	271	271
	Mean Average	38	17	18	34	23	27	31	9	35	33	23	45	55	35	57	38	39	39	39

24. The market for the surplus produce of the district is at Baroda, nearly 20 koss from Kálol, entailing transit and octroi dues, notwithstanding which the rayats who have bullocks and carts prefer conveying their grain to that place to dealing with the merchants chiefly located in Kálol and Vejalpur. I was told by returning cartmen from Baroda that they had disposed of their loads at a rate of four rupees more per kalsi (16 maunds) than they could have realised in Kálol.

25. Beyond the meagre facts that the Panch Maháls were under the Mussalman sovereigns of Ahmedabad from A.D. 1678 to 1730, and that they only remained a brief and uneventful year under the Peshwa, lapsing by conquest to Scindia, whose Subhas ruled up to 1853, the year in which the district was handed over to the British Government, in the first instance for simple management on behalf of Scindia, to whom the possession was more troublesome than profitable, and subsequently made over for good in exchange for territory acquired by us during the great Mutiny, no historical material is available to throw light on a country which once in reality contained the metropolis of Gujarát—Champanir—said to be founded and raised to great importance between A.D. 720 and 750 by Champa, the minister of Wanraj of Anhilwara, who was formerly a merchant distinguished alike for his gallantry and warlike skill. The ruins of Champanir, extending many miles round, some of which still very fine, prove that the traditions of its greatness are not wholly imaginary. Situated at the foot of Powaghar, an inaccessible fortress of great strength, towering above the city and plain, its masters might well be supposed to have had considerable control over the destiny of Gujarát. Its decline and final desertion in the early part of the eighteenth century is attributed by local tradition to no other cause than the curses of Kalka-Mata, the tutelary goddess of the hill, whose shrine appears to have been desecrated by the tomb of a Mussalman saint having been erected over the temple. The anomalous position of two shrines in one building of most opposite religious faith, occupying the first and second floors, exists to the present day on the highest peak of Powaghar, and serves to attract pilgrims of both creeds, especially the Hindu, in great concourse annually. The real cause of ruin must be that which has repeatedly prevented the occupation of the deserted fields, extreme unhealthiness of air and water, found prejudicial even to the aborigines of the country. The security which Powaghar afforded in early times, and the location of imperial offices, could hardly have been sufficient to create an immense city, in the face of deadly malaria; hence it is presumable that the springs have subsequently changed their character, and now contain some subtle matter most detrimental to human life.

26. The revenue in former times used to be collected from Rajput and Koli chieftains in a lump sum. The distribution of the village lands being entirely left in their hands were apportioned among relatives and supporters. The amount of revenue collected from them depended chiefly upon the strength of the Mulagari force which accompanied the tax-gatherer. As years passed away and organized resistance became feeble by reason of the rivalry and divisions among the Thakaras, Government were enabled to demand from the patels of each village a lump sum in proportion to the area under cultivation, roughly estimated annually.

27. This cannot be mistaken for the bhagdari tenure, as the essential compact between the rayats and the State, by which the former are bound individually and collectively for the revenue of *all* the village lands, *waste* and *occupied*, was not fulfilled by the village patel, who merely collected a small sum for Government on lands annually taken up, his responsibility being more customary than legal, as under whatever tenure lands may have been held, the patel has been from time immemorial answerable, his recognized position rendering him capable of preventing fraud, for which office he has received an equivalent in the exemption upon certain allotments made to him of land.

28. The several systems of collecting the land revenue prevailing under Scindia's Subhas, and continued up to the present time with scarcely any modification, are best described on the authority of Major Buckle, the former Political Superintendent.

- (a) The predominate system—that which includes the greater number of villages and inhabitants, is to ascertain the probable amount of equitable Government demand, and if the patel is willing to pay that amount, the village was leased to him for the year only.
- (b) In all the Maháls there are villages which pay their revenue by a plough tax varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15, depending entirely upon the class of inhabitants. As the plough is capable of drilling 15 bighas of land, the assessment upon this system is in reahy from two annas per bigha to one rupee as the maximum.
- (c) In Kálol and Hálol there are Udhad villages paying a fixed amount through their patels.
- (d) In all the Maháls there are villages which are leased for several years on the Istawa principle or increasing rate per annum—five years being the general limit.
- (e) The begoti system, introduced by Major Wallace upon a rough revenue survey conducted by his native subordinates, obtains in the Kasba towns of Kálol and Godhia, and in five villages of the latter and fifteen of the former taluka.
- (f) The Talukdars in general pay a lump sum, which varies annually in proportion to their gross revenue, ascertained by the merest guess on the part of the Mamlatdar of the district, or a show of cooked accounts by the karbhari.

- (9) In villages for which the patel does not engage to pay what is considered a fair estimate to Government, a kutch vivut is adopted, and village accountants are employed to look after each individual cultivator, who is called upon to pay a certain rate per bigha.

29. Survey operations were conducted in Kálol between the years 1855 and 1858, under the supervision of a native surveyor, with the view of drawing up village khardas, or lists of fields, which were not, it is supposed, kept by Scindia's people. If they were kept, the Desais must have done away with them to prevent disclosure of the frauds they have by common consent been guilty of. The survey was started by a few hands with a primitive cross staff and a bundle of cords instead of a chain. The villages done in this manner were subsequently resurveyed by chain. It is said that in 1857, 54 villages had been surveyed, but only 44 were completed. The divisions of land into 28,183 numbers were, however, left undefined by boundary marks, which is sufficient to account for the present area of fields being much greater than the old survey records make them out.

30. As the survey proceeded, the services of experienced patels from the Kaira Zilla were engaged to allot to each field one or other of three classes of land, with a view to a re-adjustment of the assessment on the begoti principle. The classification took into consideration the position of fields as much as their quality, and did not wholly keep out of view the class of the cultivator: hence in two fields intrinsically the same one may be awal or first class, and the other seom or third class, without any other assignable reason for the difference.

31. Major Wallace upon this proceeded in 1865-66 to introduce his rates into the 16 villages enumerated in the margin; but on what data they were based is not known, as no report of the procedure, or financial results of the revision, has been left on record. It is just possible that not having reduced the revenue, he did not consider it necessary to supply Government with information upon details. A statement of rates is all that appears of the work done by him, besides certain measures adopted in respect to Khatadars and alienated holdings, recorded in the Dhara.

First Begoti settlement.

1. Kalol.	9. Jadka.
2. Kandach Wanto	10. Derol.
3. Khandeval.	11. Delol.
4. Choradungra.	12. Bhadroh Budrak.
5. Chimnapura.	13. Vejalpur.
6. Jantral.	14. Sansoh.
7. Jetpore.	15. Sama.
8. Jelf.	16. Ambala.

Major Wallace's rates

32. The rates below per bigha were made applicable alike to the Kasba town and distant villages:—

	Awal.	Doeum.	Seom.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jirayat .....	1 12 0.	1 1 6	0 10 6
Rice rate, soil and water ...	3 8 0	2 3 0	1 5 0

The doeum rate may be accepted as the prevailing one.

33. If sugarcane were raised on Government land watered from a Government well, the rate imposed was Rs. 8½ per bigha for that year. If alienated land were watered from a well situated in Government land, Desais, Mazmundars, and the Phunvis paid Rs. 2-3-0 per bigha, and Brahmans and Bhats Re. 1-5-0. Excepting sugarcane, the higher descriptions of garden produce, such as ginger and saffron, had a rate of Rs. 4-6-0 and onions and chillies a rate of Rs. 3-1-0 per bigha. These rates, however, only applied to the land in years devoted to garden cultivation.

34. The revenue from the remaining 42 villages continued up to the present time to be levied in various ways, thus—

(a) Levied in 27 villages according to Uchak-khāṭas or by a lump sum on mixed holdings containing Government and alienated land—

1. Kantol.	10. Pingli	19. Satamna.
2. Kanod.	11. Phansi.	20. Samaldevi.
3. Khadki.	12. Boridra.	21. Aradra.
4. Kharsalya.	13. Boru.	22. Ambalana-no-Mowaru.
5. Nesda.	14. Bedia.	23. Andra.
6. Nevaria.	15. Bheldra.	24. Kalantia.
7. Naidarkha.	16. Malow.	25. Kanetia.
8. Bhuki-no-Mowaru.	17. Mokol.	26. Bhadrclif Khorud.
9. Palasa.	18. Viasda.	27. Paruna.

The assessments of these villages were either lowered or raised during short leases, according to a rough estimate of the ability of the villagers to pay assessment.

(b) Narain-Pugi-no-Mowaru, Novagam and Chalali were assessed Kultarwar on the bhagbatai system—being a share of field produce. The Desais and Mamlatdar of the district weighed the crops, allowed 20 per cent. reduction, and upon that took a third or fourth of the produce as circumstances rendered desirable.

(c) Tarvada was assessed by begoti rates on different descriptions of crops, called Jimniswar begoti.

(d) The following villages had a plough tax only, the maximum rate being Rs. 15 per plough—enabling the rayats to cultivate wherever they liked:—

1. Richia.	7. Gajapura.
2. Aloa.	8. Ghudra.
3. Utredia.	9. Rohina.
4. Karada.	10. Vintoj.
5. Kahanpur.	11. Hammantia.
6. Karoh.	

35. Various cesses have also been levied up to the year of the present settlement:

From the non-agricultural community excepting Watandars—

					1869-70.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Betheli varo	...	..	...	...	303	4 0
2.	Kasab vara	...	...	...	...	976	14 0
3.	Pani-Pidha vero	...	...	...	...	337	9 4
4.	Kharch-Patti	...	...	...	...	77	13 0
5.	Ghasdana	...	...	...	...	257	6 8
						<u>1,952</u>	<u>15 0</u>

These cesses have different origin, but one object,—simply to make the non-cultivators contribute for the support of Government establishments.

36. The cesses levied in connection with the land are not general, but seem only to include a few individuals in a few villages such as Derol, Katol, Utraha, Palsana and Jetpor:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Hull varo	...	...	...	...	138	2 0
2	Pudtha-Paeli	...	...	...	...	107	10 9
3	Khudtha-Khata	...	...	...	...	326	0 2
4	Pani vero	...	...	...	...	175	10 8

All the four cesses were imposed by Major Wallace in the 16 villages of his settlement, and were intended to make up for a decrease in the khatas of individuals caused by the begoti system. Thus if a man's khata were reduced from Rs. 20 to 15, Rs. 5 was imposed as a Khudtha khata cess. If any man took up a less area of sugarcane cultivation than he had usually done, he had to pay a cess of Pudtha-Paeli, and so on with the rest.

37. Under the belief that the terms upon which land is rented in the Báriya Raja's territory (adjoining Kálol and Godhra in those parts which have the poorest and most fickle of our population) have relation to our settlements, I asked the Political Agent, Major Barton, for information on several points of common interest, to which he very promptly replied as follows: "As a general rule, the land revenue of Báriya is levied from the rayats by means of a plough tax. (Owing to the great difference in the area that can be cultivated by a thrifty Kunbi with a pair of bullocks, in comparison with the outturn of the labour of a Bhil or Naikra, it was resolved, with the approbation of Government, to divide the cultivating population into eight classes: the highest to pay a plough tax of Rs. 20, and the lowest of Rs. 2½.) The system has been found to work very well, although it is dependent in some measure on the good faith and judgment of the Talatis under the supervision of higher authority. \* \* \* From inquiries made, it appears that a Kunbi can bring about 18 bighas under cultivation with a pair of bullocks, that his gross earnings may be about Rs. 177, and his expenses about Rs. 67. His net profit would be about Rs. 110 and the Government demand Rs. 20 or less than Re. 1-2-0 per bigha, the net profit of the cultivator being Rs. 90 or Rs. 5 per bigha exclusive of straw, &c. The best of the ruder classes, such as Bhils and Naikras, can only bring about 10 bighas under cultivation, and their net profits do not exceed Rs. 50. Their assessment would not exceed Re. 1 per bigha, while the lowest class of all, who till the land with a spade, would not pay at the outside more than 8 annas per bigha of cultivation. In the few

villages where the 'kulter' system yet prevails, the State demand is one-fourth of the produce. All salaries and veros in addition to the land revenue have been abolished, though there is reason to believe that in consequence of the extreme ignorance of the cultivators some unauthorized demands may still be made by the district authorities. Considerable liberty has been permitted the rayats from time immemorial in the matter of felling timber; but efforts are being made to restrict them in the indiscriminate enjoyment of these rights."

38. (The above is fresh testimony that class rates are still considered necessary for a district like Báriya, and, I may add, not without reason. A perfectly equal rate of assessment in theory is that which, making allowances for all the substantial causes that affect the value of the gross produce raised on different bighas, should as nearly as possible afford the same recompense for an equal quantity of labour and stock everywhere, with exception so far as required in favour of such class of agriculturists who, while they may not be able to furnish the same quantity of labour and capital, may yet demand an equal value of food with those who do.)

39. I may pass on to show how the revenue of the district has fluctuated within the last 17 years of British rule. I am sorry to say that the area under cultivation cannot be given for the same period, because a record of that nature was never kept until recently. I have also been unable to separate the Government land assessment from the salami upon alienated land paid in Uchak-khátas. Major Wallace effected a separation in the 16 villages referred to in paragraph 31, but as their exclusion at the present time will throw out the comparison, both are given merely to show the general increase of revenue in 17 years.

Net Realizations.			Net realizations.		
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1853-54	...	36,556 3 2	1860-61	...	37,059 9 1
1854-55	...	38,935 2 0	1861-62	...	38,850 10 2
1855-56	...	38,442 10 6	1862-63	...	42,599 11 2
1856-57	...	39,389 4 3	1863-64	...	43,948 14 7
1857-58	...	38,899 7 2	1864-65	...	43,723 8 1
1858-59	...	39,054 9 11	1865-66	...	44,701 15 4
1859-60	...	38,442 15 5	1866-67	...	45,785 14 0
			1867-68	...	47,358 1 10
			1868-69	...	51,301 2 9
			1869-70	...	52,105 5 1
Mean average of 7 years	...	38,460 0 7	Mean average of the last 10 years	...	44,743 7 7

The difference between the revenue obtained in 1853-54 and 1869-70 being Rs. 15,549, or 42 per cent.

40. Remissions have not been recorded, as upon the system in practice here formerly the demand was only made for what could be realized.

41. I am, however, in a position to give a little more detail for the past five years, though it be still much less satisfactory than what is usually obtainable in other collectrates. In order to separate the Udhud sums, or lump payments on joint holdings of Government and alienated land, I have been compelled to estimate salami rates according to the Mamul-dhara.

Years.		Area of Government Cultivated Land.	Area of Alienated Land.	Gross Revenue of Government Land.	Revenue realized.	Remissions	Alienated Land.	Total of Columns 6 and 8.
Samvat.	A. D.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1922...	1865-66	18,546 8	20,743 29	37,358 3 7	37,348 3 7	10 0 0	7,353 11 9	44,701 15 4
1923...	1866 67	19,189 26	20,709 32	37,563 4 8	37,559 4 8	4 0 0	8,226 9 4	45,785 14 0
1924...	1867-68	19,346 27	20,883 36	38,377 2 1	38,377 2 1	..	8,980 15 9	47,358 1 10
1925..	1868 69	22,142 36	18,832 1	43,143 15 1	43,103 6 11	40 8 2	8,197 11 10	51,301 2 9
1926...	1869-70	22,769 22	19,040 9	44,648 4 4	44,648 4 4	...	7,457 1 7	52,105 5 1
	Total	101,994 39	100,209 27	2,01,090 13 9	2,01,036 5 7	54 8 2	40,216 2 3	2,41,252 7 10
	Average of the last 5 years.	20,399 0	20,041 37	40,218 2 9	40,207 4 4	10 14 5	8,043 3 8	48,250 8 0

The increase of revenue in these 5 years amounts to Rs. 4,223 or 25 per cent.

42. The measurements of the 53 villages, although commenced in 1865 by Captain Cathcart, were not finished until late in April 1871 by Mr. Summers. The classification of soils was entirely conducted by the establishment of the late Mr. Critchell during the seasons of 1870 and 1871.

Both operations have been executed with creditable accuracy, *vide* Appendices C to F.

43. No district hitherto undertaken by the Gujara't Survey has ever presented such a complete chaos. The utter confusion produced by the Udhud system can scarcely be credited. To obtain the exact revenue paid on the area of Government land is as difficult as it would be to ascertain the price of a fancy article in a shopkeeper's bill when a lump sum is given of a dozen others, with no attempt at detail. In many respects the work puts one vividly in mind of that ancient episode of brick-making on the banks of the Nile. On receiving charge from Scandia in the year 1853-54, Major Buckle says, "the British Officer obtained no detailed account of the measurement and appropriation of the lands of each village. The documents upon which all subsequent estimates of revenue derivable from each village were framed was the Putta-bundee list of leases issued by the late Subah Sadashiv Bullal; the leases commenced from 1850-51 and terminated in 1854-55 or one year after the British Officer had received charge."

44. The consequence of this unaccountable neglect on the part of the Political Officer who received charge, in not ascertaining from the Desais in the presence of the Subah himself what were the recognized alienation (the first thing which would have suggested itself to a revenue official), has been nothing short of rendering our possession of the Mahals very much less valuable than it should be, by reason of the wholesale appropriations of nearly half the cultivated area of Kalol, now claiming in a great measure exemption from assessment.

45. At first it seemed to me impossible to commence the settlement of Kalol without at the outset instituting a rigid inquiry into the title to land very extensively claimed as alienated, but on second consideration it occurred to me that the mere commutation of cesses already recorded and inquiry into title are two questions capable of being separately treated, without postponing the introduction of rates.

Another difficulty was the non-separation of Udhud holdings, and how to ascertain the value of the quit-rent apart from what constituted the proper rental of that portion not alienated, as, without this data in a district so much alienated, settlement proposal would have to be made completely in the dark. Before passing on to the selection of rates, I may as well inform you how this obstacle was overcome.

46. The dhara I found to be no criterion, as the actual vivat or practice was at variance with it. The dhara yad being a document drawn up only recently by Desais and Karkuns does not carry weight with it as it should do. There can, however, be no doubt that the vivat after all secures a better status in point of law than evidence derived from documents stamped with untrustworthiness.

47. Sub-dividing the whole sum of the lump assessment by the gross area of the holding would hardly be equitable, as it would be ignoring the usual difference existing between quit-rent and full field rental. Having tried every other expedient in vain, it occurred to me that the choota salami khatas in adjoining villages, in which the quit-rent has always been kept separate, would furnish an average which could be applied with advantage in solving the values of the Udhud khatas, especially in villages having no reliable data to work upon.

48. When nuksan or loss has not been recorded, it may invariably be taken for granted that the salami is equal to the begoti. For instance, in a khata of 45 Rupees, containing 10 bighas Government, 10 bighas salami and 10 bighas of nukri land, the dhara being Rs. 2 per bigha, there is no alternative but to charge the Government land with full assessment—Rs. 20, the salami full assessment—Rs. 20, and put the balance as a swadio on the nukri. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Rs. 45 belong entirely to the 10 bighas of Government land, when the highest village rate is only Rs. 2. The truth is all these uchuk khatas have been tampered with, and salami and nukri fields have been newly created in the village khurdas with the connivance of the old Jureef karkuns and Desais.

49. The swadios hitherto existing on alienated land I have commuted upon an average of the greatest number of years for which accounts are available.

50. Local cesses on non-agriculturist I have remitted, and cesses upon Government land have also been remitted and absorbed in the survey assessment.

51. The result of separating Government and alienated lands from the uchuk khatas has been to lower the revenue by Rs. 3,226-1-1 in consequence of several uchuk Khatadars not being at present in actual possession of the land. The sum, however, will be caught up by the summary settlement.



52. There is no doubt that the amount of alienations rightly or wrongly in the possession of the people has been greatly conducive to the good condition of a great portion of the district. This fact cannot be overlooked, because in case alienated inquiries should hereafter justly deprive the people of this source of their present well-being, settlement proceedings will in a measure be stultified by rates having been pitched on an ephemeral condition. The varied circumstances disclosed in the statistical portion of this report, the almost opposite character of certain classes, and the peculiarity of the tenure upon which the Bhils cultivate land, render a settlement of this district as much a political as it is a revenue matter. (A settlement officer cannot, without being open to the charge of grave indiscretion, argue that as the soil is capable of yielding to skilful labour a certain measure of profit, therefore Government are entitled to a theoretical share throughout the district. If such an idea were carried out, it would surely drive away half the people over the frontier, where, according to Major Barton's account given in paragraph 37, the rayats enjoy a tenure doubtless suited to their taste, and upon terms adapted to their condition. If it be really our duty to temper our administration to the poorer classes of the people, in a manner so as to help and encourage them to choose a less inconvenient tenure of land than they have at present in the shape of a plough or spade tax, our fixed annual assessments must necessarily be low to prevent the shock that any change so great as the new system is certain to create among a people hardly yet within the pale of civilization. At the same time it must be equally an object to impose rates which shall have a proportionate incidence throughout a taluka, and the taluka itself must in an extended sphere be held liable for the State dues in proportion to what other settled parts of the Province have yielded. The solution of this delicate problem will, I trust, prove to be accomplished by the manner I have grouped the villages, and the results arising from rates made applicable to each group.) The refinements of soil classification and the reduction of field assessment, out of regard to its distance from the village site, are not mentioned because they are purely technical subjects and would not render you more conversant with the general bearing of the proposition.

Grouping and dry-crop rates.  
Classes

53. The group map here given shows at a glance the position of the five classes.

The first group, coloured pink, only contains the Kusba town and hamlets. The market town is always placed a class higher than the surrounding villages, as the land is for obvious reasons more valuable.

The dry-crop maximum rate has been fixed at Rs. 3 on a standard of 16 annas classification. This rate, I may inform you, is precisely the same as Major Wallace's maximum—Rs. 1½ per bigha; but the value of their application to two totally different standards of soil classification are by no manner of means the same, as will be understood by the mere fact that the survey rate increases Kalol 49 per cent. on precisely the same area, estimated on Major Wallace's awul, doem and seom rates recorded in that village.

54. The second group, coloured blue, contains 27 villages, which are the best in the district, having a good climate, and favourably situated in relation to the local and Baroda markets. Vejalpur is a large and important place, and is in itself a minor market town.

The dry-crop rate of this group has been fixed at Rs. 2½, which has had the effect of raising the revenue 30½ per cent.

55. The third group, coloured yellow, contains 17 villages more on the Godhra frontier; they are inferior in position, are less healthy, and the land requires fallowing.

A rate of Rs. 2 is found suitable for them, resulting in an increase of 19½ per cent. over past collections.

56. The fourth group, coloured green, having a rate of Rs. 1½, contains 9 villages which are inferior in every way regarding their dry-crop cultivation, climate and position. Since working out the results and giving the matter second thoughts, I find that Viasda should be in the third group, and although it has been numbered with the fourth in this proposal, the change should be effected during the current year before the guarantee is given. The difference in its assessment will be an increase of Rs. 175, which will make the general increase upon last year's collections ¾ per cent. instead of 6 per cent. decrease as shown in the general statement.

57. The fifth group, coloured a neutral tint, contains 8 of the worst villages of the district. A maximum of one rupee is suitable, and apparently reduces the revenue of the group 15½ per cent., but this is not the case, as all the plough rates should properly be distributed over the area of two years' fallow and one of cultivation, for the comparison, instead of the year of cultivation only, as taken by the survey.

58. The rice soil rates are the same as the dry-crop rates of each group. The water rates I have fixed from Rs. 9 to Rs. 4 according to the natural and artificial supplies of moisture the field receives. The 9 Rs. maximum has only been imposed in Malav, containing as it does an inexhaustible tank, the water from which, delivered through gravitation gates to kamod rice beds, gives the village a superior rice reputation to any in the taluka.

59. In the same village solely, as being the only one from which tank irrigation is used for raising garden crops, a dekoree rate of Rs. 6 per acre in addition to soil rate is levied.

Dekoree rate.

60. The sweet water wells of the district I have assessed at Rs. 24 the koss, provided there be sufficient land under the well belonging to the owner to admit of pher-palee or rotations. As great care is taken to ascertain the irrigating power of the spring supply, the rate per acre under the most favourable conditions does not exceed Rs. 10.

Income from this source is—

	Rs.	a.
On Government wells ... ..	3,293	2
On Alienated wells ... ..	5,170	14
Total ..	8,464	0

61. You will learn from the tables given below what effect our operations have had on the area of occupied Government land in each of the five groups under report:—

No. I.	Groups.					Occupied Government Land.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Experimental Settlement ... ..	2,004 6 0	26,364 2 0	18,804 14 0	6,079 11 0	2,151 0 10	55,404 11 0
Recommended Revision ... ..	2,004 6 0	25,865 7 0	18,739 14 0	6,079 11 0	2,151 0 10	54,841 0 0
Average realizations during the past 5 years	1,311 2 1	19,292 4 5	13,073 15 6	5,006 0 8	1,534 12 2	40,218 2 10
Last year's (1870-71) collections under the former system.	1,344 11 8	20,188 2 10	15,701 7 2	6,257 12 3	2,546 2 7	46,033 4 6

62. Thus it appears that this settlement has raised the assessment in the following manner:—

No. II.	Assessment	Increase upon 5 years' average.		Increase upon last year's collections.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Centage.	Rs. a. p.	Centage.
Five years' average ... ..	40,218 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections under old system for 1870-71.	46,038 4 6	5,820 1 8	14½	.....	.....
Experimental Settlement for 1870-71 will be levied in 1871-72, unless the revision below be sanctioned ... ..	55,404 11 0	15,186 8 2	37½	9,366 6 6	20½
Revision for Guarantee ... ..	54,841 0 0	14,622 13 2	36½	8,802 11 6	19

63. The diagram placed opposite is only for 5 years, during which time regular talati's records have been kept. Green denotes Government occupied land. Green with bars the extent of waste land plus the former.

Yellow denotes net realizations of revenue. Pink the survey assessment, and pink with bars the survey kamal or total realizable revenue inclusive of waste.

Alienated land and alienated assessment have not been included in the diagram which is intended to represent the state of Government land only.

64. Concerning the final settlement of alienated lands the difficulty is very great indeed, and has not yet been disposed of. Mr. Stewart, who undertook the work of classing the tenures and inquiring into titles, says: "The Government records in the Panch Mahals from which anything can be learnt with regard to alienations are very scanty and unreliable. During Scindia's reign no records of alienated land were ever drawn up, the villages being almost always either leased out to farmers or paying an *udkud* Jamabandi. When the Mahals were placed under the Political Superintendence of the British Government, a rough survey was introduced into the greater number of the villages of Kalol and Godra, and *khurdas* were drawn up. These *khurdas* are the only documents which can be of any use in guiding the officer engaged on the inquiry, and even they are not altogether reliable, as they are sometimes *incorrect*, and by frequent erasures and alterations bear evidence of having been tampered with."

65. Mr. Stewart issued a notice on the 1st of November 1865 calling upon all concerned to register their claims within a certain time; by this proceeding a restriction was placed upon further usurpations, and a list was obtained for definite inquiry of a very valuable nature.

Classification of Alienated Claims.

A classification of the claims in Kalol is given below :—

				Number.	
1.	Pasaito	Nukroo	..	...	7,544
2.	Hadio	do.	...	...	65
3.	Chakrio	do.	...	...	568
4.	Dharmada	do.	...	...	146
5.	Vachan	do.	...	...	538
6.	Granio	do.	...	...	709
7.	Salamia	do.	...	...	1,457
Total					10,937

} 9,480 claims for total exemption.

} For payment of a quit-rent.

66. The treaty with Scindia on exchange of territory precludes all inquiry into title of rent free land, and cash allowances, ascertained to have been held at the date of cession; but as it is an undoubted fact that scarcely one of the present claimants have any documentary proof of title, and that Scindia's officers omitted to give us a list of recognized alienations, an enquiry into usurpations notoriously effected within late years does not constitute a breach of faith.

67. Very unfortunately Mr. Stewart left the district without having brought his inquiry to a final issue. He would have been just the officer to have been entrusted with a summary settlement. I have not the slightest doubt that a summary settlement of the question will prove more profitable than any laboured and protracted re-investigation, resulting perhaps in nothing more than what has already been put on record in Mr. Stewart's statements A and B accompanying his last report.

68. As Government have already decided that alienations made with the sanction of the Patels of a village are to be upheld (a decision founded, no doubt, upon a well-known fact that all the alienations even in our older provinces, which had to be recognized, were alienated according to custom by Patels responsible to the State for a lump assessment: the extent of such alienations not having prejudiced the State demand in the slightest, as in the event of Patels ceasing to be responsible, the State reimbursed itself by imposing salamas and veros equal to the full amount of land revenue), all ground for an elaborate inquiry is virtually disallowed, as it is highly improbable that any alienation has ever been made without the concurrence of the Patels.

69. The best course to take amidst all the confusion existing is that which brings about the quickest settlement. I have been assured by a great number of the claimants that they would willingly accede to some such measure adopted by Major Wallace in the 16 villages he revised, than be left in suspense. Major Wallace confirmed the alienations in all cases, and imposed as a rule half the bigoti rates as a salamia. In some instances of less doubtful right, he imposed one-fourth the rate—a measure cheerfully accepted, and I cannot see any just reason to interfere with his proceedings, which were equitable and politic under the peculiar circumstance, that Government were not in a position to deny the rayat's prescriptions to their holdings.

70. I would with great deference recommend that an officer be appointed at once to complete Mr. Stewart's B statement, and compile the C statement which has either been lost or stolen—most probably the latter—and to ascertain, in every case of more than one claimant to the same plot of ground, who the right person is, to whom a summary settlement may be offered.

71. The claimants under the first classification—Pasaito Nukroo—are chiefly Patels and members of their family, who had set apart lands for their jivai or subsistence; the land, strictly speaking, belongs to the Crown and is resumable, but it is a question more of State policy in the Panch Mahals than of abstract right whether such holders should not be admitted to that generous treatment accorded to their brethren in the 16 villages referred to above.

72. Chakria or service lands held by the useful members of the community, or wusyias of a superior class, should be allowed a four-anna settlement in the Rupee of assessment; others, including Dhobees, Mochees, etc., should have the option of paying half the assessment; and Bungias should be held free from liability on condition of continuing to render service.

73. All lands hitherto paying distinctly recognizable salamee, i.e., not mixed up with the udhud khatas, should be rendered liable for a four-anna settlement in addition to salamee. Nukrees of every description should be allowed to accept eight annas in the Rupee of assessment plus sawadias. Salama holdings in udhud khatas should have four annas plus commuted salamee; provided in all cases that the survey assessment is not exceeded.

74. Village lands, and I may add entire villages, held by Desais, Muzmundars, &c., should be brought under the operations of the Wuttun settlement. It is these men who have chiefly appropriated the lion's share of the spoil, when they ought to have been the first to have prevented fraud. The total absence of record clearly shows how these Watan-

dars or hereditary revenue officers of the State neglected the primary duties of their office. Less consideration should, therefore, be shown them than the rayats who are children of the soil, and Patels who were beyond question lords of the village lands under the late regime.

75. As the lands hitherto granted to Patels for service will be resumed and cash payments be made to them in lieu, I think it would be desirable to depart from the scale laid down in regulation districts and grant them 25 per cent. more in Kálol. Village watchmen (Rawanias) should be granted 12 bigahs of land to enable them to live entirely upon the produce. Both these classes of servants have a very great deal to do with the prosperity and happiness of the village community, and, therefore, should not be left without a certain amount of independence.

76. Ghur Kacha, or the lands surrounding the rayats' houses, have been allowed in the district, wherever the right existed before, on the principle sanctioned in the Surat Talukas. They only aggregate 35 acres.  
Ghur Kacha land.

77. Land for the village cattle was reserved to an extent of 183½ acres. The villagers were slow in appreciating this boon, but as soon as they learn by experience that they are not at liberty to graze their cattle upon the waste without payment of the full assessment, applications will be made for the extent allowed, two or three acres to every hundred head of cattle.  
Standing room for cattle.

78. Owing to the lateness of the season and to my having to visit Broach for jumabandi before the monsoon set in, I could do no more than tell the rayats that they were not at liberty to fell timber. As no revenue has hitherto been derived from fruit trees, the rayats must be considered to have a prescriptive right to what is grown in their fields.  
Fruit and Timber Trees.

79. The brab palm is very numerous all over the district, but is rarely used for toddy except in the Kuli villages. They are principally kept for the leaves used to thatch the rayats' cottages. In Aradra, toddy seems to be drawn from all the trees for home consumption. Rather than leave this legitimate source of revenue untaxed, I think four annas per trees when once under tap in the year should be levied, and the untapped trees should be exempt.  
Brab Palm.

80. The following comparative statement of jumabandi in 58 Government villages only gives all the information necessary to understand the results in the year of settlement. Remissions appear because it is not usual to levy the increased rates during the introductory year :—  
Jumabandi Statement.

On account of cultivated Government Land.								
Number of Villages.	According to the former System.		According to the Survey System.					
	Acres.	Assessment in Samvat 1927 (A.D. 1870-71) inclusive of cesses.	Land actually in cultivation.		Waste included in Numbers partially cultivated.		TOTAL.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
58	29,397 17	46,760 13 6	29,397 17	54,161 1 0	956 34	1,243 10 0	30,354 11	55,404 11 0

Net.	On Account of Alienated Land.			Total of Government and Alienated lands.		
	By former System.	By Survey System	Difference.	By former System.	By Survey System.	Difference.
Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	"Salamees" and imposts of all kinds (including cesses).	Fixed commuted quit-rents.	Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	Assessment and quit-rents, Columns 3 and 11.	Assessment and quit-rents, Columns 9 and 12.	Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8 643 13 6	5,502 2 11	8,843 4 0	3,341 1 1	52,263 0 5	64,247 15 0	11,984 14 7

Miscellaneous items of Revenue.				Gross Revenue according to Survey Settlement of 1870-71.	Deduct remissions.		
Local Fund cesses.	On account of cultivation in unassessed Land.	On account of sales of wood, grass, fruits, &c.	Total Miscellaneous items.		Of increase of assessment caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.	Total Remissions.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.....	Rs. a. p.
1,868 13 0	38 14 8	1,817 12 3	3,725 7 11	6,797 6 11	16,121 9 3	.....	16,121 9 3

Remained to be collected.	Of which collected up to the date of Settlement of each Village.	Fazul or Surplus Collections refunded.	Net Balance outstanding on the date of Settlement of each Village.	Amount collected from the date of Settlement of each Village up to 31st July 1871.	Net Balance outstanding on the 31st July 1871.
25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
51,851 13 8	51,040 15 6	3,825 12 7	4,636 10 9	4,614 2 9	22 8 0

Detail of realizable land revenue. 81. The items of land revenue realizable in the year of settlement are as below:—

				Rs. a. p.
Government cultivated land	...	...	...	55,404 11 0
Waste do.	...	...	...	17,309 15 0
(24,705 acres)				
Total Government land	...	...	...	72,714 10 0
Alienated land	...	...	...	42,633 10 0
Total Assessment	...	...	...	1,15,348 4 0
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Value of Alienations	...	...	...	42,633 10 0
<i>Add—</i>				
Realizable quit-rents	...	...	...	8,843 4 0
Total Realizable Revenue	...	...	...	81,557 14 0

82. The following details of the survey assessment in the year of settlement will be useful to record:—

DETAIL OF CULTURABLE AREA.

TENURE.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	CULTIVATED.			WASTE.			TOTAL.			Average rate of assessment per square mile of total area.	Do, per square mile of culturable area.
		Acres.	Amount.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government	Dry-crop	A. g. 24,334 16	Rs. a. p. 32,053 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1 5 1	A. g. 24,491 38	Rs. a. p. 16,739 15 0	Rs. a. p. 0 10 11	A. g. 48,826 14	Rs. a. p. 48,792 9 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	915 7 4	994 6
	Garden	1,334 0	5,934 2 0	4 7 0	9 14	30 7 0	3 4 1	1,343 14	5,954 9 0	4 6 11		
	Rice	4,685 35	17,427 7 0	3 11 6	203 39	540 1 0	2 10 4	4,889 34	17,967 8 0	3 10 9		
	Total Government...	30,354 11	55,404 11 0	1 13 2	24,705 11	17,309 15 0	0 11 3	55,059 22	72,714 10 0	1 5 2		
Alienated	Dry-crop	14,368 38	23,232 1 0	1 9 10	...	.....	....	14,368 38	23,232 1 0	1 9 10	915 7 4	994 6
	Garden	2,172 20	9,642 10 0	4 7 0	...	.....	.....	2,172 20	9,642 10 0	4 7 0		
	Rice	2,505 36	9,758 15 0	3 14 0	...	...	.....	2,505 36	9,758 15 0	3 14 4		
	Total Alienated	19,047 14	42,633 10 0	2 3 10	...	.....	...	19,047 14	42,633 10 0	2 3 10		
Total	Dry-crop	38,703 14	55,285 3 0	1 6 10	24,491 38	16,739 7 0	0 10 11	63,195 12	72,024 10 0	1 2 3	915 7 4	994 6
	Garden	3,506 20	15,566 12 0	4 7 0	9 14	30 7 0	3 4 1	3,515 34	15,597 3 0	4 7 0		
	Rice	7,191 31	27,186 6 0	3 12 6	203 39	540 1 0	2 10 4	7,395 30	27,726 7 0	3 12 0		
	Total	49,401 25	98,038 5 0	1 15 9	24,705 11	17,309 15 0	0 11 3	74,106 36	1,15,348 4 0	1 8 11		

It has not been hitherto customary, as in other collectorates to put up for sale the occupation right of fields; I think, however, in the better portions of the táluka where land is limited and in demand, for instance in the first, second and third groups, the Mámlatdár should not be at liberty to grant permission to enter upon land without the formality of an auction. In the other groups where villages are almost deserted, and where to promote immigration would be very desirable, no such practice need be adopted. On the contrary, the liberal terms offered by Government in their Resolution No. 5134 of the 26th November 1870 for the colonization of the Maháls should not be permitted to lie a dead letter. Twenty-five thousand acres of land in a good táluka is still open to the enterprise of capitalists, and every effort should be made to induce them to come.

84. In conclusion, I trust my proceedings may meet with the approval of Government. I would not recommend that the settlement be guaranteed until after the summary settlement of alienated lands has been effected; but I have great confidence in recommending that the proposed rates should be sanctioned. In the present state of the Maháls I do not think it would be judicious to raise the revenue of the táluka more than I have done; and, with equal reasons, there is no necessity to lower it.

85. Azum Hurrkrishn Jugjiwandas, the Mámlatdár of Kálol, rendered me very valuable assistance; I found him a very intelligent active man, well up in a knowledge of his charge. The Settlement Sheristadar Jivunlal Luxmiram is also deserving of special notice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 1316 of 1871.

FROM

W. H. PROPERT, Esq.,  
Extra First Assistant Collector  
in charge Panch Maháls;

TO

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Godhra, 20th December 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Beyts' report on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the Kálol District of the Panch Maháls.

2. The report was received by me 14 days ago, with a request from Colonel Prescott that I would forward it for your consideration, as soon as possible, but as I was in England at the time of the settlement of the District, and consequently unaware of the system proposed, I was obliged to send for the Chief Representatives of the Kálol District, and talk the matter over with them, before being in a position to remark upon the arrangements made by Mr. Beyts; hence a slight delay in the transmission of the report arose.

3. As a rule, I think, the fewer the remarks made by the Collector of a District, upon Survey Settlements, *after their completion*; the better; unless any really important decision of the settlement officer's has to be called in question, as affecting the welfare of inhabitants, &c. A Survey Settlement Officer is generally so experienced in the work devolving upon him, and has had so many opportunities of studying the principles sanctioned by Government, during a long course of years, for the settlement of district of every description that he really ought to know what decision to arrive at, better than any Collector.

4. Having perused and considered Mr. Beyts' report very carefully and having also explained its contents both to the Revenue Officers and chief inhabitants of the Kálol District, I have much pleasure in recording my opinion that the settlement proposed is upon the whole sound and satisfactory and well-adapted to the circumstances of the district.

5. The two chief complaints mildly brought forward by the representatives of Kálol were :—

- I. The severity of the rice rate in some of the villages, especially Malao. I thoroughly argued the subject at the meeting held by me and the result was that I could see no sufficient ground for recommending any reduction in the rate imposed by Mr. Beyts, a decision in which the dissentients themselves, after consideration, concurred.
- II. The hardship entailed upon numerous persons in consequence of the measures adopted by Mr. Beyts (*vide* paragraphs 45 to 48) in the case of Khatedars paying a lump sum on a mixed holding of Government and alienated land, there being no method of judging what portion of the amount was actually due on account of the Government and alienated holding alone. In such cases Mr. Beyts has calculated the Bigoti payable on the *alleged* quantity of Government land in the holding, and if that fall short of the total amount originally paid by the Khatedar, the balance has been imposed as a salami on the alienated portion of the entire holding.

6. The arrangement at first sight certainly appears arbitrary, but a reference to the Survey Settlement in Kaira shows me that the subject was thoroughly argued by Mr. Pedder, and the present method of solving the difficulty approved, both by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and Government. As a rule, therefore, it would be no harder for the people of the Panch Maháls than elsewhere to have a principle, officially decided to be just, applied in their case. In older established districts, however, I consider that it must have been far easier to decide the "Mámul Dhara" or general rate obtaining in the neighbourhood than in these Maháls, and Mr. Beyts himself declared that for various reasons the "Mámul Dhara" in Kálol was unreliable; he was, therefore, driven to look to the "Choota Salami Khata" in adjoining villages as a partial guide to the proper valuation of Salami in the case of alienated land intermixed with Government holdings in one "Uodhur Khata."

7. I find, however, that in many cases the "Mámul Dhara" of Kálol was very unequal, and of this I have investigated actual proof. For instance, in one village a cultivator of poor means would habitually pay Rs. 2 on perhaps 2 bighas of land, while in the same any other village a practical Kúmbi fairly well off would be charged 5 and 6 rupees per bigha for precisely the same kind of land. This variation in the ordinary rate of the district must, therefore, affect to a certain extent the soundness of Mr. Beyts' settlement in some cases, and consequently in some Khatas alienated land, previously free or paying a slight salami, will now be saddled with the full Government assessment.

8. I will now quote a case to exemplify the objectionable side of the settlement. The following is an actual Khata taken from a village in Kálol :—

A had in his Oochak Khata land as follows :—

					Bighas.
Government land	...	...	...	...	1 10 0
Salami	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Rent-free	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
				Total	5 0 0

On this he used to pay a lump sum of Rs. 3. The amount, considering the circumstances of the cultivator, was not at all high even if applied only to the Government holding. The salami in this particular case was fixed and ascertained and amounted to 8 annas on the half bigha. Now in settling this particular case Mr. Beyts has charged Rs. 3 as formerly, but distributed it thus :

				Rs. s. p.
Assessment on 1-10-0 bighas of Government land at Rs. 2 per acre	...	...	...	1 12 0
Salami fixed as before	...	...	..	0 8 0
Swadio on rent-free land	...	...	...	0 12 0
			Total	3 0 0

Here, I think, injustice has been done, inasmuch as although there is nothing whatever to show that, according to the varying custom of the district, the total amount payable on the Khata, *viz*, Rs. 3, was at all a high assessment on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bighas of Government land, the portion held rent-free has now been hampered with a swadio of 12 annas.

9. The cases, however, in which Mr. Beyts' settlement of mixed Khatas has caused dissatisfaction are few, and not more than about Rs. 1,400 are involved in the arrangement.



10. The holders of the Khatas urge that it would be only fair to remit the various amounts lately imposed as salami and they bind themselves to repay the various sums due on that account with any outstanding balance, if, after the completion of the alienated land enquiry it be proved that the various items of alienated land now charged, full and partial assessment have been correctly so charged.

11. The case alluded to above in which a certain degree of hardship has been experienced might be multiplied, and I should even like to talk the matter over with the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, but as the Settlement Report has to be submitted to Government without delay, I think it will be best to allow the proposed arrangement to stand, especially as a similar system has been adopted elsewhere.

12. With reference to paragraphs 43 and 44 of the report I would remark that Mr. Beyts' severe strictures on the conduct of the Political Officer who took over the Panch Maháls from His Highness Scindia are rather undeserved. The officers of that Government would probably have been able to tell as little about all small alienations, as if no such things existed at all. This I myself have experienced in the cases of reference to the Government of His Highness Scindia. The common answer for years past being that the British Government must please itself about any measures it may choose to adopt. The British Political Officer was merely bound to see that both Governments received a *quid pro quo*, and the subject of scattered alienations remained for future discovery and settlement.

13. Mr. Beyts' remarks upon the classification of villages and rates, commencing at paragraph 52, are interesting, and the arrangements made by him satisfactory. In other districts of the Panch Maháls also, the same principle will have to be adopted, although not with so marked a difference in the rate of assessment as in Kálol where one side of the district is as regards cultivation equal to any portion of Gujarát, while a few miles on the other lead one into a dense hilly jungle. The mild rates fixed for the eastern portion of the district will however be forced to give way to the more liberal terms offered by Government in the rules of November 26th, 1870, in the case of influential persons taking up large areas of waste land and even as regards immigrants in a small way, we shall perchance find it necessary to hold forth the inducement of "Máfi" or freedom from rent for a few years. These however will be special cases, and may be treated as such without reference to the ordinary rate proposed by Mr. Beyts.

14. I consider, after consultation with the District Officers that Phunsee, Bhukhi and Aradra should be transferred from Class 4 to Class 3, they being to the south of the Goma river and better than the villages on the north. Vyasda has been noticed by Mr. Beyts and the change from the 4th to the 3rd group effected.

15. The District Officers were in favour of the village of Derol being removed from the 2nd and included with Kálol itself in the first class, alleging that it is very near the market town and that in all other respects it is superior to Kálol itself. I have no objection to the change, but do not consider it important.

16. Paragraphs 58, 59, 60. I have alluded previously to the rice rates, which are, I think, satisfactory. A "Dekori" rate of Rs. 6 per acre is fixed, but the general feeling seems to be that Rs. 9 or 12 for each "Koss" would be preferable so as to save yearly measurements, and the Mámlatdár informs me that in a Gujaráti shera from Mr. Beyts that gentleman seemed to favour the change.

17. I do not think that the final settlement of alienated lands need be largely discussed here. The present introduction of survey rates is not directly affected by the question, and as a special officer has been appointed for the work a separate report will have to be made on the subject, but Mr. Beyts' opinion will of course be considered when the final plan of settlement is decided upon. I only wish that Mr. Stewart had completed the investigation, but at the time it was considered necessary to wait for the survey, while Mr. Beyts naturally regrets that the survey did not find the alienation enquiry disposed of.

18. Paragraph 75. I quite agree in the suggestion that Patels in the Panch Maháls or at any rate in Kálol should certainly receive at least 25 per cent. more than in our older districts as service payments, but no steps in this direction can yet be taken, as many of the Kálol Patels are at present among the chief holders of large tracts of alienated land, and their future position as regards that land will have to be very carefully considered; in fact the final settlement of the Patels' free holdings will, in my opinion, form by far the most important portion of the alienation enquiry, and I am convinced that Government will have to grant liberal terms, or run the risk of disgusting a body of men, who until the last few years occupied a very influential position. Towards the end of this letter I shall have specially to touch upon the claims set forth by some of the Patels in the Kálol District, but the above remarks will apply to *all* those who, at present, hold large areas of rent-free land,

19. Paragraph 77. I cannot agree that even 5 acres of land where more is available are sufficient for every 100 head of cattle. The people of these districts are so thoroughly accustomed to huge tracts of grazing ground that it will be only right to give them a

liberal allowance, especially when we consider the miles and miles of unoccupied jungle now existing throughout the land. It is true that in one small portion of Kálol the cultivation is very close and waste land consequently scarce, but on pasturage failing in one spot cattle owners can with ease move off a mile or two to the open country. I would, therefore, after much consideration, propose that a minimum of 8 acres be allowed wherever practicable, and that in villages of the 4th and 5th class no sale of grazing rights in waste numbers be even attempted at present.

20. Paragraph 78. No revenue has as a rule been derived from fruit trees in Kálol and I agree with Mr. Beyts that the use of such trees should be continued to the rayats free, in fact, with the exception of a few villages, the survey rules on the subject of trees are not as yet applicable to any of these districts. The Forest Rules in force provide for the conservancy of valuable timber in all cases, while the cutting of worthless wood for fuel should be encouraged for the present. These remarks would not, of course, preclude the continuance of the general tax on Mhowra trees commenced about two years ago.

21. Paragraph 79. The proposed tax of 4 annas upon each toddy tree under tap in the year is too high. The toddy trees in no part of Kálol are tapped for trade purposes, the juice being merely consumed by the owner or manager of the tree, the leaves are of far more importance to the inhabitants than the liquor. We cannot well tax the leaves which are used for thatch, and I therefore think that a fee of one anna for each tree tapped as now in force in the Hálol District will be sufficient. We have held the Panch Maháls for so short a period that I would deprecate the imposition of numerous petty taxes, annoying to the people and bearing little or no fruit to Government.

22. Paragraph 83. The sale by auction of the right of occupation of fields might certainly be introduced into about 12 or 20 villages of Kálol, but as these will in all probability be found to be brilliant exceptions throughout, over whole five districts, I should prefer seeing the rule held in abeyance, until it could be more generally brought into force.

23. I now come to a rather important subject and one which most certainly ought to have been disposed of before the completion of the measurement and application of revised rates to the Kálol District. The settlement, however, was made during my absence in England and the matter appears to have been lost sight of. From the time of the promiscuous introduction of Taláti into the Panch Maháls by Colonel Barr, late Political Agent in 1863, complaints from time to time cropped up among various heads of villages in Kálol to the effect that they had from time immemorial held a position far higher than that of Village Patels and claiming a far greater interest in the receipts of their villages, in fact in 1863 the Patels of Aradra actually found their way to Bombay to lay the "Taláti" grievance before His Excellency the Governor in Council, but having fallen into the hands of some scoundrel were fleeced and had to return without transacting any business.

24. After these enquiries on the subject were made by myself, but I could not decide the question until I had had greater opportunities of becoming acquainted with the various tenures in the district; however in 1867 Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, just before leaving the Panch Maháls sent me a letter, No. 1030 of 8th March 1867, calling for a report upon the actual tenure of the following villages:—

(1) Beria (III. 6). (2) Pingli (III. 1). (3) Aradra (IV. 4). (4) Kurohe (V. 7). (5) Khanpur (V. 6). (6) Gujupura (V. 5). (7) Naran Pagen nu muaru (III. 16). (8) Bhudrolie Khurad (III. 16). (9) Vitoj (II. 23). (10) Ambara (III. 8). (11) Ambara nu muaru (III. 10). (12) Bhulodra (III. 9). (13) Boridra (III. 14). (14) Mokul (III. 7). (15) Kanor (III. 15). (16) Vyasda (IV. 2). (17) Bhu Khi nu Junu Muaru (IV. 3). (18) Phunsi (IV. 1). (19) Royen. (20) Rinchia (V. 8). (21) Puronu (IV. 5). (22) Chulali (V. 3). (23) Hunmuntia (V. 4).

I reported on the matter very carefully in my No. 1181 of 4th October 1867.

25. Mr. Rogers in an endorsement, No. 4 of 12th October 1867, called for a very lengthy return of land, &c., in each village and this was forwarded by the Deputy Collector in charge Panch Maháls with his No. 1283 of 13th December 1869. A further reference was made by the Revenue Commissioner, No. 7089 of 20th December 1869, and a reply, No 58 of 14th January 1870, was submitted. Here the correspondence on the subject closed and I cannot discover up to the present time that any notice of the subject was taken at the time of settlement; at any rate no decision has been given or further reference made to this office.

26. The consequence is that although everything connected with the Survey Settlement of Kálol is apparently ready for completion and confirmation, the actual tenure of 23 villages is left in dispute. I must therefore request that before the confirmation of Mr. Beyts' proposals be given, some action be taken in the matter of the villages claimed as Mehwassí, &c. All the papers quoted above are in your office and I should say that Colonel Prescott after his very wide experience of tenures in Gujáát, &c., would be able to quote similar cases in which a satisfactory decision has been arrived at. If therefore by some oversight no reference has as yet been made to the Survey Department, I would recommend that the claims be now referred for Colonel Prescott's opinion, especially as the same sort of dispute will yet arise in other parts of these districts.

27. It is quite clear from the tone of Mr. Rogers' endorsement No. 4 of 12th October 1867, that gentleman fully intended that the claimants should have every attention paid to their demands, and I therefore cannot understand how the matter was allowed to escape notice at the time of the Survey Settlement; however as the very fullest information has already been supplied to your office, I must await your opinion or instructions.

28. I have now, I think, alluded to all points connected with this settlement calling for notice and will now only add my testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which Mr. Beyts has performed the work in the absence of the valuable records so easily obtainable in our older districts. The few cases in which I have felt bound to take exception to the proposals made are of so slight a nature, with the exception of the unsettled disputes alluded to above, that they do not detract from the general excellence of the whole. I am glad that the Mámílatdár of Kálol, Ajam Hari Krishna Jugjivandas, rendered Mr. Beyts such good service. According to his own statement he brought the subject of the 23 villages claimed as Mehwasí to the notice of Mr. Beyts, but that he received no distinct answer about them. I have told the Mámílatdár that if he again renders "valuable assistance" during the pending alienated land enquiry I shall be prepared to recommend him for some slight advancement.

29. By desire of Colonel Prescott, I have the honour to request that after all disputed points are cleared up, you will have the goodness to send on Mr. Beyts' report to Government through the Revenue Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. PROPERT,

Extra First Assistant Collector  
in charge Panch Maháls.

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No. 883 of 1872,

To

G. W. RAVENSCROFT, ESQUIRE,  
Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

*Camp Dholka, 14th February 1872.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government, with a view to the rates being put in force from the current season of 1871-72, proposals by the Acting Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey and Assessment, for the revision of assessment according to the principles of Bombay Act I of 1865, in the táluca of Kálol, exclusive of its sub-division or Mahalkari's charge of Hálol, in the Panch Maháls. An experimental revision was carried out during the past season of 1870-71, under my instructions, and as the cultivators were then informed of the probability of the full introduction of the new rates from this year, there will be no legal difficulty in levying them at once. A letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge of the Panch Maháls, approving generally of the settlement proposed, accompanies this.

2. The circumstances under which these proposals are made are both interesting and important, inasmuch as the occasion is that of superseding the cumbrous and unsatisfactory native methods of levying land revenue by a plough-tax, &c., hitherto in force by the simple system of assessment on regularly defined survey fields, and of introducing that order into the revenue administration which is the surest means of restoring to prosperity the agricultural population of a fertile tract of country which has to some extent relapsed from a flourishing condition through the devastation of war and the evils of general misrule into a state of primitive jungle. The latter remark applies chiefly to the more easterly and northerly portions of the táluca, thinly inhabited by Bhils, shepherds and other poorer classes of agriculturists, for a graphic description of whose condition I may refer to paragraph 17 of Mr. Beyts' report.

3. The different systems of collection of revenue which have to be supplanted will be found noted in the 28th and 34th paragraphs of the letter. In 23 out of the 62 villages proposed to be settled, the tenure is still unsettled and will be reported on hereafter after due inquiry. Their measurement and assessment in detail enable them to be included in the general report for the táluca, at the same time that precautions have been taken, by not guaranteeing survey occupancy rights to sub-tenants without further investigation, to leave the terms of the future tenure of the villages an open question, and, if found necessary, to admit of a settlement allied to that of the Narwadari villages in the Kaira Collectorate.

by having lands in the possession of those who formerly paid the demands of the State in separate shares kept apart from each other in the formation of survey fields. These are the 23 villages alluded to in the 23rd and following paragraphs of Mr. Propert's letter, and it will be understood from what has now been said that his apparent fear that the matter might have been overlooked was unfounded. Special instructions have lately been issued with regard to the necessary enquiry, for which the detailed survey operations carried out have of themselves opened the way, and a final report on the settlement of the tenures will be submitted immediately on its completion.

4. It will be seen from paragraphs 39 to 41 of the report that the revenue has been steadily on the increase since the introduction of British rule. This may be attributed chiefly to the gradual abolition of the farming system formerly in force, and the substitution for it of direct Ryatwari management through paid village accountants. This increase even might have been considerably accelerated had the local Revenue Officers paid more attention in former years to the preparation of Field Registers of village lands, the absence of these all important documents rendering impossible any close supervision of the land revenue realizable.

5. Before proceeding to remark on the revised assessments, it will be as well to state that the complaints with regard to the settlement of "Oochak Khatas" (holdings assessed at lump sums inclusive of rent-free or partially assessed alienations) which Mr. Propert supports in his letter have no bearing on the pitch of the new rates, but apply only to the question of the assessment of alienated lands to quit-rents. The matter is being discussed in a separate correspondence and when an equitable settlement can be arrived at will be reported for the orders of His Excellency in Council.

6. The five groups into which Mr. Beyts proposes to divide the villages under settlement for maximum rates of assessment will be seen at a glance from the map facing page 18 of the printed report. The main principle of the grouping is that the villages nearest the chief market in the neighbourhood, *viz.*, that of Baroda, are, those with the highest maximum, the two local market towns of Kálol and Vejulpur being each raised a class. The main body of the taluka is thus assessed for dry-crop soils at a maximum of 2½ or 2 rupees. Mr. Beyts shows (paragraph 53) that his highest rate of Rs. 3 is only equal to that fixed by Major Wallace many years ago before the great rise in the value of agricultural produce had taken place, and the great bulk of the taluka will thus be assessed at considerably lower rates than what was thought a fair maximum when prices were much lower than they are now. I should accordingly hesitate to support proposals for so moderate a pitch of assessment were I not sure that the State will be amply repaid for its forbearance by the increased revenue that will be brought in by the extension of cultivation in the large area still lying waste in the proportion of about 6 to 7½. If Government, therefore, are pleased to sanction the pitch on this consideration, I think that, with a view to the continually increasing expenditure of the State, and the peculiar circumstances which would alone warrant this being done, it might be advisable not to give a guarantee for the permanency of the rates for the full usual period of thirty years, but to limit it to fifteen or twenty.

7. Mr. Beyts has modified his first grouping by putting the village of Viasda in the 3rd instead of the 4th group, and Mr. Propert (paragraph 14) wishes to raise Phunsi, Bhukhie and Aradra from the 4th to the 3rd. It will be seen from Appendix A that retaining these as grouped by the Superintendent would lower their present assessments respectively by 39½, ½ and 26 per cent.; raising them to the upper group would only increase the present assessment slightly in the case of Bhukhie, and I therefore beg to support Mr. Propert's proposal.

8. It appears from Appendix A that the application of the proposed maximum of a rupee to the fifth group of villages lowers the assessment in all but two cases, and in these even the actual increase is a mere trifle. I think the whole of these might well have their maximum raised from a rupee to 1¼ rupee, or at least all but Kahanpur and Gujapura, which might be left as they are. I do not understand Mr. Beyts' remark in paragraph 57 that all the plough rates should properly for the comparison be distributed over the area of two years' fallow and one of cultivation instead of the year of cultivation only: the plough rates are an annual levy and the area in column 6 of Appendix A is that found under cultivation in the year of settlement.

9. The maximum water rate for rice lands in addition to the dry-crop rate proposed in the taluka is nine rupees, but this is confined to the village of Aradra. In no other is there a higher rate fixed than Rs. 7 and the lowest is one of Rs. 5. The classification annas of the water in the different villages not being given in Mr. Beyts' returns, I have to trust to his judgment for the propriety of the varying rates. Considering the general high average in the classification of dry-crop, which would tell favourably for the productiveness of irrigated lands, I think the pitch fair. It will be seen from the 5th paragraph of Mr. Propert's letter that he has, with the consent of the people themselves, come to the same conclusion. It will be seen from the table in paragraph 82 of Mr. Beyts' letter that the average rate per acre on the rice lands in cultivation at the proposed rates will only be Rs. 3-11-6, or not three times that on dry-crop lands, and this may therefore be considered moderate.

10. The rates on garden lands, which, according to paragraph 60, do not anywhere exceed Rs. 10 the acre (inclusive of dry-crop), and on an average (paragraph 82) only come to

Rs. 4-7-0 also appear moderate. Taking  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres as irrigable from one water-bag, the highest water separate from dry-crop rate would be about Rs. 7. I have no means of comparing the existing with the proposed rates, as Appendix A does not distinguish between the old and new assessments on the different descriptions of land and the Superintendent probably could not separate the assessments in consequence of the prevalent system of assessing holdings in the lump.

11. The dekuri rate of Rs. 6 per acre to be levied in the village of Mullao for water taken from the tank to raise irrigated crops may be commuted, as proposed in paragraph 16 of Mr. Propert's letter, to one of Rs. 12 per water-bag, whatever the area irrigated may be.

12. The question of the Summary Settlement of alienations being already under separate discussion, I do not propose to enter on the subject in the present letter. The apportionment of a fair proportion of existing lump assessments on holdings containing both Government and alienated land on the latter is also, as already mentioned, being treated separately. All that requires to be done in the present report is to sanction the Superintendent's proceeding reported in paragraph 49 by which he has commuted the "Swadios" on alienated land (occasional quit-rents when certain crops were raised) according to an average of the greatest number of years for which accounts were available.

13. With inference to paragraph 77 of Mr. Beyts' letter, Mr. Propert recommends (paragraph 19) that at least 8 acres per 100 head of cattle be allowed as grazing ground wherever practicable, and that in the 4th and 5th classes of villages no sale of grazing rights in waste numbers should be attempted. I believe the land alluded to by Mr. Beyts is only standing ground on which the cattle may be at liberty to remain during the monsoon. At all events, such is the only purpose for which ground need be reserved as long as there is so much land lying waste. The taking up at auction of the right of grazing in waste should be encouraged as much as possible; we may be quite sure that no inconvenience will be caused at present, from the simple fact that no one will bid for the exclusive right until almost all the land is cultivated and becomes private property.

14. With regard to the proposed exemption of fruit-trees from taxation, a separate report will be called for. Mr. Propert apparently contradicts himself in the beginning and end of the paragraph. I concur with him in recommending that Mr. Beyts' proposal to tax toddy trees should not be sanctioned. The question of an amendment of the A'bkari laws is under consideration, and it is not advisable to complicate matters by the introduction of a tree tax where it has not existed before.

15. With reference to the question of selling by auction the occupancy right of survey fields discussed in the paragraphs noted in the margin, I concur with Mr. Beyts that the practice should be introduced into the first three groups of villages and would extend it to all cases where more than one person may desire to take up a field. The sooner people become acquainted with the idea of private property in their fields, which the purchase of the right of occupancy impresses on them, the sooner will careful tillage and improvement of the soil be resorted to, to the benefit of the State as well as of individuals.

16. I send this report direct to Government instead of through the Survey Commissioner, both because the course followed in other parts of the country is for the latter's remarks to pass through the Revenue Commissioner's office, and also to save time, as the season is rapidly advancing, and the settlement should be completed before the end of March.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 323 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Lánowli, 5th March 1872.

The settlement of this district having been effected prior to the Gujarát Survey being put under my control, I have taken no part in the preliminary discussion upon the rates and have therefore some hesitation in now giving my opinion upon the subject in compliance with the foregoing instructions, especially as anything I may have to say ought properly to have gone through the Revenue Commissioner before the correspondence was submitted to Government.

2. The rates which the Superintendent has introduced have been fully approved of by the Revenue Commissioner, and the officer in charge of the Panch Maháls, Mr. Propert. The latter, in my opinion, is entitled to great credit for his careful enquiries into the alleged complaints regarding them, and it is satisfactory to an officer, possessing such an intimate knowledge of the country and of the character of the people, recording his opinion that "the Settlement is upon the whole sound and satisfactory and well adapted to the circumstances of the district."

3. I agree with the above-mentioned officers that the rates considered with reference to the fertility of the soil and the advantages possessed by the district in being the large market of Baroda within a short distance are appropriate. But I think the circumstance of the very large proportion of waste land in the district amounting to about 50 per cent. of the whole area and in the Maháls generally should have suggested the expediency of having a somewhat lower demand. The survey assessment, as will be seen from the statement given in paragraph 62, is about 37 per cent. in excess of the average realizations of the past five years. Instead of imposing this increased demand upon the lands, now under cultivation, it would in my opinion have been better for the future to have foregone a portion of it at any rate, though the total increase is not more than very fairly be imposed—as there can be no doubt it would have been repaid over and over again for the extension of cultivation by the reclamation of waste for which the capital would have been available.

4. I look upon the Panch Maháls as being at the present in about the same state as Khándesh was when Captain Wingate reported upon the survey of that province in 1852, and should consider that the policy which he advocated in the settlement of its future land revenue and which has been attended with such marked results should be generally adopted in this case. In alluding to the large extent of land then lying waste he observes as follows:—

"I have already in a previous part of this report brought to notice the fact of five-sixths of the arable land of Khándesh lying waste. Nearly the whole of this is comparatively fertile and suitable to the growth of exportable products such as cotton oil-seeds, &c. These staples are chiefly exported from Bombay to foreign markets, where the consumption is so great as to prevent prices being perceptibly affected by any increase of production capable of being effected in Khándesh. There is therefore no risk of glutting these markets, and so lowering prices by stimulating production in Khándesh. They possess capabilities of taking off all, and more than all, that Khándesh could procure, were even its five millions of waste acres brought under the plough. There is clearly then no danger, but, on the contrary, the greatest advantage to be anticipated from giving every encouragement to the extension of cultivation in Khándesh. The great obstacle is the want of population. The soil of Khándesh could easily subsist in comfort a population of two or three million souls, but the province only contains 760,000. It is clearly, then, the policy of Government, even in a financial point of view, to promote a rapid increase of population. This may be done by placing the existing population in a position of greater comfort than at present, and by offering encouragement to the location of new settlers. Both of these objects will be promoted by the imposition of a very moderate assessment on the land at the new settlement. I should say it would be difficult to err on the side of liberality in a province in the situation of Khándesh, for with its millions of waste acres, capable of raising exportable products, there is ample room for the revenue to recover itself from any loss occasioned by lowering the rates of assessment.

5. The results of the policy here advocated are seen at the present day in the extraordinary extension of cultivation which has taken place during the interval of nearly 20 years. The cultivated area which at that period referred to is returned by Captain Wingate as being only 1,356,681 now amounts to 2,330,962, and the revenue of Rs. 17,04,392 has risen to Rs. 30,78,695. Khándesh has certainly been greatly favoured as being the Railway passing throughout, an advantage which is not likely to be extended to the Panch Maháls during the next 20 years certainly, if ever. But in having extensive tracts of most fertile land lying waste and a thin population the Maháls are in a very similar state to Khándesh in 1852.

6. Then climate is perhaps more unhealthy, though at the same time there were parts of Khándesh which at the period referred to had a most unenviable notoriety for jungle fevers. The graphic description given by Captain Wingate of the deadly climate of the Pal-Tappu and of the sad fate of the first body of settlers who attempted to reclaim from the jungle furnishes proof of what I am here alluding to. But as even this once dreaded Pal-Tappu is now being rapidly brought under cultivation there is no cause to despair of the climate of the Panch Maháls being eventually improved by the clearance of the jungle and the extension of cultivation which it should be our object to promote.

7. For the reasons stated above I am inclined to the opinion that we might have put an assessing hand with advantage somewhat higher on the better cultivated parts of the Kálol District in which the increase under new settlement occurs. I do not, however, venture to propose any reduction of the rates introduced. The Superintendent should, I think, bear these remarks in mind in fixing low rates for other districts of the Maháls, in which moreover from

what I have heard he will meet with a larger proportion of waste to cultivation than that obtaining in the Kálol District. I would particularly advocate a lower rate for well-garden cultivation. It is only in thickly populated districts with large bazars near at hand that this kind of cultivation pays well.

8. Referring to some of the details of the settlement I beg to support the proposed modifications of the original grouping and rates alluded to by Mr. Rogers in his 7th paragraph. They were discussed by the Superintendent, Mr. Probert, and myself during a recent meeting in the Maháls and considered to be appropriate. With the exceptions here concerned Mr. Beyts' rates may be adopted.

9. I should be sorry to see the increase in the rate of the 5th group from 1 Rupee to 1½ proposed by Mr. Rogers carried out. A very large proportion of the lands of the village concerned is now waste and the imposition of a higher rate would only clash with the application of the rules for granting waste lands on favourable terms, and the measure would thus have practical effect only to the extent of the present very limited cultivation.

Paragraph 81.

10. With regard to the questions of free grazing allotments adverted to by Mr. Rogers in his 13th paragraph, I agree with him that the only steps that need now be taken in the matter is to reserve from cultivation any land used as standing ground for the cattle near the village site, or near drinking water. In order to carry out this I would suggest that before giving out land for cultivation enquiry should be made for ascertaining whether it is used for such purpose and the application refused in cases where it is so used. The grazing upon all other lands so long as they are waste and without reference to their being assessed should, I think, be left to the villagers.

11. I am under the impression that Mr. Probert told me that he takes a grazing fee at so much per head for cattle not belonging to the people of the district which are sent to graze there during the monsoon. The continuance of this system for a time is perhaps the best way of getting a revenue from outsiders who may fairly be charged for the privilege of grazing their cattle on the waste lands. It is advisable to know whether I am right in what I have stated to be the practice and to have definite orders passed for future observance. I shall therefore call upon the Superintendent to report upon the subject and apply afterwards for instructions through the Revenue Commissioner.

12. The question of how waste lands should be disposed of is discussed by the Revenue Commissioner in the paragraph noted. He supports Mr. Beyts' proposal to except the villages of the first three groups from the operations of the waste land rules passed by Government Resolution No. 5834 in November 1870 and sell the right of occupancy by public auction.

13. The sale of the right of occupancy as here proposed is objectionable I think as being so much opposed to the spirit of the waste land rules which provide for land in other parts of the Maháls being given to applicants without any payment and rent free for a certain period at first. If it is thought advisable to except these three groups from the operations of the rules, because of the rates leviable under the latter being so much lower than those fixed by the survey settlement, the Officer of the district should have discretionary power of disposing of waste in these cases on liberal terms to be as far as practicable in conformity with the terms of the rules. This, I admit, is not a good way of meeting the difficulty, and perhaps it would be well to refer the case to the Local Authorities for report as to what on further consideration they would recommend to be done in the case.

14. In suggesting that the settlement should be sanctioned for 15 or 20 years only the Revenue Commissioner has apparently overlooked that the waste land rules are based upon a guarantee for 30 years being given for the district. And if this were not the case I would advocate its being given for that period so as to allow time for that extension of cultivation which, I expect, will follow upon the settlement, and which promises a large future return of revenue.

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1259.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1872.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 883, dated 14th February 1872—Submitting, with his own remarks, a correspondence\* on the introduction of revised rates of assessment in the Kálol sub-division of the Kálol Táluka in the Panch Maháls,

\* Letter from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, No. A-1071, dated 2nd November 1871.

Letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector, in charge Panch Maháls, No. 1316, dated 20th December 1871.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 323, dated 5th March 1872—Submitting, as called for, his opinion on the proposed rates and on certain other points discussed in the correspondence.

RESOLUTION.—The rates and classing proposed by Mr. Beyts for the Kálol District of the Panch Maháls are generally supported by Mr. Propert, Mr. Rogers, and Colonel Francis, though the latter seems inclined to think that perhaps some of the rates are rather high. They seem to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be generally well considered and reasonable.

2. Government concur with the views expressed by Mr. Rogers in his 7th paragraph, where he proposes a modification of the original grouping; and in his 8th paragraph, where he proposes raising certain maximum rates for the 5th group of villages from one rupee to one rupee and a quarter; and with these modifications the rates and classing are sanctioned for the usual period of thirty years. The necessary Notification should be drawn up and submitted for publication.

3. Government will not enter here into the question of the summary settlement for alienation; but the proceedings reported in paragraph 49 of Mr. Beyts' report, where he shows how he commuted the "Swadios," are temporarily approved, and will be definitely settled when the report on alienated land is considered. The views expressed by Mr. Rogers in his 13th paragraph about grazing ground are approved, and he should issue the necessary instructions. The report promised in paragraph 14, relative to the proposed exemption of fruit trees, will be awaited; but in connection with the question of selling by auction the right of occupancy of survey fields, a further report from Mr. Rogers, after perusal of Colonel Francis' memorandum No. 323, dated 5th of March 1872, is expected.

(Signed) WASSUDEV PANDURANG,

*for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.*

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with Colonel Francis' report, which, it is requested, may be returned with Mr. Rogers' further report),  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.



N<sup>o</sup>.  $\frac{8}{393}$ , OF 1901.

From

W. P. SYMONDS, ESQUIRE,  
Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

Poona, 15th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the revision settlement of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls, prepared by Mr. W. S. Cole. By Government Resolution N<sup>o</sup>. 6057, dated 29th September 1900, Collectors of Gujarát districts who had received settlement reports were directed to forward them without remarks (unless they had already prepared any) to the Survey Commissioner, in order that he might review them before the close of the Survey Department. As the Survey Commissioner and the Settlement Officer are presumed to be in accord and the chief object of the review is to reconcile differences of opinion between the Settlement Officer and the District Officer, the review rather loses its point in the absence of the Collector's remarks. But in any case a lengthy review would not be called for at this stage, as it is unlikely that early action can be taken on these proposals unless they are largely modified. Under the spirit of Government Resolution No. 8235, dated 31st December 1900, proposals involving considerable increases in a district which has lately suffered from famine would not be sanctioned for some time to come.

2. I beg to append some excellent notes which were written for me one day at Kálol by Mr. H. D. Rendall, who shewed an intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of individual villages. Mr. Cole had little previous acquaintance with the táluka and he omitted to consult me regarding the proposed increases of assessment. In view of Mr. Rendall's remarks and of the facts that the táluka is already highly assessed (espécially in comparison with the adjoining táluka of Godhra, to which Mr. Cole has not referred), and that the effects of severe famine have not yet passed over, I do not think that the proposals for increases can be supported at the present time.

3. In one village, No. 6, Malao, a definite decrease of assessment on one class of land is proposed, *viz.*, old rice, from Rs. 6-13-4 to Rs. 6-2-3, the acre. The total difference of assessment on this class of land in this village is Rs. 266 only. I think this reduction should be given effect to at once, as there is a consensus of opinion that Malao is too highly assessed. In fact, Mr. Rendall does not think this reduction sufficient.

4. In the 37 Government villages the increase proposed by Mr. Cole is Rs. 7,623 or 21.24 per cent. 1,690 acres are classed as new rice and the difference between the assessment proposed on this and the former garden or dry-crop assessment is about Rs. 750. The old well kasar yields Rs. 2,311 and the new sub-soil water assessment proposed would yield Rs. 3,621. Thus the increase on this account is Rs. 1,310. The increase proposed on old rice is Rs. 1,232 (8 annas the acre). These sums amount to about Rs. 3,300, leaving Rs. 4,323 unaccounted for, which is due to increase of rates on dry-crop land, and is equivalent to nearly 20 per cent. on the dry-crop assessment. Whether it is wise to increase the dry-crop assessment to this extent and at the same time to impose subsoil water assessment, making a total increase of about 30 per cent. on the dry-crop assessment, is open to question.

5. There is some doubt whether the subsoil water assessment is suited to the táluka. Mr. Rendall is of opinion that the old well kasar does not operate fairly, as many wells pay which supply no water, and that there is no objection

to a moderate charge for water facilities which undoubtedly exist. On the other hand small advantage is likely to be taken of these facilities owing to the laziness of the people, and the want of manure, without which irrigation is useless.

6. (Para. 5 of report). Mr. Rendall thinks that the subsoil water assessment should also have been imposed in the Mehvási villages. But the Mehvásis are considered as Tálukdárs for the purposes of Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, and under paragraph 12 of that Resolution the assessment could not be imposed. As, however, the Mehvási Pátils in these villages merely collect the Government revenue (which they sometimes neglect to do) and hand it over for a percentage, they do not really differ from Pátils of ordinary villages; and they apparently would not object to being put on the same footing as regards the revenue. Mr. Rendall's remarks on the present system are an instructive reply to those who think that there is anything to be gained by a reversion to the plan of dealing with the village as a whole rather than with individual rayats. In paragraph 21 of his report Mr. Cole raises the question as to the future position of the Mehvásis with regard to waste lands. There seems to be nothing to prevent Government from re-considering the position as recommended by Mr. Rendall in his remarks on this paragraph.

7. I agree with Mr. Rendall's remarks on paragraphs 8 to 11. The cultivation of Kálol is hardly to be compared with that of Kaira. Excellent lands produce nothing but inferior millets from year to year apparently for want of a little enterprise. The only made road is little more than a track, and the use of the bridges is not quite apparent, as when the nálas have water the road is a quagmire. The Baroda-Godhra Railway will not be made for many years and will only be of advantage to villages in the vicinity of stations.

8. *Para. 12.*—The area under rice is given as 23·88 of the whole, which is about the proportion of the rice land; but nearly the whole of this is inferior rice, which may be worth only Rs. 25 the acre. Over one-third of the whole is under bájri, which is not often a very paying crop, though sometimes worth Rs. 30 the acre. Over one-fourth of the cultivated area is under the inferior millets—kodra or harik, bávto or náchni and banti (*Panicum frumentaceum*). An assessment of over Rs. 2 the acre, as proposed for the first group, seems rather high for lands bearing these crops. The cultivation is no doubt capable of improvement, but the improvement has not yet come and the famine has thrown things back. No crop experiments seem to have been conducted in the táluka. Mr. Beyts in paragraph 21 of the original settlement report estimates the out-turn of an acre of rice at Rs.  $30 \times \frac{7}{4}$  or Rs.  $52\frac{1}{2}$ , which seems high. Kodra he estimates at Rs.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  the acre, but points out that the land requires fallowing two years out of three. The average value of mixed crops, bájri and pulses, bávto, banti, til and pulses, in rotation, he estimates at Rs. 38 the acre gross and Rs. 11 net. He points out, however, that allowance should be made for failures and reduction of prices.

9. *Para. 21.*—Mr. Cole says that the 21 Mehvási villages contained in 1887-88, 6,385 acres of assessed waste, and there are now 1,501 acres. Appendix O<sup>1</sup>, however, shows 3,641 acres only in 1889-90. The difference is due to area included in forest. The reason why no entries appear in this Appendix after 1889-90 is that since the villages were handed over to the Mehvási Pátils, under the orders referred to in paragraph 3 of Mr. Cole's report, the assessed waste has not been recorded. As the Pátils furnish statistics, there appears to be no ground for the omission.

10. Appendix O<sup>1</sup> shows a sudden drop in the area of assessed waste in Government villages between 1889-90 and 1890-91 from 5,824 to 2,544 acres. This also appears to be due to inclusion of land in forest.

11. It appears useless to offer remarks on the statistics of population and resources as the famine has rendered the statements valueless. Average prices for the 10 years ending 1897-98 appear to be much the same as for the 10 years preceding the settlement of 1869-70. The latter prices were temporarily inflated and there has been a fall followed by a rise during the period of the lease.

12. Mr. Cole proposes no changes in the grouping beyond abolishing the nominal first group which consisted of Kálol village only. Kálol is less rich

than Vejalpur, Mr. Rendall remarks. The isolated position of Vejalpur rather spoils the symmetry of the grouping, but this cannot well be helped. The contrast between the assessments in Vejalpur and those in the Godhra Táluka, the boundary of which is only a mile away, is striking. Mr. Rendall thinks the increase on rice land in this village heavy. The total increase is 48·17 per cent., which is certainly large. Mr. Rendall thinks that 2 Anidra, 5 Aluwa, 21 Palasa and 22 Nevaria might have remained in the second group. The grouping is unchanged, but the rate is proposed to be raised. In Kálol the proposed lowering of the dry crop rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12 results in an increase of average dry crop assessment from Rs. 2-6-11 to Rs. 2-10-7, and the lowering of the rice rate from Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 results in an increase of assessment from Rs. 5-1-8 to Rs. 5-7-11. The increases are of course due to revised classification and subsoil water assessment. The different treatment of 57 acres of garden land produces a small decrease in the total assessment of 1·11 per cent. Since a decrease of 4 annas in the dry crop rate results in an increase of assessment, it is obvious that an increase of 4 annas, as proposed in the old 2nd and 3rd groups, would produce large increases. I think that the dry-crop rates should remain the same, at any rate until the táluka shows recovery and progress, in the old 2nd and 3rd groups, as already proposed by Mr. Cole for the old 4th and 5th groups. The proposed rice rate for the highest group might also be lowered from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12-0. The assessment of rice would still show an increase of over 7 per cent.

13. In Group II, Khadki, Nesda and Karada, to which Mr. Rendall refers, are favourably situated along the high road and near the projected railway. The increases will be reduced if the dry-crop rate is not raised. Ghusar belongs properly to this group, but to raise it would cause rather a large increase.

14. In the Mehvási villages, several of which are very poor villages, as Mr. Rendall points out, I think the rates proposed by Mr. Cole both for dry-crop and for rice should be lowered by 4 annas all round. Even so some of the resulting increases would be rather too high.

15. These proposals require some further detailed consideration before orders are passed upon them.

16. I beg to support the proposals made by Mr. Cole in paragraphs 44 to 48 of his report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

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NOTES BY MR. H. D. RENDALL, I.C.S., REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S No. S-398, DATED 15TH MARCH 1901, ON KA'LOL REVISION SURVEY.

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*Mr. Beyts' Report.*

This report, which may serve as a guide now, is too optimistic, I think, and may be apt to mislead.

Kálol Táluka has excellent 'goradu' soil (loam) and poor 'basur' soil (clay) which latter is nothing like the true good black soil. Cotton will not grow on 'basur,' which is only fit for inferior rice, and mostly produces 'kodra.' Though the soil is good, the táluka is hardly comparable to Kaira Tálukas. The chief reason is that the cultivators are so much worse and so much lazier. A glance at the crops produced shows what little sugarcane (*e.g.*) or tobacco is raised. Sugarcane is raised in some three villages (Rabod, hamlet of Malao, Derol and Eral Tálukdári) which have Pátidár cultivators. Chief crops are bájri, bunti, bávto and kodra, and the three latter are worth little and grown mostly for home consumption. Land that would produce A1 crop is only sown with bunti or bávto. Water is near the surface, but little used, and a second crop is rarely

raised. It is not true that tiled houses are the rule except for Bhils—the Dharálas in all—but the best villagers do *not* live (even now much less, I imagine in 1871) in tiled houses, but in houses thatched with brab leaves. Tiled houses are increasing, but *slowly*. Communications are not good. I have been out in this táluka in the rains and then the fair weather track from Godhra to Kálol and on to Hálol is terribly muddy and almost impassable. Village cart-tracks often in deep lanes are water-logged to a large extent. I have tried both. The market is Baroda not Godhra (for the majority of the táluka) and the road to Baroda is bad, with toll on the way and the Goma to cross, and 28 miles about from Kálol itself. It could hardly be said now (and how in 1871) that there is no 'jungle' in Kálol. Chámpáner is some 8 miles due south and surrounded with jungle to a wide area and there is similar jungle in small parts of Kálol now. The wells are in bad condition and many called 'pakka' are so out of repair as not to be used. The people filled their bellies with kharif crops such as bájri, bunti, bávto, &c., and do not as a rule care about irrigating or proper manuring. The climate is very hot in April—June, and I have found it over 110° in the shade on several occasions. It seems to have increased in heat since Beyts' time: the frost in cold weather occasionally nips the rabi crops, but these are very few.

Kálol population is almost entirely Dharála.\* It is a misnomer to talk of "from Kunbi to Naikda" when there are virtually no Naikdas and about 1,000 Pátidár cultivators and 24,000 Dharála cultivators: Mahomedan cultivators even are more than Pátidárs. Rájputs of a low class—lazy and opium-eating—are not better cultivators than the Dharála.

In fact it comes to 1,500 good cultivators and 27,000 bad ones; and the Pátidárs are in a few villages and do well. This is why Kálol is poor, soil (goradu) good, water available, cultivators lazy and thriftless.

#### *Notes on Mr. Cole's Report.*

*Para. 5.*—I do not understand why Mehvási villages lands were not classed for sub-soil advantages. Tálukdári tenure does not apply at all (*cf.* note on Mehvási tenure below).

*Para. 8.*—I think the prosperity is exaggerated: see above.

*Para. 9.*—Before the famine there was an outcry for land for cultivation. It was reported on and await Commissioner, Northern Division's visit. Much of the forest is absolutely useless and if deforested would grow kodra. I think the outcry was mostly sentimental, but it existed, perhaps, to get forest out of the way. But people hate settling in alienated villages, and I don't wonder as the management is bad. There was an extension of cultivation in 1898-99, but famine will provide plenty of waste. Before famine, people were very chary of giving up land in Government villages in Kálol, which is twice as good as most Hálol and Godhraland (except West Godhra which is similar and almost as good).

*Para. 10.*—Internal communications are bad in the rains. And the Kálol-Godhra road is not "a good road."

The Baroda-Godhra Chord Railway will do something to cut local Banyas, throats, and it is said there will be a metal road from Kálol to Hálol constructed. *If so*, Provincial Funds will have to keep it up, or it won't get repaired.

*Para. 11.*—Godhra Táluka is healthier than Kálol Táluka in the rains, and Kálol climate is not as good as Charotar climate. The country is too much treed to be ever open.

*Para. 12.*—Bájri, kodra, banti and bávto = over 60 per cent., and paddy gives another 24 per cent; the paddy is only first class at Malao; rest is, I think, almost all sutarsal.

The comparison with A'nand is dangerous and needs careful enquiry. What about "*coarse grains*" in A'nand? I cannot think the comparison is worth much. The coarse grains are very badly cultivated, too.

Sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables show a very small percentage : sugarcane in three villages only, I think.

*Para. 13.*—See remarks above. Pátidárs have occasionally come to settle here, but don't stay for various reasons. These figures of Dharála cultivators show the whole crux of the matter. Good land for the most part and almost entirely bad cultivation.

*Para. 14.*—Vejalpur is wealthier than Kálol, as a lot of sowkárs live there. The local markets are poor, especially Kánod and Pingli.

If we compare the A'nand or other Kaira Táluka, the difference in population will at once appear. There are only few, probably 8 or 9, villages of over 1,000 souls in Kálol Táluka, and only (probably) 6 barely over 2,000 and one over 3,000 (Kálol itself).

*Paras. 15—18.*—The famine has swept away 75 per cent. at least of plough cattle, old and young, and at least 70 per cent. of useful beasts, if not more. Buffaloes got through best. The increase in carts is small. So much has gone of local wealth and so many cultivators have died that the figures given can mean of little, and will have to be revised. Our cattle camp, only one, held but 200 animals, and only 8 from Kálol Táluka and very little Government grass was available for Kálol and the supply ended a month and more before rain came.

Bullocks very short now and everyone wanting them for next harvest.

*Para. 19.*—Local Municipality was abolished last year. There are two girls' schools in the táluka. Not only do Dharálas go to school rarely, but forget *everything* directly they come out. Not 3 per cent. can sign their own names now!

*Para. 20.*—Land which the Mehvásdárs hold makes no difference to them as they only pay a fixed "ankhada."

*Paras. 21 and 22.*—I think the whole question of Mehvási tenure will have to be reconsidered by Government, and Government can do exactly what they like according to the lease, *I believe* : paragraph 14 of lease says that if Mehvásdárs fail to pay ankada before revision survey, or after the present survey is expired, Government has discretion to make these villages khálsa, or has authority at the revision survey to modify, add to or revise any condition of the lease.

(This Mehvási tenure is utterly bad. The Mehvásdárs have been a continual plague to us. They are uneducated and slack and idle and they have in many cases mortgaged their villages to a Banya or their own taláti. These private talátis are all villains. It is absolutely necessary for Government to make these villages khálsa and pay to the Mehvásdár the percentage of *upaj* to which he is entitled, minus establishment expenses. There can be nothing but gain in this arrangement and we shall then get people settling in these villages, have regular reports and returns sent in, and get our revenue in (which we don't at present in a bad year because the Mehvásdár does not seek assistance under the Land Revenue Code and says it's too much trouble.)

The Mehvásdárs have certain rights over trees which they have abused. In cultivated survey numbers they have the same rights as cultivators in Government villages. So they let the land out to anyone, get it transferred to their own names, cultivate it nominally, and cut down the trees *ad libitum*. Trees in assessed waste can be cut by Mehvásdárs to aid cultivation, and this privilege they have abused.

I think it absolutely necessary to abolish the present system which is very hard on the ryot who gets bullied; no tagávi and no occupancy rights! It is an experiment which I think, and all Mámlatdárs of Kálol think, a very lugubrious one.

*Para. 22.*—I think more wells are useless than the numbers shown. It does not pay the cultivator to use them in some cases. When we have sub-soil water assessment, to whom will these wells belong? 'Kasar' will not have to be paid, I presume? Some of these wells are Government wells. Will they be auctioned with the occupancy to new occupants, and what about old occupants?

*Para. 28.*—These prices are presumably bazaar prices, and if so are fallacious because the cultivator here (except Pátidárs) hand over all produce to the Banya who credits at whatever price he likes, debits at bazaar rates when the cultivator wants food, and keeps an account which the cultivator does not and cannot read. Similarly, Banyas book's figures in the Táluka are very misleading — an advance of Rs. 25 in books = Rs. 20, &c., &c.

*Para. 30.*—Distraints are virtually unknown in this táluka and this shows that the present rates are a very moderate demand which is cheerfully met. I do not think I ever heard a complaint except in Malao. Banyas almost always pay the assessment for the Dharála cultivator and the Banya usually comes to the Chora with a bag of rupees and shells out.

*Para. 32.*—Famine did more harm here as the Dharálas had no savings and their Banyas won't trust them or look at them. Tagávi is a new thing in this district and the land much mortgaged in this táluka, and it looks as if the normal cultivator of Kálol Táluka won't be able to get credit or security enough to enable him to recover under the next ten years at most. An enormous number of cultivators have died and left child heirs.

### 33. GROUPING AND INCREASES.

#### *Government Villages.*

*Group I.*—Dry-crop average rises from Re. 1-11-9 to Rs. 2-6-1 and rice average from Rs. 4-7-5 to Rs. 5-2-11 and any total increase to 21-12 :—

	Increase ...	Dry-crop.		Rice.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Anidra	...	0	8 9	1	12 9
Alwa	do. ...	0	8 4	0	15 6
Samaldevi	do. ...	0	13 8	0	14 9
Sama	do. ...	0	13 3	1	5 11
Bhadroh Bujrag	do. ...	0	15 1	1	10 11
Katol	do. ...	1	0 1	1	5 3

These villages are poor villages and they were specially hard hit by famine and cannot easily bear the increase. In fact the poorer villages seem to have the biggest increases.

I doubt if the Malao decrease be sufficient, though there are skilled cultivators there.

Vejalpur shows a heavy increase in rice, Rs. 1-15-4.

I should have thought Alwa, Anidra, Palasa and Navana might have remained in Group II.

*Group II.*—Khadki, Nesda and Karada (heavy rice increase) are very poor villages and I think have a lot of busar soil. They might be in Group III.

*Group III.*—All very poor villages except Ghusar, which I should have thought might be in Group II. This is a rich village, and has not busar soil like the others.

#### *Mehvási Villages.*

*Group II.*—A heavy increase on rice in Bhadroli Khurad, Pingli, Bhelidra and Kanod.

All these villages are not well off. Most Mehvási villages are badly managed, which makes them worse.

*Group III.*—Paruna shows a heavy increase. It is a very poor village indeed.

*Group IV.*—Karoli and Kahanpur (*claim to be Tálukdári, I believe*). Gajapura, Rohia, Chalali and Rinchia are all poor villages and have been harder hit by famine than any and have particularly bad Mehvási Patels.

Expansion of cultivation counts for something, and it appears that that something is not much in many cases. I have quoted certain poor villages

which have large increases. In these villages increased cultivation and increased assessment works out as follows :—

village.				Increase in Acres	Increase in Assessment
<i>Government Villages.</i>					Rs.
Group I—					
Anidra	...	...	...	3 in 180	104
Alwa	...	...	...	21 in 1,470	1,026
Samaldevi	...	...	...	57 in 365	407
Sama	...	...	...	One less	455
Bhadrolī Bujrag	...	...	...	Eight less	522
Katol	...	...	...	17 in 348	370
Vejalpur	...	...	...	2 less	824
Group II—					
Khadki	...	...	...	45	253
Nesda	...	...	...	14	95
Karada	...	...	...	56	428
Group III—					
Chimapura	...	...	...	1	12
Kalantra	...	...	...	1	13
Nandarka	...	...	...	6	40
<i>Mehvási.</i>					
Group II—					
Bhadrolī Khurad	...	...	...	129	380
Pingli	...	...	...	110	949
Bhelidra	...	...	...	1	130
Kanod	...	...	...	218	690
Group III—					
Paruna	...	...	...	175	191
Group IV—					
Kahanpur	...	...	...	326	302
Gajapura	...	...	...	129	121
Robia	...	...	...	77	130
Chalali	...	...	...	247	164
Rinchia	...	...	...	33	19
Karoli	...	...	...	231	373

The increase in cultivated area is so large in Mehvási as compared with Government villages that it looks as if the Mehvásdár had got the land nominally cultivated simply in order to get the trees for himself, as I believe he has done. It may be also due to the fact that the Mehvásdár does not take an occupancy price as far as I know from a new occupant, and therefore cultivators prefer to cultivate in Mehvási villages.

The above figures seem to show that our demand is very heavy after two famine years and, as yet, great want of bullocks and enormously decreased credit (with the Banya) and security (for tagávi).

I think palmyra (toddy) trees are reserved and not auctioned to occupants though toddy is free in this táluka and everywhere except in three villages of Hálol which pay a small 'vero.'

*Kálol,*  
24th February 1901.

H. D. RENDALL.

No. 8668 OF 1902.

From  
THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS;  
To  
THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION,  
Ahmedabad.

*Office of the Collector, Panch Mahals.  
Dated at Godhra, 23rd September 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to resubmit the Revision Settlement Report of Kálol Táluka and to make the following remarks.

2. In spite of the great decrease in population, there is no indication that the three years of famine which have just ended has led to much land being thrown up. The occupied area in the Government villages has not been appreciably reduced. In 1898-99 the area was:—

					Acres.
Under crops	...	...	...	...	58,017
Under fallow	...	...	...	...	6,732
				Total	64,749

In 1901-1902 the area was:—

Under crop	...	...	...	...	48,353
Under fallow	...	...	...	...	18,545
				Total	61,898

3. With the good rain that has fallen in the current monsoon, the fallow area is expected to be again normal or below normal. This favourable result has been largely attained by a judicious use of the funds provided for tagávi and charitable grants especially in the matter of replacing the losses of plough cattle. Practically every cultivator who required it was provided with one or in most cases two bullocks. The agricultural stock figures are compared below with those for 1898-99:—

			1898-99.	1901-1902.
Plough bullocks	...	...	14,811	11,623
Bulls	...	...	40	17
Buffaloes	...	...	4,400	2,484
Cows	...	...	9,662	1,952

4. The loss in cows is the most serious feature as it effects the rate of increase which might be expected by breeding and the resources of the people have been so crippled that they will not be able to import many animals for some time. Their first business will be to pay off the heavy tagávi debts with which they are burdened. The loss of young stock will also be very severely felt.

5. I am not in a position to give much useful criticism of the details of the revision proposals. I have only seen the táluka under very unfavourable conditions. It is difficult now to account for the roseate picture of the táluka given by Mr. Beyts at the time of the introduction of the original settlement. The Patidár cultivators were not more numerous at that time than they are now, and there can hardly have been any change in the nature of the Kolis who bulk so largely among the cultivating classes that the others might almost be



neglected. It is true that looking to the condition of the one or two villages like Derol and Malao where the Patidárs are found and remembering that the Kálol climate is reputed to be good as compared with that of the other Mahals, it would not have been unreasonable to hope that there would be an increase in the better class of cultivators and an improvement in cultivation generally. This has not taken place. The táluka has remained mainly a Koli settlement with small villages, and to compare it with A'nand is in my opinion very misleading. Even if the soil was generally as good as that of A'nand táluka, which I do not believe to be the case, the class of its cultivators puts the táluka low down on the scale.

6. Mora land has fallen under the control of the sowkar in Kálol than elsewhere in the district. It does not necessarily follow that the cultivators have had more occasion than their brethren in the other Mahals for running into debt, or that they are less provident. The circumstance is probably altogether due to the fact that the climate being reputed healthy, the sowkar communities have grown and find that land is a more profitable investment than it has yet become in the other tálukas.

7. The climate of Kálol has the reputation of being better than that of the rest of the district. It is doubtful whether its superiority is a fact, but fame always counts for much in such matters.

8. With regard to the means of communication, I would differ from Mr. Symond's view that an unmetalled bridged road is useless. It is a distinct advantage to have a fair weather track bridged. The village cart-tracks are no worse than may be seen elsewhere in Gujarát. The new Chord Railway line from Baroda to Godhra has now been sanctioned and work on it begun. It passes through the táluka parallel to its shortest diameter.

9. With regard to the proposed grouping of villages, I have no objection to offer. It is very appropriate to bring Kálol Kasba into the group by the villages of which it is surrounded.

10. Mr. Cole has proposed no change in the dry-crop rates for the two lowest groups, but recommends increases in the two highest groups, leaving out of account the group formly constituted by Kálol Kasba, and now to be included in the first group. The Survey Commissioner recommends no increase for the present in any group and proposes to lower the maximum proposed by Mr. Cole for rice in Group 1 from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12. I entirely agree with him that it would be very bad policy to impose at the present juncture rates which will give the large increases shown in the report. He seems to contemplate a possible reconsideration of the proposals after the effects of the famine have passed away. In my opinion the rates are sufficiently high and should be adopted for the ordinary term of settlement.

11. The new subsoil rating produces an increase of Rs. 1,310. Looking to the fact that the bulk of the cultivators are of the Koli class, it may safely be said that only to a limited extent will advantage be taken of the water facilities, and for this reason a reduction of the proposed subsoil water assessment seems necessary. If the final decision on the proposals is postponed, it would seem necessary to give Malao the benefit at once of the proposed reduction on the rice.

12. I have considered it more convenient to deal with the Mehvási villages in a separate report, and I would only remark here with regard to them that I see no reason why, if the Mehwásdars are required to pay a fixed proportion of the assessment collected, the rating should not be same for them in every respect as for Government villages in the same group.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. CARMICHAEL,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

No. 8741 OF 1902.

From THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS;  
To THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION,  
Ahmedabad.

*Office of the Collector, Panch Mahals.  
Dated at Godhra, 26th September 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report with regard to the Mehwasí village in Kálol Táluka, the leases for which expire with the settlement for the táluka that is just ending.

2. The villages are 21 in number and are referred to in paragraph 21 of Mr. Cole's settlement report. There were originally 23, but two were entirely included in forest and the Mehwasí rights therein were commuted for cash payments.

3. The present leases were issued under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2826, dated 7th May 1887, and it was provided that the terms would become subject to revision at the time of the revision settlement of the táluka.

4. The first orders passed by Government with regard to the settlement of these villages are contained in Government Resolution No. 367, dated 21st January 1873. On consideration of the detailed reports on the subject, Government came to the conclusion that the tenure approximated to that of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad and they decided to recognise the proprietary right of the Mehwasí Patels to the land absolutely as against the tenants and subject to a provision as regards the State. The land referred to included all the waste land and apparently what has now been classed as forest. The Mehwasídars were to be required to pay the survey assessment of the unalienated land under cultivation, and a quit-rent on the alienated land. All assessed waste was to be free for the first ten years of the lease, but for the second 10 years the Mehwasídars were to pay 4 annas in the rupee and for the third ten years 8 annas. As the orders above detailed involved a modification of the then existing tenure, it was decided to give leases of the villages and take counterparts from the Mehwasídars.

5. In 1876 Government Resolution No. 674, dated 31st January, was passed declaring the villages "Khalsa" on the understanding that the Patels of the Mehwasí villages had refused the terms offered in 1873. It was subsequently discovered that there was no evidence to support the conclusion that the Patels had finally declined to accept the terms, and Government decided by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated 7th May 1887, to revert to the position as it stood previous to 1876. In the meantime the villages had been under direct management and the Forest Settlement had been carried out. To suit the new conditions the terms offered in 1873 had to be modified. Government retained control of the forest area and stipulated that the occupants then holding from Government and the future occupants of assessed waste should not be required to pay to the Mehwasídars more than the survey assessment on their holdings. In return the Jama was to be calculated at easier rates and the Mehwasídars were to have a lien over the assessed waste and could let it out for cultivation without becoming liable for any increase to his Jama. The Jama was to be calculated on the assessment of the land then under cultivation with the following reductions:—

	On Lands belonging to Patels.	On Lands in occupancy of Rayats.
When the forest area was less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total area of the village ...	A reduction of 30 per cent	A reduction of 30 per cent.
When the forest area exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ but is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	" 50	" " 40 "
When it exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	" 60	" " 50 "

A guarantee was to be taken that accounts were properly kept.

6. These conditions were accepted by the Mehwásdars and have been embodied in the leases now about to expire.

7. Looking to the previous history briefly described above, it is obvious that no fundamental change can be made in the leases. The rights of the Mehwásdars existed from a date far anterior to the execution of the leases which were merely the means Government took to define the conditions under which the rights were to be exercised. Again, as Government did not give back the forest area in 1887, it must be assumed that the reduction of the Jama particularly in respect of land occupied by the rayáts was allowed as compensation for the forest rights, and it would not be fair now to alter the reduction percentages. The lien allowed over the assessed waste may also have been allowed in consideration of the forest rights or it may have been that as under the proposals of 1873 the Mehwásdars were to have been given command of the waste for ten years without extra payment, it was not thought necessary to put any time limit on the lien granted in 1888 as the leases had only 15 years to run. Probably the latter view is correct as the lien was allowed to all without reference to the extent of forest area in each village.

8. A statement is attached showing the area of assessed waste in each village as it stood in 1888, in the year preceding the famine and in 1900-1901. Except in Vintoj and Boridra the proportion of assessed waste taken up for cultivation is considerable and except in Bedia no large amount of it went out of cultivation in the famine. There is however reason to believe that in a number of cases the occupation is nominal, the land being taken up with a view to enable the Mehwásdars to cut down the trees.

9. The Mehwásdars as a class are Barias of the Koli caste, one exception being certain sharers in Chalali who belong to the Kálol Desai family. Their villages are impoverished and badly cultivated and they themselves are improvident and deep in debt. The practice of subdividing their shares has ruined the value of their property and has reduced the sharers to the level of the ordinary Koli cultivator. In the famine the villages were badly hit and the Mehwásdars fell hopelessly into arrears with their Jama. One village, Bedia, has been attached under the Land Revenue Code, and for the others remission has been granted on condition that remission is given to the agriculturist tenants.

10. Managed as they are the villages are necessarily a drag on the prosperity of the taluka, and in one respect serious administrative inconvenience is caused. The Government Talátis were removed from the villages under the conditions of the lease and the Mehwásdar was allowed to make his own arrangements as regards the keeping of records and accounts. It is true that he was made responsible that the accounts were correctly kept, but he has not fulfilled his duty in this respect and there is no efficient method of enforcing the responsibility. The Collector can impose a fine on the Mehwásdar for neglect of duty, but the occasional exercise of the power does not lead to permanent improvement. The irresponsible men taken on as Talátis by the Mehwásdars usually develop into their sowkars and by lending them money acquire an undesirable influence and position in the village. It would therefore benefit both the administrators and the Mehwásdars themselves if the Talátis were appointed by the Collector and graded with the Talátis of Government villages. This I think could be done without taking the collection of the revenue and the payment of the Jama into the Treasury out of the Mehwásdar's hands. If any Mehwásdar wished that the Taláti should have the same power as in Government villages this could be provided for his particular village.

11. If it is decided that the Talátis should be appointed by Government their pay will have to be provided out of the Mehwásdar's profits.

12. Mr. Cole proposes to exempt the Mehwási villages from subsoil water rating under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889. I would recommend the same treatment for them as for the Government villages. Leaving out of account the lien on assessed waste, the

Mehwásdár's profits consist of a fixed percentage of the survey assessment, and assuming that the subsoil water assessment is a fair one both Government and the Mehwásdar lose if full survey rates are not levied.

13. With regard to the lien on assessed waste, I would recommend that the lien be continued for another ten years at least. At the end of that time it would perhaps be advisable to levy a charge on what has been actually brought under cultivation. The amount of such land could be ascertained and a fixed amount added to the Jama for the next ten years calculated at 4 annas on the assessment. The increment might be again revised and calculated at 8 annas on the assessment for the third ten years. I would not recommend that any charge be made for assessed waste that is not brought under cultivation.

14. To recapitulate my proposals are :—

(1) That the villages be rated in exactly the same way as Government villages in the same group.

(2) That the percentages on the assessment allowed as profit to the Mehwásdárs be maintained at the existing figure both with regard to the lands belonging to the Pátels and with regard to the land in the occupancy of rayats.

(3) That the lien on assessed waste as it stood in 1838 be continued, but that after ten years an addition be made to the Jama calculated at 4 annas on the assessment of waste brought under cultivation since 1838, the addition to remain constant for ten years but to be recalculated at 8 annas for the third ten years.

(4) That for the maintenance of correct records and accounts, Talátis should be appointed by the Collector and paid for out of recoveries made from the Mehwásdárs in addition to the Jama.

15. The fourth proposal will not be palatable to the Patels. One of their most frequent requests before 1873 was for the removal of the Talátis who were at that time appointed by Government. But the conditions have changed. The rayats have now a survey tenure in all but name. They pay survey rates, cannot be turned out as long as they pay, and sell and mortgage their land; while the Mehwásdár has been reduced to the position of a Patel who collects the revenue and receives a percentage on it. His proprietary rights which were to have been recognised at first have disappeared, and as he has failed to maintain proper records and accounts, I think we are justified in putting in our own Talátis. A middle course would be to allow him to nominate from a list of candidates approved by the Collector and to empower the Collector to remove an unsuitable man.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. CARMICHAEL,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

## Statement showing certain information regarding Mewási Villages of the Kálol Táluka.

No.	Name of Villages.	WASTE LAND—ASSESSED AND UNOCCUPIED.					
		1888-89.		1898-99.		1900-1901.	
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1	Vintoj ... ..	307 25	312 7 0	272 14	.....	272 14	.....
2	Pingli ... ..	215 38	248 0 0	125 29	123 3 0	146 26	154 9 0
3	Boridra ... ..	89 5	123 0 0	89 5	123 0 0	89 5	123 0 0
4	Bhelidra ... ..	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....
5	Mokal ... ..	7 31	7 9 0	7 31	7 9 0	7 31	7 9 0
6	Kanod ... ..	327 32	332 6 0	107 0	83 8 0	113 33	90 0 0
7	Naran Paginu Muvádu ...	79 5	86 15 0	...	.....	...	.....
8	Ambálanu Muvádu ... ..	4 21	13 1 0	...	... ..	...	.....
9	Bhadroli Khurad ... ..	135 30	97 0 0	21 26	13 13 0	21 26	13 13 0
10	Bedia... ..	333 8	310 1 0	225 27	192 10 0	309 20	280 5 0
11	Adadra ... ..	119 8	76 11 0	31 18	24 8 0	31 11	24 8 0
12	Karoli ... ..	356 18	188 0 0	133 19	62 4 0	133 19	62 4 0
13	Kánpur ... ..	331 10	30 1 4	14 10	12 9 0	14 10	12 9 0
14	Gajápura ... ..	128 28	90 5 0	...	.....	...	.....
15	Chaláli ... ..	314 16	322 11 0	65 6	69 8 0	65 6	69 8 0
16	Junu Muvádu Bhukhi ...	80 12	51 5 0	13 23	18 1 0	21 32	16 15 0
17	Paruna ... ..	185 14	188 0 0	11 35	14 12 0	11 35	14 12 0
18	Fansi ... ..	9 35	6 10 0	0 18	0 5 0	0 18	0 5 0
19	Rinchhia ... ..	22 33	15 14 0	13 20	9 0 0	13 20	9 0 0
20	Royan ... ..	149 0	178 5 0	39 19	32 5 0	39 19	32 5 0
21	Vyasda ... ..	93 38	144 13 0	15 0	18 14 0	15 0	18 14 0

G. CARMICHAEL,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

No. 9104 OF 1902.

*Ahmedabad, 14th October 1902.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government.

2. Considering the policy of Government as declared in general terms and evinced in other recent settlements, the Commissioner ventures to say that Mr. Cole's proposals, involving an average increase of over 20 per cent. and in some villages of over 50 per cent., are out of the question.

3. The Collector's figures of cattle, the chief form of agricultural capital, partly indicate the loss entailed by the famine. Plough bullocks have been largely replaced out of Tagávi and Charity Funds, but still show a deficiency of about 3,000 out of 14,800. On his tour last year through the táluka, the Commissioner was much struck by the fact that nearly every cultivator, however small, had a single bullock, sometimes saved from the wreck, but more often bought with public money. It meant that every one had the means of ploughing his land, but in many cases had a single animal instead of a pair and was more-over in debt for Tagávi advanced for its purchase and for seed, &c. A loss which cuts deeper into the quick is that of female buffaloes and cows. Not only does it hinder recovery by breeding young stock, but it deprives the people for the time being of their only form of animal food.

4. On the whole it may be said that if the seasons are fairly good, the people will again attain their normal condition long before the forthcoming period of settlement expires, but that at present they need lenient treatment because their resources are diminished; they are physically and mentally depressed; and, in addition to all, they are burdened with a heavy Tagávi debt.

5. The Baroda-Godhra Chord line will soon be completed and will connect the táluka with its chief market, Baroda. The experience, however, of the Parántj line and Bárdoli-Surat section of the Tapti Valley line shows that a short railway-lead is not much utilised for the carriage of produce, the bulk of which is still carried by country cart. The railway will be a great convenience and will open out the táluka in many ways, but it is doubtful if it will put money into the local Dharála's pocket which will enable him to pay a higher assessment yet awhile.

6. On the whole the Commissioner concurs with the Survey Commissioner that the dry-crop maxima should remain unchanged and that the rice-rate in Group I should be reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12-0. Any increase due to distance from village should be remitted for five years and then reconsidered. It would be better still to remit it altogether, because the reductions were originally made not without reason and because any change in the course of the lease would be a complication of accounts and therefore undesirable.

7. The Mehvási villages have not been classed for sub-soil water. In the Government villages this form of assessment is to yield Rs. 3,621 as against Rs. 2,311 of well kasar which was fixed at Rs. 24 per kos. It would appear that the objections to taxing the possible use of water instead of the actual use reach their extreme point in a táluka like Kálol. As a matter of fact, however much water the Dharála may have under his ground, he never thinks of digging to get at it. It is very seldom that he will even take the trouble to draw water out of a well that happens to exist, still less to repair it when it gets out of order. Consequently if we regard facts as they exist and not theories, the charge for sub-soil water advantages is an addition to the dry-crop assessment, pure and simple. The Commissioner would urge that under the special circumstances of this táluka the well kasar should be retained, and that steps should be taken to remit it on wells that no longer yield a supply. If this is not approved, the whole of the sub-soil assessment ought to be treated in the same way as the rates for distance from village.

8. The Mehvásdárs form the subject of a separate report by the Collector. It is difficult, by the way, to reconcile the account now given of these people

with the persistent demands made by the District Officers that forest lands shall be surrendered to their childish greed (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6471 of 17th September 1902, and the correspondence returned under Government Memorandum No. 360-P, dated 26th July 1902). It is hinted that they have taken up assessed waste numbers solely to strip them of trees, and yet it is proposed to give up to them land which by careful conservation will become in 50 years' time of real value to the country. Apart from that, the question now at issue involves the status of this local squirearchy. The basis of settlement has been recognized by Government as that laid down in Government Resolution No. 367 of 21st January 1873. Agreements were taken under these orders (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2826 of 7th May 1887), but they were not of the nature of leases. They were simply records and written evidence of the conditions of proprietorship as recognized by Government and accepted by the land-holders. Act VI of 1888, moreover, places them on the same general footing (subject of course to special conditions) as the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and the Thákurs paying permanent Udhad Jama in Kaira. They have a position in the district and rights against Government which cannot be ignored, however much their ignorance and slovenly ways may offend the modern administrator. The Commissioner would strongly deprecate any change in their treatment for pretty much the same reasons as he deprecated any surrender to them of land which had been formally allotted as forest. Change is in itself undesirable and needs to be justified by overpowering reason. It unsettles people's minds and raises doubts of the future intentions of Government which the seditionmonger is only too ready to take advantage of.

9. The first proposals of the Collector seem reasonable. The only variant from present practice is a light assessment on cultivated waste, which would be fair if levied forthwith, and it is presumed that the only reason for suggesting its postponement for 10 years is reluctance to add to the demand so soon after famine.

10. The wish of the District Officers to introduce efficient talátis appointed by the Collector is intelligible, but it will break down the most cherished of territorial rights, the right of internal management. It was the overt sign (which Elphinstone swept away as mistaken and harsh) in the Tálukdári villages of Ahmedabad of the misunderstanding of their tenure in the early years of British rule. It is true, as the Collector says, that these "squireens" are a drag on the prosperity of the táluka, but before cancelling their hereditary rights it is fair to ask what has been done to make them wiser. They were found by Government occupying a position of some superiority; their numbers increased under a reign of peace which gave them no outlet; they were tempted by the supply of foreign luxuries to live lazier and more expensive lives; and they were exposed to the wiles and power of the modern money-lender. To counteract these influences nothing has ever been done beyond the wholesome check imposed on borrowing by Section 31 of Act VI of 1888 and a very limited number of village schools. The Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad have been less neglected and there is already much cause to hope for their future. At any rate no one has ever suggested of late years that the power of appointing their own accountants should be taken away from them.

F. S. P. LELY,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment*

Panch Maháls.

Revision settlement of the Kálol táluka.

No. 1319.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1903.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 9104, dated 14th October 1902—Sub-

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 503, dated 13th June 1900, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—398, dated 15th March 1901, and accompaniment.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 8668, dated 23rd September 1902.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 8741, dated 26th September 1902.

mittang, with his remarks,

the papers noted in the

margin, containing proposals

for the revision settlement

of the Kálol táluka of the

Panch Maháls District.

\* Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 99, dated 16th January 1903.

\* Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 324, dated 30th January 1903—Forwarding in reply to Government telegram No. 244, dated 15th idem, copies of two of the agreements taken from the chief sharers of the Mehwási villages (Bedia and Pingli) in the Kálol táluka and their translation.

RESOLUTION.—It is clear that no material increase of assessment should be made at the present time in the Kálol táluka and this is the case whether the increase would be due to sub-soil water rate or distance—from—village scale or to enhancement of rates. On the contrary the relief recommended by the Commissioner through the reduction of the rice rates in Group I should be given at once. It is presumed that the result in the village of Maláo will be a larger decrease than Mr. Cole proposes. The kos rate should be remitted for wells which do not now yield water. Government cannot agree that the maximum rate for Kálol *kasba* should be reduced either now or at a later date. For reasons frequently explained lands in close proximity to market towns should be more highly assessed than others.

2. At the same time Government cannot agree that they should at present commit themselves to continue these very moderate assessments for a further period of 30 years. The statistics of agricultural stock are not rendered valueless by the famine, as stated by Mr. Symonds. They show that in normal times the táluka prospered and afford grounds for the inference that the assessment is low. That inference is supported by the very high value of land and by the fact that the famine and loss of cattle have resulted in no great decrease of land in occupation. It is needless to conjecture what the effect of the Baroda-Godhra Chord railway may be ; it will differ from the Prántij Railway at any rate and connect the táluka with the large markets of the country without break of gauge. It is at least probable that it will sooner or later induce the production of exportable crops and greatly increase the profits of cultivation. It would not be justifiable on the eve of the opening of a railway traversing the táluka to guarantee the low rates referred to for a further period of 30 years, more particularly as the *sávkárs* seem to profit most from the low assessment.

3. In the circumstances the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the existing settlement subject to the special reductions above described should be continued for a further period of five years. Before the close of that period the condition of the táluka and indications of the effect of the railway should be reported and proposals made as to the rates which should be in force for the ensuing period of 30 years. In the meantime as many crop experiments as possible should be carried out.

4. Under this arrangement the existing leases for the Mehwási villages will be continued, and consideration of the revision of the terms may be



deferred until the expiry of the settlement is approaching. There would appear to be no reason why the sub-soil water assessment should not be imposed in these villages if it is imposed in the rest of the táluka. The advent of the railway is not unlikely to induce the utilization of the water which is not at present taken advantage of owing to want of enterprize. Government agree that the status of the Mewásis should be substantially maintained, but measures should be taken on the grant of new leases to make effective provision for the maintenance of correct records and accounts. Government have full power to revise the conditions of the lease, and it is but reasonable to insist on such a provision for the purpose of efficient administration.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the 37 Government

Name of Village.	Number of Group	BY FORMER SUAVY															
		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.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1 Kálol	I	3 0 0	S. 3 0 W. 8 0	..	520	1,266	2 6 11	26	131	5 1 8	57	149	164	603	1,710	2 13 6	
2 Anidra	..	..	..	..	169	254	1 8 1	8	28	3 6 2	..	..	..	177	282	1 9 6	
3 Jetpur	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	468	755	1 9 11	32	89	3 13 3	32	66	13	520	923	1 12 4	
4 Taryada	..	..	..	..	199	396	1 15 0	10	40	4 0 6	15	33	36	224	495	2 3 4	
5 Aluwa	..	..	..	..	1,350	1,863	1 6 1	98	861	3 14 2	6	11	19	1,449	2,254	1 8 11	
6 Málac	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 9 0	..	502	872	1 11 10	373	2,548	6 13 4	173	401	551	1,048	4,372	4 2 6	
7 Utreda	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	262	487	1 13 9	..	..	..	5	20	..	267	507	1 14 5	
8 Kandach Wanto	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 5 0	..	31	68	2 3 1	20	76	3 11 7	..	..	..	51	144	2 11 10	
9 Delol	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	1,306	2,789	2 2 2	238	1,032	4 5 5	133	304	345	1,677	4,470	2 10 8	
0 Khandewal	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 6 0	..	150	299	1 15 10	69	250	3 10 5	31	65	78	250	692	2 12 3	
1 Sámaldévi	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	262	461	1 12 2	42	171	4 0 6	4	8	15	308	665	2 2 0	
2 Jeh	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 5 0	..	369	632	1 11 5	48	151	3 2 6	..	..	..	417	763	1 14 1	
3 Derol	II	2 8 0	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	598	1,193	1 15 11	57	228	4 0 1	126	270	241	781	1,932	2 7 7	
4 Kanetia	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	176	378	2 2 4	16	62	3 14 2	..	..	..	192	440	2 4 8	
5 Sama	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 6 0	..	607	788	1 8 9	123	453	3 11 3	37	77	164	667	1,477	2 3 5	
6 Jantral	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	280	437	1 9 0	35	118	3 6 0	111	208	282	426	1,040	2 7 1	
7 Jádká	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	187	301	1 9 8	..	..	..	5	8	3	192	312	1 10 6	
8 Bhadroh Bujrag	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 6 0	..	470	735	1 9 0	56	208	3 11 0	19	31	22	545	996	1 13 3	
9 Boru	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	211	384	1 13 2	18	69	3 11 9	23	40	19	252	513	2 0 7	
0 Kátol	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	278	430	1 8 9	40	158	3 15 0	13	24	21	331	633	1 14 7	
1 Palasa	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	94	142	1 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	142	1 8 3	
2 Nevána	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	211	300	1 11 3	62	265	4 4 4	..	..	..	273	625	2 4 9	
3 Vejálpur	..	..	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	..	817	1,059	1 4 9	231	646	2 12 9	38	51	100	1,066	1,856	1 11 4	
Total of Group I	..	..	..	..	9,416	16,394	1 11 9	1,587	7,084	4 7 5	828	1,761	2,073	11,830	27,262	2 4 10	
<i>Group II</i>																	
4 Charadungri	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	..	103	124	1 3 2	38	124	3 4 9	..	..	..	141	248	1 12 2	
5 Khadki	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	..	464	710	1 8 5	179	633	3 8 7	28	49	116	671	1,609	2 3 11	
6 Nesda	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 5 0	..	306	416	1 5 9	124	416	3 6 1	8	13	16	438	661	1 15 6	
7 Satamana	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	..	595	855	1 7 0	71	242	3 6 1	..	..	..	666	1,097	1 10 4	
8 Sansoli	III	2 0 0	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	..	616	955	1 8 9	71	201	2 13 6	28	49	44	715	1,249	1 11 11	
9 Ambála	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 5 0	..	197	293	1 7 9	5	15	3 3 10	..	..	..	202	303	1 8 4	
10 Karadra	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 5 0	..	493	537	1 1 6	108	313	2 14 5	..	..	..	600	850	1 6 8	
11 Kharasaha	..	..	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	..	270	383	1 6 8	77	289	3 12 5	11	18	38	358	728	2 0 8	
Total of Group II	..	..	..	..	3,043	4,273	1 6 6	673	2,233	3 5 1	75	129	214	3,791	6,849	1 12 11	

PENDIX Q.

21 Mehwas villages of Kálol Táluka of the Panch Mahál Collectorate.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			New Rice.			Total.							
Rice.	Bhatta.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
S. 3 12 W. 3 12			558	1,629	2 14 9	24	126	5 3 5	20	84	4 1 9	602	1,839	2 0 11	+7 55	Kálol	1		
...			170	323	1 14 5	8	34	4 1 11	2	4	2 6 1	180	361	2 0 1	+28 02	Anidra	2		
...			489	1,013	2 1 2	23	108	4 12 8	6	28	2 9 2	520	1,144	2 3 2	+23 95	Jatpur	3		
...			210	563	2 10 11	10	48	4 12 11	1	10	2 9 1	224	621	2 12 4	+25 45	Tarvada	4		
...			984	1,997	1 13 1	91	413	4 8 3	245	969	2 3 7	1,470	3,100	2 1 9	+37 54	Aluwa	5		
...			569	1,336	2 5 7	372	2,144	5 12 3	110	290	2 10 2	1,061	3,770	2 9 5	-13 77	Malao	6		
...			258	538	2 1 1	5	20	4 7 11	6	15	2 6 1	209	568	2 1 9	+12 04	Utredia	7		
...			20	65	3 4 5	20	107	5 4 9	11	37	3 5 4	51	209	4 1 5	+45 14	Kandach Wanto	8		
...			1,368	3,595	2 10 1	234	1,069	4 8 5	79	232	2 14 10	1,681	4,886	2 14 6	+9 31	Delol	9		
...			103	445	2 11 11	62	252	4 0 8	6	19	3 4 5	220	716	2 1 10	+3 47	Khandewal	10		
...			293	791	2 11 2	41	195	4 11 8	19	59	3 1 11	353	1,045	2 15 4	+59 55	Sámaldevi	11		
...			280	612	2 1 11	48	185	3 13 7	78	204	2 9 8	415	1,001	2 6 7	+27 55	Jeli	12		
S. 3 12 W. 3 12			670	1,914	2 13 8	57	265	4 10 11	43	137	3 3 6	770	2,316	2 0 1	+19 88	Derol	13		
...			187	444	2 6 0	16	53	3 5 1	7	18	2 3 7	210	515	2 7 3	+17 05	Kanetia	14		
...			511	1,244	2 6 11	121	597	4 14 11	34	84	2 7 11	666	1,925	2 14 3	+30 34	Sama	15		
...			376	911	2 6 9	34	158	4 9 10	16	49	2 15 4	426	1,117	2 9 11	+7 41	Jantral	16		
...			192	410	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	410	2 2 2	+31 42	Jadka	17		
...			456	1,068	2 5 6	56	270	4 12 9	25	70	2 13 4	537	1,408	2 9 11	+41 37	Bhadrol Bujrag	18		
...			191	498	2 9 9	19	103	5 9 7	29	89	3 0 11	239	690	2 14 5	+34 77	Boru	19		
...			261	674	2 9 4	39	193	5 0 6	16	48	3 0 1	315	916	2 14 6	+44 55	Katol	20		
...			94	168	1 12 7	1	1	3 14 10	...	...	...	95	169	1 12 8	+19 02	Palasa	21		
...			809	390	1 13 10	60	241	4 0 8	5	13	2 7 10	274	644	2 5 7	+3 04	Nevária	22		
...			721	1,458	2 0 4	217	988	4 8 10	140	307	2 3 1	1,078	2,753	2 8 10	+48 33	Vejalpur	23		
...			9,188	21,781	2 5 11	1,555	7,560	4 13 9	1,104	2,781	2 8 4	11,847	32,122	2 11 5	+17 88	Total of Group I	...		
Group II.																			
...			62	132	1 9 9	37	130	3 7 7	22	62	1 7 3	141	294	2 1 4	+18 55	Charadungri	24		
...			323	1,051	2 0 3	189	644	3 13 0	15	53	2 3 7	708	1,728	2 7 2	+14 59	Khadki	25		
...			294	498	1 11 1	104	328	3 2 2	2	3	1 11 3	400	627	2 1 1	-3 95	Nesda	26		
S. 3 4 W. 3 4			498	912	1 13 4	70	238	4 0 8	111	209	1 14 2	679	1,404	2 1 1	+27 99	Satamana	27		
...			524	954	1 13 2	69	246	3 9 2	123	279	2 4 7	715	1,479	2 1 1	+18 42	Sansoli	28		
...			184	370	2 0 2	5	18	3 12 11	13	28	2 4 3	201	416	2 1 1	+35 07	Ambaha	29		
...			468	716	1 8 5	102	386	3 12 7	80	143	1 13 6	650	1,245	1 14 8	+46 48	Karadra	30		
...			251	457	1 13 2	70	290	4 1 11	25	51	2 0 9	346	798	2 4 11	+9 62	Kharasalla	31		
...			2,823	5,090	1 12 10	646	2,323	3 11 4	389	778	2 0 0	3,838	8,191	2 3 2	+19 60	Total of Group II	...		

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>Group III.</i>			Rs a. p.	Rs. a		Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Acres.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a.
32	Ghusar ..	IV	1 8 0	..	..	651	480	0 12 1	86	261	3 0 7	..	..	..	737	761	1 0
33	Chimnapura ..			S 1 8 W 5 0	..	205	171	0 13 4	127	305	2 6 5	7	8	19	339	603	1 7
34	Kalantra ...			..	..	167	127	0 12 2	30	63	2 1 7	8	7	5	205	202	0 15
35	Nandarkha ..			S 1 8 W 5 0	..	243	253	1 0 8	34	64	2 8 0	..	..	..	277	837	1 3
Total of Group III			..	..	..	1,266	1,041	0 13 2	277	713	2 9 2	15	15	24	1,558	1,793	1 3
<i>Group IV</i>																	
36	Nawagam ..			Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Hanmantia ...			Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total						13,724	21,648	1 9 3	2,537	10,036	3 15 3	918	1,905	2,311	17,179	35,694	3 1
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Vintoy ..	II	2 8 0	S 2 8 W 7 0	..	183	246	1 4 11	2	8	3 9 10	..	..	..	180	254	1 5
<i>Group II.</i>																	
2	Bedia ...	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 W 6 0	..	948	995	1 0 10	640	2,288	3 9 2	6	8	17	1,594	3,008	2 1
3	Bhadrol Khurad ..			S 2 0 W 5 0	..	388	286	0 11 10	88	215	2 7 1	..	..	..	478	501	1 0 1
4	Pungh ..			S 2 0 W 4 0	..	913	1,206	1 5 2	412	1,189	2 14 2	19	31	13	1,914	2,439	1 13
5	Naran Paganu Muwaru.			S 2 0 W 6 0	..	61	92	1 8 3	15	48	3 1 3	36	66	49	112	255	2 4
6	Ambalanu Muwaru ..			S 2 0 W 5 0	..	80	154	1 14 8	2	5	2 12 8	19	36	43	101	238	2 5
7	Bhehdra ..			S 2 0 W 5 0	..	241	350	1 7 3	9	30	3 2 5	..	..	..	250	380	1 8
8	Mokal ...			S 2 0 W 5 0	..	347	540	1 8 5	6	17	3 0 10	24	40	52	377	649	1 11
9	Bodhdra ...			S 2 0 W 6 0	..	509	786	1 8 9	145	543	3 11 11	3	4	4	657	1,337	2 0
10	Kanod ...			S 2 0 W 6 0	..	800	1,026	1 4 6	245	854	3 7 9	..	..	..	1,045	1,880	1 12
11	Visada ...			S 2 0 W 7 0	..	969	1,506	1 8 10	91	343	3 13 9	23	40	24	1,083	1,913	1 12
Total of Group II				..	..	..	5,256	6,941	1 5 2	1,653	5,532	3 5 7	130	225	202	7,039	12,900
<i>Group III.</i>																	
12	Bhokhnu Junu Muwaru.	IV	1 8 0	S 1 8 W 7 0	..	568	440	0 12 8	99	308	3 1 9	..	..	..	667	757	1 2
13	Adadra ..			S 1 8 W 7 0	..	763	673	0 14 7	176	586	3 5 2	10	13	22	948	1,314	1 6
14	Fansa ..			S 1 8 W 7 0	..	131	129	0 15 9	1	3	2 13 2	..	..	..	132	132	1 0
15	Paruna ...			S 1 8 W 5 0	..	351	353	1 0 1	17	47	2 12 11	..	..	..	368	400	1 1
Total of Group III			..	..	..	1,612	1,624	0 14 4	293	944	3 3 7	10	13	22	2,115	2,603	1 3
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
16	Kahanpur ...	V	1 4 0	..	..	592	561	0 15 2	21	48	2 4 0	4	4	7	617	620	1 0
17	Gajapura ..			S 1 4 W 4 0	..	70	62	0 14 2	1	2	1 13 7	..	..	..	71	64	0 14
18	Rohn ..			..	..	185	93	0 8 1	47	109	2 5 1	..	..	..	232	202	0 13
19	Karoli ..			..	..	754	579	0 12 3	14	31	2 2 9	..	..	..	763	610	0 12
20	Chalall ...			S 1 4 W 6 0	..	391	280	0 10 8	169	511	3 0 5	1	1	2	561	774	1 6
21	Rohas ...	..	..	143	115	0 12 10	..	..	..	1	1	6	144	122	0 13		
Total of Group IV			..	..	..	2,135	1,670	0 12 6	252	701	2 12 6	6	6	15	2,363	2,392	1 0
Grand Total			..	..	..	9,391	10,481	1 1 10	2,200	7,185	3 4 3	146	244	239	11,737	18,149	1 8

-continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			New Rice.			Total.				
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatta.	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
s. a. p.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group III.</i>
8 0	S 2 8 W. 2 8	...	583	589	1 0 2	84	248	2 15 3	74	87	1 2 8	741	923	1 3 11	+22 31	Ghusar . . .
		..	164	142	0 13 10	125	297	2 6 0	50	53	1 1 1	339	492	1 7 3	-2 19	Chimnapura . . .
		...	173	183	0 15 1	6	21	2 10 10	25	28	1 1 9	206	212	1 0 6	+4 96	Kalantra . . .
		...	209	238	1 2 3	34	98	2 12 6	40	51	1 4 5	283	385	1 5 9	+14 25	Nandarkba .. ...
.. ..		...	1,129	1,131	1 0 0	251	662	2 10 2	189	219	1 2 6	1,569	2,012	1 4 6	+12 22	Total of Group III . . .
4 0	S 2 0 W. 2 0	...	Forest	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	.	<i>Group IV</i>
		..	Forest.	..	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	.	Nawagam .. ..
.. ..		...	13,140	28,004	2 2 1	2,432	10,545	4 5 4	1,682	3,778	2 3 11	17,254	42,325	2 7 3	+17 92	Hanmantia . . .
		...														Grand Total
12 0	S 3 12 W. 3 12	...	214	307	1 6 11	2	10	4 4 11	11	20	1 13 9	227	337	1 7 9	+32*68	<i>Group I</i>
		...														Vintoj ... ..
4 0	S 3 4 W. 3 4	...	905	1,383	1 8 1	651	2,557	3 14 10	129	206	1 9 7	1,685	4,123	2 7 2	+24 73	<i>Group II</i>
		...	424	425	1 0 0	88	911	3 8 7	93	122	1 5 0	605	8.8	1 6 8	+71 26	Bedia . . .
		...	921	1,471	2 9 7	430	1,590	3 11 2	88	168	1 14 5	1,439	3,229	2 3 11	+37 40	Bhadroh Khurad
		...	149	241	1 10 1	15	53	3 9 4	15	32	2 1 9	178	328	1 13 4	+27 85	Pingli .. ...
		...	94	230	2 7 2	2	8	4 10 8	6	16	2 12 0	102	254	2 7 10	+6 73	Naran Faginu Muwaru
		...	231	469	2 0 6	9	36	3 13 6	10	23	2 4 2	250	528	2 1 10	+38 95	Ambalanu Muwaru
		...	359	706	1 15 6	5	23	4 3 5	14	33	2 6 6	378	762	2 0 3	+17 42	Bhelidra . . .
		...	451	901	2 0 0	140	544	3 14 2	66	126	1 14 9	657	1,571	2 6 3	+17 51	Mokal . . .
		...	901	1,827	1 7 7	271	934	3 10 1	91	143	1 9 2	1,263	2,454	1 15 1	+30 54	Bodidra . . .
		...	433	1,661	1 12 6	94	366	3 14 2	127	261	2 0 11	1,154	2,298	1 15 9	+19 61	Kanod ... ..
.. ..		...	5,387	8,704	1 10 8	1,705	6,472	3 12 9	639	1,130	1 12 4	7,711	16,386	2 2 0	+27 11	Visada ... ..
		...														Total of Group II ..
8 0	S 2 8 W. 2 8	...	542	509	0 15 0	97	282	2 14 5	94	105	1 1 10	733	806	1 3 7	+18 37	<i>Group III.</i>
		...	746	770	1 0 6	181	519	2 19 11	111	118	1 1 0	1,038	1,407	1 5 8	+7 08	Bhukhinu Junu Muwaru
		...	143	134	0 15 0	1	3	3 1 11	...	...	...	144	137	0 15 3	+3 79	Adadra . . .
		...	466	470	1 0 2	16	43	2 9 11	61	67	1 1 7	543	580	1 1 1	+45 00	Fana ... ..
.. ..		...	1,897	1,883	0 15 11	295	647	2 18 11	286	290	1 1 5	2,458	3,020	1 3 8	+16 02	Paruna . . .
		...														Total of Group III
4 0	S. 2 0 W. 2 0	...	843	789	0 15 0	21	48	2 4 5	79	83	1 0 11	943	920	0 15 7	+43 39	<i>Group IV.</i>
		...	193	175	0 14 6	1	2	1 4 0	6	6	1 1 11	200	183	0 14 8	+185 94	Kahanpur . . .
		...	267	198	0 12 4	57	125	2 3 1	5	4	0 12 1	319	327	1 0 5	+61*89	Gajapura .. ...
		...	865	814	0 15 1	14	33	2 4 10	120	136	1 2 2	999	983	0 15 9	+61 15	Rohn .. ..
		...	563	434	0 12 4	192	455	2 5 11	54	50	0 15 0	808	939	1 2 7	+21 32	Karoli ... ..
		...	177	140	0 13 8	.	..	..	..	..	..	177	140	0 13 8	+14 76	Chalali .. ..
.. ..		...	2,897	2,550	0 14 1	285	663	2 5 3	264	279	1 0 11	3,446	3,462	1 0 3	+45*98	Richa . . .
.. ..		...	10,376	13,534	1 4 10	2,327	7,992	3 7 11	1,180	1,719	1 7 4	13,842	23,245	1 10 10	+28*08	Total of Group IV.
		...														Grand Total.

Note.—The averages shown in the several columns are worked on the actual figures including annas and pies.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCLXXIII.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

S-1238

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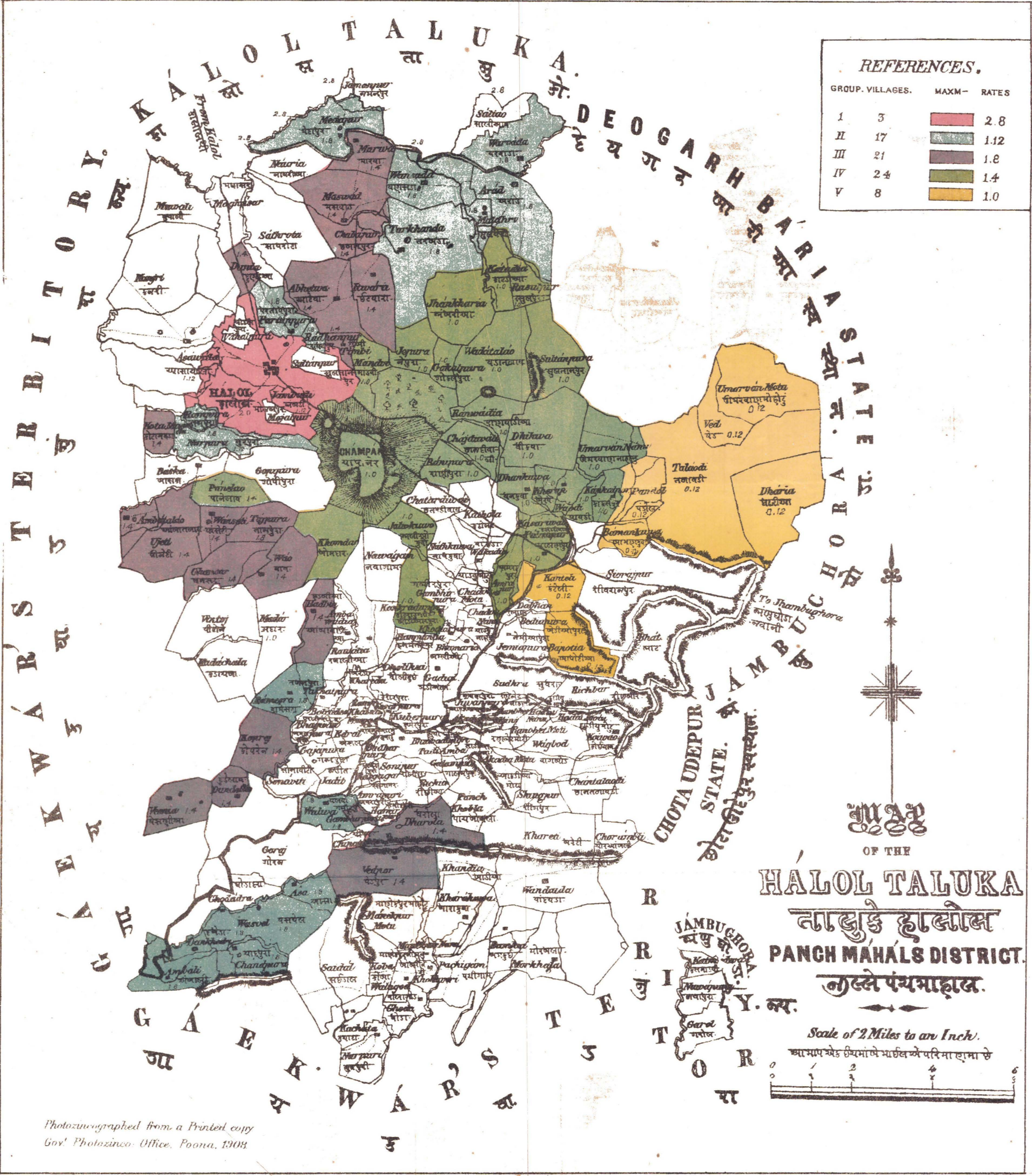
SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

HALOL MAHAL

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.



**REFERENCES.**

GROUP.	VILLAGES.	MAXM. RATES
I	3	2.8
II	17	1.12
III	21	1.8
IV	24	1.4
V	8	1.0

OF THE  
**HALOL TALUKA**  
 તાલુકા હાલોલ  
**PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.**  
 ગુસ્તે પંચમાહાલ.

Scale of 2 Miles to an Inch.  
 આ માપએક ઈંચમાં બે માઈલ એ પરિમાણ મા છે

Photocopy from a Printed copy  
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No. 1079 of 1905.

FROM

C. V. VERNON, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Hálol;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHÁLS.

Camp Hálol, 15th May 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the Hálol Mahál.

2. The area of the Mahál is about 261 square miles. There are 166 villages. Of these 15 are alienated, 77 are held on tálukdári tenure, 73 are Government ryotwári villages and one, Dábhan, is shared between Government and the Thákor of Bhámaria. The present report relates to the revision of rates in the 73 ryotwári villages. Of these three (Jepura, Gokalpura and Tajpura) are at present deserted and uncultivated: while the eight noted in the margin are wholly included in forest.

Kankalpur.	Jhankaria.
Khomdar.	Rasulpur.
Champaner.	Sultanpur.
Jalakua.	Bapotia.

3. Full details regarding the existing settlement will be found in Government Selection No. CLXX. The original settlement, carried out in 1879-80 by Mr. N. B. Beyts, was sanctioned for a period of five years: the first revision, carried out by Mr. A. S. Bulkley in 1884-85, merely substituted a trifling sub-soil water rate (averaging one anna and three pies on the area adjudged to be irrigable) for the pre-existing well and dhekudiat rates. The revised rates were first levied in 1885-86 and were guaranteed for a period of twenty years. The period of the guarantee will, therefore, expire in the current year.

The sanctioned maximum dry-crop and water rates are given below:—

Group.		Dry-crop rates.		Water rates.		Sub-soil water rates.	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	...	2	0	0	2	0	0
II	...	1	12	0	1	12	0
III	...	1	8	0	1	8	0
IV	...	1	4	0	1	4	0
V	...	1	0	0	1	0	0
VI	...	0	12	0	0	12	0

} From two annas to six pies on area adjudged to be irrigable.

Mr. Beyts had in the first instance submitted proposals for considerably higher rates. The final conclusion of Government was that "The character of the population of Hálol and its advantages of communications and markets will not justify a higher rate of assessment than that imposed in Dohad." The dry-crop rates approved in groups I to V were accordingly identical with those previously sanctioned for Dohad. The rice rates were rather lower.

4. *Physical aspect of the Mahál.*—The physical aspect and soils have been described in paragraphs 4, 8, 10 and 25 of Mr. Beyts' report. Further information will be found in the Panch Maháls volume of the Bombay Gazetteer. In the north, west and south the country is an open plain with plenty of trees but very little actual forest: the centre and east are hilly, intersected with ravines and nálas and for the most part thickly covered with jungle. The country of the plain borders on the comparatively civilized territories of Kálol in the north and Baroda in the west and south. The jungle country borders on the less advanced Native States of Baria, Chota Udepur and Jambughoda. The villages of the plain are for the most part in groups I to IV: the villages of the jungle and hills in groups V and VI. There are three rivers: the Karád separating Hálol from Kálol on the north, the Vishvámíttri taking its rise from Pavagad hill in the centre, and the Devnadi (or Dhádhar) flowing past Bhámaria in the centre



and Goraj in the south-west. All run dry in the fair season. In the present year the water-supply has been deficient in many villages, but this is due to a series of years of scanty rainfall. In ordinary seasons the Mahál is fairly well supplied.

A large number of tanks were excavated during the recent famine years, and in years of moderate rainfall are likely to prove very useful in supplying water for the village cattle. Villages which are out of reach of the tanks can usually find water (in case of need) in the river beds and nálas. There are at present no tanks used for irrigation purposes. The villagers are generally not in favour of the conversion of village into irrigation tanks, because they are afraid that a deficiency in the supply available for their cattle would result. The largest tank in the Mahál is at Vadatalao. This tank was first constructed in the time of the kings of Champaner and was re-dug in the recent famine. It contains water all the year round and is of great use to the cattle of a large number of villages. Other large and useful tanks are to be found at Pálanpur, Vavdi, Dharia, Vesánia, Dundelao—British villages, and at Kanjri, Saidal, Rustompura, Vagbod and Vintoj—tálukdári and inám villages.

Most of the forest is in the centre (near Pavagad hill) and east of the Mahál. There is also a block of more than 3,000 acres in the neighbourhood of A'sa, Vasvel and Vedpur in the south-west. In the villages of Jhankaria, Rasulpur and Sultanpur there is a Cháran reservation of some 3,000 acres. Chárans are professional graziers, who formerly grazed their cattle all over the Mahál, and did enormous damage to both cultivation and forests. In 1887 the Forest Settlement Officer conceived the idea of confining them to a definite area by reducing the grazing fees therein, while charging special higher rates to Chárans who remained outside. The scheme has been successful in so far as the Cháran evil has greatly diminished. The forest in the particular area assigned has necessarily suffered. Much of the land in question is very good cotton soil and applications for its disforestation are often received. The question has not been re-opened because it is feared that, if this land were given out for cultivation the Cháran difficulty would at once again arise.

An account of the different varieties of soil will be found in paragraph 25 of Mr. Beyts' report. Gorad is found in Hálol and Arad and in portions of many villages: deep black cotton soil in some of the southern Ravalia and Sonipur villages: and varying shades of black besar and yellow soil all over the Mahál: black preponderating as a rule in the neighbourhood of the forest. All these soils are fertile and almost all except the comparatively stony soil of some of the jungle villages appear to be suitable for cotton cultivation though the best qualities are grown in the gorad soil of Kanjri and Hálol and the deep black soil of the southern villages.

5. *Area under settlement.*—The following table gives the details:—

	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.
<b>A.—Available for cultivation—</b>						
(a) Occupied assessed	26,421	19	6,416	35	.....	.....
(b) Isthavo	361	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Occupied unassessed	1,360	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total occupied</b>	<b>28,143</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34,560</b>	<b>17</b>
(d) Unoccupied assessed	6,408	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) Unoccupied unassessed	10,684	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total unoccupied</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total available for cultivation</b>	<b>45,236</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51,653</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>B.—Not available for cultivation—</b>						
(f) Forest	27,839	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
(g) Other unarable	4,389	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total not available for cultivation</b>	<b>32,228</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>32,228</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>77,465</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>83,882</b>	<b>7</b>

6. *Communications.*—Within the borders of the Mahál communications do not appear to have materially improved during the last twenty years. There is no metalled road, though metal was prepared and stacked along the sides of the Hálol-Jambughoda kacha road during the famine.

Outside its borders the most notable improvement is the new Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway (opened in 1904). The railway approaches nearest to the Mahál at Champaner Road Station some five miles to the west of Kanjri. It is very doubtful whether this railway will materially benefit Hálol as Baroda and Dabhoi (the two chief markets) are both within comparatively easy reach by road and the route *via* the railway is circuitous. The Gaikwar's Dabhoi Railway is of service to the southern villages. It was however constructed before the original settlement of the Mahál.

7. *Rainfall and climate.*—Details as to the rainfall between 1893 and 1903 will be found in Appendix A. The average was 38·42 inches. In 1904 the total fall was 28·68 inches of which 1·52 inches fell before the monsoon and the remainder 27·16 inches between June and September. The climate, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Champaner, where fever of a bad type prevails, is similar to that of the Godhra sub-division.

The seasons from 1893 up to the present have been on the whole unfavourable. The following are extracts from a summary provided by the Director of Land Records :—

1893.	The season was on the whole middling.
1894.	The rainfall of the year was far in excess of the average: the kharif out-turn was poor: the season on the whole was fairly good.
1895.	The season on the whole was fair.
1896.	„ „ poor to fair.
1897.	„ „ fair.
1898.	„ „ fairly good.
1899.	The season was a disastrous failure. Famine.
1900.	The season for early kharif crops was fair but that for rice and rabi crops poor.
1901.	The season on the whole was poor. Serious damage done to crops by rats
1902.	The season on the whole was fair to good.
1903.	„ „ fair.

Thus out of 11 seasons 6 were fair to fairly good: 3 were poor or middling to fair: 2 were years of famine or scarcity.

In the present year the rainfall was 10 inches below the average and was badly distributed. Rice failed over the greater part of the Mahál. Other crops were from fair to good. Late cotton and late rabi were seriously damaged in February by severe frosts.

8. *Details of cultivation.*—Reference should be made to Appendix B. The following table shows the percentages :—

Juvari ... ..	4·9	Vegetables .. ..	0·8
Bajri ... ..	19·3	Tobacco ... ..	0·12
Paddy ... ..	32·7	Spices ... ..	·04
Wheat ... ..	0·3	Sugarcane ... ..	·06
Coarse grains ... ..	23·2	Oilseeds ... ..	5·3
		Fibres ... ..	1·1
Total cereals ... ..	80·4		
		Grand Total ... ..	100·0
Tuver ... ..	3·7		
Gram ... ..	·2·4		
Mag, arad, &c. ... ..	3·2		
Math and kalith ... ..	2·7		
Other pulses ... ..	·9		
Total pulses ... ..	12·9		

These figures relate to the pre-famine period 1894-99. They show a great preponderance of rice, coarse grains and bajri. The rice is of poor quality and is sown broadcast without any kind of irrigation. It is also very often sown mixed

with kodra the principal coarse grain. The mixture has little value for commercial purposes but is largely used for food.

Since the famine there has been one change of great importance: the cultivation of cotton has been introduced over a very large area. The following table shows the figures of cotton cultivation during the last two years:—

	1903	1904.	1904	1905.
	Acres.		(Estimate)	
			Acres.	
Khálsa villages ... ..	...	1,675	...	4,666
Tálukdári villages ... ..	...	2,085	...	4,613
Alienated villages ... ..	...	960	...	1,435
Total ... ..	...	4,720	...	10,714

The area so cropped in the year amounts to one-fifth of the total cultivated area of the Mahál and to 17 per cent. of the total area cultivated in the 73 ryotwári villages. In a tract in which the mass of the population consists of Kolis and Naikdas this sudden extension of cotton cultivation is very extraordinary. Mr. Beyts did not even specify cotton in the cultivation statement appended to his report and from the table given in his 27th paragraph it appears that in 1878-79 the area under cotton cultivation in the khálsa villages was 1 acre and 17 gunthas and that the crop failed. From Appendix B it appears that between 1894 and 1899 the area under cotton averaged 220 acres. In the tálukdári villages of the Rawaha estate cotton cultivation was first started 20 years ago by Mr. Bamanji, A. Dalal to whose colony at Rustompura more detailed reference will be made in the report on the tálukdári estates. To him as the pioneer much of the credit of the recent extension is due. The more immediate cause of the extension is however the influence of the Hálol Mahájan under the guidance of an energetic Mahálkari (Mr. T. P. Lakhia), an officer who has spared no pains in encouraging the cultivation of cotton and in organising arrangements to prevent petty theft when once the movement was started. The profit obtained in 1903-04 (a year of high prices due to the shortage in the American crop) encouraged a further extension. Unfortunately the current year's crop was much below normal owing at first to a badly distributed and deficient rainfall and subsequently to the damage caused to the later portion of the crop by frost. Cotton is now being grown in almost every kind of soil: but the crops grown in the manured gorad lands of Hálol and Kanjri (where many of the cultivators are Patidárs) are noticeably superior to those grown by Kolis without proper rotation and without manure in such villages as Abhetwa and Tarkhanda. In many fields of the Hálol Kasba rents have actually doubled in consequence of the cotton cultivation. This however was in a year when the price had risen to Rs. 124 a bhár (of 24 maunds). In the current year the price has fallen below Rs. 80 and the outturn has (as already stated) also been poor. Improvements in method are also greatly needed. ✓

Cotton is largely sown mixed with tal in gorad soils and in black soils mixed with rice. The rice is said to improve the outturn of the cotton by causing the soil to dry and therefore the cotton pods to burst earlier.

Sugarcane cultivation has long ceased to be of any importance: both the fuel difficulty and the general lack of capital militate against its revival.

9. *Markets and fairs.*—The information given in paragraph 28 of Mr. Beyts' report is still in the main correct. ✓ The population of Hálol Kasba has decreased during the 25 years from 3,147 to 2,819. Such importance as the Hálol market possesses is derived solely from the fact that most of the money-lenders live there. Baroda is the destination of most of the surplus grain and Dábhoi of the cotton. ✓ In the southern portion of the Mahál many cultivators deal direct with Banias of Waghodia (a large Baroda village) and Bhádarपुरi a station on the Dábhoi Railway.

Baroda is 22 miles distant from Hálol: Bhádarपुरi is about seven miles from Rustompura (in the south of the Mahál). The traffic in wood (both from the Government and the tálukdári forests) is carried on by Godhra Bohoras and Ghánchis and gives a good deal of employment to the poorer classes.

Fairs are held at Champaner on the following approximate dates: February 28th, March 25th, and August 18th. They are held purely for the convenience of the many thousands of pilgrims, who come to worship at the temples in Champaner and on Pavagad hill: and they chiefly benefit the temple managers and the Banias and Bráhmíns of Champaner.

10. *Details as to the population.*—Appendices D and E give information on this point.

The population of the whole Mahál decreased from 40,741 in 1891 to 33,832 in 1901, a decrease of 16·9 per cent. The population of the Government villages in the same period decreased from 19,477 to 17,536, a decrease of 9·96 per cent. Since 1901 there has been considerable immigration from the surrounding districts and probably the present figure is not much, if at all, below that of 1891. As compared with the figures of 1880 (16,354) the figures of 1901 showed an increase of 7·2 per cent. The chief cultivating castes are Kolis, Naikdas and Kanbis.

✓ The Kolis form the great mass of the population. They are lazy and indifferent cultivators, much addicted to drinking, and have very little energy or strength of character. ✓ They are for the most part deeply in debt and in money matters are not much more capable of looking after their own interests than the Bhils. After Holi (in March) they rarely have much left of the produce of their fields: and are then largely dependent on miscellaneous labour, mhowra and toddy.

✓ (Naikdas are reported to be the wildest tribe in the Presidency. They are to be found in small numbers scattered all over the Mahál, but most of them live in the jungle villages in groups V and VI. They are first-rate wood cutters and live largely by labour and on jungle produce even in ordinary seasons. ✓ In 1858 and again in 1868 they rebelled in conjunction with the Naikdas of Jambughoda: and to quell the latter rebellion a force of over 1,000 foot and horse was employed. Now-a-days they are quiet and well behaved, except in time of famine. Their methods of cultivation are primitive and as a rule they hold the worst lands. Many have no bullocks and merely cultivate by hand a small patch of ground near their huts. ✓ They usually live in small hamlets or groups of huts away from the village site. Their holdings are as a rule very small consisting of land assessed at only three or four rupees. ✓ In the neighbouring Native State of Jambughoda where the plough system prevails the rate for Naikdas is only Rs. 3, while that for Kolis varies from Rs. 7 to 10. This illustrates very fairly the relative revenue paying and productive capacity of the two classes.)

✓ Kanbis are infinitely the best cultivators in the Mahál but their number is small and of the Government villages they are only found in Hálol and Arad.

✓ Most of the Banias live in Hálol, a few are to be found in Kanjri and Arad, and a few also have shops in outlying villages.

11. *Live stock.*—Appendix F gives the details for 1880-98 and 1904. The following is a summary:—

	Bullocks.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Cattle.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Ploughs.	Percentage increase or decrease.
1880	4,500	...	13,086	...	1,817	...
1898	6,307	+ 40·	19,847	+ 51·6	3,088	+ 69·9
1904	5,332	— 15·4	12,483	— 37·1	2,724	— 11·7

The variation for the whole period works out as follows:—

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	+ 18·5
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	+ 49·9
Cattle	...	...	...	...	— 4·6

Thanks to the liberal distribution of Tagávi there is now no serious deficiency of plough bullocks,

12. *Ploughs and carts.*—(Appendix F.) The ratio of carts to ploughs works out as follows in Dohad, Jhálod and Hálol: Dohad 16·8/100, Jhálod 15·6/100, Hálol 27·6/100. The advantage is with Hálol. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the census was taken a year later. It is however the case that in Hálol carts are more numerous in small out of the way villages than in either Dohad or Jhálod. This is due chiefly to the proximity of the Baroda market and the consequent heavy cart traffic in wood.

13. *Wells*—(Vide Appendix J.) Irrigation wells increased from 83 to 156 and wells for drinking purposes from 42 to 137. Out of the total number of 156 irrigation wells no less than 50 are in Hálol Kasba lands: and of the remainder 16 are in Varsada, 14 in Arad, 11 in Varvada, 8 in Tarkhanda and 6 in Maswad, leaving only 51 in all the other 67 villages. Thus it may be said that apart from the villages named, which are among the best in the Mahál, there is practically no well irrigation. The amount of dhekudiat irrigation is altogether trifling.

14. *Shops, looms, industry, &c.*—Particulars are given in Appendix G. There are no industries of any importance.

15. *Education.*—(Vide Appendix H.) There has been considerable improvement during the period of the settlement. In 1880 there were three boys' schools and no girls' school. There are now 12 boys' schools and one girls' school (in Hálol) managed by Government: and three indigenous schools (in Vao, Hadabia and Vesania) managed and supported entirely by the cultivators. The existence of these three latter schools (all in Koli villages) is a remarkable token of energy and desire for improvement. They are however necessarily of very limited efficiency and the people would gladly exchange them for Local Board schools if funds were available. Cultivators who can read and write are still very rare indeed.

16. *Sales, mortgages, &c.*—(Vide Appendices K, K', L, L' and M.) As in the case of Dohad and Jhálod I have obtained figures for two quinquennia, the first ending in 1895-96, the second ending in 1900-01. The following table is a summary of the result so far as number of transactions is concerned as compared with the figures for Dohad and Jhálod:—

	Hálol: Quinquennium ending		Total.	The same 2 periods in	
	1896.	1901.		Dohad.	Jhálod.
Ordinary sales ...	22	+29	51	144	94
Sales by decree of Court ..	2	+4	6	25	9
Simple mortgages ...	15	+19	34	134	149
Mortgages with possession ...	27	+37	64	64	76
Sub-lettings ...	8	+6	14	76	7
Total ..	74	+95	169	443	335

and the following shows the rates per acre for the period ending 1900-01:—

	Hálol.			Dohad.			Jhálod.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ordinary sales ...	35	15	11	16	6	0	40	4	9
Court sales ...	51	7	8	16	0	6	14	3	9
Simple mortgages ...	27	9	4	14	1	2	30	6	5
Possession mortgages ...	25	4	8	15	8	11	34	5	0
Sub-lettings ...	4	9	5	3	2	4	4	9	3

The result is to forcibly demonstrate the uselessness of such data. There can be no doubt that as a matter of fact the average value of land has been no greater in Hálol than in Dohad. It has been already pointed out in both the Dohad and Jhálod reports that registered transactions in such a comparatively backward country relate only to cases which are quite peculiar. The practice in

preparing the appendices is to select 20 of each kind of document for each year: but owing to the paucity of actual transactions the practice could not be adhered to in any of the three Maháls. Thus in Hálol we have only 169 instead of 1,000 transactions for the ten years. During the greater part of the period the available waste area has exceeded the area in occupation. Thus only the lands with superior advantages can have had any sale value at all. Of recent years the waste has rapidly been taken up, and if the present rate of increase continues there will soon be little good land unoccupied. The sale value of land is therefore certain to increase in the near future. Under the general orders of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture I endeavoured to obtain more trustworthy information by analysing the documents registered during a particular period and for this purpose took the period from March 1898 to August 1899, a pre-famine period. During the sixteen months only fifteen documents were registered. Of these four related to ordinary sales, 2 to sales by order of a Court, 6 to mortgages with possession and 3 to simple mortgages. Eight of the fifteen or more than one-half of the total number related to lands in Hálol Kasba and in Parfappura, a village in its immediate neighbourhood. Of the other seven 3 related to Itwadi, 2 to Abhetwa, and one each to Ambala and Medapur land. All these are favourably situated villages and it may be regarded as certain that the lands in question had special advantages. I give below an analysis of the result, though I am not prepared to draw any inferences:—

Name of village.	Survey Number.	Area.		Assessment.	Kind of land.	Nature of document.	Price paid.	Conditions.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.					
Hálol ... ..	8	1 38½	4 0 0	Dry-crop	Sale-deed	83 9 9	Set off against old debts.	
Do. ... ..	204	5 0	11 0 0	Do	} Sale by Court	316 0 0	Defendant a Kachia	
Do. ... ..	222	0 39	2 4 0	Rice		85 0 0	Purchasers money-lenders.	
Do. ... ..	250	4 1	18 0 0	Do.	Possession mort-	282 9 9	Set off against old debts.	
					gage.			
Parfappura ... ..	95, 96, 98	2 1	5 0 0	Do.	Sale-deed	121 11 10	Do.	
Do. ... ..	46, 176, 177, 91	14 3½	17 0 0	Dry-crop	Do.	300 0 0	Do.	
Do. ... ..	123	1 3	1 4 0	Rice	Possession mort-	41 5 7	No 46 has a disused well, cash	
					gage.		Koll to sowkar	
Do. ... ..	128	2 11	2 6 0	Do	Do	65 3 6	Do	
Medapur ... ..	207	2 9	2 8 0	Dry-crop	Sale-deed	100 0 0	Both parties Banias	
Ambala ... ..	136	3 35	11 0 0	Do.	Simple mort-	437 13 2	... ..	
					gage			
Itwadi ... ..	109	5 25	5 0 0	Part dry, part	Possession mort-	34 12 6	Set off against old debts.	
				rice	gage			
Do. ... ..	132, 133, 135	6 32	8 4 0	Do.	} Simple mort-	203 0 0	Do	
Do. ... ..	103, 105	3 1	4 14 0	Do.		69 9 0	Do	
Abhetwa ... ..	181	2 16	3 8 0	Rice	Mortgage with	80 0 0	Do.	
					possession.			
Do. ... ..	192	4 16	4 0 0	Dry	Do.	173 14 7	Do.	

It is of course probable that there are many unregistered transactions for sums less than Rs. 100: but this is a point on which it is impossible to speak with confidence. The Record of Rights when introduced will show.

17. *Landlord and tenant debt, colonization.*—In most villages the cultivator holds direct from Government. Over a considerable area the new tenure, under which alienation is illegal without prior sanction, is in force. (The cultivators are nevertheless here as elsewhere very much in the hands of the money-lenders. They are likely to remain so until either education spreads or until some amendments are made (to protect the illiterate debtor) in the Civil law. At present in cases where cultivators are concerned *ex parte* decisions are the rule. The debtor does not understand the summons to appear and show cause and even if he did could give no intelligible account of his liabilities. If the attendance of parties could be enforced in civil as in criminal cases and in cases of illiterate persons the judge were empowered to go behind the letter of the account book acknowledgment some improvement might be hoped for. At present the money-lender has it all his own way. There are a few large holdings in the Mahál in which the relationship of landlord and tenant prevails.)

In Dunia a former Kárbhári of the Kanjri estate now holds 106 acres. Before the famine he held over 400, but threw up a large area on account of the losses he incurred. The holding is cultivated by tenants and is not a success.

The whole of the arable land of Vadatalao (including the unassessed area) is owned by a Godhra Bohora, who purchased the occupancy right some years ago as a speculation. The tenants are few in number, are discontented and are looking out for land in other Government villages. In this case the ill success is attributed to litigation. I think, it is also in large measure due to the attempt

to get too high a rent from very unskilful cultivators. The rent is said to be  $1\frac{1}{4}$  rupee per bigha. In Chandpura a Bania from Baroda holds more than 300 acres, of which he cultivates about one-third through servants and lets out the remaining two-thirds to tenants. He keeps 8 ploughs and a fair number of cattle and appears to have been fairly successful. He at the same time lends money in the surrounding villages. His farm was probably started in imitation of the example of Mr. Dalal. The land is good cotton soil. There has been much fresh colonization in Hálol of recent years and even in the present year I have received numerous applications from outsiders (chiefly from Báriya and Chhota-Udepur) for permission to take up waste arable or arable forest lands. The following are some instances:—Nurpuri (near Hálol) at one time deserted has been re-colonized by Kolis from Baroda and Hálol.

In Tarkhanda Kolis from Baroda have founded a new hamlet.

In Arad Patidárs from the inám village of Eral (Kálol Mahál) have founded a new hamlet.

Kotamaida has been recently re-colonized by Kolis from Baroda.

In Dhekwa two new hamlets have been established, the immigrants being Kolis from Báriya and Udepur.

Jepura and Gokalpura now deserted are likely to be re-populated by settlers from Khandewal (Kálol) before next monsoon. I have also been compelled to refuse many applications from Báriya and Udepur people for disforestation of lands in Jhankaria, Rasulpur and Kankalpur. For Jhankaria lands Patidárs from Baroda made application some years ago.

I give these instances to show that I am not speaking loosely but referring to definitely ascertained facts.

The Arad immigration is due to a disagreement between the Thákor of Eral and his tenants and has involved serious loss to the Thákor. The other colonists have been attracted partly by the lowness of existing rates, partly by the confidence created by a liberal famine policy, and partly (during the last two years) by the hope of making something by cotton cultivation.

The result has been an enormous increase in the occupied area and a corresponding automatic increase in the revenue.

The process is still going on. Thus in Koprej in the current year, more than 200 acres of land recently disforested have been taken up for cultivation.

19. *Prices.—Crop experiments.*—There is only one crop experiment on record, and as this related to wheat a most exceptional crop in the Mahál no inference can be drawn. Regarding prices information will be found in Appendix N.

The difficulty described in paragraph 18 of the Dohad report recurs. Before 1888 the record is based on information obtained from local traders and presumably gives harvest prices. From 1888 onwards, the prices shown are averages for the twelve months including high hot weather prices as well as low harvest prices. Taking the prices as shown in Appendix N. we find the following approximate increases between the earlier pre-survey period (1859—1879) and the later survey period (1888—1898), *viz.*:—

Proportionate area (as Appendix B).				
Rice	...	...	+ 3	32
Kodra	...	...	+37	23 (coarse grains).
Bájri	...	...	+20	9
Tal	...	...	+32	5
Maize	...	...	+15	included in coarse grain.
Gram	...	...	+14	2

Thus there was practically no rise in the price of rice the crop which covered the largest area in the pre-famine period. In kodra (which covered the next largest area) the rise was considerable; but kodra is always a very cheap grain for which there is little or no demand. It is grown for food and not for commercial purposes. The rise in the prices of bájri and tal is of more importance, but the area covered by these crops is comparatively small. Looking to the prices as a whole they show that in the pre-famine period, there was only a slight rise in the sale value of the cultivator's surplus produce. In the period since

the famine the effect of cotton cultivation must be taken into account. This crop is more valuable than any of the crops previously grown. With so brief an experience it is difficult to estimate the value of the outturn with any exactness. So far as I have been able to learn 8 to 12 maunds of kappas is considered a fair average crop and the price varies roughly from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5 per maund, *i.e.*, the value of the outturn per acre will vary from Rs. 28 to Rs. 60 in ordinary seasons. At present cotton covers nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the area cropped. Taking the average holding at 10 acres, it may fairly be assumed that 2 acres will be under cotton and that in ordinary seasons both land revenue and tagávi dues will be paid from part of the produce of these two acres.

19. *Coercive processes.*—The following are the details from 1898-99 onwards :—

				Notices.	Distraints.
1898-99	...	...	...	170	109
1899-1900	...	...	...	405	Nil.
1900-01	...	...	...	363	108
1901-02	...	...	...	6	Nil.
1902-03	...	...	...	214	47
1903-04	...	...	...	299	5
Total ..				1,457	269
Average ...				242	44

Earlier information is not available. From column 17 of Appendix O it appears that before famine outstanding balances were trifling. There is no difficulty whatsoever in collecting the present revenue in ordinary years.

20. *Variations in occupied area.*—The following figures are selected from Appendix O :—

Year.				Occupied assessed area.	Remarks.
				A. g.	
1880-81	...	...	...	13,211 28	The first year of the original settlement.
1885-86	...	...	...	17,128 10	The first year of the revision settlement.
1890-91	...	...	...	19,035 18	
1899-1900	...	...	...	26,247 18	Representing the highest figure attained before the famine.
1903-04	...	...	...	26,421 19	

To the figures of 1903-04 must be added 1,360 acres 31 gunthas of land left unassessed at the original and revision settlements, but since approximately assessed and occupied. Thus the total area occupied last year was 27,782 acres 10 gunthas as against 17,128 acres 37 gunthas at the beginning of the settlement period, an increase of 62.2 per cent. There has been a further increase of more than 1,000 acres during the current year. The waste area still available last year was approximately 17,000 acres of which area a certain proportion is probably not worth cultivating. The Government revenue increased during the same period from (approximately) Rs. 18,400 to (approximately) Rs. 26,500 or about 43 per cent. although there was of course no increase in the rates. The increase is very large. The causes have been sufficiently dealt with in paragraph 16. The moderateness of the existing rates may be regarded as definitely proved.

21. *Grouping.*—The question of grouping involves no special difficulty. It will have been already understood from paragraph 4 that all the more civilized villages are included in groups I—IV the less civilised in groups V—VI. Group I includes only Háloi Kasbo. No change is proposed. There is ample justification for placing the head-quarter town in a separate group. It is well situated, the soil is particularly good, the quality of the cotton is superior to



that of any other khálsa village, the area of embanked rice is considerable, and it has also special advantages in the way of shops, schools, dispensary and capital.

Group II at present includes three villages Ashavala, Jambudi and Nurpura. The two former are uninhabited and are cultivated by residents of Hálol. They should remain in group II. Nurpura became depopulated during the famine and has since been re-colonized. The colonists are for the most part Báriya Kolis and are poor. An increase of rates so soon after they have settled is inadvisable. Moreover so far as natural advantages are concerned the village is no better off than the neighbouring village of Rampura which is in group III. Nurpura should therefore be placed in group III.

The existing group III consists of villages selected either because of their proximity to Hálol or Baroda or because of their resemblance to the more Kaira like conditions of Kálol which some of them adjoin. Of these villages I propose to retain in group III all except Tajpura and Gambhirpura and to reduce these two villages to group IV. Tajpura was too highly grouped from the beginning. It is at present deserted and there has been little or no cultivation during the whole period of the settlement. The cultivable lands are higher than and inferior to the lands of the neighbouring villages of Váv and Vanseti.

Gambhirpura is a small semi-civilized village on the border of the hill and jungle area and is in my opinion inferior to all other villages of the third group. If these proposals are accepted the revised group III will include the following villages:—

- |               |     |  |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 1. Nurpuri    | ... | } All villages adjacent to Hálol Kasbo. •  |
| 2. Partappura | ... |  |
| 3. Rádhanpur  | ... |  |
| 4. Rampura    | ... |  |
| 5. Arad       | ... | } All good villages in the north-east corner of the taluka near the Kálol border and resembling the Kálol village.                                       |
| 6. Tarkhanda  | ... |  |
| 7. Muldheri   | ..  |  |
| 8. Varvada    | ... |  |
| 9. Varsada    | ... |  |
| 10. Medapur   | ... |  |
| 11. Ramesna   | ... | An isolated village surrounded by group IV villages but properly included in group III because of the decidedly superior fertility of its soil.          |
| 12. Valva     | ... | } Villages in the south-west corner within comparatively easy reach of Baroda and also having a more fertile soil than most of the villages in group IV. |
| 13. Asha      | ... |  |
| 14. Chandpura | ... |  |
| 15. Dhankheda | ... |  |
| 16. Vasvel    | ... |  |
| 17. Ambali    | ... |  |

Group IV now includes the 20 villages noted in the margin. They are for

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Abhetwa.   | 11. Dharola.  |
| 2. Ambatalav. | 12. Panelao.  |
| 3. Itwadi.    | 13. Marva     |
| 4. Ujeti.     | 14. Masvad.   |
| 5. Koprej.    | 15. Vesama.   |
| 6. Kotamaida. | 16. Váv.      |
| 7. Ghanasr.   | 17. Vedpur.   |
| 8. Tumbi.     | 18. Vanseti.  |
| 9. Dundelao.  | 19. Hadabia.  |
| 10. Duma.     | 20. Chabapur. |

the most part the more ordinary villages of the plain area, Mr. Beyts contemplated their promotion to the Arad group in some future settlement. I have visited all the villages in question and am of opinion that they are on the whole inferior to the villages of group III with the possible exception of Vesania, Váv, Hadabia and Koprej. I propose

to retain these four villages in group IV, because to raise them to group III would involve a double increase (both of group and rate) which would not be justifiable. In Panelao there has been of recent years a considerable decrease in the occupied area, viz., from 324 acres in 1885 to 222 acres in 1903-04. The current year's jamábandi shows a further decrease to 197 acres. My attention was first directed to this village by the Mahálkari. On visiting it I found that there were complaints that much of the soil was deteriorating becoming 'Usar.' These complaints appeared to be well founded and the decrease in occupied area prices as strong corroboration. It is therefore proposed to reduce this village to group IV in the order to avoid an increase in rates. Areas of Usar land were also allowed for in the classification. As both these villages show large increases in the occupied area no reduction appears to be at present necessary.

Group IV will thus consist of the villages now in that group without Panelao and with the addition of Tajpura and Gambhirpura from group III,

In group V the only change proposed is the addition of Panelao. Group V will then include the following 24 villages :—

1. Panelao.	9. Gokalpura.	17. Vadatalav.	} Now wholly forest.
2. Amrapura.	10. Dhekwa.	18. Kankalpur.	
3. Umarwan Nani.	11. Dhankua.	19. Khomdar.	
4. Kankradungri.	12. Pálanpur.	20. Champaner.	
5. Katadia.	13. Mándvi.	21. Jhankaria.	
6. Kherup.	14. Ranipura.	22. Jahnakua.	
7. Chajdivali.	15. Ranvadia.	23. Rasulpur.	
8. Jepura.	16. Vavdi.	24. Sultanpur.	

Group VI contains villages similar to those in group V but somewhat inferior on account of their position near the frontiers of Báriya and Jámbughoda and on account of the larger proportion of hill and jungle. No change is proposed in this group which contains the following villages :—

1. Umarvan Motu.	5. Kanteli.
2. Talavdi.	6. Pandol.
3. Dharia.	7. Bamankuva.
4. Ved.	8. Bapotia (now wholly forest).

21. *Rates.*—An increase in the rates is clearly indicated. It is true that the mass of the cultivators are still poor and thriftless and that the losses (due to famine) in milch cattle have been very serious. On the other hand we have to note a wide extension of cultivation, an increase in population, a larger increase in ploughs and plough bullocks and the enhanced value of produce due partly to a rise in prices but chiefly to the introduction of cotton. The Maháls can no longer be described as 'the worst sub-division of the district from a settlement point of view.' Its present condition is decidedly superior to that of Jhálod and probably nearly equal to that of Dohad. Dohad has greater natural advantages, but no crop of anything like equal value to cotton. The rates, I propose, are compared below with the existing rates and the rates proposed for Dohad :—

Group.	Hálod present rates.		Hálod proposed rates.		Dohad proposed rates	
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
I ...	2 0	2 0	2 8	2 8	2 4	2
II ...	1 12	1 12	2 0	2 0	1 14	2
III ...	1 8	1 8	1 12	1 12	1 10	2
IV ...	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 6	2
V ...	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 2	1
VI ...	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	...	...

The dry-crop rates appear to be slightly higher than those proposed for Dohad. In Dohad, however, the classification is based on a 24 annas scale : in Hálod the scale rises to 16 annas only.

The rice is all akashia, *i.e.*, dependent entirely on rainfall.

The financial effect of the new rates is shown in the following table :—

Group.	Acres.	Present assessment.	Revised assessment.	Increase assessment.	Average rate.
	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
I ...	1,338 20	2,297 4	2,871 9	24 9	2 2 3
II ...	225 22	337 8	385 10	14 2	1 11 3
III ...	10,075 12	11,494 8	13,335 15	16 02	1 5 2
IV ...	8,396 2	8,033 0	9,619 9	19 7	1 2 3
V ...	4,019 10	2,884 7	3,546 7	22 9	0 14 1
VI ...	3,727 24	1,746 1	2,327 15	33 3	0 9 11
Total ...	27,782 10	26,792 12	32,087 1	19 7	1 2 5

23. *Trees.*—With regard to trees I would propose the same rules as I have proposed for Dohad, *viz.*:—

For the future when new lands are given out all trees except fruit trees and those specially needed for shade may be sold to the occupant if he chooses to buy otherwise they may be reserved by Government, the Collector having discretion to decline to sell a number apart from the trees. Of fruit trees the usufruct only should be sold in the first instance.

24. *Cesses.*—All special cesses were abolished by paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4132, Revenue Department, dated 16th July 1881.

In many newly settled villages there is no village site and rent is charged on house sites in arable lands. Correspondence is going on for the setting apart of land for such sites. In view of the orders contained in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution above quoted no rents should be charged for such lands.

25. The guarantee should be for a period of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. V. VERNON,

Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer,  
Panch Maháls.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Hdol, district Panch, Mahals, for the years 1893—1903.

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Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1893 ... ..	0.49	1	0.04	...	38.62	36	13.70	16	0.65	2	53.50	55	
1894 ... ..	0.20	1	...	...	46.84	37	16.95	19	7.23	4	71.22	61	
1895 ... ..	0.35	1	...	...	24.07	33	1.78	8	1.15	1	27.35	43	
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	33.81	40	6.99	7	0.66	2	41.46	50	
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	15.64	30	14.03	22	...	...	29.67	52	
1898 ... ..	2.60	1	0.16	1	40.67	24	20.15	17	0.80	1	63.83	44	
1899 ... ..	...	...	0.65	3	4.31	11	2.14	4	0.15	1	7.25	10	
1900 ... ..	0.10	1	...	...	16.22	20	10.21	17	...	...	26.53	38	
1901 ... ..	0.10	...	0.10	...	21.36	18	5.47	10	0.06	...	27.09	28	
1902 ... ..	0.02	...	...	...	7.39	9	29.99	26	0.68	2	33.08	37	
1903 ... ..	...	...	1.00	1	23.23	25	12.34	21	...	...	36.57	47	
Average ...	0.35	1	0.18	...	24.74	26	12.16	15	0.99	1	38.42	43	

APPENDIX B

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government villages of the Hâlol Tâluka of the Panch Mahâls Collectorate.

Tâluka	Years	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA															CROPS											
		Number and area of Villages			Area for which agricultural statistics are available												Cereals.					Pulses						
		Government.	Aliena- ted	Total	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.				Jowârî.	Bâjrl.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udd.						
					Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cul- tivation	Not available for cultivation		Total.																
Number.	Area in square miles	Number	Area in square miles	Number	Area in acres.	Villages				Area in acres.	Percentage of col. 10 on the gross area		Irrigated	Not irri- gated.	Total.	Total.	Forest	Others	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Hâlol	1894-95	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	100	100	26 39	24,956 30	5,839 35	30,823 24	20,395 2	28,506 14	4,064 23	52,965 39	926 39	5,779 7	8,949 7	151 5	4,698 3	..	20,504 21	557 19	831 19	983 14
	1895-96	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	100	100	27 1	23,838 16	7,712 30	31,578 7	19,597 31	28,507 36	4,105 29	52,211 16	1,268 28	4,718 16	8,658 29	4 8	5,629 19	..	20,267 20	759 32	427 25	779 19
	1896-97	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	100	100	4 27	24,754 13	6,746 8	31,542 18	19,125 21	28,044 16	4,118 37	51,288 34	1,502 36	4,423 39	8,467 27	0 25	6,196 17	..	20,581 24	904 0	511 7	657 29
	1897-98	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	100	100	32 5	26,865 38	5,397 31	32,295 34	18,807 27	28,507 36	4,199 29	51,515 12	1,560 27	5,182 25	7,347 13	43 4	7,472 1	..	21,605 30	1,317 25	423 38	689 0
	1898-99	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	100	100	22 23	28,862 10	5,597 20	33,482 13	17,567 26	28,524 6	4,289 21	50,381 13	1,251 12	5,323 24	9,565 33	112 17	6,499 11	..	22,752 17	1,375 3	930 12	1,083 21
	Average	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	83,892	100	82 5	25,855 27	6,258 33	31,944 13	19,093 29	28,418 5	4,155 28	51,660 23	1,297 23	5,065 22	8,597 30	63 12	6,099 2	..	21,144 14	962 24	624 36	839 24
	Percentage of the whole cropped area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 9	19 3	32 7	0 3	23 2	..	80 4	3 7	2 4
1893-04	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	73	232½	100	16 9	25,757 6	8,761 7	34,534 24	17,119 2	27,839 7	4,389 14	49,347 23	999 35	5,368 3	4,756 19	59 7	6,705 39	..	17,839 23	745 89	644 22	740* 5	

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Tâluka	Years	CROPS—continued																								
		Pulses—continued			Orchard and Garden products.				Drugs and Narcotics			Condiments and spices	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice crop- ped.	Remainder net area cropped.
		Math and Kuth	Others	Total	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees	Total.	Tobacco.	Others	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed	Castor oil seed	Safflower seed	Others		Total.	Cotton.	Others.				
		80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Hâlol	1894-95	798 9	224 20	3,305 1	7 33	..	0 23	8 19	47 26	47 26	13 2	11 14	665 8	..	982 14	10 13	1,686 35	..	74 0	115 11	189 11	..	25,856 9	872 20	24,983 29	
	1895-96	564 37	125 17	3,656 10	8 19	33 20	0 38	42 37	9 18	9 18	11 27	22 21	577 38	..	968 18	38 2	984 18	..	74 7	74 9	148 16	..	24,143 7	277 30	23,865 17	
	1896-97	747 34	205 35	3,026 25	18 33	8 20	0 31	23 3	21 13	21 13	7 15	24 34	557 25	..	533 1	15 24	1,105 10	..	231 15	62 15	343 30	..	25,148* 34	252 24	24,796 10	
	1897-98	678 23	239 35	3,409 0	14 12	..	2 16	16 23	25 33	25 33	11 17	13 31	867 24	..	597 29	38 24	1,494 7	..	617 27	94 21	713 8	..	27,289 34	390 31	26,898 3	
	1898-99	754 10	230 0	4,373 12	14 16	..	1 19	15 35	33 3	33 3	11 34	..	709 8	..	1,019 15	23 20	1,752 3	..	54 10	108 1	162 11	..	29,100 35	1,216 2	27,884 33	
Average	708 31	217 8	3,372 1	12 30	21 0	1 10	23 16	27 18	27 18	11 3	14 20	679 20	..	668 1	27 1	1,404 22	..	220 12	90 35	311 7	..	28,307 24	631 37	27,675 26		
		2 7	0 9	12 9		0*08	0 08	0 13	0 13	0 04	0 06	2 5	..	2 6	0 2	5 3	..	0 8	0 3	1 1	..	100		..		

## APPENDIX D

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
86 0 25	13·315 39·36	... ...	18 0·05	13·419 39·66	... ...	9 855 2·913	9·855 2·913	23 274 68·79	2·534 7·49	5 476 16·19	2·548 7·53	10·558 31·21

## APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education.

Sex	As per Imperial or Village census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION											
			Hindu Castes.						Musalmán Sects.			Christians	Páras	Others
			Kolis	Naikdas and Bhils	Kanbis.	Bráhmins	Bánias.	Others	Bohoras	Tels or Ghanchis.	Others.			
Males	17·251	8 26	8,302	2,289	582	322	584	3,530	37	132	387	9	1	1,658
Females	16·581	0·34	8,185	2,360	520	200	515	3,214	25	104	298	7	.	1,673
Total	33·832	4 38	16,487	4,649	1,102	522	1,099	6,744	62	236	685	16	1	3,331

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Animistic ... (Naikdas ...)	1,614	1,645	3,259
...	41	28	69
Jains ...	3	..	3
Total ..	1,658	1,673	3,331

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 73 Government Villages in the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate during the year 1904.

Numb- er of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE											Horses and Ponies	PLOWNS		CARTS		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.		Sheep and Goats.	Small.	Large (i.e. of over two 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
73	Hálol	1880 1308 1904	4,500 6,307 5,332	.. 1 15	... 38 14	... 25 28	.. .. ..	85 5 023 1,737	88 2,080 1,617	5 189 2,355	1,162 1,386	19 847 13,453	276 207	2 611 3,494	1 817 3 088 2,724	.. .. ..	25 35	603 782 762	.. .. ..

The upper line of figures is that of the original Settlement

## APPENDIX G.

*Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average births, deaths and vaccination.*

Number of Villages	Shops.	Oil presses	Looms		Cotton Sawgins		Births	Deaths	Vaccination.	Liquor shops	Tálim-khánas	Dharm-shálas	Temples	
			Cotton	Woolen	Hand gins	Steam gins							Hindu	Mosáms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	147	17	.	...	...	..	1899 748	1899 624	1899 701	4	7	6	68	18
							1900 893	1900 5,199	1900 328					
							1901 533	1901 428	1901 283					
							1902 839	1902 428	1902 575					
							1903 721	1903 363	1903 435					
							Total 3,234	Total 7,041	Total 2,322					
							Average 647	Average 1,408	Average 484					

## APPENDIX H.

*Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1903-04.*

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Remarks.	
		Boys.		Girls		Boys.		Girls.			
		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	
73	Hálol	...	12	354.48	1	30.66	...	..	.	...	Of the 12 schools, 8 are in Government villages with average attendance of 245. The other 4 are in Kanjra Gambharpu and Rustampura (Tálukdár) and Gor (Inám).

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis and other sources of Water-supply in the 73 Government Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the year 1903-04.

Number of Villages	Tálukas	Wells, Budkis and the like								For Irrigation	Tanks						Other Sources						Remarks			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			For Irrigation.	For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in dis-repair.	Other Causes.			Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in dis-repair.	Other Causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.			Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
73	Hálol	133	23	100	37	30	1	125	52	...	...	1	3	3	30	2	22	..	1	...	...	1	43	...	4	

Abstract.

Táluka	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hálol	For irrigation	133	23	...	...	...	1
	For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation	100	37	1	3	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, &c	30	1	3	30	1	43
	In disuse	125	52	2	22	...	4
	Total	388	113	6	105	1	51

By original Survey, 225 wells, of which 83 irrigation, 42 for drinking and 100 out of repair.



## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	1	7 16	6 0 0	0 12 11	52 2 10	7 0 9	8.6
" II... 11 to 25 "	12	73 9	94 10 0	1 4 8	1,616 6 4	22 1 2	17.08
" III... 26 to 50 "	4	10 33	13 0 0	1 3 2	528 6 11	49 0 1	40.6
" IV... 51 to 100 "	5	18 31	25 0 0	1 5 3	1,496 6 3	97 11 5	59.8
" V...101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	22	110 9	138 10 0	1 4 1	3,693 6 4	33 8 1	26.6

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

*An Abstract Statement showing sales by Decrees of Court in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	2	15 16	16 8 0	1 1 1	57 0 0	3 11 2	3.4
" II... 11 to 25 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" III... 26 to 50 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" IV... 51 to 100 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" V...101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	2	15 16	16 8 0	1 1 1	57 0 0	3 11 2	3.4

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

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	4	27 29	47 6 0	1 11 4	360 14 0	13 0 3	7.6
" II... 11 to 25 "	7	44 24	74 4 0	1 10 7	1,205 3 6	27 0 4	16.2
" III... 26 to 50 "	3	6 1	13 8 0	2 3 10	507 13 0	84 4 6	37.6
" IV... 51 to 100 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" V...101 to 250 "	1	0 36	1 13 2	2 0 4	195 0 0	216 8 0	106.9
Total ...	15	79 10	136 15 2	1 11 7	2,268 14 6	28 10 0	16.5

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	2	18 15	29 0 0	1 9 3	243 9 1	13 4 1	8.3
" II... 11 to 25 "	9	56 33	68 0 0	1 3 1	1,206 13 0	21 3 9	17.7
" III... 26 to 50 "	9	29 20	32 5 4	1 1 6	1,127 11 8	38 3 7	34.8
" IV... 51 to 100 "	6	17 19	22 6 0	1 4 5	1,410 6 11	80 11 4	63.03
" V... 101 to 150 "	1	1 33	1 14 0	1 0 5	259 2 1	141 15 9	138.2
Total ...	27	124 0	153 9 4	1 3 9	4,247 10 9	34 4 1	27.6

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing sub-letting in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 5 times	7	29 13	37 5 4	1 4 4	85 0 2	2 14 4	2.2
" II ... 6 to 10 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" III ... 11 to 25 "	1	2 19	2 4 0	0 14 6	50 0 0	20 3 2	22.2
" IV ... 26 to 50 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" V ... above 50 "	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	31 32	39 9 4	1 3 10	135 0 2	4 3 11	3.4

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	3	5 34	11 8 0	1 15 5	95 10 6	16 7 0	8.3
" II... 11 to 25 "	11	34 4	40 6 0	1 2 11	824 15 3	24 3 0	20.4
" III... 26 to 50 "	12	34 27	38 5 0	1 1 8	1,255 9 8	36 3 6	32.7
" IV... 51 to 100 "	3	16 19	14 10 0	0 14 2	1,103 2 10	66 15 4	84.05
" V... 101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	29	91 4	104 13 0	1 2 4	3,279 6 3	35 15 11	31.2

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

*An Abstract Statement showing sales by Decrees of Court in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" II... 11 to 25 "	1	1 26	3 13 0	2 4 10	85 0 0	51 8 2	22.2
" III... 26 to 50 "	2	10 3	18 4 0	1 12 11	530 0 0	52 9 8	29.04
" IV... 51 to 100 "	1	1 31	1 9 0	0 14 1	80 0 0	45 1 1	51.2
" V... 101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ..	4	13 20	23 10 0	1 12 0	695 0 0	51 7 8	29.4

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times.	2	18 3	28 8 0	1 9 2	240 13 11	13 5 2	8.4
" II... 11 to 25 "	11	81 30	100 8 0	1 3 8	1,824 4 9	22 5 0	18.1
" III... 26 to 50 "	3	23 2	27 8 0	1 3 1	1,051 11 9	45 10 0	38.2
" IV... 51 to 100 "	3	3 27	5 4 0	1 6 9	373 13 1	101 11 6	71.2
" V... 101 to 150 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ..	19	126 22	161 12 0	1 4 5	3,490 11 6	27 9 4	21.5

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

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-01.*

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	3	56 9	76 8 0	1 5 9	291 11 10	5 3 0	3.8
" II... 11 to 25 "	17	55 8	86 13 2	1 9 1	1,659 10 5	30 1 0	19.1
" III... 26 to 50 "	13	40 6	44 11 8	1 1 9	1,479 0 10	36 13 4	33.06
" IV... 51 to 100 "	4	6 25	9 8 0	1 6 11	571 4 10	86 3 8	60.1
" V... 101 to 150 "	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ..	37	158 8	217 8 10	1 6 0	4,001 11 11	25 4 8	18.3

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in the Villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
ass I... 1 to 5 times ...	4	17 4	23 8 4	1 6 0	67 13 0	3 15 4	2.8
„ II... 6 to 10 „ ...	1	0 37½	1 3 0	1 4 3	8 0 0	8 8 6	6.7
„ III... 11 to 25 „ ...	1	0 35	0 12 0	0 13 3	11 0 0	12 9 1	14.6
„ IV... 26 to 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ V...Above 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ..	6	18 36½	25 7 4	1 5 6	86 13 0	4 9 5	3.4

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Hálol Táluka from 1888-89 to 1904.

Years.	Sers of 39 tolas per rupee.						Remarks.
	Bájri.	Rice in husk.	Kodra.	Maize.	Gram.	Tal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1859-79 ... ..	38½	47	81½	50¾	36½	20½	
1888-89 ... ..	29½	41½	49¾	32¾	30¾	15½	
1889-90 ... ..	34	40¾	55	43½	26¾	13½	
1890-91 ... ..	39	46½	68¾	54¾	34½	16½	
1891-92 ... ..	42¾	47½	66¾	50½	33½	16½	
1892-93 ... ..	34½	46½	64½	49¾	33	15½	
1893-94 ... ..	80	48	72	45¾	41½	14½	
1894-95 ... ..	30¾	53½	67½	48½	42	16	
1895 ... ..	32¾	58½	65½	50½	37½	15¾	
1896 ... ..	28¾	48¾	56½	43½	29½	15½	
1897 ... ..	19½	33¾	38½	26½	19½	16	
1898 ... ..	35	46	61½	50½	32	20	
Average ... ..	32½	46½	60½	45	32¾	15¾	
1899 ... ..	24½	37¾	43½	30¾	24	15	} Famine period.
1900 ... ..	17	23½	26½	18½	16½	11½	
1901 ... ..	31½	29½	43½	32	19½	13½	
1902 ... ..	27	29	47½	28½	20½	14	
1903 ... ..	42½	37½	82	50¾	33½	18¾	
1904 ... ..	29½	31	78	40	31	17½	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 73 Villages situated in the Hdolol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11	Full Assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand Total for collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80	14,293 5	15,035 4 10	...	1,978 8 10	1,978 8 10	13,106 12 0	7,893 3	5,998 6 0	590 0 0	6,856 20	8,579 10 0	487 0 0	29,043 29	29,663 4 10	14,183 13 0	331 11 1	889 13 1	
1880-81	13,211 28	14,830 1 8	...	268 8 7	268 8 7	14,261 9 1	8,892 4	7,098 6 0	565 3 0	6,856 7	8,569 12 0	481 0 0	28,959 39	30,186 3 8	15,305 13 1	245 0 0	370 8 3	
1881-82	17,116 8	18,250 8 5	...	488 13 11	488 13 11	17,763 10 9	10,111 29	7,798 2 0	538 9 0	6,423 1	7,085 5 9	1,488 2 3	33,650 38	33,102 0 2	19,785 12 9	334 15 2	...	
1882-83	16,284 4	17,467 5 5	...	347 11 4	347 11 4	17,119 10 1	11,084 23	8,691 4 0	561 12 0	6,470 8	6,989 12 0	1,617 1 0	33,788 35	33,128 5 5	19,298 7 1	6 0 0	...	
1883-84	15,839 23	17,148 13 5	...	232 0 0	232 0 0	16,916 13 5	11,474 2	8,971 14 0	564 10 0	6,461 21	6,987 7 0	1,605 6 0	33,775 6	33,058 2 5	19,086 13 5	...	...	
1884-85	16,239 22	17,711 3 9	...	68 5 0	68 5 0	17,642 14 9	11,044 3	8,501 6 0	612 2 0	6,461 21	6,987 7 0	1,605 6 0	33,775 6	33,160 0 9	19,860 6 9	2 10 0	629 15 2	
1885-86	17,128 87	18,419 12 9	...	47 2 1	47 2 1	18,372 10 8	10,185 36	7,795 0 0	724 2 0	6,460 13	6,985 13 0	1,604 13 0	33,775 6	33,180 9 9	20,701 9 8	...	...	
1886-87	17,827 8	19,347 10 9	...	34 10 0	34 10 0	19,313 0 9	9,821 6	7,747 0 0	605 0 0	6,452 33	7,334 14 0	1,452 5 0	33,701 7	34,929 8 9	21,370 5 9	108 0 0	...	
1887-88	17,823 17	19,420 0 9	...	84 7 0	84 7 0	19,335 8 11	9,409 12	7,657 10 0	605 8 0	6,461 23	7,843 15 0	1,452 5 0	33,693 15	34,921 9 9	21,393 5 11	...	70 0 0	
1888-89	17,852 33	19,384 2 9	...	42 15 0	42 15 0	19,341 3 9	9,419 8	7,713 10 0	615 11 0	6,421 14	7,623 4 0	1,454 11 0	33,693 15	34,921 0 9	21,411 9 9	91 8 0	...	
1889-90	18,543 34	19,854 12 0	...	11 1 0	11 1 0	19,843 11 0	9,075 38	7,423 8 0	584 2 0	6,421 9	7,623 0 0	1,454 10 0	34,041 1	34,108 4 0	21,682 7 0	...	91 8 0	
1890-91	19,035 10	20,264 0 0	...	24 1 4	24 1 4	20,239 15 8	7,583 10	6,420 12 0	569 5 0	6,420 12	7,621 11 0	1,454 8 0	33,018 32	34,806 7 0	22,563 12 8	...	91 8 0	
1891-92	19,586 1	20,700 0 0	...	22 2 0	22 2 0	20,677 14 0	7,170 7	6,099 12 0	605 9 6	6,410 35	7,810 12 0	1,454 9 0	33,167 3	34,600 8 0	22,968 0 6	...	...	
1892-93	21,019 23	21,971 6 0	...	18 14 5	18 14 5	21,952 7 7	8,127 39	5,122 0 0	636 7 0	6,410 29	7,810 10 0	1,454 10 0	33,558 10	34,904 0 0	24,343 8 7	...	...	
1893-94	21,731 29	22,621 8 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	22,616 8 0	5,410 18	4,463 6 0	773 12 0	6,413 5	7,810 14 0	1,454 0 0	33,555 7	34,900 12 0	24,844 4 0	...	...	
1894-95	21,957 9	22,741 13 0	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	22,733 4 0	5,220 17	4,375 8 0	769 5 6	6,412 31	7,810 14 0	1,454 2 0	33,590 17	34,928 2 0	24,976 11 6	...	...	
1895-96	22,361 21	23,030 12 0	...	522 6 0	522 6 0	22,514 6 0	5,078 8	4,335 0 0	7 3 9 0	6,412 31	7,810 14 0	1,454 2 0	33,852 20	35,182 10 0	24,732 1 0	...	...	
1896-97	22,947 23	23,498 12 0	...	44 11 6	44 11 6	23,452 0 6	6,258 26	5,242 6 0	763 4 0	6,412 10	7,910 14 0	1,454 2 0	33,748 9	36,550 0 0	25,689 6 6	...	4 0 0	
1897-98	23,971 38	24,256 2 0	...	...	...	24,256 2 0	6,922 17	5,005 8 0	746 12 6	6,412 36	7,810 10 0	1,454 5 0	36,412 11	37,072 4 0	26,457 3 6	...	...	
1898-99	25,733 19	25,458 8 0	...	6 14 0	6 14 0	25,481 10 0	6,422 33	5,310 8 0	685 6 6	6,416 5	7,615 10 0	1,454 5 0	36,571 17	36,584 10 0	27,571 5 6	...	...	
1899-1900	26,247 18	25,874 12 0	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	25,804 11 0	6,349 37	5,267 10 0	...	6,416 2	7,816 2 0	1,454 7 0	36,014 0	36,838 8 0	27,159 2 0	19,961 6 7	...	
1900-01	25,728 10	25,115 8 0	...	140 8 5	140 8 5	25,074 15 1	7,087 35	5,987 2 0	62 12 9	6,418 8	7,816 2 0	1,454 2 0	36,234 18	36,998 12 0	26,561 13 7	15,535 10 5	141 8 5	
1901-02	26,321 4	25,763 14 0	...	44 13 6	44 13 6	25,709 0 6	6,473 34	5,131 12 0	165 9 0	6,418 30	7,815 2 0	1,453 6 0	36,236 33	36,000 12 0	27,327 14 6	26,637 2 5	805 10 6	
1902-03	26,340 13	25,740 0 0	...	401 6 0	401 6 0	25,338 10 0	6,179 20	5,445 10 0	163 10 0	6,416 3	7,815 2 0	1,453 6 0	36,236 33	36,000 12 0	26,960 10 0	645 15 4	32,916 6 3	
1903-04	26,421 10	25,747 2 0	...	268 12 0	268 12 0	25,470 2 0	6,408 30	5,444 0 0	261 2 6	6,416 36	7,815 2 0	1,453 6 0	36,247 4	36,006 4 0	27,205 10 6	5,973 11 0	373 8 6	

Effect of Revision Settlement proposal

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	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Group I.</b>																
Háiol	I	Rs a 2 0	Rs a 2 0		A g 1,159 18	Rs. a. 1,878 12	Rs a p 1 9 11	A g 179 2	Rs a. 418 8	Rs a p 2 5 5				A g 1,338 20	Rs. a. 2,297 4	Rs. a. p 1 11 1
Total					1,159 18	1,878 12	1 9 11	179 2	418 8	2 5 5				1,338 20	2,297 4	1 11 1
<b>Group II.</b>																
Ashavala	II	1 12	1 12		124 1	173 2	1 5 8	30 11	64 6	2 2 0				154 13	237 8	1 8 1
Jambudi		1 12	1 12		71 10	100 0	1 6 6							71 10	100 0	1 6 6
Total					195 11	273 2	1 6 4	30 11	64 6	2 2 0				225 23	337 8	1 7 1
<b>Group III.</b>																
Nurpura	III	1 12	1 12		386 39	436 14	1 1 11	0 18	0 14	1 15 1				387 17	437 12	1 1 1
Medapur		1 8	1 8		646 15	727 0	1 1 11	62 34	106 10	1 11 1				709 9	833 10	1 2 1
Varsada		1 8	1 8		840 24	930 10	1 1 8	95 5	175 6	1 13 5				935 29	1,106 0	1 2 10
Varbada		1 8	1 8		701 20	809 2	1 2 5	5 6	9 2	1 13 0				706 26	818 4	1 2 0
Arad		1 8	1 8		821 33	858 0	1 0 8	66 1	109 0	1 10 5				887 84	967 0	1 1 1
Muldhari		1 8	1 8		229 38	233 12	1 3 9	6 17	11 12	1 12 11				238 15	295 8	1 4 2
Partappura		1 8	1 8		446 80	535 12	1 3 1	63 18	98 14	1 13 7				600 8	634 10	1 4 1
Radhanpur		1 8	1 8		118 9	130 15	1 1 8	2 33	5 4	1 13 8				121 2	136 8	1 3 4
Asha		1 8	1 8		128 6	142 10	1 1 9							128 6	142 10	1 1 8
Vaswel		1 8	1 8		1,021 25	1,008 12	1 2 11	117 21	219 4	1 13 10				1,139 6	1,428 0	1 4 0
Dunkheda		1 8	1 8		375 0	432 2	1 2 5							375 0	432 2	1 2 0
Chandpur		1 8	1 8		550 4	598 8	1 1 4							550 4	598 8	1 1 4
Ambali		1 8	1 8		636 2	646 8	1 0 3	14 19	25 0	1 11 7				650 21	671 8	1 0 0
Tarkhanda		1 8	1 8		1,466 13	1,352 7	0 14 9	19 6	29 14	1 9 0				1,485 19	1,382 5	0 14 10
Rampura		1 8	1 8		158 13	171 8	1 1 3							158 13	171 8	1 1 1
Rameshra	1 8	1 8		744 14	919 8	1 3 9	83 28	163 0	1 15 8				828 2	1,085 8	1 4 1	
Valwa	1 8	1 8		239 11	262 8	1 2 0	46 30	91 0	1 15 7				276 1	358 8	1 4 1	
Total				9,531 16	10,446 8	1 1 7	573 36	1,048 0	1 13 2				10,075 13	1,494 8	1 2 1	
<b>Group IV</b>																
Tajpura	IV	1 8	1 8													
Gambhirpura		1 8	1 8		77 39	92 8	1 2 11	0 32	1 8	1 14 0				78 31	94 0	1 3 8
Timbi		1 4	1 4		106 19	88 8	0 13 3							106 19	88 8	0 13 3
Abhtwa		1 4	1 4		1,181 30	1,074 1	0 14 6	68 13	115 2	1 10 11				1,250 3	1,199 3	0 15 1
Intwadi		1 4	1 4		526 25	447 5	0 13 7	38 28	64 6	1 10 1				565 13	511 11	0 14 1
Chhabapura		1 4	1 4		277 38	263 14	0 15 2	5 5	6 2	1 3 1				283 3	270 0	0 15 1
Maswad		1 4	1 4		633 18	565 4	0 14 3	35 2	52 12	1 8 1				688 20	618 0	0 14 1
Maruwa		1 4	1 4		321 17	295 6	0 14 8	15 16	20 14	1 5 8				336 33	316	0 15 1
Duma		1 4	1 4		106 21	89 8	0 13 5							106 21	89	0 13 5
Kotamaida		1 4	1 4		81 2	78 0	0 15 4							81 2	78	0 15 4
Amba Talao		1 4	1 4		306 29	267 0	0 13 11	43 25	70 8	1 7 2				355 14	337	0 15 1
Ujcti		1 4	1 4		990 30	843 8	0 13 7	105 7	154 12	1 7 8				1,095 37	999	0 14 1
Vanseti		1 4	1 4		276 1	272 4	0 15 9	35 23	52 10	1 7 6				311 24	324	1 0 0
Ghansar		1 4	1 4		154 35	153 4	0 15 10	5 39	9 6	1 9 0				180 34	182	1 0 0
Vao		1 4	1 4		373 20	343 0	0 14 7	14 13	20 12	1 7 2				388 0	333	0 15 1
Hadbia		1 4	1 4		685 21	641 6	0 15 5	69 29	115 6	1 10 5				735 10	75	1 0 0
Koprej		1 4	1 4		463 2	403 8	0 13 10	67 23	106 0	1 9 1				530 25	50	15 0
Dundelao		1 4	1 4		350 17	315 2	0 14 4	2 12	3 14	1 10 11				352 29	2	0 14 1
Vesania		1 4	1 4		619 9	560 6	0 14 5	85 7	153 2	1 12 9				704 16	712	1 0 0
Dharola	1 4	1 4		46 31	47 0	1 0 0	3 0	4 14	1 10 0				49 31	5	1 0 0	
Vedpur	1 4	1 4		293 30	134 8	0 15 2	31 7	46 12	1 7 11				274 37	27	1 0 0	
Total				7,764 2	7,034 4	0 14 5	632 0	998 12	1 9 3				8,522 2	80	0 15 1	

Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.															Per-centage in-crease.	Name of Village
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
20	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
8	2 8	...	1,159 18	2,348 7	2 0 5	179 2	523 2	2 14 9				1,338 20	2,871 9	2 2 3	24.9	Haldol
			1,159 18	2,348 7	2 0 5	179 2	523 2	2 14 9				1,338 20	2,871 9	2 2 3	24.9	Total
0	2 0	...	124 1	197 13	1 9 5	30 11	73 9	2 7 2				154 13	271 6	1 12 2	14.3	Ashavala
0	2 0	..	71 10	114 4	1 9 9	..	..	..				71 10	114 4	1 9 9	14.2	Jambud
			195 11	312 1	1 9 7	30 11	73 9	2 7 2				225 23	385 10	1 11 3	14.2	Total
																Total
13	1 12	..	366 39	436 14	1 1 11	0 18	0 14	1 15 1				387 17	437 12	1 1 11		Nurpura
12	1 12	.	646 15	843 2	1 5 0	62 34	124 6	1 15 7				709 9	972 8	1 5 11	16.6	Medapur
12	1 12	...	640 24	1,095 11	1 4 7	95 5	204 9	2 2 6				935 29	1,230 4	1 6 0	16.8	Varsada
12	1 12	...	701 20	943 15	1 5 6	5 6	10 10	2 3 2				706 23	954 9	1 5 7	16.6	Varhada
12	1 12	..	821 33	1,001 0	1 3 5	66 1	127 2	1 14 9				887 34	1,129 2	1 4 4	16.6	Arad
12	1 12	.	229 36	331 0	1 7 0	8 17	13 11	2 4 6				236 15	344 11	1 7 3	16.6	Muldhari
12	1 12		446 30	625 0	1 6 4	53 18	115 5	2 2 8				500 8	740 5	1 7 5	16.7	Partappura
12	1 12		118 9	162 12	1 4 7	2 33	6 2	2 0 8				121 2	159 14	1 4 10	16.1	Radhanpur
12	1 12		128 6	166 6	1 4 9							128 6	166 6	1 4 9	16.9	Asha
12	1 12	.	1,021 25	1,410 8	1 6 0	117 21	255 12	2 2 9				1,139 6	1,665 15	1 7 4	16.6	Vaswel
12	1 12	..	375 0	504 2	1 5 6	..	..	..				375 0	504 2	1 5 6	16.6	Dunkheda
12	1 12	..	550 4	697 10	1 4 3							550 4	697 10	1 4 3	16.5	Chandpur
12	1 12	.	6 6 2	754 4	1 2 11	14 19	29 2	2 1 1				650 21	783 6	1 3 3	16.6	Ambali
12	1 12	..	1,480 13	1,877 13	1 1 2	19 6	34 13	1 12 7				1,485 19	1,812 10	1 1 4	16.6	Turkhandia
12	1 12	..	158 18	200 1	1 4 3		..	..				158 18	200 1	1 4 3	16.9	Bampura
12	1 12	..	744 14	1,072 12	1 7 0	63 28	193 10	2 4 9				624 2	1,266 6	1 8 5	16.6	Rameshra
12	1 12	...	229 11	306 4	1 5 4	46 30	108 2	2 4 1				276 1	412 6	1 7 10	16.7	Valva
			9,501 16	12,113 13	1 4 4	573 36	1,222 2	2 2 0				10,075 12	13,335 15	1 5 2	16.02	Total
																Total
8	1 8	...	..	..	...	..	..	..				..	..	..		Tajpura
8	1 8	..	77 39	92 8	1 2 11	0 32	1 8	1 14 0				73 31	94 0	1 3 1	..	Gambhirpura
8	1 8	.	106 19	106 3	1 0 0		..	..				106 19	106 3	1 0 0	20.4	Tumbi
8	1 8	...	1,181 30	1,293 14	1 1 7	69 13	138 2	2 0 5				1,250 3	1,427 0	1 2 3	20.01	Abhetwa
8	1 8		526 25	536 13	1 0 3	58 39	77 4	2 0 5				565 13	614 1	1 1 4	20.1	Intwadi
8	1 8	...	277 36	316 10	1 2 3	5 5	7 5	1 6 4				293 3	333 15	1 2 3	20.2	Chhabapura
8	1 8	...	633 18	678 4	1 1 1	35 2	63 4	1 13 9				668 20	741 8	1 1 8	19.9	Maswad
8	1 8	...	221 17	354 7	1 1 7	16 16	25 0	1 10 8				336 33	379 7	1 2 0	19.9	Maruwa
8	1 8	...	108 21	107 6	1 0 1	..	..	..				106 21	107 6	1 0 1	20.2	Dunia
8	1 8	...	81 2	93 0	1 2 4		..	..				81 2	93 0	1 2 4	19.2	Kotamada
8	1 8	..	306 29	320 7	1 0 8	43 25	84 9	1 12 0				355 14	405 0	1 2 3	20.1	Amba Talao
8	1 8	...	990 30	1,012 3	1 0 4	105 7	185 11	1 12 2				1,085 37	1,197 14	1 1 5	19.9	Ujeti
8	1 8	...	276 1	326 11	1 2 10	35 23	63 2	1 13 9				311 24	339 13	1 4 0	20.06	Vanseti
8	1 8	...	154 35	183 14	1 3 0	5 39	11 4	2 3 2				160 34	195 2	1 3 6	20.3	Ghansar
8	1 8	...	373 28	411 9	1 1 7	14 12	24 14	1 11 5				383 0	436 7	1 1 11	20.1	Vao
8	1 8	.	685 21	763 10	1 2 6	69 29	138 7	2 0 0				735 10	908 1	1 3 9	20.1	Hadbia
8	1 8	...	463 2	493 0	1 0 8	67 23	127 3	1 14 3				530 25	610 3	1 2 4	20.07	Koprej
8	1 8	..	350 17	378 2	1 1 3	3 13	4 10	2 0 0				352 29	382 12	1 1 4	19.7	Dhundelao
8	1 8	...	619 9	672 7	1 1 4	65 7	183 12	2 2 5				704 16	856 3	1 3 5	20.05	Vesana
8	1 8	.	46 31	56 6	1 3 5	3 0	5 13	1 10 8				49 31	63 3	1 4 2	21.5	Dharola
8	1 8		203 30	233 6	1 2 4	31 7	56 1	1 12 10				234 37	289 7	1 3 10	19.9	Vedpur
			7,761 2	8,121 12	1 1 4	632 0	1,197 13	1 14 3				8,396 2	9,619 9	1 2 3	19.7	Total



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.	Average.	Area.	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
<i>Group V.</i>			Rs a	Rs a		A. g	Rs. a	Rs. a. p	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p				A. g.	Rs. a.	R.	
1	Panclao ..	V	1 4	1 4		200 11	197 0	0 15 8	22 23	33 4	1 7 6	..	.	..	223 34	230 4	1	
2	Amrapura .		1 0	1 0	..	311 0	229 4	0 12 7	61 23	76 8	1 12 8	..	.	..	372 28	305 12	0	
3	Kankradungri		1 0	1 0	..	95 39	64 0	0 10 8	18 30	23 0	1 3 7	..	.	..	114 29	87 0	0	
4	Rampur		1 0	1 0	.	29 12	15 8	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	.	..	29 12	15 8	0	
5	Mandvi .		1 0	1 0	..	51 15	37 0	0 11 6	..	..	..	..	.	..	51 15	37 0	0	
6	Japura .		1 0	1 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Gokalpura ...		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Katada		1 0	1 0	.	258 10	168 0	0 10 5	18 13	20 8	1 1 11	..	..	..	..	276 23	189 8	0
9	Vada Talao		1 0	1 0	..	511 20	388 10	0 13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511 20	388 10	0
10	Rayanwadia .		1 0	1 0	.	264 28	175 4	0 9 8	5 35	8 0	1 5 9	.	..	..	..	270 23	183 4	0
11	Chhajdihali ..		1 0	1 0	..	108 38	67 13	0 10 4	3 15	3 8	1 0 7	..	..	..	..	110 15	71 4	0
12	Dhankwa		1 0	1 0		465 39	328 0	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465 39	328 0	0
13	Dhankuwa		1 0	1 0	..	108 0	79 13	0 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 0	79 13	0
14	Falanpur ..		1 0	1 0		549 20	372 12	0 10 11	10 12	11 4	1 1 5	.	..	..	..	559 32	384 0	0
15	Kherup ...		1 0	1 0	..	208 5	132 0	0 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208 5	132 0	0
16	Vavdi		1 0	1 0		265 28	146 8	0 8 9	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	265 28	146 8	0
17	Umarwan Nam		1 0	1 0	.	451 29	307 0	0 10 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451 29	307 0	0
18	Khomdar .		1 0	1 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Jalokuvo .		1 0	1 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Champaner		1 0	1 0	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	Jakharia		1 0	1 0		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Rasulpur ..		1 0	1 0	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	Sultaupura		1 0	1 0	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	Kankalpur		1 0	1 0		.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total			..	.	..	4,978 14	2,708 7	0 11 3	140 36	176 0	1 4 1	.	..	..	4,019 10	2,364 7		
<i>Group VI</i>																		
1	Umarwan Moti	VI	0 12	0 12		760 15	346 2	0 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	760 15	346 2		
2	Ved ..		0 12	0 12	.	277 31	138 4	0 7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277 31	138 4	
3	Dharia ..		0 12	0 12	.	278 16	122 9	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278 16	122 9	
4	Talavdi ..		0 12	0 12	.	1,508 1	653 10	0 7 1	13 2	11 2	0 13 7	.	..	..	..	1,516 3	664 12	
5	Pardol ...		0 12	0 12	.	407 1	197 15	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407 1	197 15	
6	Banankuwa .		0 12	0 12	..	141 28	71 7	0 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141 28	71 7	
7	Kanteli ..		0 12	0 12		337 27	196 14	0 9 4	8 23	8 2	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	346 16	205 0	
8	Bapota ...		0 12	0 12	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total			..	..	..	3,705 39	1,726 13	0 7 5	31 25	19 4	0 14 5	..	..	..	3,727 24	1,746 1		
Grand Total			..	..	..	26,204 20	21,067 14	0 14 8	1,577 30	2,724 14	1 11 7	..	..	..	27,782 10	25,792 12		

—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase	Name of Village
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
<i>Group Y.</i>																
1 4	1 4	...	200 11	197 0	0 15 8	22 23	33 4	1 7 6	...	...	...	222 34	230 4	1 0 6	...	Paniso ...
1 4	1 4	...	311 0	296 9	0 14 8	61 28	95 10	1 8 11	...	...	...	373 28	382 3	1 0 5	25 2	Amrapura ...
1 4	1 4	...	95 39	80 0	0 13 5	18 30	23 12	1 8 10	...	...	...	114 23	108 12	0 15 1	24 1	Kankradungri ...
1 4	1 4	...	29 12	19 6	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12	19 6	0 10 5	26 6	Rampur ...
1 4	1 4	...	51 15	46 4	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 15	46 4	0 14 5	24 3	Mandvi ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jepura ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gokulpura ...
1 4	1 4	...	258 10	210 0	0 13 0	18 13	25 10	1 6 2	...	...	...	276 23	235 10	0 13 7	25	Katadia ...
1 4	1 4	...	511 20	485 0	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	511 20	485 0	0 15 2	25	Vada Talao ...
1 4	1 4	...	264 28	219 1	0 13 8	5 36	10 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	270 23	229 1	0 13 6	25 1	Rayawadia ...
1 4	1 4	...	108 38	84 11	0 12 8	3 15	4 6	1 5 4	...	...	...	110 13	69 1	0 12 11	25 3	Chhajdiwahi ...
1 4	1 4	...	465 39	410 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	465 39	410 0	0 14 0	25	Dhinkwa ...
1 4	1 4	...	108 0	99 12	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	99 12	0 14 8	25 3	Dhankuwa ...
1 4	1 4	...	649 20	465 15	0 13 6	10 12	14 1	1 6 4	...	...	...	659 32	480 0	0 13 8	26	Falanpur ...
1 4	1 4	...	208 8	165 0	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 8	165 0	0 12 8	25	Kherup ...
1 4	1 4	...	265 28	183 2	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	265 28	183 2	0 11 0	25 3	Vardi ...
1 4	1 4	...	451 29	389 0	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	451 29	389 0	0 13 7	24 7	Umarwan Nani ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khomdar ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaliokuvo ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Champaner ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jakharia ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rasulpur ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sulfanpura ...
1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kankulpur ...
...	...	...	3,878 14	3,334 12	0 13 8	140 36	211 11	1 8 1	...	...	...	4,019 10	3,546 7	0 14 1	22 9	.. Total.
<i>Group Y I</i>																
1 0	1 0	...	760 15	461 8	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 15	431 8	0 9 8	33 4	Umarwan Meti ...
1 0	1 0	...	277 31	184 5	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	277 31	184 5	0 10 7	33 3	Ved ...
1 0	1 0	...	278 16	163 6	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 16	163 6	0 9 4	3 6	Dharia ...
1 0	1 0	...	1,503 1	971 8	0 9 3	13 2	14 13	1 1 2	...	...	...	1,516 3	986 5	0 9 4	33 4	Talavdi ...
1 0	1 0	...	407 1	263 14	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	407 1	263 14	0 10 4	33 5	Pandol ...
1 0	1 0	...	141 28	95 4	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 28	95 4	0 10 9	33 8	Bamankuva ...
1 0	1 0	...	337 27	263 8	0 11 0	8 23	10 13	1 4 0	...	...	...	346 10	273 5	0 13 7	33 1	Kanteli ...
1 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bapota ...
...	...	...	3,076 30	2,302 5	0 9 11	21 25	25 10	1 2 10	...	...	...	3,737 24	2,397 15	0 9 11	33 3	.. Total
...	...	...	26,204 20	28,833 2	1 1 7	1,577 30	3,253 15	2 1 0	...	...	...	27,782 10	32,037 1	1 2 5	19 7	.. Grand Total

C. V VERNON,  
Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

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

Showing area of villages for Revision Settlement with details of the Hálol Talúka.

Num. ber.	Name of Village	Group	By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Popula- tion	Occupied unassess- ed.
			Available for cultiva- tion	Not avail- able for cultivation	Government assessed land			Available for cultiva- tion	Not avail- able for cultivation	Government assessed land.				
					Occupied	Unoccupied waste Area.	Assess- ment			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste Area.	Assess- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Group I</b>			A g	A g	A g	A. g	Rs a	A g	A. g	A. g	A. g	Rs a	Acres	A. g
1	Hálol	I	2,630 38	2,004 27	1,320 24	413 31	478 4	2,638 14	1,993 38	1,331 14	407 13	523 6	2,819	3 6
	Total		2,630 38	2,004 27	1,320 24	413 31	478 4	2,638 14	1,993 38	1,331 14	407 13	523 6	2,819	3 6
<b>Group II</b>														
1	Ashvágla	II	223 32	16 21	150 23	8 3	3 14	223 32	16 21	154 12	8 14	10 0	Deserted	
2	Jámbudh	II	226 34	96 31	40 18	163 20	191 0	226 34	96 31	71 10	132 28	164 8	Deserted	
	Total		450 20	113 12	200 1	166 23	194 14	450 20	113 12	225 22	141 2	174 8		
<b>Group III</b>														
1	Medápur	III	1,102 9	264 30	801 30	143 21	90 4	1,102 36	264 30	700 9	226 5	179 10	287	
2	Varsada	III	1,341 36	241 9	867 17	149 20	138 4	1,342 12	240 21	985 29	82 31	81 8	871	
3	Varvada	III	1,246 19	143 27	653 21	161 8	127 10	1,247 35	146 34	706 26	86 37	76 8	882	
4	Arád	III	1,283 15	369 1	735 39	62 29	47 0	1,459 31	160 28	887 34	169 11	124 12	767	
5	Muldhari	III	340 23	21 26	245 13	9 10	8 0	339 6	22 32	238 15	8 7	0 14	212	
6	Pattappura	III	694 9	224 17	461 28	114 20	89 8	721 23	133 11	600 8	115 23	104 4	235	
7	Rádhanpur	III	147 4	78 18	102 15	27 28	27 8	150 15	78 21	118 24	1 39	2 0	116	2 13
8	Nurpara	III	631 24	533 30	128 10	117 7	129 8	667 39	476 20	264 7	47 36	52 0	Deserted in 1901 since recon- sidered	123 10
9	Asha	III	165 18	374 28	69 31	95 16	95 6	165 21	374 28	128 6	36 88	39 10	37	
10	Vasvel	III	1,363 2	639 32	944 19	280 28	261 12	1,377 31	624 11	1,139 6	105 30	81 4	584	
11	Dankheda	III	479 30	90 7	357 29	51 5	44 4	479 11	90 7	375 0	33 15	31 8	121	
12	Chandpur	III	440 31	365 15	307 26	104 13	98 4	578 26	257 20	550 4			77	
13	Ambal	III	723 23	2,6 23	444 20	201 6	162 4	843 17	109 23	650 21	115 8	68 12	275	
14	Tarkhanda	III	1,199 0	1,093 9	532 2	278 20	236 2	2,300 9	531 1	1,296 8	674 18	558 8	640	189 1
15	Rámputra	III	246 38	31 8	140 26	86 12	34 8	247 5	30 1	168 13	69 32	72 8	71	
16	Rámputra	III	830 37	236 22	616 35	123 10	119 10	1,068 3	75 6	828 2	154 33	145 8	105	
17	Valva	III	335 14	291 19	183 19	114 69	123 14	406 15	219 25	278 1	43 18	43 0	168	
	Total		12,941 17	6,593 1	7,614 15	2,116 24	1,892 10	14,081 6	3,881 38	9,761 23	1,862 25	1,099 2	6,648	314 29
<b>Group IV</b>														
1	Gambharpura	IV	91 33	105 36	36 22	84 25	30 12	100 2	96 39	78 31	0 25	0 12	192	
2	Timbi	IV	176 24	134 20		178 24	147 0	176 24	134 29	106 19	70 5	59 8	45	
3	Abhetara	IV	1,418 21	353 32	836 16	536 21	376 0	1,517 1	291 9	1,152 0	262 8	198 4	459	96 3
4	Intbráda	IV	482 15	798 38	227 3	158 10	120 0	642 15	626 33	474 19	66 34	53 4	371	90 34
5	Chabáputra	IV	341 8	63 33	170 34	126 24	108 12	392 3	35 27	263 3	65 15	47 0	71	
6	Masvád	IV	808 18	931 7	437 26	295 30	230 8	1,269 22	524 31	666 20	495 13	370 10	425	
7	Márva	IV	471 13	287 26	273 21	118 11	60 0	573 16	183 10	335 33	167 2	111 8	173	
8	Duma	IV	130 15	317 13	13 6	110 13	99 8	414 15	39 13	106 21	301 13	287 8	44	
9	Kotamada	IV	405 28	27 30	45 20	410 8	359 8	447 16	36 2	81 2	366 14	329 0	27	
10	Amba Talávy	IV	406 25	105 12	199 26	118 30	87 12	461 12	60 34	355 14	17 29	13 8	144	
11	Ujiti	IV	974 25	825 39	662 16	272 21	232 12	1,274 35	501 18	1,065 31	70 11	49 4	542	40 6
12	Táputra	IV	217 13	564 11	5 0	176 16	151 90	219 20	562 33	Nil	183 23	159 8	Deserted	
13	Vanseti	IV	434 25	176 11	337 8	8 16	7 0	545 8	65 20	311 24	154 23	127 10	173	
14	Ghanear	IV	980 12	138 0	130 33	71 37	56 0	1,002 3	121 9	160 34	63 27	52 6	368	
15	Váve	IV	371 31	737 24	175 17	163 1	138 4	449 6	60 21	358 0	17 32	15 8	214	
16	Hadhma	IV	584 34	374 35	461 12	80 7	71 8	817 22	181 24	720 10	84 27	26 8	473	
17	Koprej	IV	406 31	692 11	313 21	39 5	32 0	613 24	151 5	530 25	83 34	19 0	220	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Im- pr.	Name of Village.	Group.	By Former Survey					By Revision Survey.					Popula- tion.	Occup in asses
			Available for cultivation	Not available for cultivation	Government assessed land.			Available for cultivation	Not available for cultivation	Government assessed land.				
					Occupied.	Un- occupied waste. Area.	Asses- ment.			Occupied.	Un- occupied waste. Area.	Asses- ment.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Group IV— continued.</i>			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A.
8	Dundelav ...	IV.	428 29	124 28	237 0	146 24	132 10	488 8	64 18	352 29	90 14	72 8	67	..
9	Vasania ...	IV.	723 14	326 6	336 34	334 0	301 0	971 8	84 14	704 16	214 7	188 0	216	..
0	Dharola ...	IV.	109 4	1,250 8	61 18	91 15	57 8	143 26	1,275 26	49 31	72 23	61 8	43	..
1	Vedpur ...	IV.	871 12	1,682 2	109 20	192 12	92 0	305 18	1,748 5	213 26	22 3	22 0	150	21
	Total ...	...	10,548 37	10,003 26	5,016 36	3,656 33	2,929 6	12,929 21	7,758 29	8,145 28	2,756 21	2,269 10	4,427	250
<i>Group V.</i>														
1	Pánelav ...	V.	461 22	305 33	324 15	91 26	71 12	401 27	294 6	222 34	206 8	174 8	97	..
2	Amrápura ...	V.	306 35	456 27	121 38	223 4	140 12	460 33	363 5	372 28	65 13	40 12	212	..
3	Kánkradnagri ...	V.	154 8	611 34	85 18	29 3	13 10	434 31	531 8	114 29	19 5	12 8	125	..
4	Bánipura ...	V.	65 2	673 9	33 38	6 28	2 12	62 15	673 9	29 12	16 6	8 4	32	..
5	Mándvi ...	V.	297 5	559 17	106 29	180 16	131 8	279 15	374 24	51 15	228 0	168 0	Deserted in 1901 now re- populated by chárana. Deserted	..
6	Japura ...	V.	90 26	619 22	.	90 26	64 0	90 26	619 22	..	90 26	69 0	Do	..
7	Gokulpura ...	V.	56 7	365 23	...	56 7	55 8	56 7	365 23	.	56 7	44 8	Do	..
8	Kotadia ...	V.	337 22	347 1	172 27	149 19	78 12	300 35	383 2	276 23	...	...	181	..
9	Vadatalav ...	V.	215 10	1,692 36	18 27	178 25	133 0	215 10	1,692 36	181 20	13 32	12 0	153	33
0	Rarovádia ...	V.	279 1	398 13	215 16	37 16	27 6	338 23	328 31	264 1	46 17	40 12	160	..
1	Chajdiwáll ...	V.	134 25	612 5	30 2	84 13	47 0	174 37	571 39	90 8	64 19	40 0	42	20
2	Dhekwa ...	V.	232 13	1,219 33	67 39	134 6	87 12	331 21	1,150 28	295 28	5 25	4 0	151	170
3	Dhankuva ...	V.	54 9	658 14	22 1	20 25	15 8	142 8	574 23	101 35	27 38	16 10	54	..
4	Palanpur ...	V.	692 3	699 10	219 23	429 28	231 12	641 31	649 33	559 33	39 7	20 0	272	..
5	Kherup ...	V.	268 32	57 24	146 33	101 22	62 12	270 26	54 24	208 5	42 4	25 12	85	..
6	Vavdi ...	V.	299 12	314 4	63 31	217 10	104 12	298 5	315 38	265 28	14 6	6 0	242	..
7	Umarvatsungni ...	V.	394 17	814 17	216 34	137 37	89 6	534 22	674 12	451 29	43 7	32 0	270	..
8	Khomdfr ...	V.	...	1,937 17	...	...	...	..	1,237 17	...	...	...	Deserted.	..
9	Jaliskuva ...	V.	...	659 20	...	...	...	..	659 20	...	...	...	Do	..
0	Champagner ...	V.	20 12	5,511 22	2 32	..	..	10 18	5,521 16	Forest.	...	...	687	..
1	Jhánkharia ...	V.	73 13	1,517 17	10 15	32 35	16 8	23 16	1,537 14	Forest.	...	...	89	..
2	Rasulpur ...	V.	78 12	800 6	...	78 12	57 8	...	578 18	...	...	...	159	..
3	Sultanpur ...	V.	55 33	1,333 26	12 5	26 16	16 4	...	1,339 19	...	...	...	Deserted	..
4	Kánkalpur ...	V.	52 1	215 34	.	45 0	25 0	...	267 35	Forest.	...	...	Do.	..
	Total ...	..	4,698 38	21,301 9	1,971 25	2,357 16	1,478 2	5,158 6	20,840 16	3,466 7	980 19	712 10	3,009	533
<i>Group VI.</i>														
1	Umarván Moti ...	VI.	541 0	1,639 28	302 23	129 32	57 4	698 11	1,532 20	667 30	11 36	4 6	339	92
2	Ved ...	VI.	139 19	693 1	23 27	61 15	33 0	344 11	396 7	274 0	15 20	7 4	105	3
3	Dhetria ...	VI.	130 24	2,261 29	16 28	92 39	42 8	294 17	2,097 13	257 18	16 2	7 4	203	20
4	Talávdí ...	VI.	1,036 18	3,920 9	625 19	325 4	152 4	1,696 7	3,281 21	1,496 23	113 29	43 14	920	19
5	Pandol ...	VI.	437 17	336 26	...	404 21	176 6	334 1	440 20	301 5	...	...	145	106
6	Bámankuva ...	VI.	131 8	399 15	33 14	79 1	38 14	143 33	289 19	124 39	...	...	78	16
7	Kanteli ...	VI.	276 10	573 39	13 26	173 28	96 8	439 23	411 33	346 10	3 23	2 0	140	..
8	Bapotia ...	VI.	212 39	1,026 6	...	207 10	104 8	...	1,239 5	Forest.	...	...	Deserted	..
	Total ...	...	2,904 15	10,710 33	1,105 17	1,473 29	701 4	3,950 23	9,690 18	3,468 8	160 30	64 18	1,930	254
	Grand Total ...	...	33,775 6	60,027 8	17,128 37	10,185 36	7,664 8	39,608 16	44,273 31	28,421 19	6,408 30	5,444 0	17,563	1,380

No. 1992 of 1905.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR,  
Panch Maháls ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

*Dohad, 29th May 1905.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith proposals drawn up by Mr. Vernon, Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, for the Revision Settlement of the Hálol Mahál.

2. Mr. Vernon has clearly and fully set forth in his report all the facts and figures which must be taken into consideration in revising the assessment, and I agree generally in his conclusions and recommendations.

3. The settlement which is now coming to an end has been most successful. The rates imposed were very moderate and during its currency the occupied area has increased by nearly 65 per cent. and the revenue by 43 per cent. The occupied area is now greater than it was in the year before the disastrous famine of 1899-1900 and it is clear that the táluka is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the famine years.

There is still a large area (about 37 per cent. of the total) of Government arable land awaiting the plough and immigration from the surrounding Native States is proceeding so rapidly that in the next few years a considerable development of the táluka and increase of the population, the occupied area and the revenue may, with some confidence, be anticipated. Since Mr. Vernon's report was written, I have heard from him of a new colony of Patidar immigrants who will come and settle on 300 acres of land in Vedpur this year.

4. Mr. Vernon has proposed enhancement of the rates of four annas in every class except the first in which an enhancement of 8 annas is proposed.

The enhancement is reasonable and justifiable though during the recent settlement there has been no special increase in the prices of produce or improvements in communications. The rates imposed in 1885-86 were very moderate and of recent years, as Mr. Vernon has shown, there has begun an extraordinary development of cotton cultivation the higher profits of which justify an increased assessment.

5. The enhancements proposed are moderate amounting to about 20 per cent. on the total revenue.

I believe that more could be taken, but in view of the fact that the cotton movement in Hálol is of quite recent date, I think that it would be a wise policy to encourage further developments by making only a moderate increase.

6. The only modification in Mr. Vernon's proposals which I would suggest is that the lands of Asawala and Jambudi should be included with Hálol Kasba in the 1st class. Mr. Beyts (Selection No. CLXX, page 18, paragraph 42) included these lands—they are only technically villages for they are owned and cultivated from Hálol and Kanjri and have no village sites—in the 1st class and in the final orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2688, dated 24th May 1880, no reason was assigned for removing them out of the 1st class.

I may note here that Hálol will shortly be connected with Champaner Road Railway Station and with Pavagadh and Jambughoda by a provincial metalled road.

7. The land held under the restricted tenure in this Mahál amounts, I believe, to not less than about 70 per cent. of the total area of Government occupied land and all new land is given out under the same tenure.

The protection of the illiterate debtor in this district is especially necessary. Some good might perhaps follow from the introduction of sections 55—61 of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERICK PRATT,

Collector, Panch Maháls.

No. L-533 of 1906.

From

G. S. CURTIS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Joint Director, Land Records,  
Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division,  
Ahmedabad.

*Poona, 23rd February 1906.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward proposals, drawn up by Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, for the revision settlement of the Hálol Mahál.

2. The Mahál was first brought under settlement in 1879-80, at which time it was in a very backward state; the population was wild and there was a large area of waste land. It was accordingly decided by Government that, in order to encourage cultivation, the rates should be pitched low and that they should be tentatively sanctioned for five years. At the expiry of that period it was found that cultivation had not increased as much as was expected and it was accordingly decided not to raise the rates (except for the imposition of a small and almost negligible addition for subsoil water advantage), but to guarantee them for a further period of twenty years. Practically, therefore, the approaching settlement is the first revision settlement of the Mahál, and in order to ascertain the effect of the rates we should consider the changes, which have taken place during the whole period of twenty-five years, which have elapsed since their first introduction.

3. The figures given in Mr. Vernon's report show that under the lenient assessment the táluka prospered to a very marked extent, especially in the period anterior to 1899-1900. During these twenty years the cultivated area, which in 1880-81 had sunk to 13,212 acres, increased almost twofold to 26,247 acres in that year; the revenue which increased in almost equal proportion, was recovered with little or no difficulty and a census taken in 1898 of the number of ploughs, bullocks and cattle showed a very marked rise under each head. In 1899-1900 came the big famine and with it a decline in cultivation and population, and, more important even than these, the loss of a very large number of the cattle. Mr. Vernon, however, shows that the set-back experienced in the year has been only temporary. Colonists have come in to take up waste land and the area under cultivation has increased to nearly 29,000 acres. The losses of plough bullocks have been largely made good by the grant of tagái and, taking the tract as a whole, the last year of the period of settlement finds it in every way more advanced and prosperous than it was twenty-five years ago.

4. The question now for consideration is the extent to which the present moderate assessment, an assessment which the Deputy Superintendent of Survey who settled the Mahál, described as so low as to be demoralizing, should be enhanced. The main considerations in this connection are the state of communications, the level of prices, and the general material condition of the táluka.

5. In the first place as regards communications. Mr. Vernon thinks that there has been no marked improvement in this respect. He mentions that metal has been broken for the construction of a metalled road from Hálol to Jambughoda, also that the Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway has been recently opened along the western side of the táluka. But he apparently does not think that the former is likely to be constructed and he is very doubtful as to the advantages which will be derived from the latter. It will be remembered that Mr. Cole expressed somewhat similar views in his report on the Kálol Revision

Settlement and he was supported in his opinion by no less a person than Sir Frederic Lely. As regards the first point, the Collector states that the road will be built from Provincial funds, and that it will be continued through Hálol to Chámpáner Road Station. A glance at the map will show that the road will be a most valuable out-let. As regards the second I am quite unable to share Mr. Vernon's doubts. From the attached tracing it will be seen that the line passes through Derol in the immediate vicinity of Kálol (only 8 miles from Hálol) where there is a station; there is a second station at Chámpáner Road five miles from Kanjri and a third station at Samliya which is about 10 miles from Ambatalav. Now it is perfectly true that the railway is, as Mr. Vernon says, a circuitous route to some extent for Bombay traffic: it forms an arc of which a line drawn from Kálol to Baroda is the chord; it is also true that the ryot will, where he can, take advantage of interior lines of communication so as to deposit his produce on the railway as near Bombay as possible. But, this notwithstanding, the opening of these three railway stations so near the Mahál must give the ryot advantages which he did not possess before. First, as regards Bombay traffic, I will mention one very important fact. On reading Mr. Vernon's remarks about the extension of cotton cultivation I made local enquiries as to where it was ginned. I learnt that there is a new ginning factory starting this month between Derol and Kálol and another is to be built at Hálol. The whole of the stuff ginned at these places will, it is practically certain, be exported from Derol and Chámpáner Road. In addition to cotton we must also take account of bulky articles such as grass and mhowra, which it is impossible to imagine a ryot carrying 25 miles to Baroda. For all these bye-products the railway must of necessity create an entirely new market. Secondly, as regards traffic to markets on the northern side. This Mr. Vernon has entirely ignored and, with all deference to his local knowledge, I think he is wrong. The new railway opens a new and speedy route to Ahmedabad, Ratlam, Godhra and Umreth. It is quite possible that Ahmedabad, which now to my personal knowledge has to import cotton from places as far off as Ráver in East Khándesh, will take the Hálol cotton, and it is almost certain that Umreth or Godhra will take its oil-seeds. The latter are, as I shall show, becoming quite an important crop. For these reasons I venture to think that we are justified in over-riding the opinion of the local officers and holding that the construction of the railway has improved communications to a very considerable extent.

6. Next to communications come prices. Here, at first sight, Mr. Vernon's account is somewhat disappointing. Rice, the average area under which during the five years ending 1898-99, covered 32 per cent. of that cultivated, has increased in price only 3 per cent. and though other cereals and pulses, which account for 60 per cent. of the area cropped, show a substantial rise in exchange value, their quality is so poor and their intrinsic value so small that the ryot is not much benefited. But further examination discloses two important points (1) a large rise in the area under oil-seeds, principally "til" seeds, (2) the introduction of a new and very lucrative staple, *viz.*, cotton. As regards (1) the average area under oil-seeds, which during the five years ending 1898-99 was only 5 per cent. of the total, rose in 1903-04 to more than 10 per cent. As "til" is a safe and remunerative crop and its price has increased 32 per cent. during the period of settlement (the prices of the last two years would show a still further rise) the fact of the increase of area under oil-seeds in general and "til" in particular is important. But it is of small account compared with the revolution which appears likely to follow on the introduction of cotton. Mr. Vernon shows that in 1904-05 the total area, which in the five years ending 1898-99 averaged 220 acres only, had risen to 4,666 acres in Government villages and 10,714 acres in the whole táluka. In the current year I have ascertained that the area for Government villages is 5,203 acres, while for the whole táluka it exceeds 13,000 acres, and that there is every probability of a still further extension. It may now be assumed that the capability of the Mahál to produce cotton over at least one-fifth of its area has been proved; if this be granted, it is clear that there is a great future before it; and the light assessment imposed on the assumption that it is a backward tract suitable only for the production of coarse grains becomes entirely inappropriate.

7. The grouping and rates have now to be considered. In grouping Mr. Vernon has followed the present arrangements with the following unimportant changes:—

Nurpura is to be removed from group II to group III.

Tájpura and Gambhirpura are to be removed from group III to group IV.

Panelao is to be removed from group IV to group V.

The Collector, Mr. Pratt, accepts the proposals with the exception that he suggests that Ashavala and Jambudi, which form Mr. Vernon's group II, should be placed along with Hálol in group I.

8. In the latter suggestion I beg to concur. The villages are uninhabited, their cultivators reside in Hálol: and their lands are nearer the kasba than parts of the Hálol area. No reasons are assigned for the exclusion from group I at the original settlement.

9. In group III Mr. Vernon places Mr. Beyts' group, minus Tájpura and Gambhirpura and plus Nurpura. There seems some ground for criticism here. In speaking of his group III (Mr. Vernon's group IV) Mr. Beyts wrote "The malarious nature of the hills and jungle does not affect these villages. At some future settlement there will be no reason why they should not be included in the second class." And if this was the case in 1879, it is still more so now, when there are railway stations at Kálol and Chámpáner Road and there will be shortly a metalled road from Hálol to the latter place, at least as far as the northern villages are concerned. Take first the batch of villages north-east of Hálol. Maruwa, Maswada, Abhetwa, Chabapur, Dunia, Intwadi and Timbi. They are all nearer Kálol, Hálol and the railway than Arad and Tarkhanda in the higher group. The northernmost of them Maruwa (now rated at Rs. 1-4-0) adjoins a Kálol village Aluwa, which is rated at Rs. 2-8-0: the southernmost Timbi (which Mr. Vernon rates at Rs. 1-8-0) is but two miles from Hálol which is rated at Rs. 2-8-0. There can be no question, I would submit, but that Mr. Vernon should have placed them in his 3rd group. Coming further south, Kotamaida is also, from its position, close to the new Hálol-Chámpáner Road Station and clearly belongs to the same. Panelao, south of Kotamaida, has been relegated to the 5th group because its soil has deteriorated owing to "usar". But this is not correct. If the fertility of the soil has seriously decreased, the remedy is reclassification: not alteration in grouping. Panelao should, I would submit, be retained in group IV. There is no objection to Tájpura being placed in this group. To the south, again, the position of Rameshra in group III strikes the eye as anomalous and I have looked in vain for some justification of it in both the original and revision settlement reports. It is not more favourably placed with regard to markets than the villages Ambawadia and Koprej on either side of it and it is impossible not to suspect that its position was due to the Superintendent's desire to "increase the old revenue" which Colonel Anderson refers to in paragraph 4 of his remarks on the old settlement. At any rate, for the future, it may be included in the 4th group. Finally Gambhirpura may, as proposed by Mr. Vernon, descend to the 4th group: but, if this is done, Walwa should follow it. With Vedpur in the 4th the position of Walwa and Gambhirpura in the 3rd is anomalous.

10. The result, if my suggestions are adopted, will be as follows:—

<i>Group I.</i>		
Hálol.	Ashawala.	Jambudi.
<i>Group II.</i>		
Nurpura.	Waswel.	Maswada.
Varsada.	Dhankheda.	Dunia.
Varvada.	Chandpur.	Abhetwa.
Arad.	Ambali.	Intwadi.
Muldhari.	Medapur.	Chabapura.
Partappura.	Tarkhanda.	Timbi.
Radhanpura.	Rampura.	Kotamaida.
Asha.	Maruwa.	
<i>Group III</i>		
Panelao.	Dharola.	Vav.
Tájpura.	Rameshra.	Koprej.
Gambhirpura.	Ujeti.	Vesania.
Ambatalao.	Vanseti.	Vedpur.
Hadabia.	Ghansar.	Walwa.
Dhundelao.		



Groups IV and V (Mr. Vernon's groups V and VI) may remain as proposed by him except as regards Panelao. From the map it would seem that the villages near Chámpáner should be placed in group III (Mr. Vernon's group IV) but that may well be left till the next settlement when the road from Jambughoda to Hálol will have been built.

11. Next as regards rates. Those prepared by Mr. Vernon for his six groups are contrasted with those now in force in the following statement:—

		Proposed by Mr. Vernon		Existing rates.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
I	...	2	8	2	0
II	...	2	0	1	12
III	...	1	12	1	8
IV	...	1	8	1	4
V	...	1	4	1	0
VI	...	1	0	0	12

The increment proposed is 19·7 and the guarantee one for 30 years. The highest rate, it will be noticed, is Rs. 2-8-0, as compared with Rs. 2-4-0, in Dohad: a fact which Mr. Vernon explains by saying that "in Dohad the classification is based on a 24 annas scale; in Hálol the scale rises to 16 annas only." This statement, however, is incorrect. The scale is exactly the same in the two tálukas, as regards ordinary land, but in Dohad extra "annas" are imposed on land which has a special capacity for the production of second crops: and in the case of this land only a 24 annas scale was used.

If the amendments in the grouping proposed by me in paragraphs 9-10 above are approved, group II at Rs. 2-0-0 will disappear. Assuming that, but for this, the rates will be retained, the increment for the whole táluka will be at least Rs. 5,830 as shown in a fresh Appendix Q appended to this report.

Considering, however, the peculiar lightness of the original assessment, this is not excessive. In a few cases the percentage enhancements appear large but, if the ordinary concessions are given, they will not be levied in full till 1913-14, by which year the villages concerned will be quite able to bear them. I would, however, deprecate the grant of a thirty years' guarantee. The Mahál is still in a somewhat backward state; the assessment has hitherto been extremely light: and it would not be advisable, in view of the great impetus which the extension of cotton cultivation and the improvement of communications may give to the progress of the tract, to put off all possibility of enhancement for thirty years. If the present settlement be guaranteed for ten years, it will expire in 1917-18. I would suggest that this period should be approved.

12. As regards trees the policy of Government in all the Gujarát settlements (with the exception of Sanand) has been to reserve teak, black wood, sandalwood wherever found and to hand over all trees whether fruit trees or other trees, in occupied lands to the ryots, and to sell the right to trees in unoccupied land along with the occupancy right. It is a question whether these orders should be applied in the present case. The difficulty is that they are scarcely appropriate to the grant of land on the new tenure when the ryot cannot borrow money from his sowcar to buy the trees: and when the payment for the trees would be a stumbling block to his taking up the land or force him to cut down the timber at once. Perhaps it will be sufficient to give the Collector discretion to reserve the trees when giving out unoccupied land if he thinks it advisable.

No general orders seem necessary in the matter of cesses.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director, Land Records.

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement pro

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY														
			Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden.			Total		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Hálol	...	I	2 0	2 0	..	1,159	1,979	1 9 11	179	418	2 5 4	.	..	.	1,938	2,297
2	Ashavala	...	II	1 12	1 12	.	124	173	1 6 4	30	64	2 2 2	..	.	.	154	237
3	Jambudi	...	II	1 12	1 12	.	71	100	1 6 6	..	..	.	..	..	.	71	100
3	Total of the 1st Group.	.	.	.	.	.	1,354	2,152	1 9 5	209	482	2 4 11	.	.	.	1,663	2,634
<i>Group II</i>																	
4	Nurpura	...	II	1 12	1 12	.	388	437	1 2 1	1	1	1 0 0	.	..	.	387	437
5	Medapur	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	646	727	1 2 0	63	107	1 11 2	..	.	.	709	800
6	Varsada	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	841	931	1 1 9	95	175	1 13 6	..	.	.	936	1,100
7	Varbada	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	702	809	1 2 5	5	9	1 12 10	.	..	.	707	811
8	Arad	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	822	858	1 0 8	66	109	1 10 5	.	..	.	888	987
9	Muldhari	..	III	1 8	1 8	.	230	283	1 3 8	6	12	2 0 0	..	.	..	236	290
10	Partappura	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	447	536	1 3 2	53	99	1 13 11	.	..	.	500	600
11	Radhanpur	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	118	131	1 1 9	3	5	1 10 8	..	.	.	121	136
12	Asha	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	128	143	1 1 10	..	.	..	.	..	.	128	143
13	Vasvel	...	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,021	1,209	1 2 11	118	219	1 13 8	.	..	.	1,139	1,420
14	Dunkheda	..	III	1 8	1 8	.	375	432	1 2 5	..	..	.	.	.	.	375	432
15	Chandpur	..	III	1 8	1 8	.	550	598	1 1 5	.	.	.	.	.	.	550	598
16	Ambali	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	637	646	1 0 3	14	25	1 12 7	.	..	..	651	671
17	Tarkhanda	...	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,466	1,352	0 14 9	19	30	1 9 3	.	..	.	1,495	1,382
18	Rampura	..	III	1 8	1 8	.	158	171	1 1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	171
19	Tumbi	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	106	88	0 13 3	.	..	..	..	..	..	106	88
20	Abhetwa	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	1,182	1,074	0 14 6	68	115	1 11 1	..	.	..	1,250	1,189
21	Intwadi	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	526	448	0 13 8	39	64	1 10 3	..	.	.	565	512
22	Chhabapura	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	278	264	0 15 2	5	6	1 3 2	..	.	.	283	270
23	Maswad	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	633	565	0 14 3	35	53	1 8 3	.	..	.	668	618
24	Maruwa	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	322	295	0 14 8	15	21	1 6 5	..	..	..	337	316
25	Dunia	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	107	89	0 13 4	.	..	..	..	..	..	107	89
26	Kotamada	...	IV	1 4	1 4	.	81	78	0 15 5	.	..	..	..	..	..	81	78
23	Total of the 2nd Group	.	.	.	.	.	11,762	12,164	1 0 7	605	1,050	1 11 9	.	..	..	12,367	13,211
<i>Group III</i>																	
27	Bameshra	...	III	1 8	1 8	..	744	919	1 3 9	84	166	1 15 7	.	..	.	828	1,085
28	Valva	..	III	1 8	1 8	.	229	262	1 2 4	47	91	1 15 0	..	.	.	276	353
29	Tajpura	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.
30	Gambhirpura	...	III	1 8	1 8	.	78	93	1 3 1	1	1	1 0 0	.	..	.	79	94
31	Amba Talao	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	306	287	0 14 0	49	70	1 6 10	..	..	..	355	333
32	Ujeti	..	IV	1 4	1 4	..	991	943	0 13 7	105	155	1 7 7	..	..	..	1,096	998
33	Yanseti	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	276	272	0 15 9	36	53	1 7 7	..	..	..	312	325
34	Ghansar	..	IV	1 4	1 4	..	155	154	0 15 11	6	9	1 8 0	..	..	..	161	163
35	Vao	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	373	343	0 14 9	15	21	1 6 5	..	..	..	388	364
36	Hadbia	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	665	642	0 15 5	70	115	1 10 3	..	..	..	735	757
37	Koprej	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	463	402	0 13 11	68	106	1 8 11	..	..	..	531	509
38	Dundelao	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	351	315	0 14 4	2	4	2 0 0	..	..	..	353	319
39	Vesania	..	IV	1 4	1 4	.	619	560	0 14 6	85	153	1 12 10	..	..	..	704	713

## Government occupied land.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	Number
Maximum Rates,		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																<b>Group I</b>	
2	2 8	...	1,159	2,349	2 0 5	179	523	2 14 9	..	..	..	1,338	2,872	2 2 4	+25 0	Halol	1
2	2 8	..	124	247	1 15 10	80	91	3 0 6	..	..	..	154	338	2 3 1	+42 6	Ashavala	2
2	2 8	.	71	143	2 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	143	2 0 3	+43 0	Jambudi	3
	...	.	1,354	2,739	2 0 4	209	614	2 15 0	..	..	.	1,563	3,353	2 2 4	+27 3	Total of the 1st Group	3
																<b>Group II</b>	
2	1 12	..	368	437	1 2 1	1	1	1 0 0	..	.	...	337	438	1 2 1	0 0	Nurpura	4
2	1 12	...	646	848	1 5 0	63	124	1 15 6	..	.	.	709	972	1 5 11	+16 5	Medapur	5
2	1 12	..	841	1,086	1 4 8	95	204	2 2 4	..	.	.	936	1,290	1 6 1	+16 6	Varsada	6
2	1 12	..	702	944	1 5 6	5	11	2 3 2	..	..	...	707	955	1 5 7	+16 7	Varbada	7
2	1 12	...	823	1,001	1 3 6	66	127	1 14 9	.	..	..	883	1,128	1 4 4	+16 6	Arad	8
2	1 12	...	230	331	1 7 0	6	14	2 5 4	..	...	...	236	345	1 7 5	+16 9	Muldhari	9
2	1 12	...	447	625	1 6 4	53	115	2 2 9	..	..	..	500	740	1 7 8	+16 5	Partappura	10
2	1 12	..	118	153	1 4 9	3	6	2 0 0	..	.	.	121	159	1 5 0	+16 9	Radhanpur	11
2	1 12	...	128	166	1 4 9	..	..	..	..	.	.	128	166	1 4 9	+16 08	Asha	12
2	1 12	...	1,021	1,410	1 6 1	118	256	2 2 9	..	...	..	1,139	1,666	1 7 5	+16 7	Vasvel	13
2	1 12	...	375	504	1 5 6	..	..	..	..	.	.	375	504	1 5 6	+16 7	Dunkheda	14
2	1 12	..	550	698	1 4 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	698	1 4 4	+16 7	Chandpur	15
2	1 12	...	637	754	1 2 11	14	29	2 1 2	..	.	.	651	783	1 3 3	+16 7	Ambali	16
2	1 12	...	1,466	1,578	1 1 3	19	35	1 13 6	..	.	...	1,485	1,613	1 1 4	+16 7	Tarkhanda	17
2	1 12	...	158	200	1 4 3	..	..	..	..	...	..	158	200	1 4 3	+17 0	Rampura	18
2	1 12	..	106	123	1 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	123	1 2 7	+39 8	Tumbi	19
2	1 12	...	1,182	1,504	1 4 4	68	161	2 5 11	..	.	..	1,250	1,665	1 5 4	+40 03	Abhetwa	20
2	1 12	..	528	627	1 3 1	39	90	2 4 11	..	.	..	565	717	1 4 4	+40 04	Intwadi	21
2	1 12	..	278	370	1 5 4	5	8	1 9 7	..	..	..	283	378	1 5 4	+40 0	Chhabapura	22
2	1 12	..	633	791	1 4 0	35	74	2 1 10	..	..	...	663	865	1 4 9	+40 0	Maeswad	23
2	1 12	...	322	413	1 4 6	16	29	1 14 11	..	...	...	337	442	1 5 0	+39 9	Maruwa	24
2	1 12	...	107	125	1 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	125	1 2 8	+40 4	Dunsa	25
2	1 12	..	51	109	1 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	109	1 5 6	+39 7	Kotamaida	26
	...	..	11,781	14,797	1 4 2	605	1,284	2 1 11	.	...	...	12,367	16,081	1 4 10	+21 7	Total of the 2nd Group	23
																<b>Group III</b>	
2	1 8	...	744	919	1 3 9	84	166	1 15 7	..	.	...	828	1,085	1 5 0	0 0	Rameshra	27
2	1 8	..	229	262	1 2 4	47	91	1 15 0	..	...	...	276	353	1 4 6	0 0	Valwa	28
2	1 8	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tajpura	29
2	1 8	..	78	93	1 3 1	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	...	79	94	1 3 0	0 0	Gambhirpura	30
2	1 8	...	306	320	1 0 9	49	65	1 11 9	..	..	...	355	405	1 2 3	+20 2	Amba Talao	31
2	1 8	..	991	1,012	1 0 4	105	136	1 12 4	.	..	...	1,096	1,193	1 1 6	+20 0	Ujeta	32
2	1 8	..	276	327	1 2 11	36	63	1 12 0	..	...	...	312	390	1 4 0	+20 0	Vanseti	33
2	1 8	..	155	184	1 3 0	6	11	1 13 4	..	...	...	161	195	1 3 5	+19 6	Ghansar	34
2	1 8	..	373	411	1 1 8	15	25	1 10 8	..	.	...	338	436	1 2 0	+19 3	Vao	35
2	1 8	...	865	770	1 2 6	70	139	1 15 7	..	..	...	735	998	1 3 9	+19 9	Hadbia	36
2	1 8	...	463	463	1 0 8	68	127	1 13 11	..	...	...	531	610	1 2 5	+20 1	Koprej	37
2	1 8	...	351	378	1 1 3	3	5	2 8 0	..	...	...	353	353	1 1 4	+20 1	Dundelao	38
2	1 8	...	619	672	1 1 4	65	184	2 2 8	..	..	...	704	826	1 3 5	+20 1	Vesania	39

Number.	Name of Village	Number of Group	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Group III—contd</i>		Rs a	Rs a	Rs. a	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs
40	Dharola	IV	1 4	1 4	...	47	47	1 0 0	3	5	1 10 8				50		52
41	Vedpur	IV	1 4	1 4	..	204	194	0 15 3	31	47	1 8 3				235		241
42	Panelao	IY	1 4	1 4	.	200	197	0 15 9	23	33	1 6 11		...	..	223		230
16	Total of the 3rd Group	..		..	...	5,701	5,510	0 15 6	625	1,029	1 10 4	...			6,326		6,539
	<i>Group IV</i>																
43	Amrapura	V	1 0	1 0	..	311	239	0 11 10	62	76	1 3 7				373		306
44	Kankradungri	V	1 0	1 0	.	96	64	0 10 8	19	23	1 3 4		..		115		87
45	Rampur	V	1 0	1 0	.	29	15	0 8 3		..	.		...		29		15
46	Mandvi	V	1 0	1 0	.	51	37	0 11 7		..	...		...		51		37
47	Jepura	V	1 0	1 0	...	..	.	..	.	.	..		...		..		..
48	Gokapura	V	1 0	1 0	...	.	..	..	..	...	...		...		..		.
49	Katada	V	1 0	1 0		259	168	0 10 5	18	20	1 1 9	...			277		188
50	Voda Talao	V	1 0	1 0		511	389	0 12 2	.						511		389
51	Rayanwadia	V	1 0	1 0	.	265	175	0 10 7	6	8	1 5 4		...		271		183
52	Chhajdwal	V	1 0	1 0	..	107	68	0 10 2	3	3	1 0 0				110		71
53	Dhokwa	V	1 0	1 0	.	466	328	0 11 3	...	...	.		..		466		328
54	Dhankuwa	V	1 0	1 0	...	108	80	0 11 10	.		.				108		80
55	Palanpur	V	1 0	1 0	...	550	373	0 10 10	10	11	1 1 7				560		384
56	Kherap	V	1 0	1 0	..	208	132	0 10 2		...	...		..		208		132
57	Vavdi	V	1 0	1 0		266	146	0 8 9	...		.		..		266		146
58	Umarwan Nani	V	1 0	1 0	.	452	307	0 10 10	..		.		...		452		307
59	Khomdar	V	1 0	1 0	...	.	..	...	..	...	.		...		..		.
60	Jalakuvo	V	1 0	1 0	..		..	..	..	...	.		...		..		...
61	Champaner	V	1 0	1 0	..		..	..		..	..		...		..		...
62	Jakharia	V	1 0	1 0	.	..	...	..		..	..		...		..		...
63	Rasulpur	V	1 0	1 0		.	..	..	.	...	...		..		.		...
64	Sultanpura	V	1 0	1 0	...	...	.	..		...	...		.		...		...
65	Kankalpur	V	1 0	1 0	.	...	.	.		.	.		...		...		...
23	Total of the 4th Group	..	.	.		3,679	2,512	0 10 11	118	141	1 3 1	.	..	...	3,797		2,653
	<i>Group V</i>																
66	Umarwan Mohi	VI	0 12	0 12	.	760	346	0 7 4		..	.		...		760		346
67	Ved	VI	0 12	0 12	..	278	138	0 8 0		.	...		...		278		138
68	Dharia	VI	0 12	0 12	.	278	129	0 7 1		...	.		...		278		123
69	Talavdi	VI	0 12	0 12	...	1,503	664	0 7 0	13	11	0 13 6				1,516		665
70	Pandol	VI	0 12	0 12	..	407	198	0 7 9			...		..		407		198
71	Bamankuwa	VI	0 12	0 12	..	142	71	0 8 0		...	.		...		142		71
72	Kanteh	VI	0 12	0 12	..	337	197	0 9 4	9	8	0 14 3		..		346		205
73	Bapotna	VI	0 12	0 12	..	.	...	...		.	...		...		..		...
8	Total of the 5th Group	.	...		..	3,705	1,727	0 7 5	22	19	0 13 10	..	...		3,727		1,746
73	GRAND TOTAL		.		..	26,201	24,065	0 14 8	1,679	2,721	1 11 7		..	..	27,780		26,736

2-continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village
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.		
1 8	1 8	.	47	56	1 3 1	3	6	2 0 0	.	.	.	50	62	1 3 10	+19 3	Dharola
1 8	1 8	..	204	233	1 2 3	31	56	1 12 11	..	..	..	225	280	1 3 8	+19 9	Vedpur
1 8	1 8	.	200	236	1 2 11	23	40	1 11 10	..	..	.	223	276	1 3 10	+20 0	Panelao
..	..	.	5,701	6,356	1 1 10	625	1,184	1 14 4	..	.	..	6,336	7,540	1 3 1	+15 3	Total of the 3rd Group
<i>Group IV.</i>																
1 4	1 4	..	311	287	1 14 9	62	95	1 8 6	..	..	..	373	382	1 0 5	+24 8	Amrapura
1 4	1 4	..	96	80	0 13 4	19	29	1 8 5	..	..	..	115	109	0 15 3	+25 3	Kankradungri
1 4	1 4	..	39	19	0 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	19	0 10 6	+26 7	Bampur
1 4	1 4	.	51	46	0 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	46	0 14 5	+24 3	Mandvi
1 4	1 4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jepura
1 4	1 4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gokalpura
1 4	1 4	..	259	210	0 13 0	18	26	1 7 1	.	.	.	277	236	0 13 8	+25 5	Katadia
1 4	1 4	..	511	485	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	511	485	0 15 2	+24 7	Voda Talao
1 4	1 4	..	265	219	0 13 3	6	10	1 10 8	..	..	..	271	229	0 13 6	+25 1	Bayanwadia
1 4	1 4	..	107	85	0 13 9	9	4	1 5 4	..	..	..	110	69	0 12 11	+25 3	Chhajdwali
1 4	1 4	..	466	410	0 14 1	..	..	..	.	.	..	466	410	0 14 1	+25 0	Dhinkwa
1 4	1 4	..	108	100	0 14 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	100	0 14 10	+25 0	Dhankuwa
1 4	1 4	..	550	466	0 13 7	10	14	1 6 5	..	..	..	560	480	0 13 9	+25 0	Palanpur
1 4	1 4	..	208	165	0 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	165	0 12 8	+25 0	Kherup
1 4	1 4	..	268	183	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	183	0 11 0	+25 3	Vavdi
1 4	1 4	..	452	398	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	383	0 13 7	+24 7	Umarwan Nani
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khondar
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jaliskuvo
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Champaner
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jakharia
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Basulpur
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sultanpura
1 4	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kankalpur
..	..	..	3,679	3,138	0 13 8	118	178	1 8 2	.	..	..	3,797	3,316	0 14 0	+25 0	Total of the 4th Group
<i>Group V.</i>																
1 0	1 0	.	760	461	0 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	760	461	0 9 8	+33 2	Umarwan Moti
1 0	1 0	..	278	184	0 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	184	0 10 7	+33 3	Ved
1 0	1 0	..	278	168	0 9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	163	0 9 5	+32 5	Dharis
1 0	1 0	..	1,503	671	0 9 3	13	15	1 2 6	..	..	..	1,516	686	0 9 4	+33 2	Talavdi
1 0	1 0	.	407	264	0 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	264	0 10 5	+33 3	Pandol
1 0	1 0	..	143	95	0 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	95	0 10 8	+33 8	Bamankuwa
1 0	1 0	..	337	262	0 12 5	9	11	1 3 7	..	..	..	346	273	0 12 7	+33 2	Kanteli
1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bapotia
..	..	..	3,706	2,300	0 9 11	22	26	1 2 11	..	..	..	3,727	2,326	0 10 0	+33 2	Total of the 5th Group
..	..	..	26,201	29,330	1 1 11	1,579	3,286	2 1 3	..	..	..	27,730	32,616	1 2 9	+21 8	GRAND TOTAL

G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director, Land Records

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE REVISION  
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE HALOL MAHAL IN THE  
PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.

No. 2563 OF 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
Ahmedabad, 25th June 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. This report is prepared by Mr. Vernon who has already submitted the settlement proposals for Dohad and Jhálod.

3. Hálol though a part of the Sub-Division of Kálol is in its physical aspects quite distinct from it. Kálol with its large area of garden soil and a fair number of Kunbi cultivators resembles in its general aspects more the adjoining Kaira Táluka than that in the Panch Maháls; excepting the villages bordering on Kálol, the Mahál is a hilly tract covered by jungles. Its prevailing soil is black and it is peopled by inferior castes of cultivators.

4. These considerations induced Government to keep down the rates at the original settlement, the wisdom of which policy is seen in its revenue history. The Mahál went on progressing till the great famine. It suffered a great check during that calamity, but bids fair to exceed in the near future its former highwater mark of prosperity as a wave of immigration has set in from the surrounding Native States. Its communications have also greatly improved. There can be no doubt that the Railway will exercise a civilizing influence and bring in its wake a better class of cultivators.

5. Rice, bájri and coarse grains (chiefly kodra) formed the staple produce of the Mahál, but as shown by Mr. Vernon, cotton bids fair to assume an important place in its agriculture. The credit of introducing this profitable crop is due to Mr. Bomanji Ardesir Dalal of Broach and Rustompura. He colonized a set of Broach Kunbis who naturally utilised their experience and knowledge in testing the suitability of the soil and climate to the growth of the cotton plant and they succeeded. There can be no doubt that the recent years of low rainfall and high prices have given an impetus to cotton cultivation. In the wake of cotton cultivation have followed the ginning factories which no doubt will also exercise a civilizing influence on the Mahál.

6. Though there was a serious loss of population and cattle during the famine, the deficiency has been rapidly made good. A strong current of immigration has set in from the neighbouring Native States; and the charitable and Tagávi grants have made good the loss in plough bullocks.

7. The price of the staple crop, *viz.* rice, does not show any improvement in value as it is of poor quality. However, the expansion of oil-seeds and cotton cultivation will no doubt benefit the people in future years.

8. Mr. Vernon does not propose any great change in the grouping of villages; a few villages are transferred to lower groups. Thus he transfers Nurpuri from the 2nd to the 3rd group; Tajpur and Ghambhirpura from the 3rd to the 4th group; and Panelao from the 4th to the 5th group.

9. The Collector supports the Settlement Officer's proposals except that the two villages of Ashawala and Jambudi which from Mr. Vernon's 2nd group are proposed to be transferred to the 1st group. Mr. Curtis supports the Collector's proposal of doing away with Mr. Vernon's 2nd group and proposes other changes which have for their basis the distance from the market towns and the Railway. It has, however, been pointed out by Mr. Vernon that the grouping was arranged at the time of the original settlement, and this arrangement is now supported by the reporting officers, on the further ground of the peculiarities of the villages as to their natural conditions. The villages situated in the open country are distinguished from those of a hilly and jungly nature,

where superior class of cultivation is not possible. The Commissioner would therefore support Mr. Vernon's proposal as modified by the Collector.

10. As regards rating Mr. Vernon's proposal is to add 4 annas to each class except the first which is raised by 8 annas. The proposal is accepted by Messrs. Pratt and Curtis and the undersigned has no objection to offer to it. The original rates were purposely kept low; and the recent development of the Mahál in point of communications, immigration and cotton cultivation would justify the small increase proposed, which comes to Rs. 5,294 or 19.7 per cent. The abolition of the proposed group 2 will add to a small extent to these figures.

11. The Commissioner concurring with Mr. Vernon and differing from Mr. Curtis, recommends that the revised rates be guaranteed for a period of 30 years for reasons given in his remarks on the Dohad proposals.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls.

Revision settlement of the Hálol Mahál.

No. 7437.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2563, dated 25th June 1906—Submitting,

Letter from the Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Hálol, No. 1079, dated 15th May 1905, to the Collector of the Panch Maháls and accompaniments, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Hálol Mahál of the Panch Maháls District.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 1992, dated 29th May 1905, to the Commissioner, N. D.

Letter from the Joint Director of Land Records, No. 1-533, dated 23rd February 1906, to the Commissioner, N. D., and accompaniment.

Government telegram\* No. 6791, dated 9th July 1907, to the Commissioner, N. D.

Telegram\* from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 11th July 1907.

Telegram\* from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 12th July 1907.

Government telegram\* No. 273-r., dated 13th July 1907, to the Commissioner, N. D.

**RESOLUTION.**—The present report relates to the revision settlement of 73 Government villages of the Hálol Mahál. The original settlement was sanctioned tentatively for five years from 1880-81, and then confirmed, with a slight modification in the water rate, for 20 years more. It was then considered by Government "all important on the first introduction of the survey into such a wild tract as the Hálol Mahál not to discourage agriculture by the imposition of a high assessment", and the maximum dry-crop rates approved were identical with those previously sanctioned for Dohad. The wisdom of the policy thus adopted has been amply demonstrated by the results as reported in the present papers.

2. Taking the whole period (25 years) of settlement, notwithstanding the serious decline resulting from the last famine, the population of the villages under report shows an increase of 7·2 per cent., plough-cattle of 18·5 per cent. and ploughs of nearly 50 per cent. During the same period the occupied area has more than doubled, with a corresponding increase in revenue. In ordinary years the revenue is recovered without difficulty. A large area of waste land is available for expansion of cultivation, and it is being readily taken up, especially by immigrants from the neighbouring Native States. It is stated that colonists have been attracted to the Mahál by the lowness of the existing rates and the confidence created by a liberal famine policy, and more recently by the hope of making good profits out of cotton cultivation, which was first introduced into the Mahál by Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir Dalál, lessee of certain talukdári villages in the Mahál, and is now rapidly extending. In 1904-05 nearly 20 per cent. of the cultivated area was devoted to cotton, and in 1905-06 it showed further extension. Several cotton ginning factories are also being started within the Mahál. The area under oil-seeds, especially "til", is also increasing, more than 10 per cent. being occupied by it in 1903-04. As regards communications, an important road is being constructed through the Mahál to connect it with the railway and with Pávágad and Jámbugoda, and the nearest railway stations are within five to ten miles of Hálol and other places. Mr. Curtis gives good reasons for showing that this road and the railway will be most valuable outlets for the exportable produce of Hálol.

3. The only modification in the present grouping proposed by Mr. Vernon is the reduction of one village from Group II to Group III, of two from Group III to Group IV and of one from Group IV to Group V. As regards the rates, however, Mr. Vernon is of opinion that an increase all round is warranted by the present condition of the Mahál. The present and proposed rates are compared below :—

\* Not printed.

Group.	No of villages	Maximum dry-crop rate.	
		Present.	Proposed.
I ...	1	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0
II ...	2	1 12 0	2 0 0
III ...	17	1 8 0	1 12 0
IV ...	21	1 4 0	1 8 0
V ...	24	1 0 0	1 4 0
VI ...	8	0 12 0	1 0 0

The total increase according to these proposals will amount to 19·7 per cent. over present assessment, and a guarantee of 30 years is recommended. Mr. Vernon's Group I includes only the town of Hálol, and his Group II the villages of Ashavala and Jambudi which are uninhabited and are cultivated by residents of Hálol. The Collector, Mr. Pratt, considers this a sufficient reason for amalgamating the two groups into one with Rs. 2-8-0 rate, and with this modification he approves of Mr. Vernon's proposals. Mr. Curtis, Director of Land Records, accepts Mr. Pratt's modification, but he is at the same time of opinion that in view of the great possibility of further development which lies before the Mahál, the grouping of the villages requires to be recast on consideration of their situation with regard to markets. According to Mr. Curtis' suggestions the distribution of villages will stand as follows, the total enhancement over present assessment being 21·8 per cent. :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
I ...	3	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0
II ...	23	1 12 0
III ...	16	1 8 0
IV ...	23	1 4 0
V ...	8	1 0 0

Mr. Curtis also deprecates the grant of a 30 years' guarantee and proposes one for 10 years. The Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, does not agree with Mr. Curtis on the ground that the old grouping was arranged according to the situation of the villages in the plains or in hilly tracts and has been properly left undisturbed by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Kennedy, therefore, accepts Mr. Vernon's proposals with Mr. Pratt's modification, and he is also in favour of a 30 years' guarantee as, in his opinion, an assurance of fixity of assessment for a long period is essential for the proper development of the tract.

4. On full consideration of these proposals, the Governor in Council is of opinion that as regards rates and grouping the recommendations of the Collector and Commissioner, which involve a slight modification of Mr. Vernon's proposals, should be accepted. The appended statement\* shows the rates as sanctioned. As regards guarantee, Government agree with Mr. Curtis that in view of the extremely rapid development of the country and lowness of the rates the period of 30 years is too long. The rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1907-08, levied in and from the revenue year 1908-09 and guaranteed for 15 years.

5. As regards trees, the proposal in the last sentence of paragraph 12 of Mr Curtis' letter is approved.

R. P. BARROW,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 741  
dated 29th July 1907.*

Group.		Dry-crop.			Rice.		
		Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	...	2	8	0	2	8	0
II	...	1	12	0	1	12	0
III	..	1	8	0	1	8	0
IV	.	1	4	0	1	4	0
V	..	1	0	0	1	0	0

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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## REVISED APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY														
			Maximum Rates			Dry crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden	Area	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs a	Rs a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. a. p.
1	Háiol	I	2 0	2 0	...	1,159	1,879	1 9 11	179	418	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,338	2,297	1 11 6
2	A'sávála	II	1 12	1 12	.	124	178	1 6 4	80	64	2 2 2	.	.	.	154	237	1 8 7
3	Jámbódi		1 12	1 12	..	71	100	1 6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	100
4	Total of Group I				.	1,354	2 152	1 9 5	209	482	2 4 11				1,563	2,634	1 11 0
<i>Group II.</i>																	
5	Nárpurá	II	1 12	1 12	...	390	437	1 2 1	1	1	1 0 0	.	..	..	387	438	1 2 1
6	Módápur	..	1 8	1 8	..	646	727	1 2 0	63	107	1 11 2	..	...	...	709	894	1 2 10
7	Vásodá	..	1 8	1 8	..	841	931	1 1 9	95	175	1 13 6	.	...	..	896	1,106	1 2 11
8	Varvódá	..	1 8	1 8	.	708	809	1 2 5	5	9	1 12 10	..	...	.	707	818	1 2 6
9	Arád	..	1 8	1 8	.	822	658	1 0 8	66	100	1 10 5	..	...	..	888	987	1 1 5
10	Muldhari	..	1 8	1 8	.	230	288	1 8 8	6	12	2 0 0	..	...	...	236	295	1 4 0
11	Partáppurá	..	1 8	1 8	..	447	536	1 8 2	53	98	1 13 11	.	...	..	500	635	1 4 4
12	Rághanpár	..	1 8	1 8	..	118	131	1 1 9	3	5	1 10 8	..	...	..	121	136	1 2 0
13	A'sá	..	1 8	1 8	.	128	143	1 1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	143	1 1 10
14	Vasvel	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,021	1,209	1 2 11	118	219	1 13 8	.	..	..	1,189	1,428	1 4 1
15	Dankhedá	..	1 8	1 8	.	375	432	1 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	432	1 2 5
16	Chándpurá	..	1 8	1 8	..	550	698	1 1 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	698	1 1 5
17	Ambáli	..	1 8	1 8	..	637	646	1 0 3	14	25	1 12 7	..	...	..	651	671	1 0 6
18	Tarkhandá	..	1 8	1 8	...	1,466	1,352	0 14 9	18	30	1 9 3	..	..	..	1,485	1,382	0 14 11
19	Rámpurá	..	1 8	1 8	..	158	171	1 1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	171	1 1 4
20	Rámesará	..	1 8	1 8	..	744	919	1 3 9	84	166	1 15 7	.	..	..	828	1,085	1 5 0
21	Valvá	..	1 8	1 8	..	229	282	1 2 4	47	91	1 15 0	.	..	..	276	353	1 4 6
22	Total of Group II				..	9,50	10,444	1 1 7	574	1,048	1 13 3	..	..	..	10,074	11,492	1 2 3
<i>Group III.</i>																	
23	Timbi	..	1 4	1 4	..	106	88	0 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	88	0 13 3
24	Ambhetvá	..	1 4	1 4	..	152	1,074	0 14 6	65	115	1 11 1	..	..	..	1,260	1,199	0 15 3
25	Itvárá	..	1 4	1 4	.	528	448	0 13 8	39	64	1 10 3	..	..	..	565	512	0 14 6
26	Chhabanpur	..	1 4	1 4	..	278	284	0 15 2	5	6	1 8 2	..	..	..	283	270	0 15 3
27	Masvád	..	1 4	1 4	..	633	565	0 14 3	35	59	1 8 8	..	..	..	668	618	0 14 10
28	Márva	..	1 4	1 4	..	322	295	0 14 8	15	21	1 6 5	.	..	..	337	316	0 15 0
29	Dumá	..	1 4	1 4	..	107	89	0 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	89	0 13 4
30	Kotámaidá	..	1 4	1 4	...	81	78	0 15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	78	0 15 5
31	Tájpurá	..	1 8	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Gambhurpárá	III	1 8	1 8	..	78	83	1 8 1	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	79	84	1 8 0
33	A'mbátaláv	..	1 4	1 4	.	306	287	0 14 0	49	70	1 6 10	..	..	..	355	337	0 15 2
34	Ujetí	..	1 4	1 4	..	991	643	0 13 7	105	155	1 7 7	..	..	..	1,096	995	0 14 7
35	Vánseti	..	1 4	1 4	..	278	272	0 15 9	36	53	1 7 7	..	..	..	312	325	1 0 8
36	Ghansar	..	1 4	1 4	..	155	154	0 15 11	6	9	1 8 0	..	..	..	161	163	1 0 2
37	Váv	..	1 4	1 4	..	873	343	0 14 9	15	21	1 6 5	.	..	..	368	364	0 15 0
38	Hadabíá	IV	1 4	1 4	..	665	642	0 15 5	70	115	1 10 3	.	..	..	735	757	1 0 6
39	Koprej	..	1 4	1 4	..	483	402	0 13 11	68	106	1 8 11	..	..	..	631	508	0 15 4
40	Dundaláv	..	1 4	1 4	..	351	315	0 14 4	2	4	2 0 0	..	..	..	353	319	0 14 6
41	Vesaniá	..	1 4	1 4	..	619	580	0 14 6	85	153	1 12 10	..	..	..	704	713	1 0 2
42	Dharolá	..	1 4	1 4	..	47	47	1 0 0	8	5	1 10 8	..	..	..	50	53	1 0 8
43	Vedpur	..	1 4	1 4	..	204	194	0 15 3	31	47	1 8 3	.	..	..	235	41	1 0 5
44	Total of Group III				..	7,763	7,033	0 14 6	638	998	1 9 3				8,396	8,031	0 15 4

occupied land in Khalsa Villages of the Halol Taluka.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	No.
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			
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 8	{S W. 1 8}	...	1,168	2,390	2 0 4	175	500	2 13 9	...	...	...	1,348	2,800	2 2 1	+24 51	Halol	1	
			128	256	2 0 0	30	94	3 2 2	..	..	..	168	350	2 3 5	+47 68	A'savali	2	
			71	145	2 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	145	2 0 8	+45 00	Jambadi	3	
...	...	...	1,367	2,761	2 0 4	205	594	2 14 4	..	...	1,572	3,355	2 2 2	+27 38	Total of Group I	3		
Group II.																		
1 12	{S W. 1 12}	..	858	410	1 1 3	1	1	1 0 0	..	...	...	339	420	1 1 3	-4 11	Nirpur	4	
			656	805	1 3 8	59	118	2 0 0	...	...	...	715	923	1 4 6	+10 67	Medapur	5	
			851	1,069	1 4 6	80	197	2 3 5	..	...	...	940	1,286	1 5 11	+16 28	Vansdi	6	
			702	898	1 4 6	5	11	2 3 2	..	..	..	707	909	1 4 7	+11 12	Varvadi	7	
			822	974	1 3 0	66	111	1 10 11	...	..	..	888	1,055	1 3 7	+12 21	Arad	8	
			230	322	1 6 5	6	12	2 0 0	...	..	..	236	334	1 6 8	+13 22	Muldhari	9	
			447	599	1 5 1	54	113	2 1 6	..	..	..	501	702	1 6 5	+10 35	Partappura	10	
			119	167	1 6 5	3	6	2 0 0	..	..	..	122	173	1 6 8	+27 20	Radhanpur	11	
			129	166	1 4 9	...	...	...	..	..	..	123	166	1 4 9	+16 08	A'sa	12	
			1,022	1,289	1 4 2	118	245	2 1 3	...	..	..	1,140	1,534	1 5 6	+7 42	Vasvel	13	
			375	443	1 2 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	375	443	1 2 11	+2 55	Dankhodi	14	
			549	687	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	687	1 4 0	+14 88	Chandpur	15	
			637	719	1 2 1	14	28	2 0 0	...	...	...	651	747	1 2 4	+11 33	Ambali	16	
			1,465	1,509	1 0 6	19	33	1 11 8	...	...	..	1,464	1,542	1 0 8	+11 56	Tarkhandi	17	
158	209	1 5 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	158	209	1 5 2	+22 23	Rampura	18				
746	1,029	1 6 1	84	187	2 3 7	...	..	...	830	1,216	1 7 5	+12 08	Ramesara	19				
230	273	1 3 1	47	106	2 4 1	..	...	...	276	379	1 6 0	+7 36	Valya	20				
...	...	...	9,524	11,587	1 3 6	595	1,189	2 1 1	..	...	10,080	12,755	1 4 3	+11 00	Total of Group II	17		
Group III.																		
1 8	{S W. 1 8}	..	106	97	0 14 8	..	..	..	...	...	...	106	97	0 14 8	+10 22	Timba	21	
			1,180	1,209	1 0 5	68	132	1 15 1	...	..	..	1,249	1,341	1 1 2	+12 73	Ambhetva	22	
			626	438	0 13 4	39	76	1 15 2	...	...	...	565	514	0 14 7	+0 39	Itvra	23	
			278	289	1 0 8	8	7	1 2 8	...	..	...	234	296	1 0 8	+9 63	Chhabanpura	24	
			830	642	1 0 4	35	82	1 12 4	..	..	...	665	704	1 0 11	+19 01	Masvad	25	
			324	317	0 15 8	15	23	1 8 6	..	...	...	339	340	1 0 1	+7 59	Marva	26	
			107	108	1 0 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	107	108	1 0 2	+21 35	Dumli	27	
			82	104	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	104	1 4 4	+33 33	Kotamaldia	28	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tajpur	29
			78	91	1 2 8	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	79	92	1 2 8	-2 13	Gambharpura	30	
			507	301	0 15 8	49	83	1 11 1	..	...	...	356	354	1 1 3	+13 94	Ambatalav	31	
			980	881	0 14 5	118	195	1 10 11	...	..	...	1,096	1,076	0 15 8	+7 52	Ujeti	32	
			276	290	1 0 10	38	61	1 11 1	...	...	...	312	351	1 2 0	+8 90	Vanseti	33	
			150	181	1 3 4	11	19	1 11 8	...	...	...	161	200	1 3 11	+22 69	Ghansar	34	
			373	392	1 0 10	14	24	1 11 5	...	..	..	387	416	1 1 2	+14 28	Vav	35	
			665	727	1 1 6	72	135	1 14 0	..	..	..	737	862	1 2 9	+13 87	Hadabra	36	
			463	470	1 0 3	68	145	2 2 1	..	...	...	531	615	1 2 6	+21 07	Koprej	37	
359	338	0 15 6	2	4	2 0 0	..	..	..	352	343	0 15 7	+7 53	Dundelav	38				
619	625	1 0 2	86	192	2 1 10	..	..	...	705	807	1 2 4	+13 18	Vesamā	39				
47	54	1 2 5	3	5	1 10 8	...	..	..	50	59	1 2 11	+13 46	Dharola	40				
204	219	1 1 2	31	54	1 11 10	...	..	...	285	273	1 2 7	+13 29	Vedpur	41				
...	...	...	7,745	7,774	1 0 1	652	1,208	1 13 8	..	..	8,307	8,982	1 1 1	+11 85	Total of Group III	21		

No.	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.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV.</i>		Rs a	Rs a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.
42	Fáneláv ..	IV	1 4	1 4	..	200	197	0 15 9	23	93	1 6 11	.	..	..	223	230	1 0 6
43	Amráguri ..		1 0	1 0	..	311	230	0 11 10	62	76	1 3 7	.	..	..	273	306	0 13 2
44	Kánkrádungri ..		1 0	1 0	..	90	64	0 10 8	19	23	1 3 4	.	..	..	115	87	0 12 1
45	Rámpurá ..		1 0	1 0	..	29	15	0 8 3	.	..	..	..	..	..	29	15	0 8 3
46	Mándvi ..		1 0	1 0	..	51	37	0 11 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	37	0 11 7
47	Jepurá ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Gokulpurá ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kátadá ..		1 0	1 0	..	259	168	0 10 5	18	20	1 1 9	..	..	..	277	188	0 10 10
50	Vadátaláv ..		1 0	1 0	..	511	389	0 12 2	.	..	..	..	..	..	511	389	0 12 2
51	Rámvódlá ..		1 0	1 0	..	265	175	0 10 7	6	8	1 5 4	..	..	..	271	183	0 10 10
52	Chhajdiváli ..		1 0	1 0	..	107	68	0 10 2	3	3	1 0 0	..	..	..	110	71	0 10 4
53	Dhankvá ..		1 0	1 0	..	466	328	0 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	466	328	0 11 3
54	Dhánkuva ..	V	1 0	1 0	..	103	80	0 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	80	0 11 10
55	Pálanpur ..		1 0	1 0	..	550	373	0 10 10	10	11	1 1 7	..	..	..	560	384	0 11 0
56	Kherap ..		1 0	1 0	..	208	132	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	132	0 10 2
57	Vávdí ..		1 0	1 0	..	268	146	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	146	0 8 9
58	Umarván Nánti ..		1 0	1 0	..	452	307	0 10 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	307	0 10 10
59	Khondár ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jáladvá ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Chámpáner ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Jánkharis ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Rasulpúr ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Súlkánpúr ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kánpálpúr ..		1 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Total of Group IV	..	..	..	..	3,879	2,709	0 11 2	141	174	1 3 9	..	..	..	4,020	2,883	0 11 6
	<i>Group V.</i>																
66	Umarván Motá ..		0 12	0 12	..	780	346	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	346	0 7 4
67	Ved ..		0 12	0 12	..	278	138	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	138	0 8 0
68	Dhárjá ..		0 12	0 12	..	278	123	0 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	123	0 7 1
69	Talávdí ..	VI	0 12	0 12	..	1,538	654	0 7 0	13	11	0 13 6	..	..	..	1,516	665	0 7 0
70	Pandol ..		0 12	0 12	..	407	198	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	198	0 7 9
71	Dámankhúv ..		0 12	0 12	..	142	71	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	71	0 8 0
72	Kantell ..		0 12	0 12	..	337	197	0 9 4	9	9	0 14 3	..	..	..	346	205	0 9 6
73	Rápotá ..		0 12	0 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Total of Group V	..	..	..	..	3,705	1,727	0 7 5	22	19	0 13 10	..	..	..	3,727	1,746	0 7 6
	<b>Grand Total</b>	..	..	..	..	26,201	24,065	0 14 8	1,679	2,721	1 11 7	..	..	..	27,780	26,786	0 15 5

Q(a)—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village
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	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	34	35	
<i>Group IV</i>																	
1-4	{ S 1 4 W. 1 4 }	...	199	192	0 15 5	24	36	1 8 0	...	...	...	223	228	1 0 4	-0 87	Pgneláv	
			811	275	0 14 2	66	103	1 9 0	...	...	...	377	378	1 0 1	+23 53	Amrápurí	
			98	92	0 15 4	19	26	1 5 11	...	...	...	115	118	1 0 5	+35 63	Kánkradungri	
			29	23	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	0 12 8	+53 34	Ránpurá	
			51	45	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	45	0 14 1	+21 63	Mándar	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Japurá
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gokalpurá
			260	205	0 12 7	18	25	1 6 3	...	...	...	278	230	0 13 3	+23 34	Katadiá	
			511	352	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	352	0 11 0	-9 51	Vadátaláv	
			223	163	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	163	0 11 8	-10 93	Ránvádiá	
			107	77	0 11 6	8	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	110	81	0 11 9	+14 08	Chhájdivalí	
			468	377	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	377	0 12 11	+14 94	Dhenkva	
			106	96	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	96	0 14 6	+20 00	Dhankuvá	
			567	429	0 12 4	10	14	1 6 5	...	...	...	567	443	0 12 6	+15 37	Pálanpur	
			205	149	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	149	0 11 8	+12 88	Kherap	
			268	182	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	182	0 10 11	+24 66	Vávdí	
			468	339	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	339	0 11 7	+10 42	Umarván Nánt	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jáhsakuvá		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chámpáner		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jánkhará		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rasulpúr		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sultánpúr		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kákalpur		
...	...	...	3,855	2,986	0 12 5	140	208	1 7 9	...	...	...	3,995	3,204	0 12 10	+11 14	Total of Group	
<i>Group V.</i>																	
1-0	{ S 1 0 W. 1 0 }	...	760	458	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	458	0 9 8	+32 37	Umarván Motí	
			377	186	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	377	186	0 10 9	+34 79	Ved		
			278	164	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	278	164	0 9 5	+33 34	Dhárá		
			1,504	878	0 9 3	13	16	1 3 8	...	...	...	1,517	892	0 9 5	+34 14	Talávdi	
			407	278	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	407	278	0 10 11	+40 41	Pandol		
			142	97	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	142	97	0 10 11	+36 62	Bámankúva		
338	250	0 11 10	8	9	1 2 0	...	...	...	346	259	0 12 0	+26 34	Kanteli				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bápotiá		
...	...	...	3,706	2,309	0 10 0	21	25	1 3 1	...	...	...	3,727	2,334	0 10 0	+33 68	Total of Group	
...	...	...	26,197	27,427	1 0 9	1,583	3,203	2 0 4	...	...	...	27,780	30,630	1 1 8	+14 36	Grand Total.	



SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXVIII.—NEW SERIES.

428

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

GODHRA TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay

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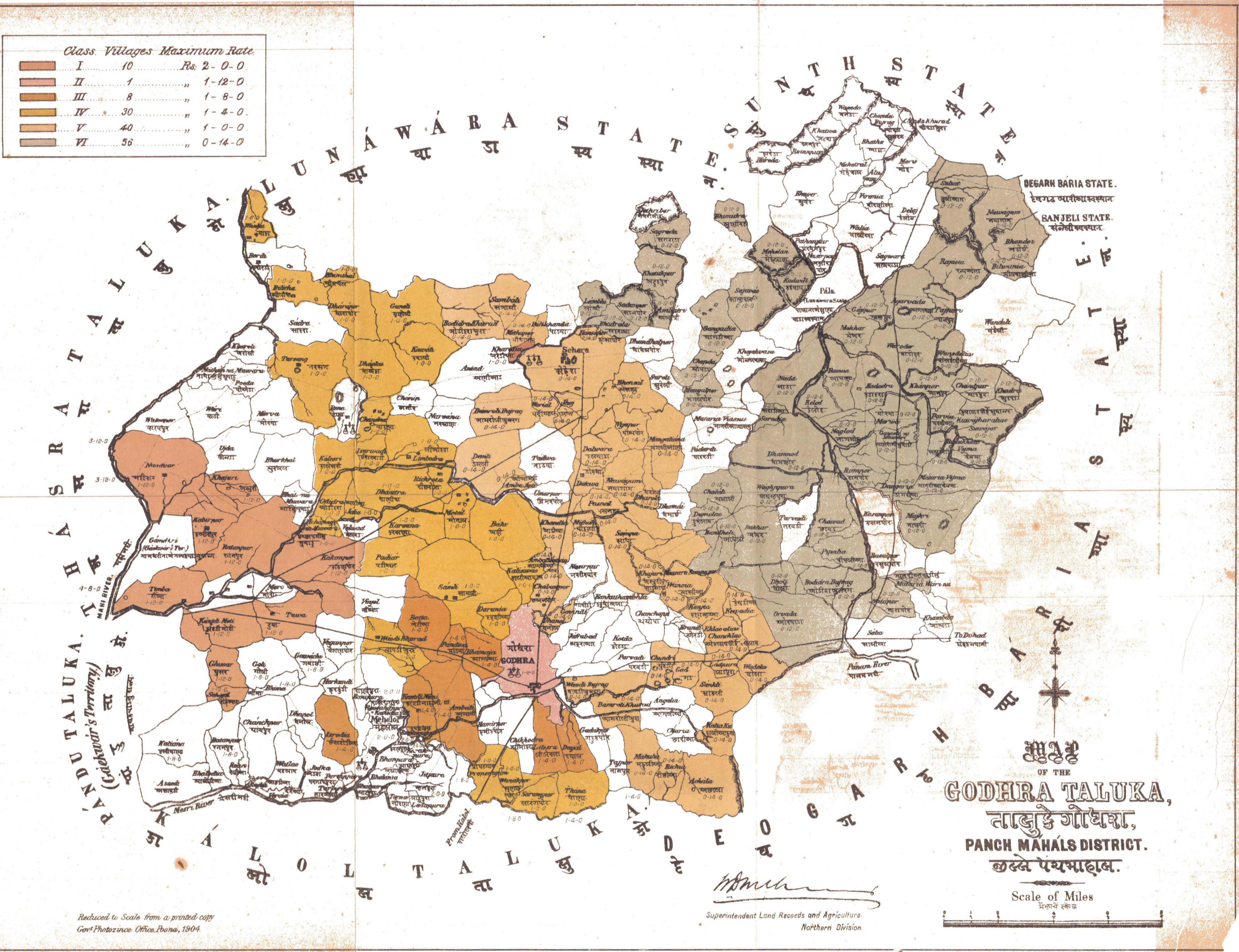
1904

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SETTLEMENT OF THE GODHRA TA'LUKA OF THE PANCH MAHA'LS  
COLLECTORATE.**

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Do. H.—Statement of Schools ... ..	...	16			

The map shows the grouping and rates as sanctioned by Government.

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	10	Rs. 2-0-0
II	1	1-12-0
III	8	1-8-0
IV	30	1-4-0
V	40	1-0-0
VI	56	0-14-0



**GODHRA TALUKA,**  
**તાલુકા ગોધરા,**  
**PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.**  
**જિલ્લો પંચમાહલ.**

Scale of Miles  
 મેલોનો લંબ

Reduced to Scale from a printed copy  
 Govt. Photodupl. Office, Bona, 1904.

Superintendent Land Records and Agriculture,  
 Northern Division.

No. 952 OF 1900.

From

W. S. COLE, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PANCH MAHA'LS.

Surat, 31st October 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of Táluka Godhra of your Collectorate.

2. The original settlement was carried out by the late Colonel Prescott, who, in 1874, submitted proposals for the settlement of 144 Government villages; of which 135, on experimental rates from the previous year, were, by the authority of Government Resolution No. 2498, dated the 30th of April 1875, brought under Survey lease for a period of 30 years, which will expire on the 31st July 1903.

Of the remaining Government villages, four were dealt with by Government Resolution No. 422, dated the 19th January 1876, and three by Government Resolution No. 3224 of the 19th June 1879; guarantees being given to expire at the same time as the current lease of the táluka.

Under the authority of the last quoted Government Resolution, the villages of Sadra and Kharoli from the year 1886-87 have been considered as lease-hold.

3. No territorial changes have taken place during the settlement. Three Inám villages marginally noted have lapsed to Government; whilst the two Khálsa villages named in the preceding paragraph are now considered as lease-hold. The present constitution of the táluka is therefore as under:—

					Villages.
Government	...	...	...	...	145
Lease-hold	...	...	...	...	2
Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	56
Inám	...	...	...	...	35
					<hr/>
					238
					<hr/>

This report deals with the Government villages only, in one of which, Timba, bhágdári tenure exists.

4. Revision measurement was carried out on the partial system. It included—

- (1) The separation of clubbed occupancies.
- (2) Measurement of new rice areas.
- (3) The breaking up of waste cultivable numbers.
- (4) Miscellaneous measurements necessary to bring the survey records up to date.

5. The revised classification was also on the partial system. All dry-crop numbers were re-examined of which the anna values could not be deduced, and rice lands re-classed both for soil and water.

6. The following statement shows the increase in the number of fields, and the percentage difference in area between the original and revision survey numbers :—

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old survey numbers submitted to revision survey operations	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEYS.						
			Under 5 per cent	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By original Survey ... ..	27,147	86	59	13	5	3	...	1	5
<i>By Revision.</i>						86			
Survey Nos. .. .. .	27,478								
Plot Nos. .. .. .	1,980								

7. In the following table the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :—

	Total	Unarable Waste	Remaining arable			
				1	2	3
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By original Survey ... ..	* 2,43,418	* 1,16,002	1,27,416			
By Revision Survey ... ..	* 2,43,370	* 33,760	2,09,610			
Decrease ... ..	48	82,242	...			
Increase .. .. .	.....	.....	82,194			

\* Note.—These figures include 16,043 acres, the area of 12 entire forest villages.

The difference of 48 acres in the total acreage is due to the inevitable variation between the original and revision survey measurements.

The difference of 82,194 acres between the original and revision cultivable area is due to forest land at the former survey having been included in the unarable waste, and to some of the unarable waste at revision having been found to be arable and treated accordingly. Details of arable land are given below.

Description of Land	BY FORMER SURVEY				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
	Government		Alienated	Total	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied	Waste			Occupied.	Waste		
Dry crop . . . . .	79,441	13,430	21,610	1,14,481	76,878	14,037 10,491 U. W. 6 658 A. F 62,421 U. F	22,170	1,13,085 10,461 6,668 63,441 948
Land held on lease	1,110	..	..	1,110	948	..	..	948
Rice . . . . .	4,970	98	2,886	7,134	4,280 6,100 N. B	167	2,660 1,715 N. B.	7 027 7 815
Garden .. .. .	2,075	44	2,572	4,691	75 D. 20 B	..	33 39	108 D 69 B.
Unculturable .. ..	..	99,597	382	99 959	..	17,355	362	17,717
Total .. .. .	87,386	1,13,169	28,910	2,27,375	88,301	*1,12,147	26,879	2,27,327

\* Note.—This figure includes all forest area except the 12 entire forest villages

The total Government occupied and waste areas by revision survey show increases of 1,005 acres, and 652 acres, respectively. This is due to the inclusion under the head of cultivable land originally treated as Kharáb, and to the taking

up of arable waste for cultivation. Considerable areas of dry-crop and garden have been now converted into new rice; and of the old rice, 390 acres are now classed as dry-crop.

8. The accompanying map on a scale of 2 miles to an inch shows the configuration and boundaries of the táluka. On the north, lie the Lunávada and Sunth States; and to the east, the Deoghad Baria State. The southern boundary is formed by the Kalol Táluka; the western, partly by Baroda territory, and partly by the Mahi river—which there forms the boundary between the Thásra Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate and the Panch Maháls. Godhra, the head-quarters of the sub-division with a population by the census of 1891 of 16,887 souls, is a Municipal town, a station on the A'nand-Rutlam Railway, and the junction for the new Baroda-Godhra chord line. The total area of the táluka is 380.27 square miles.

9. A detailed description of the general physical features and climate will be found in paragraphs 8, 11, and 12 of Colonel Prescott's original report attached as Appendix R. The táluka is of compact shape. It has a mean length of 32 miles, and an average breadth, from north to south, of about 20 miles. Except in the west, where the country is fairly open, and in the north, where the surface is broken by peaks of granite rock, the general appearance is that of a plain country of brushwood and forest with scattered patches of cultivation. The Mahi and the Panám are the only rivers of any size. Other streams are merely local water-courses, which cease to flow shortly after the commencement of the fair season. Village tanks are as a rule shallow and the few large reservoirs which exist are almost solely used for domestic purposes.

10. The Government forests are distributed throughout 116 villages, of which 12 are entirely forest. The total area of reserved forest is 138½ square miles. There are no protected forests.

11. The táluka is well supplied both with internal and external communications. In addition to the roads named in the 9th paragraph of the original report as existing on the introduction of the lease, the following new roads have been constructed during the settlement:—

(1) From Sunth Road Station to Sunth. The first 20 miles of this road are in British territory. It has been greatly improved and metalled as a famine relief work.

(2) A branch road 1½ miles from Godhra to Khakharia.

Throughout the sub-division there are also numerous cart tracks, passable at all seasons except after heavy rain, which connect the outlying villages with the more direct lines of communication. As regards improvements in external communication; the táluka has now no less than five stations within its limits available for the export of produce. On the introduction of the settlement a branch line was open—from A'nand to Dákor, which is 31 miles from Godhra. This line was extended to Sevalia on the Mahi river in 1877-78, and continued to Godhra in 1882, the Rutlám extension, placing Gujarát in thorough communication with Central India, being finally opened for traffic in 1894. A chord line from Baroda, to join at Godhra the A'nand-Rutlam Railway, is now in course of construction as a famine relief work. This line, besides shortening the distance to Bombay, will bring the táluka in more direct touch with the important markets of Baroda and southern Gujarát.

12. Appendix A. contains the rainfall statistics for ten years ending with the year 1897. The average rainfall is 40.08 inches as compared with 38.83 inches in the adjoining táluka of Kalol. On the whole, except in the year 1888, when the total registered rainfall was short of the average by 15 inches; and in the year 1895, when the late rains in a measure failed; the rainfall may be said to have been seasonable and sufficient.

During the greater part of the year the climate is trying. In the cold season fevers are prevalent, and the natives suffer much from the northerly winds. From March to June the heat is sometimes very great. The rains are close and relaxing.

13. The following extract from Appendix B gives the average percentage areas under different crops during the five years ending with 1898-99:—

Cereals ...	...	...	Jowari	...	...	0 86
			Bajri	...	...	13 05
			Paddy	...	...	21 29
			Wheat	...	...	1 29
			Coarse grains	...	...	17 33
			Other cereals	...	...	17 99
			Total	...	...	71 87
Pulses ..	...	...	Túr	...	...	1 30
			Gram	...	...	11 11
			Mug and Udid	...	...	2 13
			Muth and Kulthi	...	...	0 22
			Others	...	...	0 37
			Total	...	...	15 13
Orchard and garden produce.	...	...	Vegetables	...	...	0 08
			Green fodder...	...	...	0 25
			Fruit trees	...	...	0 01
Total	...	...	0 34			
Drugs and Narcotics...	Tobacco	..	..	..	0 21	
Condiments and Spices	...	...	...	..	0 16	
Sugarcane	...	..	...	...	0 07	
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	Sesame	...	...	11 01
			Castor oil-seed	...	...	0 11
			Others	...	..	0 45
Total	..	...	...	...	11 57	
Fibres ..	...	...	Cotton	...	...	0 04
			Others	...	...	0 61
Total	..	...	...	...	0 65	
Gross area cropped						100 00

Maize is cultivated to a considerable extent. The area covered by that staple—18,155 acres—or 17·89 per cent of the gross area cropped, is included in column 24 of the Appendix under the head of Other Cereals. No superior rice is grown. Sutarsal and Kada are the chief varieties. Second crops consist of wheat and gram. The extent of land twice cropped is 13,063 acres.

14. No fairs, or weekly markets are held in the taluka. The surplus agricultural produce is collected by local Savkars, as payment in kind from cultivators to whom cash advances or credit has been given, and is exported by rail to Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar. The yearly goods traffic from the stations within the sub-division has averaged during the last five years 87,549 tons. Some portion of this is of course produce brought from adjoining Native States, but still the exports from the taluka are extensive. They consist chiefly of paddy, maize, bajri, tilseed, wheat, gram, hides, and timber for building purposes. Godhra, the head-quarters of the district, is a town of considerable business importance. It is the centre of a large trade in timber from Government forests and of foreign growth, and the residence of many wealthy merchants who are

interested both in the disposal of local produce and the crops of adjoining Native States. ✓

15. Appendix D contains details of population according to occupation by percentages. The agricultural population is 77·67 per cent. of the whole. This percentage exceeds that usually recorded. Of the total population, 65·14 per cent. have interest in land, and 12·53 per cent. are farm labourers.

The chief cultivating castes are marginally noted. It is not possible to give their numerical strength in the villages under report, as the census returns are for the entire taluka. Field labour is carried on mostly by Kolis, Bhils, Naekdás and Vanjárs.

16. Figures of the population and resources of the taluka in 1873 are given by Colonel Prescott in the 52nd and 61st to 63rd paragraphs of his report. These figures are for 144 villages only. The present report deals with 145 Government villages; but by deducting the separate returns which have been obtained for Sádra and Kharoli, and by adding the figures of Ambájeti, Kaliavao and Kadadra, it is possible to compare the conditions existing on the introduction of the settlement with the statistics now available. The following comparative statement commencing from the year 1873 shows the extent to which the taluka has progressed in 25 years of the lease :—

	Original Settlement.	Revision Settlement.	Increase	Decrease	Percentage.
Population ... ..	51,056	73,822	22,766	...	+44·59
Wells ... ..	475	977	502	...	+105·69
Agricultural cattle ... ..	18,541	26,396	7,855	...	+42·37
Cows and buffaloes ... ..	26,453	27,906	1,453	...	+54·93
Horses and ponies ... ..	...	572	...	...	...
Sheep and goats ... ..	5,107	10,005	4,898	...	+95·91
Ploughs ... ..	6,781	12,859	6,078	...	+89·63
Carts ... ..	1,420	2,740	1,320	...	+92·96

17. Reliable details of population for the pre-settlement period are not available. The figures furnished in the preceding table are for Government villages only. The Imperial census returns as under for the entire taluka, including all alienated and talukdári villages, and for the Kasba town separately, however, clearly indicate the advancement made in respect of population during the currency of the settlement :—

Year of Imperial Census.	GODHRA TALUKA.			GODHRA TOWN.	
	Population.	Percentage increase.	Density per square mile	Population.	Percentage increase.
1872 ... ..	74,014	...	109·17	10,635	...
1881 ... ..	78,318	5·82	130·97	13,342	25·45
1891 ... ..	107,567	37·35	183·88	16,887	26·57

18. Appendix F gives details of the agricultural stock. The increase in plough and milch cattle, and in sheep and goats, is satisfactory.

19. When considering the above statistics of population and live-stock, it must be remembered they do not represent the present condition of the sub-division, but only the state



of prosperity existing before the famine. The past year has been a very disastrous one for Gujarát, and the táluka under report has suffered as heavily as any part of the province. Amongst the poorest class of cultivators the mortality from cholera and the various diseases attending a period of scarcity has been considerable. The loss also, both of milch and plough cattle, has been great.

20. Ploughs show an increase of 89.63 per cent. and carts 92.96 per cent.  
 Ploughs and carts. On the average there is one plough to each 6 acres and 35 gunthás of the cultivated area.
21. In Appendix G will be found the usual information regarding shops, looms, births, deaths, &c. The táluka has no manufactures or industries of any note.  
 Shops, Looms, &c.
22. Appendix H furnishes details of the progress of education. There are in all 22 schools, of which 16 are maintained by the Táluka Local Board, 5 by the Godhra Municipality, and one is private. Of these schools, one only is for girls. The total number of boys under instruction amounts to 2.71 per cent. of the male population of the táluka, and the girls to 0.27 per cent. of the female population. These figures show that there is still great room for the spread of elementary education among the backward classes  
 Schools
23. From Appendix I it appears that the táluka contains 21,434 Government and 6,044 Inám survey numbers. Of these, 57 and 18 per cent., respectively, are cultivated by the occupants themselves, and 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. by sub-tenants on cash payments. The Government assessed waste numbers aggregate 3,323 and the unassessed 1,971.  
 Land cultivated by occupants.
24. On the introduction of the settlement, *vide* paras. 101 and 103 of the original report, there were 311 permanent and 164 temporary wells in the Government villages of the sub-division. There are now 501 and 472, respectively. During the lease, the percentage increase has therefore been 61.09 in permanent wells, and 187.80 in temporary. Appendix J, which furnishes the usual details regarding wells, tanks, &c., does not record to what extent the increase in wells is due to the construction of local fund wells for drinking purposes. It has been ascertained, however, that since the year 1874, 40 such wells only have been sunk in the táluka. Tanks are chiefly used for domestic purposes. The area of old rice is 7,027 acres, of which 345 acres are irrigated; while of the total new rice 7,815 acres, 282 acres receive a tank supply.  
 Wells and Tanks.
25. Appendix K furnishes an abstract statement of 100 ordinary sales of land obtained from the Registration Department. The prices realized are shown to average 29.04 times the Government assessment.  
 Sales.
26. Appendix K<sup>(1)</sup> contains details of 2 sales by decree of the Civil Court. In one instance the sum realized was 21 times, and in the other 50 times the survey assessment.
27. In Appendix L an abstract of 28 cases of simple mortgage is given. The lowest advances on the security of land amounted in three cases to 1.78 times; and the highest, in four cases, to 130.80 times the assessment. The average rate of mortgage on the total number of cases given works out to 8.13 times the Government rental of the lands affected.  
 Simple mortgages.
28. In Appendix L<sup>(1)</sup> 100 cases of mortgage with possession are recorded. The average sum advanced per acre ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 146; and the average number of times the survey assessment for which the lands were mortgaged, from Rs. 7.97 to Rs. 132.31.  
 Mortgage with possession.
29. Appendix M furnishes 49 cases of sub-lettings. The rents paid by the sub-tenants on the whole average 7.37 times the survey assessment.  
 Sub-lettings.
30. In Statement N will be found the prices of maize, bájri, bávto (Eleusine corocana), gram, rice in husk, kodra, and til seed for five years before the settlement and 25 years of  
 Prices.

the current lease. Examining the figures of the periods into which the years of settlement have been divided, the same tendency towards a rise in prices noted in talukas previously brought under revision is to be observed. The returns, however, for the last settlement periods being incomplete, no satisfactory comparison of averages can be made.

31. The revenue systems in force before the survey settlement have been briefly described by Colonel Prescott in the 36th to 38th paragraphs of his original report.

Revenue history.

Appendix O furnishes the revenue history of the sub-division for twenty-five years of the current lease, and for five years preceding the introduction of survey rates. Four averages in all are presented. The first is of the five years preceding the settlement; and the remaining three, of the periods into which for the purpose of comparison the years of the lease have been divided. These averages are as follows:—

	Cultivated area.	Assessment.	REMISSIONS	
			Permanent.	Casual
			Rs.	Rs.
Pre-survey period, 5 years ... ..	15,118	43,862	417	...
1st survey period, 10 " ... ..	53,926	36,752	686	...
2nd " 10 " ... ..	69,284	45,480	1,823	...
3rd " 5 " ... ..	84,348	53,332	1,877	...

In the years antecedent to the survey, the area of cultivation was calculated according to a fixed number of bighas per plough. This, at best, was merely a rough estimate, the figures of which will not bear comparison with the returns of the survey settlement. The decrease in assessment in the first survey period, is due to a sacrifice of revenue in some villages, for reasons given by Colonel Prescott in his 48th paragraph. The wisdom of that procedure has been fully exemplified by the improvement to be observed in the history of the current lease. During the three survey periods, the figures of cultivation and assessment show little fluctuation, and a steady average increase under both heads has taken place. In 25 years the cultivated area has increased 22,403 acres, and the assessment 11,203 Rs.; while the assessed unoccupied waste shows a decrease from 22,627 acres in 1874-75 to 13,571 acres in 1897-98.

Permanent remissions were mostly on account of the reduction of revenue on assessed waste lands granted on lease. The outstanding balances are small. Setting aside the first year of settlement, when the usual abatements of revenue were given, they were chiefly due to failure of crops, or the decrease of registered occupants without heirs.

32. Small areas of unassessed waste given out for cultivation by the revenue authorities on lease amount to 1,156 acres and have yielded for the past ten years an average annual revenue of Rs. 443. As the leases expire with the current guarantee of the taluka, the land will now be brought under the revision settlement.

Unassessed waste land leased during the settlement.

33. The extent to which it has been necessary to resort to compulsory process for the collection of revenue in the last three years is shown in the subjoined statement.

Compulsory process.

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1895-96 ... ..	36	216	...
1896-97 ... ..	33	198	...
1897-98 ... ..	55	382	...

To the difficulty experienced in disposing of produce, owing to the prevalence of plague, is due the larger number of notices issued in the year 1897-98. No cases of distraint or sale of moveable property are recorded. The revenue has been collected punctually and without difficulty

34. Four crop experiments were carried out in this táluka in 1895-96.

Crop experiments. They have been fully reviewed in the crop experiment report for 1895-96, and will be found recorded on the 4th and 5th pages of that compilation.

35. Owing to the approaching close of the Gujarát Survey, and the desirability of completing by Survey agency the revision

General remarks. reports on all tálukas of which the original settlements will shortly expire, it has been necessary to undertake the inspection of the Godhra Táluka for the preparation of this report under most unfavourable circumstances, at a time when the district suffered from acute famine, the people were in large numbers on relief works, and the villages deserted. The suggestion of rates to be introduced on the expiry of the lease is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty. In framing my proposals, I have been guided by the fact that the considerations which influenced the imposition of the extremely low rates of the original survey settlement (*vide* the 48th to the 51st paragraphs of Colonel Prescott's report) have in a great measure disappeared; railway communication has been established; the district has now been given time to reap the full benefit of British rule; and the improvement in the resources of the táluka during the 25 years of the settlement for which statistics are available has been most marked. I am therefore of opinion—provided a favourable recovery from the effects of the past year takes place before the expiry of the current lease in 1904—that the moderately enhanced rates I suggest for the revised settlement will not prove unsuitable.

Grouping.

36. The important subject of grouping must now be considered.

Under the current lease, the villages of the táluka are divided for the purpose of assessment into four groups or classes, according to their position, character and resources. I can suggest no change in this grouping. It fits in well with the present conditions, and, in my humble opinion, is not open to

Propertgam.  
Sarangpor.  
Thána.  
Waodi Khurad

Padár.  
Samli  
Darunia.

alteration except by bringing about high percentage increases which the villages concerned could not well bear. In this connection I refer to the 7 marginally noted villages of the second class.

The first group originally contained 21 villages; it has now 19, Sadra and Kharoli being considered as leasehold. Of the villages in this class, 9 adjoin the town of Godhra; 11 lie towards the Mahi river; and one is the isolated village of Isrodi which is surrounded by territory of the Mehlol State. These are the best villages in the táluka.

The original second group consisted of 29 villages. To these have been added Kaliawao now Khálsa. Except 4 villages south of Godhra on the Kalol boundary, and Waodi Khurad, the villages of this class lie north and east of the first group.

To the third group of 39 villages has been added the lapsed Inám village of Ambajeti. This group is to the east of Godhra.

In the fourth group are contained the remaining 55 villages which constituted the lowest original group and Kadadra lapsed to Government during the settlement. These villages lie in the extreme east; are surrounded on three sides by Native States; and constitute the poorest and most sparsely populated portion of the sub-division.

Rates.

37. To the 4 groups I propose to apply the following maximum rates :—

Group.	Number of villages	Dry-crop maximum rate	RICE AND GARDEN		REMARKS
			Soil	Water.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	
I	19	1 12	1 12	1 12	
II	30	1 6	1 6	1 6	
III	40	1 2	1 2	1 2	
IV	56	0 14	0 14	0 14	

The original rates were as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	RICE		DHEKUDI		Bhátta.
			Soil.	Water	Soil.	Water.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs a.	
I	10	1 12	1 12	2 0	1 12	1 0	} * 4 8
	1	1 8	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 0	
	10	1 4	1 4	2 0	1 4	1 0	
II	29	1 0	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 12	
III	39	0 14	0 14	0 8	0 14	0 8	
IV	55	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 4	

\* On 24 annas.

38. Of the 19 villages in group I, 5 have percentage increases above 33 per cent.—in Dayal No. 1 +51·33, Bhamaiia (7) +61·95, and Betia (9) +82·67,—the increase is due to a rise of 8 annas in the dry-crop maximum rate; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice; and the addition of 37, 42 and 111 acres, respectively, to the cultivated area. Lilesra (2) shows an increase of +34·17 per cent. and Isrodia (4) +37·37 per cent. This is attributable to the rise in maximum rate, and to the conversion from dry-crop into new rice of 141 acres in the former village and 45 acres in the latter.

39. In this group, of the 30 villages, 22 show increases exceeding 33 per cent. Sarangpur (21), Wanakpur (22), Propertgam (23), Darunia (25), Odidra (33), Dhaeká (42), Bhimthal (47) and Wanká (49), have percentages of +34·07, +50·36, +44·53, +39·93, +36·50, +44·47, +33·16, and +40·94, respectively. This is due to the 6-anna rise in maximum rate; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice; and the re-classification of old rice, both for soil and water. The increase of +38·01 in Samli (27), +41·14 in Bahi (28), +46·72 in Motál (29), +43·53 in Kursana (30), +34·97 in Padiár (31), +41·42 in Jaha (34), +51·27 in Dhanitrá (35), +43·68 in Társang (41), +42·00 in Guneh (45), and of +42·05 in Bilitha (48), is accounted for by the reasons given above as well as the addition of classification annas on account of subsoil water advantages. Waodi Khurad (24) and Limbodra (37) with percentages, respectively, of +68·29, and +46·06 owe their increase to rise in maximum rate; the re-classification of old rice; the conversion of dry-crop to new rice, and to new land having been brought under cultivation. In Ichapaginu Muwaru No. (32) and Chandna No. (38) the percentages, of +40·43, and +37·84, respectively, are due to the enhancement of maximum rate on the small areas of cultivation.

Third Group. 40. This group contains 40 villages, of which 14 show increases above 33 per cent.

In Hansapur (54) +36.17, Bhensal (55) +33.04, Jhoj (56) +33.44, Demli (59) +36.73, Ambajeti (60) +34.18, Chabanpur (71) +48.54, and Sampa (89) +33.12, the increase is due to a 4-anna rise in rate, to new rice, and the reclassification of old rice for both soil and water.

The same reasons apply to Dokwa (61) +53.63, Waodi Bujrug (73) +47.54, Bamroli Khurad (74) +37.32, Kaliakua (78) +49.53, Gad (82) +33.51 and Chanchelao (84) +34.76, where, the fact that waste lands have been taken up for cultivation also tends to raise the percentages. Wadela (80) has a percentage of +36.46, which is due to increase in maximum rate, the conversion of dry-crop to new rice and to new land having been taken up for cultivation.

41. This group contains 56 villages, of which one, Bhandoi (130), +34.16, has an increase exceeding 33 per cent., due, to an expansion of 55 acres in the cultivated area and to 46 acres of new rice.

Fourth Group.

42. The following abstract of Appendix Q shows the result of the application of the proposed rates to all Government occupied lands of the taluka :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Proposed dry crop maximum rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY		Percentage increase or decrease.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		
			Area	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	19	1 12	12,865	16,316	13,251 L. 948	18,231	+11.74
II ...	30	1 6	9,441	6,612	9,558	9,420	+42.47
III ...	40	1 2	18,888	10,396	19,360	13,746	+32.22
IV ...	56	0 14	44,992	21,175	45,184	24,276	+10.46
Total ...	145	...	86,186	54,499	87,353	65,673	+20.50

As will be seen, the result, excluding lands now held on lease, is an increase of 11,174 Rs. or 20.50 per cent.

43. Appendix Q<sup>2</sup> furnishes the usual details with regard to subsoil water classification and the well Kusar of the original survey.

Subsoil water

44. A total area of 75 acres 16 gunthas of ordinary dhekudiat is found in 5 Government villages. To this land it is proposed to apply the rice soil and water rate of the group. Under these rates the assessment at present levied will not be greatly changed. No comparative statement can, however, be furnished as, in the absence of the survey record, it is not possible to identify the numbers originally classed as dhekudiat.

Ordinary Jirat Dhekudiat

45. Bhátta land to the extent of 20 acres 21 gunthas exists in one village only. The maximum rate proposed for this land is Rs. 4 on 16-anna classification. This will yield an increase of 16 Rs. or 35 per cent. on the present collections.

Bhátta land.

46. At the time of original survey there were 47 acres of Váda land. The area now is 110 acres. In the entire taluka Vádas or homestead lands. Váda land to the extent of one acre in the village of Ambáli only is held free of assessment. Except in the villages of Godhra and Sehera, where the limit might be fixed at 10 gunthas; I would suggest, as Government have been pleased to sanction at revision survey in other talukas that homestead lands up to one acre in area shall be held free of assessment, they may be pleased to extend the same concession to Godhra.

47. All new rice at the next revision survey should be treated in the manner sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 887 of the 23rd February 1889 and assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs.
- Treatment of new rice at  
future revision.
48. The usual reservation to Government of teak, sandalwood and blackwood trees will be declared at the time of announcing the rates.
- Trees.
49. If the proposed rates are approved, I beg to recommend that they be guaranteed for a period of 30 years, beginning with the year of their actual levy.
- Guarantee

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. COLE,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Gujarát.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Godhra, District Panch Mahals, for the years 1888—1897.

Years.	EARLY RAIN (1ST JANUARY TO 10TH APRIL)		ANTE MONSOON (11TH APRIL TO 4TH JUNE).		MONSOON KHARIF (5TH JUNE TO 14TH AUGUST)		MONSOON RABI (15TH AUGUST TO 21ST OCTOBER)		LATE RAINS 22ND OCTOBER TO 31ST DECEMBER)		TOTAL		Remarks.
	Fall.	Riary days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	
1888 ... ..	0 41	2	...	...	9 14	18	14 77	12	0 76	2	25 08	34	
1889 ... ..	0 06	...	3 19	3	22 89	35	9 88	11	...	...	36 02	49	
1890 .. .	0 14	1	0 12	..	30 13	34	6 72	11	..	..	37 11	46	
1891 .. ...	...	...	..	..	18 61	19	10 47	15	..	..	29 08	34	
1892 .. ...	0 16	1	0 04	.	22 77	26	21 56	19	0 19	1	44 72	47	
1893 ... ..	0 62	2	1 23	3	35 67	33	10 90	14	0 60	2	49 02	54	
1894 ... ..	0 02	...	...	..	40 34	37	15 06	17	4 50	4	59 92	58	
1895 ... ..	0 07	...	.	..	31 71	34	2 95	8	1 70	3	36 43	45	
1896 ... ..	..	..	...	..	38 76	44	7 76	8	0 85	2	47 37	54	
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	24 52	28	11 49	18	...	...	36 01	46	
Aggregate ...	0 15	...	0 46	1	27 45	31	11 16	13	0 86	1	40 08	46	

No. 7525 of 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1<sup>st</sup> October 1904.

To

THE Editor of the "Dnyan Prakash  
Poona"

SIR,

I have the honour to forward 1 copy of the book specified in the

margin, and to request the  
favour of your returning the  
accompanying receipt duly  
signed and dated.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Govern-  
ment, No. CCCCXXVIII, New Series, containing  
papers relating to the introduction of Revision  
Settlement into the Godhra taluka of the Panch  
Mahals Collectorate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. KEATINGE,

Under Secretary to Government.

*jsb*

Rev 1885

From the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,  
Bombay, the undermentioned book (or other publication) on the  
1904:—

Description of book or other publication.	No. of copies.	Remarks.
Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. CCCCXXVIII, New Series, containing papers relating to the introduction of Revision Settlement into the Godhra taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.	1	

Signature and

*Editor of the* Designation of  
*"Dnyan Prakash"* Receiving Officer.  
*Poona*

*jsb*

Rev 1886



APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Village of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																Crops.													
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.										Cereals.						Pulses.							
	Government		Alienated.		Total		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mog and Urid.				
	Number	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number	Area, square miles				Cropped (net)		Fallow	Total	Available for Cultivation	Not available for Cultivation.												Total.			
										Irrigated.	Not Irrigated				Forest.	Others.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Godhra.	Average ...	145	243,482	...	..	145	243,482	145	243,482	100	295	89,211	23,830	113,386	27,271	88,910	13,959	130,146	872	13,245	21,610	1,305	17,650	18,268	72,940	1,928	11,270	2,168		
	Percentages of crop on gross area cropped (Column 62)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.86	13.08	21.29	1.39	17.39	17.89	71.87	1.30	11.11	2.13		
Crops—continued.																														
Taluka	Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden Produce				Drugs and Narcotics			Condiments and Spices	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds					Dyes	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped	Deduct Area twice cropped	Remainder cropped					
	Meth	Kulith	Others.	Total.	Vegetables	Green Fodder	Fruit-trees.	Total	Tobacco.	Others.			Total	Sesame	Lunseed	Castor-oil seed	Safflower-seed		Others	Total	Cotton.					Others	Total.			
																												29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Godhra.	Average ...	222	377	15,364	79	259	10	341	214	..	214	162	76	11,176	..	109	..	460	11,744	1	39	617	655	..	101,487	11,981	89,506			
	Percentages of crop on gross area cropped (Column 62).	0.22	0.37	15.13	0.08	0.28	0.01	0.34	0.21	..	0.21	0.16	0.07	11.01	..	0.11	..	0.46	11.57	..	0.04	0.61	0.65	..	(100)	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts	Unskilled labour	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 85	55.02	4.36	3.91	65.14	3.66	8.87	12.53	77.67	15.17	2.73	4.43	100.00

APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Imperial or Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning	RELIGION.							
			Hindu Castes			Musalmán Sects		Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Kols	Kunbis.	Others.	Ganchis	Others			
Males ... ..	38,423	3.40	19,047	1,484	15,247	1,588	852	20	10	175
Females ... ..	35,899	0.08	17,326	1,105	13,842	2,008	1,107	4	2	5
Total ... ..	73,822	3.48	36,373	2,589	29,089	3,596	1,959	24	12	180

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 145 Government Villages in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate during the year 1898-99.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large, (i.e., of over two 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
145	Godhra ... ..	28,396	5	53	67	156	2	21,364	6,542	20,717	4,307	79,609	572	238	9,767	12,859	...	61	2,679	81

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tālim-khānas.	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
145	1,342	165	...	...	...	...	1893-94 ... .. 2,606	1893-94 ... .. 1,876	1893-94 ... .. 2,998	11	.	14	85	88
							1894-95 ... .. 2,291	1894-95 ... .. 1,567	1894-95 ... .. 2,212					
							1895-96 ... .. 2,707	1895-96 ... .. 1,963	1895-96 ... .. 2,865					
							1896-97 ... .. 2,544	1896-97 ... .. 1,810	1896-97 ... .. 3,028					
							1897-98 ... .. 2,730	1897-98 ... .. 1,450	1897-98 ... .. 2,363					
							Total ... 12,878	Total ... 8,686	Total ... 13,466					
							Average ... 2,575	Average ... 1,737	Average ... 2,693					

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance in the year 1897-98.

Number of Villages.	District	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS		REMARKS
		Boys.		Guls.		Boys.		Girls		Boys		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools	Average Attendance	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
145	Godhra ...	16	510	...	...	4	515	1	97	1	16	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-Tenants, &c., in the year 1897-98.

Number of Villages.	District	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-Tenants on Money-rent		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-Tenants for Produce of Grain-rent		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government	Inám
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
145.	Godhra ...	15,703	4,976	41	3	369	1,057	27	8	3,323	1,971	21,434	6,044
	Percentage	57	18	...	...	2	4	...	...	12	7	78	22

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other Sources of Water-supply in the 145 Government Villages of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the years 1896-97.

Number of Villages.	Talukas	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.						Remarks.		
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
145	Godhra ... ..	243	151	270	321	1	...	47	...	...	..	...	...	2	231	1	..	...	...	..	7	...	177	...	2	

## APPENDIX K.

*An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 145 villages of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold	Number of cases	Total acres sold	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I . 1 to 10 times . . .	8	467 19	386 14 0	0 13 2	1,570 0 0	3 5 9	4.05
„ II .. 11 to 25 „ . . .	37	224 39	208 1 0	0 14 9	5,792 3 1	25 11 10	27.83
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ . . .		115 10	119 14 0	1 0 7	8,783 0 0	76 3 4	73.26
„ IV . 51 to 100 „ . . .		21	40 32	42 2 0	1 0 5	5,842 3 1	143 3 0
„ V 101 to 250 „ . . .							
Total . . .	100	848 20	756 15 0	0 14 3	21,987 6 2	25 14 7	29.04

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

*Showing sales under Court Decree in 145 villages of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases	Total acres sold	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times . . .	..	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ . . .	1	3 3	6 0 0	1 15 2	126 0 0	40 15 7	21.
„ III 26 to 50 „ . . .	1	6 9	6 0 0	0 15 5	800 0 0	48 3 1	50.
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ . . .	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V . 101 to 250 „ . . .	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	2	9 12	12 0 0	1 4 7	426 0 0	45 12 1	35.5

## APPENDIX L.

*An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 145 villages of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times...	3	1,277 17	918 12 0	0 11 6	1,637 6 0	1 4 6	178
„ II .. 11 to 25 „ . . .	8	77 5	79 2 0	1 0 3	1,281 10 5	16 9 10	16.20
„ III . 26 to 50 „ . . .	4	31 30	31 10 0	0 15 11	1,134 12 9	35 11 10	35.88
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ . . .	9	64 35	56 4 0	0 13 10	4,121 0 4	63 8 4	73.26
„ V 101 to 150 „ . . .	4	5 8	5 12 0	1 1 6	752 2 8	144 10 5	130.80
Total ...	28	1,456 15	1,091 8. 0	0 11 11	8,927 0 2	6 2 0	813

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

*Showing mortgages with possession in the 145 villages of Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold,	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times ..	4	36 16	26 12 0	0 11 9	213 1 8	5 13 8	7.97
„ II... 11 to 25 „ ...	23	185 1	148 0 0	0 12 9	2,770 8 1	14 15 6	18.72
„ III... 26 to 50 „ ...	26	180 35	174 14 0	0 15 5	5,966 1 1	32 15 9	34.11
„ IV .. 51 to 100 „ ...	37	98 38	136 13 0	1 6 1	9,983 6 8	100 14 3	72.97
„ V .. 101 to 150 „	10	14 4	15 9 0	1 1 7	2,059 2 0	146 0 7	132.31
Total ...	100	515 14	502 0 0	0 15 7	20,992 3 6	40 11 8	41.81

## APPENDIX M.

*An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in 145 villages of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 5 times ...	29	121 27	195 11 0	1 1 10	373 4 2	3 1 0	2.75
„ II ... 6 to 10 „ ...	7	47 9	32 4 0	0 10 11	226 15 3	4 12 10	7.03
„ III ... 11 to 25 „ ..	6	29 28	17 6 0	0 9 4	274 5 5	9 3 8	15.78
„ IV ... 26 to 50 „ ...	1	3 17	3 1 0	0 14 3	123 13 6	36 2 1	40.42
„ V .. above 50 „ ...	6	5 24	6 11 0	1 3 3	439.11 7	78 8 5	65.75
Total ...	49	207 25	195 1 0	0 15 0	1,438 1 11	6 14 9	7.37

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Godhra Taluka from 1868-69 to 1897-98.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.							REMARKS
	Majze.	Bájr.	Bavto.	Giam.	Rice husk.	Kodra.	Til.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1868-69 ...	68	35	61	58	65	110	23	These figures have been taken from a statement of prices furnished by the revenue authorities. The prices given in paragraph 64 of the original report are for Gáák, wádi rupees.
1869-70 ..	65	37	59	51	68	112	24	
1870-71 ..	72	39	57	50	70	100	25	
1871-72 ..	70	43	54	45	68	95	25	
1872-73 ...	52	38	45	47	65	92	24	
Average ...	65	38	55	50	67	102	24	
1873-74 ...	60	35	43	70	55	100	27	} Years of the Deccan famine
1874-75 ...	72	50	67	42	52	105	28	
1875-76 ..	45	28	43	38	40	85	24	
1876-77 ..	20	14	17	16	20	70	15	
1877-78 ...	21	15	18	17	24	72	16	
1878-79 ..	50	35	42	45	50	82	25	
1879-80 ...	69	48	68	72	68	110	32	
1880-81 ...	48	33	48	50	48	112	30	
1881-82 ...	48	34	58	48	60	115	24	
1882-83 ...	56	33	50	52	...	...	...	
Average ...	109	32	45	45	42	86	22	
1883-84 ...	42	31	42	41	...	...	...	The figures from 1888 89 to 1897-98 are taken from a statement received from the Survey Commissioner's office and those for the preceding years have been obtained from the taluka authorities.
1884-85 ...	48	36	44	50	..	...	...	
1885-86 ..	42	32	40	44	..	...	...	
1886-87 ...	46	34	45	40	32	...	13	
1887-88 ...	48	34	45	40	40	...	13.	
1888-89 ...	30	25	31	37	...	45	...	
1889-90 ..	41	33	42	32	39	51	...	
1890-91 ...	51	35	51	30	39	...	...	
1891-92 ...	42	34	47	30	40	...	...	
1892-93 ...	45	35	45	36	45	64	...	
Average ..	43	33	43	38	23	16	...	
1893-94 ..	42	33	45	46	48	64	...	
1894-95 ..	45	33	45	53	55	93	...	
1895-96 ...	42	33	47	49	53	82	...	
1896-97 ..	41	29	41	31	46	67	...	
1897-98 ...	26	20	26	21	32	48	...	
Average ...	39	29	41	40	47	71	...	



APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for Villages situated in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1868-69.

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

B 1051-6

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres	Full assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand Total for collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1868-69 . . . . .	3,483	40,189	...	...	...	40,189	12,096	13,593	714	5,363	8,477	3,673	20,942	62,264	44,575	87	45	
1869-70 .. .. .	3,750	46,086	709	...	709	45,377	11,842	12,759	780	5,260	8,340	2,896	20,352	67,185	49,053	3,837	...	
1870-71 .. .. .	4,551	46,525	570	...	570	45,955	11,118	12,494	7,109	5,274	10,980	2,625	20,943	69,999	55,689	1,421	...	
1871-72 ... .. .	4,469	43,817	549	...	549	42,768	11,074	14,442	6,690	5,318	10,440	3,024	20,861	68,199	52,482	2,961	58	
1872-73 . . . . .	59,336	43,191	256	..	256	42,935	117,835	12,821	2,080	27,261	21,449	3,026	204,432	77,461	47,991	899	64	
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>15,118</b>	<b>43,863</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>43,445</b>	<b>32,693</b>	<b>13,223</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>9,695</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>57,506</b>	<b>69,022</b>	<b>49,958</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>33</b>	
1873-74 ... .. .	64,896	43,600	177	..	177	43,423	11,641	5,611	1,048	26,685	22,434	1,340	103,222	71,645	45,811	1,967	9,589	
1874 75 .. .. .	53,487	36,798	319	...	319	36,477	22,627	12,029	2,173	26,689	23,084	1,458	102,753	71,909	40,108	585	877	
1875-76 ... .. .	56,770	37,739	352	...	352	37,387	22,741	10,809	1,740	26,324	21,837	1,985	105,835	70,385	41,112	819	172	
1876-77 ... .. .	58,872	37,997	285	...	285	37,712	20,561	10,412	2,448	26,638	22,342	4,299	105,871	70,751	44,459	171	66	
1877-78 ... .. .	58,900	38,049	459	..	459	37,590	22,359	11,049	2,688	26,443	22,086	4,044	107,702	71,184	44,322	4,555	...	
1878 79 .. .. .	53,444	36,454	464	...	464	35,990	31,128	15,742	590	26,425	22,710	4,290	110,997	74,906	40,870	8,060	1,041	
1879 80 ... .. .	43,107	31,132	494	...	494	30,638	50,055	26,259	401	26,135	22,432	4,017	119,297	79,873	35,056	2,287	1,548	
1880 81 ... .. .	46,741	33,090	532	..	532	32,558	46,933	24,490	343	26,298	23,642	4,023	119,972	81,222	36,924	843	243	
1881-82 ... .. .	49,878	35,338	1,701	..	1,701	33,687	51,140	26,808	318	26,365	23,691	4,039	127,383	85,887	38,044	32	96	
1882-83 .. .. .	53,414	37,276	1,580	..	1,580	35,696	47,698	24,967	770	26,379	23,686	4,208	127,490	86,929	40,674	...	28	
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>53,926</b>	<b>36,752</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>36,116</b>	<b>32,688</b>	<b>16,818</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>26,438</b>	<b>22,799</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>113,052</b>	<b>76,369</b>	<b>40,738</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>1,366</b>	

The remissions granted in this year were due to the usual abatements of revenue given in the past year of settlement. In these years remissions were given as cultivators emigrated to adjoining Native States. These crops have partially failed on account of deficient rainfall.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for Villages situated in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1883-84.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted	REMARKS.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing	Acres	Full standard assessment	Collections, quit-rent, &c	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand Total for collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Per- manent	Casual	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1883-84 ... ..	56,990	38,269	1,751	...	1,751	36,518	45,171	23,462	833	26,768	24,417	4,226	128,929	86,148	41,577	..	15	
1884-85 .. ...	60,336	40,690	1,741	...	1,741	38,949	40,935	21,095	754	26,759	24,405	4,317	128,030	86,190	44,020	.	11	
1885-86 ... ..	66,677	44,039	1,738	...	1,738	42,301	35,025	17,995	707	26,462	24,204	4,317	128,164	86,238	47,325	...	29	
1886-87 ... ..	69,619	45,727	1,532	..	1,532	44,195	30,214	15,792	742	25,993	24,225	4,648	125,826	85,744	49,535	...	3	
1887-88 ... ..	69,674	45,794	1,887	...	1,887	43,907	30,217	15,777	712	26,027	24,267	4,654	125,918	85,838	49,273	...	21	
1888-89 ... ..	67,732	44,961	1,900	...	1,900	43,061	32,278	16,679	715	25,918	24,188	4,658	125,928	85,828	48,434	4	170	
1889-90 . . . .	77,400	46,689	1,900	...	1,900	44,789	29,732	15,483	697	25,921	24,193	4,662	127,053	86,365	50,148	102	61	
1890-91 ... ..	74,667	48,413	1,923	..	1,923	46,490	26,887	14,187	684	26,241	24,473	4,701	127,795	87,073	51,875	144	12	
181 92 ... ..	76,146	49,260	1,927	...	1,927	47,333	25,854	13,574	715	26,539	24,653	4,720	128,539	87,437	52,768	1	52	
892-93 ... ..	79,595	50,954	1,927	...	1,927	49,027	15,227	8,525	703	26,378	24,554	4,715	121,200	84,033	54,445	163	50	
Average	69,284	45,480	1,823	...	1,823	43,657	31,154	16,257	726	26,301	24,358	4,562	126,738	86,094	48,945	41	42	
1893-94 . . . .	81,858	52,271	1,927	..	1,927	50,344	13,616	7,661	748	26,380	24,547	4,713	121,754	84,479	55,805	25	51	
1894-95 ... ..	82,966	52,826	1,929	...	1,929	50,897	12,531	7,224	724	26,526	24,612	4,730	122,023	84,662	56,351	...	63	
1895-96 ... ..	84,403	53,059	1,929	...	1,929	51,130	12,094	6,981	748	26,523	24,624	4,733	123,025	84,664	56,611	2	194	
1896-97 ... ..	85,215	53,499	1,929	...	1,929	52,070	13,609	8,171	944	26,549	24,631	4,734	125,373	86,801	57,748	88	313	
1897-98 ... ..	87,299	54,508	1,674	..	1,674	52,834	13,571	8,141	723	26,549	24,633	4,734	127,419	87,282	58,291	..	67	
Average ...	84,348	53,332	1,877	...	1,877	51,455	13,064	7,635	777	26,506	24,609	4,725	123,919	85,577	56,961	23	137	

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APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	By FORMER SURVEY															
			Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			
			Dry crop	Rice.	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I</i>			Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	
1	Dayál	I				239	169	0 11 4	13	22	1 10 1				202	191	0 12 1	
2	Lulesra					382	362	0 15 2	185	238	1 12 0					517	600	1 2 7
3	Ambáli		1 4	{ S 1 4 W 2 9 }		{ L 849 L 366 }	655	0 12 4	176	268	1 8 4	109	153	1 6 9	{ L 1,133 L 385 }		1,076	0 15 2
4	Isroda					161	164	0 13 9	66	117	1 12 4					257	281	1 1 6
5	Kantdi Nani					{ L 295 L 559 }	241	0 13 1	88	69	1 13 3	12	16	1 6 1	{ L 346 L 508 }		326	0 15 4
6	Godbra		1 8	{ S 1 6 W 2 0 }		317	390	0 15 1	645	590	0 14 8	228	496	1 9 4	1,290	1,398	1 1 4	
7	Bhámaia					{ L 599 L 42 }	292	0 11 11	94	106	1 10 5	4	4	1 0 4	{ L 481 L 42 }		452	0 14 9
8	Pandwa		1 4	{ S 1 4 W 2 0 }		{ L 53 }									{ L 53 }			
9	Betsa					{ L 303 L 67 }	294	0 13 11	7	12	1 11 0	25	24	0 15 3	{ L 935 L 67 }		300	0 14 4
10	Kakanpat					1,464	1,500	1 1 0	236	457	2 1 0	210	410	1 15 3	1,910	2,456	1 4 7	
11	Tuwa					842	869	1 0 6	16	31	1 14 11	6	13	1 15 3	684	913	1 0 11	
12	Sehejál																	
13	Ghusar																	
14	Kantadi Moti					584	728	1 4 7	152	327	2 2 5	293	550	1 14 1	1,009	1,605	1 9 5	
15	Timba					1,112	1,427	1 4 6	171	430	2 8 3	211	484	2 4 6	1,494	2,341	1 9 1	
16	Ratanpur					590	732	1 3 10	294	674	2 4 8	182	379	2 1 4	1,066	1,786	1 10 11	
17	Kaburpur		1 12	{ S 1 12 W 2 0 }		115	130	1 1 8	56	114	2 0 8				174	244	1 6 5	
18	Khajuri					235	293	1 4 0	51	101	1 15 10	3	6	1 13 5	280	400	1 6 2	
19	Nadhear					1,001	1,268	1 2 7	315	625	1 15 8	33	67	2 0 5	1,439	1,858	1 5 9	
Total of Group I						9,966 L 1,110	9,450	1 0 10	2,468	4,261	1 11 9	1,415	2,605	1 13 5	12,865 L 1,110	16,316	1 4 4	
<i>Group II</i>																		
20	Thána																	
21	Sarangpor				169	131	0 12 9	5	4	0 15 7					169	135	0 12 10	
22	Wanakpor				232	182	0 9 2	4	5	1 2 5					236	137	0 9 9	
23	Propertgam				411	232	0 9 0	40	42	1 1 2					451	274	0 9 9	
24	Wadikhurad				180	169	0 9 8	9	10	1 1 5	4	4	0 14 5	163	124	0 10 2		
25	Darunia				601	273	0 7 4				17	15	0 13 6	616	288	0 7 6		
26	Kahawao																	
27	Sámlí	II	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 0 12 }	390	293	0 12 0	33	28	0 13 9				423	321	0 12 2		
28	Bahí				411	261	0 10 2	71	67	0 14 11	21	22	1 1 5	50	350	0 11 2		
29	Motál				2 7	174	0 10 5	60	70	1 2 8				627	244	0 11 11		
30	Karsana				352	210	0 9 11	61	68	1 1 1	33	30	0 14 8	446	317	0 11 4		
31	Padlár				392	253	0 11 2	46	56	1 2 11	20	18	0 14 9	422	3 6	0 12 2		
32	Ichhapaginú Muwa				71	45	0 10 2				2	2	0 15 9	73	47	0 10 4		
33	Ohdra				146	111	0 12 0	25	25	1 0 2	1	1	0 15 8	174	137	0 12 7		
34	Jálla				319	235	0 11 10	37	40	1 1 3	37	34	0 14 9	393	300	0 12 7		

Q.

on Government Occupied Land.

By REVISION SURVEY																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.		
Maximum Rates.			— Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
Rs a.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p					
1 12	{ S. 1 12 W 1 12	D. W. 1 12	220	201	0 14 7	54	57	1 1 1	15	31	2 0 3	289	289	1 0 0	+51'31	Dayál ... ..			
			249	294	1 2 11	141	229	1 10 0	135	282	2 1 6	525	805	1 8 6	+34 17	Llesra ... ..			
			{ 691 L. 385 }	789	1 2 3	269	317	1 2 10	177	313	1 12 4	{ 1,137 L. 385 }	1,419	1 4 0	+31'88	Ambáli ... ..			
			148	193	1 4 14	45	61	1 5 9	63	132	2 1 7	256	386	1 8 1	+37 37	Isrodia ... ..			
			{ 271 L. 683 }	296	1 1 6	39	53	1 5 11	39	78	2 0 7	{ 343 L. 683 }	427	1 3 6	+30 98	Kantdi Nani ..			
			693	905	1 0 3	132	181	1 5 11	361	745	2 1 0	1,386	1,831	1 5 2	+31'92	Godhia ... ..			
			200	204	1 0 4	239	338	1 6 8	94	190	2 0 4	533	732	1 6 0	+61 95	Bhámasa ... ..			
			62	47	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	47	0 12 3	...	...	...	Fandwa ... ..	
			380	445	1 2 9	58	86	1 7 10	8	17	2 2 3	446	548	1 3 8	+82 67	Betia ... ..			
			1,342	1,510	1 2 0	300	401	1 5 6	{ 236 D. 34 }	464	1 15 5	1,912	2,443	1 4 5	-0 53	Kakanpar ... ..			
			807	655	0 13 0	29	35	1 3 8	{ 14 D. 15 }	24	1 10 4	865	739	0 13 8	-19 06	Tuwa ... ..			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Sehejál .. Ghusar ...
			742	1,100	1 7 9	124	172	1 6 1	146	305	2 1 4	1,013	1,577	1 8 11	-1 74	Kantadi Moti ...			
			1,311	1,935	1 7 7	17	31	1 12 1	164	386	2 5 7	1,492	2,352	1 9 2	+0'47	Timba ... ..			
			674	938	1 6 4	102	151	1 7 7	{ 283 D. 23 }	635	2 3 19	1,082	1,760	1 10 4	-0 28	Ratanpur ... ..			
86	94	1 1 0	32	41	1 4 4	55	99	1 12 10	173	234	1 5 8	-4'10	Kabirpur .						
173	209	1 3 3	65	83	1 6 10	51	101	1 15 10	289	403	1 6 4	+0'76	Khajuri ... ..						
904	1,151	1 4 4	202	307	1 8 4	{ 318 B 20 }	693	2 2 10	1,445	2,212	1 8 6	+12 97	Nadisar ... ..						
...	...	...	{ 9,163 L 948 }	10,968	1 3 2	1,848	2,553	1 6 1	{ 3,158 D. 72 B 20 }	4,494	2 1 4	{ 13,251 L 948 }	18,224	1 6 6	+11 69	Total of Group I.			
1 6	{ S. 1 6 W 1 6	D W 1 6	24	24	1 0 1	1	1	1 1 6	...	...	...	25	25	1 0 0	...	Thána ... ..			
			156	165	1 1 0	8	9	1 1 11	4	7	1 8 9	168	181	1 1 3	+34 07	Sarangpor ...			
			104	76	0 11 8	128	124	0 16 5	4	6	1 9 8	236	206	0 14 0	+50 36	Vanakpor .			
			363	291	0 12 10	46	45	0 15 8	40	60	1 8 5	449	396	0 14 1	+44 53	Propertgsm ..			
			194	166	0 13 3	24	26	1 1 7	9	15	1 9 9	227	207	0 14 7	+63'29	Wadikhurad			
			569	357	0 10 11	35	29	0 13 2	14	17	1 3 3	618	403	0 10 5	+39 93	Darunia ..			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalawao .	
			353	347	0 15 9	46	57	1 3 11	28	39	1 7 5	425	443	1 0 8	+38 01	Sámlí .			
			321	297	0 14 10	1'4	110	0 15 5	66	87	1 4 11	501	494	0 15 9	+41 14	Báhi ... ..			
			232	223	0 16 6	31	34	1 1 2	64	101	1 9 5	327	358	1 1 6	+46'72	Motál .			
			306	271	0 14 3	96	96	0 15 11	60	88	1 7 6	461	455	0 15 10	+43 53	Karasna .			
			253	225	0 14 3	131	137	1 0 9	46	78	1 11 2	429	440	1 0 5	+34 97	Padiár ..			
74	64	0 13 10	2	2	1 2 6	...	...	...	76	66	0 13 11	+40 43	Ichhapagmu Mu- waru.						
135	132	0 15 6	17	20	1 3 2	24	35	1 6 8	176	187	1 1 0	+38 50	Odura ... ..						
348	371	1 1 1	7	9	1 4 9	38	57	1 8 4	393	437	1 1 9	+41 42	Jaha ... ..						

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.	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group II—continued</i>				Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
35	Dhánitra ..	II	1 0	S 1 0 W. 0 12	D. W. 0 14 B 4 8 on 24 annas.	676	391	0 9 3	139	144	1 0 6	193	178	0 14 4	1,008	708	0 11	
36	Richhota ..					79	33	0 6 8	...	...	...	9	7	0 12 9	88	40	0 1	
37	Lumbodra ..					443	303	0 10 11	82	88	1 0 8	16	17	1 0 9	641	406	0 11	
38	Chándna ..					47	81	0 10 5	6	6	1 0 6	..	..	..	53	37	0 11	
39	Isarwádi ..					Fore sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	Kalesari ..					Fore sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	Tarsang ..					425	286	0 10 9	122	140	1 2 5	20	25	1 3 4	567	461	0 11	
42	Dhákka...					336	207	0 9 10	68	67	0 15 10	3	2	1 2 10	406	276	0 11	
43	Kawáll..					Fore sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	Kharedi ..					135	99	0 11 9	13	15	1 2 9	..	..	..	148	114	0 11	
45	Guneh ..					713	409	0 9 2	120	115	0 15 4	124	107	0 13 9	957	631	0 11	
46	Dhárápor ..					296	200	0 10 10	75	81	1 4 3	52	60	1 2 7	423	341	0 11	
47	Bhumthal ..					174	108	0 9 10	46	51	1 1 11	30	31	1 0 6	250	190	0 11	
48	Biltha ..					344	229	0 10 8	40	40	1 0 0	13	14	1 0 0	397	233	0 11	
49	Vánka ..	143	104	0 11 8	23	23	1 0 2	..	..	..	166	127	0 11					
Total of Group II ...		...	...	..	7,719	4,868	0 10 1	1,128	1,182	1 0 9	594	563	0 15 2	9,441	6,013	0 11		
<i>Group III.</i>																		
50	Sambáhi ..	III	0 14	S 0 14 W 0 8	D. W 0 8 B 4 8 on 24 annas.	287	140	0 8 5	1	1	0 9 6	..	..	..	288	141	0 8	
51	Boddra Khurad					743	409	0 8 10	72	61	0 13 6	24	21	0 14 7	839	491	0 8	
52	Mithápor ..					230	174	0 9 11	28	25	0 14 8	..	..	..	308	199	0 11	
53	Sehera ..					1,636	999	0 9 9	276	260	0 15 1	..	..	..	1,911	1,259	0 11	
54	Hansapor ..					169	91	0 8 7	4	8	0 14 1	..	..	..	173	94	0 8	
55	Bhensál ..					613	330	0 8 7	8	6	0 11 11	..	..	..	621	336	0 8	
56	Jhoj ..					496	295	0 9 2	46	35	0 12 3	..	..	..	542	320	0 8	
57	Warál ..					171	97	0 9 1	29	22	0 12 6	..	..	..	200	119	0 8	
58	Bámroh Boyrag					353	215	0 9 9	51	40	0 12 8	..	..	..	404	255	0 11	
59	Demli ..					400	217	0 8 8	95	62	0 10 6	20	15	0 12 4	515	294	0 8	
60	Ambájeti ..					107	57	0 8 7	23	21	0 14 3	1	1	1 2 0	131	79	0 8	
61	Dokwa ..					220	124	0 8 11	25	18	0 11 11	..	..	..	246	142	0 8	
62	Delwára ..					1,317	618	0 7 6	36	25	0 11 0	..	..	..	1,353	643	0 8	
63	Vijapor ..					359	183	0 8 2	1	1	0 13 0	..	..	..	360	184	0 8	
64	Mangalána ..	1,221	663	0 8 8	17	16	0 14 11	..	..	..	1,238	679	0 8					
65	Dharola ..	277	146	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	146	0 8					
66	Nawagám ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
67	Paasál ..	150	84	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	84	0 8					
68	Mitháli ..	220	129	0 9 5	16	13	0 13 1	..	..	..	236	142	0 8					
69	Khándia ..	315	173	0 8 10	24	17	0 11 2	..	..	..	339	190	0 8					
70	Ambahawáo ..	Fore sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
71	Chhabanpur ..	203	103	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	103	0 8					
72	Dhanol ..	Fore sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
73	Wáodi Bujrag	762	451	0 9 6	48	44	0 14 10	14	14	0 15 11	824	509	0 8					
74	Bamroh Khurad	494	275	0 8 11	11	9	0 13 1	..	..	..	505	284	0 8					
75	Mahua ..	462	296	0 10 3	5	5	0 13 7	..	..	..	467	301	0 11					
76	Richhia ..	252	132	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	132	0 8					
77	Achhála ..	Fore sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
78	Kalia Kuwa ..	206	106	0 8 3	1	1	0 15 3	..	..	..	207	107	0 8					
79	Sánkl ..	529	254	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	254	0 7					

2—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop			New Rice.			Old Rice			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
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		Group II—contd		
			753	719	0 15 3	128	131	1 0 5	136	221	1 10 1	1,017	1,071	1 0 10	+51 27	Dhnmitra	35	
			88	48	0 8 9	...	...	..	...	...	...	88	49	0 8 9	+20 00	Bichhota	36	
			443	435	0 15 7	26	30	1 2 5	62	130	1 9 3	551	593	1 1 5	+46 06	Limbodra	37	
			43	38	0 14 5	4	4	1 0 3	6	9	1 8 9	53	51	0 15 5	+37 84	Chándna	38	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Isarwádi	39	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Kalesari	40	
			384	373	0 15 7	66	77	1 2 7	119	198	1 10 7	569	648	1 2 3	+43 68	Tarsang	41	
			274	237	0 13 10	72	66	0 14 8	70	96	1 6 1	416	339	0 15 4	+44 47	Dháeka	42	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Kawáli	43	
			133	127	0 15 3	5	6	1 2 9	9	13	1 8 1	147	146	0 15 11	+28 07	Kharedi	44	
			737	630	0 13 8	95	97	1 3 3	120	169	1 6 6	952	896	0 15 1	+42 00	Gunelli	45	
			267	248	0 14 11	86	83	0 15 7	70	102	1 7 6 1 11 8	425	436	1 9 5	+27 86	Dhárápor	46	
			153	135	0 14 1	54	52	0 15 4	43	66	1 8 9	250	253	1 0 5	+33 16	Bhumthal	47	
			387	310	0 14 9	32	35	1 1 10	39	57	1 7 1	408	402	0 15 4	+42 05	Bilitha	48	
			130	124	0 15 3	18	20	1 2 5	23	35	1 8 1	171	179	1 0 5	+40 94	Váruka	49	
...	...	..	7,172	6,421	0 14 4	1,272	1,300	1 0 4	1,112 D 2	1,696 8	1 8 3 1 11 8	9,558	9,420	0 15 9	+42 47	Total of Group II		
																Group III.		
			254	174	0 11 0	13	11	0 13 8	1	1	1 2 2	268	196	0 11 1	+31 91	Sambáhi	50	
			711	512	0 11 6	70	57	0 13 2	57	69	1 3 6	838	638	0 12 2	+29 94	Bodra Khurad	51	
			259	182	0 11 3	21	18	0 13 5	28	29	1 2 3	306	229	0 12 0	+15 08	Mithápor	52	
			1,379	1,038	0 12 1	265	260	0 15 8	270	358	1 4 11	1,914	1,651	0 13 10	+31 14	Sehara	53	
			147	102	0 11 1	23	21	0 15 1	4	5	1 3 10	173	128	0 11 10	+36 17	Hansapor	54	
			837	374	0 11 1	75	64	0 13 8	8	9	1 2 0	620	447	0 11 6	+33 04	Bhensál	55	
			427	313	0 11 9	72	66	0 14 6	44	48	1 1 7	543	427	0 12 7	+33 44	Jhoj	56	
			155	113	0 11 7	16	13	0 13 10	29	31	1 1 5	200	157	0 12 7	+31 93	Warál	57	
			819	249	0 12 5	34	32	0 14 10	50	55	1 1 8	403	336	0 13 4	+31 76	Bámrolu Bujrag	58	
			397	278	0 11 2	42	32	0 12 2	83	92	1 1 10	522	402	0 12 4	+36 73	Demli	59	
			101	78	0 12 0	14	10	0 12 4	15	20	1 4 5	130	106	0 13 1	+34 18	Ambájeti	60	
			203	185	0 11 8	20	18	0 14 5	18	18	0 15 10	291	221	0 12 2	+55 63	Dokwa	61	
			1,191	716	0 9 8	125	96	0 12 4	36 1	37 1	1 0 1 0 15 9	1,363	850	0 10 1	+32 19	Delwára	62	
			855	236	0 10 8	4	3	3 11 10	...	...	...	359	239	0 10 8	+29 89	Vijápor	63	
			1,162	704	0 9 9	09	58	0 13 5	17	22	1 4 7	1,238	764	0 10 2	+15 46	Managallána	64	
			266	175	0 10 11	31	19	0 14 8	...	...	...	277	194	0 12 2	+32 33	Dharola	65	
			118	71	0 9 9	6	5	0 12 0	...	...	...	124	76	0 9 10	...	Nawágám	66	
			147	107	0 11 8	8	8	1 0 3	...	...	...	150	110	0 11 9	+30 95	Pasnál	67	
			202	152	0 12 0	21	17	0 13 0	16	19	1 3 3	239	188	0 12 7	+32 39	Mitháli	68	
			238	206	0 11 5	29	22	0 12 2	20	23	1 2 9	337	261	0 11 11	+32 11	Khándia	69	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Ambalawáo	70	
			214	145	0 10 10	6	5	0 13 10	2	3	1 7 7	222	153	0 11 0	+48 54	Chhabanpur	71	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Dhanol	72	
			894	623	0 11 2	75	70	0 14 10	45	58	1 4 10	1,014	751	0 11 10	+47 54	Wáodi Bujrag	73	
			458	357	0 11 9	21	19	0 14 2	11	14	1 4 1	620	390	0 12 0	+37 32	Bámrolu Khurad	74	
			463	336	9 11 7	10	9	0 15 6	7	8	1 4 2	490	363	0 11 5	+17 23	Mahulia	75	
			247	165	0 10 8	5	4	0 13 3	...	...	...	252	169	0 10 5	+29 03	Richhia	76	
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Achhála	77	
			249	152	0 9 10	8	7	0 14 7	1	1	1 0 9	258	160	0 9 11	+49 53	Káha Kuwa	78	
			522	323	0 9 11	6	6	0 14 10	...	...	...	528	329	0 10 0	+29 53	Sánkh	79	

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.	Average.	Area.	Assessment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
	<i>Group III - contd.</i>		Rs a	Rs a.	Rs a	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs			
80	Wadela ..	III	0 14	0 14 0 8	D. W. 0 8 B. 4 8 on 24 annas	528	288	0 8 9	.	..	..	.	..	..	528	288			
81	Ladpura ..					130	67	0 8 4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	67	
82	Gad .. ..					333	179	0 8 7	4	3	0 15 0	4	3	0 13 0	..	..	311	185	
83	Chundri ..					62	39	0 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39	
84	Eklao alias Chancho- lao					434	207	0 7 7	4	3	0 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	438	210	
85	Kewadia ..					607	316	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	316	
86	Kanja .. ..					407	210	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	210	
87	Wansia ..					652	331	0 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652	331	
88	Khajuri Muwaru Sampanu					331	170	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	170	
89	Sampa .. ..					2,293	1,092	0 7 7	1	1	0 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	2,294	1,093	
	Total of Group III ..				17,999	9,650	0 8 7	826	692	0 13 5	63	54	0 13 9	18,888	10,396				
	<i>Group IV.</i>																		
90	Orwada... ..	IV	0 12	0 12 0 8	D. W. 0 4 B. 4 8 on 24 annas	1,178	539	0 7 4	8	7	0 12 11	..	..	..	1,196	546			
91	Natapora ..					1,513	749	0 7 11	1	1	0 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	1,514	760	
92	Matara Wadina ..					673	276	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	276	
93	Pipalia .. ..					911	338	0 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	338	
94	Bodra Buprag ..					2,207	1,250	0 9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,207	1,250	
95	Dholi .. ..					666	310	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	310	
96	Bakhar .. ..					1,065	511	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	511	
97	Bandhell .. ..					..	For est.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Dumelao .. ..					265	93	0 5 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	93	
99	Chalah .. ..					753	325	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753	325	
100	Waghypura ..					2,194	1,187	0 8 8	1	1	0 14 8	1	1	1 1 9	..	..	2,196	1,189	
101	Chhawad .. ..					1,639	818	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,639	818	
102	Rampor .. ..					1,341	763	0 9 1	54	42	0 12 5	..	..	..	..	..	1,345	805	
103	Dangaria .. ..					779	326	0 6 9	2	2	0 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	781	323	
104	Majhri .. ..					1,190	556	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190	556	
105	Matara Vejma ..					1,067	543	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067	543	
106	Vejma .. ..					377	193	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	193	
107	Balukhed .. ..					124	51	0 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	51	
108	Ganesh-mu Muwadi ..	184	102	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	102					
109	Naglod .. ..	1,025	424	0 6 8	48	86	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	460					
110	Dhamnod .. ..	2,386	1,293	0 8 8	29	28	0 15 1	..	..	..	..	..	2,415	1,321					
111	Sarada .. ..	330	145	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	145					
112	Nada .. ..	1,666	888	0 8 6	9	8	0 14 4	..	..	..	..	..	1,675	896					
113	Kelod .. ..	667	243	0 6 10	1	1	0 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	668	244					
114	Bamna .. ..	720	334	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	334					
115	Kadadra .. ..	1,223	477	0 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	477					
116	Marwa .. ..	1,809	1,008	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,809	1,008					
117	Paravia .. ..	406	191	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	191					
118	Kuwajar alias Suwajar ..	877	423	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	423					
119	Khudra .. ..	498	206	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	206					
120	Chandpura .. ..	543	241	0 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	241					
121	Khanpur .. ..	862	377	0 7 0	1	1	0 10 8	1	1	0 10 3	..	..	864	379					
122	Wansdeha .. ..	549	158	0 4 8	5	7	1 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	553	165					
123	Warodar .. ..	601	280	0 6 11	6	5	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	607	265					
124	Mekhar .. ..	910	414	0 7 3	1	1	0 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	911	415					



Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease	Name of Village
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			New Rice			Old Rice.			Total				
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p		Group III—contd
1 2	8 1 2 W. 1 2	D W 1 2	542	388	0 11 5	6	5	0 15 5	..	..	..	548	393	0 11 6	+36 46	Wadela ..
			124	72	0 9 4	6	4	0 12 1	..	..	..	130	76	0 9 4	+13 43	Ladpara ..
			310	214	0 11 0	30	29	0 14 4	4	5	1 6 1	344	247	0 11 6	+33 51	Gad ..
			61	45	0 11 9	1	1	0 12 7	..	..	..	62	46	0 11 10	+17 95	Chundri ..
			426	270	0 10 1	9	7	0 13 3	5	6	1 3 8	440	283	0 10 3	+34 76	Eklao alias Chan chelo
			583	391	0 10 8	11	9	0 12 9	..	..	..	594	400	0 10 9	+26 58	Kewadia ..
			404	270	0 10 8	3	2	0 13 4	..	..	..	407	273	0 10 8	+29 52	Kanjia ..
			641	427	0 10 8	3	2	0 11 3	..	..	..	644	429	0 10 8	+29 61	Wania ..
			380	220	0 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	220	0 10 8	+29 41	Khajuri Muwaru Sampanu
			2,217	1,386	0 10 0	84	68	0 12 6	1	1	1 5 2	2,302	1,455	0 10 1	+33 12	Sampa ..
..	..	..	17,369	11,747	0 10 10	1,226	1,071	0 14 0	770 D 1	927 1	1 3 3 0 15 9	19,360	13,746	0 11 4	+32 22	Total of Group III
			1,265	691	0 8 9	23	15	0 11 3	8	10	1 2 5	1,295	716	0 8 10	+13 14	Orwada ..
			1,456	843	0 9 3	56	45	0 12 1	1	1	0 14 10	1,513	889	0 9 5	+18 63	Natapur ..
			664	324	0 7 10	9	6	0 11 8	..	..	..	673	330	0 7 10	+19 57	Matara Wadnu ..
			868	380	0 7 0	42	28	0 8 7	..	..	..	910	408	0 7 1	+19 23	Pipaha ..
			2,135	1,402	0 10 6	71	54	0 12 4	..	..	..	2,206	1,456	0 10 7	+16 49	Bodhra Bujrag ..
			649	317	0 7 10	17	10	0 9 11	..	..	..	666	327	0 7 10	+5 48	Dholi ..
			1,048	604	0 9 3	16	11	0 11 4	..	..	..	1,764	615	0 9 8	+20 35	Bakhar ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bandheli ..
			259	107	0 6 7	6	3	0 7 4	..	..	..	265	110	0 6 8	+18 28	Damelao ..
			736	375	0 8 2	10	6	0 10 1	..	..	..	746	381	0 8 2	+17 33	Chalali ..
			2,130	1,206	0 9 1	68	47	0 11 2	1	1	0 15 1	2,199	1,254	0 9 1	+5 47	Waghjipura ..
			1,650	935	0 9 1	39	30	0 12 4	..	..	..	1,689	965	0 9 2	+17 97	Chhawad ..
			1,264	742	0 9 8	77	60	0 12 6	54	50	0 14 10	1,395	852	0 9 9	+5 84	Rampor ..
			736	371	0 8 1	30	23	0 12 5	..	..	..	766	394	0 8 3	+20 12	Dangara ..
			1,195	662	0 8 10	13	10	0 12 0	..	..	..	1,208	672	0 8 11	+20 86	Majhri ..
			1,061	568	0 8 7	21	16	0 12 4	..	..	..	1,082	584	0 8 8	+7 55	Matara Vejma ..
			363	221	0 9 8	10	7	0 11 1	..	..	..	378	228	0 9 8	+18 13	Vejma ..
0 14	8, 0 14 W 0 14	D W 0 14	121	60	0 7 10	2	2	0 12 8	..	..	..	123	62	0 8 1	+21 57	Balukhedi ..
			172	99	0 9 2	12	9	0 12 0	..	..	..	184	108	0 9 5	+5 88	Ganesh in Muwad ..
			981	418	0 6 10	44	30	0 12 2	48	44	0 14 8	1,073	491	0 7 4	+8 98	Naglod ..
			2,380	1,264	0 8 10	69	50	0 13 5	21	23	1 1 6	2,360	1,337	0 9 1	+1 21	Dhannad ..
			308	138	0 7 2	22	15	0 11 2	..	..	..	330	153	0 7 5	+5 52	Baradia ..
			1,695	891	0 8 10	71	60	0 13 5	9	9	1 0 4	1,675	950	0 9 1	+6 08	Nada ..
			548	250	0 7 4	19	13	0 10 9	1	1	1 0 5	568	264	0 7 5	+8 20	Kelod ..
			686	329	0 7 8	35	25	0 11 8	..	..	..	721	354	0 7 10	+5 99	Bamna ..
			1,189	556	0 7 6	34	21	0 9 9	1	1	1 0 6	1,224	578	0 7 7	+21 17	Kadadra ..
			1,752	1,034	0 9 5	55	40	0 11 8	..	..	..	1,807	1,074	0 9 6	+6 55	Marwa ..
			935	202	0 8 5	31	18	0 12 1	..	..	..	406	218	0 8 7	+14 14	Parava ..
			808	459	0 9 1	70	51	0 11 9	..	..	..	878	511	0 9 4	+20 80	Kuwajar alias Su- wajar
			488	247	0 7 9	9	6	0 10 6	..	..	..	497	243	0 7 10	+17 96	Khudra ..
			631	257	0 7 9	11	7	0 10 5	..	..	..	542	264	0 7 10	+9 54	Chandpura ..
			853	442	0 8 3	8	6	0 10 9	1	1	0 14 1	862	449	0 8 4	+18 47	Khanpur ..
			546	185	0 5 5	2	1	0 8 0	5	5	0 15 4	553	191	0 5 6	+15 76	Wanselha ..
			584	305	0 8 4	17	11	0 10 4	5	5	1 1 4	606	321	0 8 6	+21 13	Warodar ..
			756	397	0 8 5	155	112	0 11 7	1	1	1 3 3	912	510	0 8 11	+22 89	Mekhar ..

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.	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	<i>Group IV—contd</i>		Rs. a	Rs a	Rs a	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a			
125	Gájpur	IV	0 12	S 0 12 W 0 8	D W 0 4 B 4 8 on 24 annas	673	221	0 5 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	673	221	0 5			
126	Agarwála					850	333	0 6 3	3	3	0 11 0	.	.	.	.	.	853	350	0 6	
127	Tájpur					901	416	0 7 5	11	9	0 13 0	.	.	.	.	.	912	425	0 7	
128	Rajáeta					1,127	502	0 7 1	4	3	0 12 8	.	.	.	.	.	1,131	505	0 7	
129	Bilwána					417	158	0 6 1	1	1	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	418	199	0 6	
130	Bhandol					592	227	0 6 1	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	592	227	0 6	
131	Nawágam					913	410	0 7 2	3	3	0 11 10	.	.	.	.	.	916	413	0 7	
132	Sulát					1,200	569	0 7 1	16	13	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	593	0 7	
133	Bhumdra					227	104	0 7 4	.	.	.	1	2	1 2 6	.	.	228	106	0 7	
134	Mehelán					435	206	0 7 7	1	1	0 10 4	.	.	.	.	.	436	207	0 7	
135	Kadwal					Forest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
136	Sajwáo					774	318	0 6 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	774	318	0 6
137	Gangada					628	320	0 6 2	3	2	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	631	322	0 6	
138	Chopda					394	192	0 7 9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	394	192	0 7
139	Mangalpur					471	213	0 7 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	471	213	0 7
140	Bhadrala	463	186	0 6 5	31	27	0 14 0	.	.	.	.	.	494	213	0 6					
141	Lambhi	406	163	0 6 5	4	3	0 9 8	.	.	.	.	.	410	166	0 6					
142	Sadanpor	160	58	0 5 9	6	4	0 12 1	.	.	.	.	.	166	62	0 6					
143	Ambatri	Forests.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
144	Khatakpor	531	295	0 8 11	2	2	0 12 8	.	.	.	.	.	.	533	297	0 8				
145	Sagraáda	139	57	0 6 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	57	0 6				
	Total of Group IV	...				44,738	20,960	0 7 6	251	211	0 13 5	3	4	1 5 4	44,992	21,175	0 7			
	Grand Total	.				79,441 L 1,110	44,925	0 9 1	4,070	6,346	1 5 9	2,075	3,225	1 8 10	80,186 L 1,110	54,409	0 10			

Explanation — L = Land held on le  
The averages shown in the several columns are woi

-concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Increase or Percentage Decrease.	Name of Village	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
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		Group IV—contd		
			842	252	0 6 3	31	17	0 8 10	.	.	..	673	269	0 6 5	+21 72	Gajipur	125	
			816	381	0 7 6	34	21	0 10 1	4	4	1 0 11	854	406	0 7 7	+20 83	Agarwāda	126	
			831	481	0 8 9	19	14	0 11 11	11	12	1 1 8	911	507	0 8 11	+19 29	Tajpur	127	
			1,155	603	0 8 4	41	28	0 10 9	3	3	1 0 10	1,199	634	0 8 6	+25 54	Rajseta	128	
			403	180	0 7 8	18	10	0 9 5	1	1	1 1 6	419	191	0 7 4	+20 13	Bilwāna	129	
			601	278	0 7 5	46	27	0 9 4	.	.	..	647	305	0 7 7	+34 16	Bhandol	130	
			881	475	0 8 7	29	21	0 11 3	3	4	1 1 0	913	500	0 8 9	+21 07	Nawgāgam	131	
			1,197	611	0 8 2	94	62	0 10 6	15	15	1 0 1	1,306	688	0 8 5	+18 21	Sulāt	132	
			213	114	0 8 6	15	11	0 11 6	.	.	.	228	125	0 8 9	+17 92	Bhūndra	133	
			408	223	0 8 9	27	20	0 12 1	5	6	1 2 8	440	240	0 9 1	+20 29	Mehelan	134	
			.	...	.	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kadwal	135	
			744	360	0 7 9	30	24	0 13 2	.	.	.	774	384	0 7 11	+20 75	Sajiwao	136	
			703	336	0 7 2	77	48	0 10 1	2	1	0 13 2	832	385	0 7 5	+19 57	Gangadia	137	
			880	216	0 9 1	14	10	0 11 11	..	...	...	394	226	0 9 2	+17 71	Chopda	138	
			458	214	0 8 7	13	9	0 11 5	.	.	.	469	253	0 8 8	+18 78	Mangalpur	139	
			416	174	0 6 8	48	26	0 8 7	29	28	0 15 7	493	228	0 7 5	+7 04	Bhadrala	140	
			383	153	0 6 5	31	17	0 8 10	4	3	0 13 8	418	173	0 6 7	+4 22	Sambhi	141	
			156	68	0 6 10	5	3	0 11 10	5	5	1 0 0	166	74	0 7 2	+19 35	Sadanpur	142	
			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	Ambatri	143	
			606	330	0 10 6	25	22	0 13 10	2	2	0 14 8	533	354	0 10 8	+19 19	Khetakpor	144	
			135	67	0 7 10	4	3	0 11 8	.	...	.	139	70	0 8 1	+22 81	Sagrādā	145	
..	.	.	43,190	22,805	0 8 5	1,754	1,235	0 11 3	240	236	0 15 9	45,184	24,276	0 8 7	+10 46	Total of Group IV		
...	...	..	76,878 L 949	51,949	0 10 10	6,100	6,159	1 0 2	4,380 D. 75 B. 20	7,343 153 62	1 11 5 2 0 8 3 0 0	87,353 L 948	65,666	0 12 0	+20 49	Grand Total		

D=Dhekudi; B=Bhāttā

.. the actual figures, including annas and pies.

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with Details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka	By FORMER SURVAY.					By REVISION SURVAY.					Popu- tion	
			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Group I</i>			Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Rs.		
1	Dayal ...	Godhra.	982	622	252	3	2	982	54	289 A. F. U. F. U. W.	3 44 367 120	3 42	1	
2	Lalesra ...		1,380	573	517	118	106	1,380	69	525 A. F. U. F. U. W.	118 3 457 36	110 2	1	
3	Ambali ..		3,220	617	1,133	290	227	3,228	194	1,522 U. F.	294 423	273	1	
4	Isrodi, ..		1,710	761	257	67	72	1,710	77	256 U. F.	67 684	87		
5	Fantdi Nani ...		1,342	142	345	71	66	1,342	55	911 U. W.	72 84	74		
6	Godhra ..		4,962	1,062	1,290	640	437	4,971	857	1,386 U. F. U. W.	530 6 249	434	16	
7	Bhamaia ..		1,592	617	491	61	43	1,593	117	533 U. F.	59 503	63		
8	Pandwa ...		610	557	...	...	...	610	29	62 U. W.	13 506	11		
9	Beta ...		2,351	1,839	335	18	10	2,354	68	446 A. F. U. F. U. W.	148 18 1,540	161 13		
10	Kakanpor ...		4,642	1,014	1,910	375	361	4,645	435	1,912 A. F. U. F.	380 5 572	364 5	2	
11	Tuwa ...		2,197	725	664	269	310	2,197	250	865 A. F. U. F. U. W.	269 30 182 263	303 35		
12	Sehejal ...		...	..	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13	Ghusar ..		...	.	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
14	Kantdi Moti ...		3,363	1,540	1,009	448	522	3,367	474	1,012 A. F. U. F. U. W.	421 213 870 14	459 214	1	
15	Timba. .		3,172	1,111	1,494	1	1	3,173	1,116	1,492	1	2	1	
16	Batanpur ..		3,768	1,599	1,066	327	260	3,777	286	1,082 A. F. U. F. U. W.	314 9 786 525	262 71	1	
17	Kabirpur ..		1,469	829	174	157	122	1,459	89	173 U. W. U. F.	184 128	178		
18	Khajuri ...		1,698	916	289	393	518	1,698	58	584 U. W. U. F.	404 378	429		
19	Nadsar ..		5,113	816	1,439	549	477	5,113	765	1,444 U. W. U. F. U. W.	549 9 37	527	2	
Total of Group I ...			43,561	15,340	12,865	3,787	3,534	43,599	4,993	14,199	13,978	4,062	30	
<i>Group II.</i>					L.1,110									
20	Thana. .		Godhra	1,646	1,575	...	...	..	1,646	21	25 A. F.	5 160	4 154	
21	Sarangpor ...			1,412	897	169	34	22	1,412	35	168 A. F. U. F. U. W.	34 51 742 70	30 53	
22	Wanakpor .			634	139	236	233	144	636	29	236 U. W.	233 112	188	
23	Propertgam ..	1,532		592	451	177	99	1,522	101	449 U. F. U. W.	171 68 420	136		
24	Waoi Khurad	1,568		1,216	193	102	62	1,528	67	227 A. F. U. F. U. W.	63 5 923 186	55 6		

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluks	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISOR SURVEY.					Popula- tion.	
			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, in- cluding Inam.	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion.	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>Group II—continued.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Rs.		
25	Daremia ... ..	Godhra.	1,024	324	618	64	36	1,024	98	618 U F U W.	61 140 88	47	10	
26	Kabawao ... ..		...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Samli ... ..		5,387	4,501	423	151	89	5,382	276	425 A F U F U. W.	149 13 3,918 264	114 12	32	
28	Bhai ... ..		3,433	2,183	503	56	38	3,435	134	501 A F U F U W.	113 4 1,948 40	100 4	28	
29	Motal . . . . .		1,430	789	327	122	75	1,432	68	327 U F U. F	173 672 78	144	30	
30	Karsana ... ..		1,721	719	449	79	47	1,713	62	461 U. F	637 27	63	47	
31	Padiar... ..		1,821	940	428	29	24	1,821	72	429 U F.	869 76	21	4	
32	Itchapaginu Muwaru .		226	63	73	53	30	226	19	76 U. W.	52 47	40		
33	Odindra... ..		854	156	174	50	32	916	79	176 U. F. U. W.	50 33 104	41	2.	
34	Jaha ... ..		833	217	393	166	96	833	60	393 U. F.	157 287	136	2	
35	Dhamtra ... ..		2,473	883	1,008	241	129	2,470	165	1,017 A F. U. F.	147 490 23	246 107	6	
36	Richrota ... ..		504	68	88	23	9	504	68	88 U. W.	23	12	1	
37	Limbodia ... ..		1,881	1,096	511	85	52	1,881	108	551 U. F. U. W.	85 876 103	71	3	
38	Chandna ... ..		1,078	1,016	53	10	6	1,078	22	53 A. F. U F.	10 63 931	8 58		
39	Isurwadi ... ..		...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Kalesri ... ..		...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Tarsang ... ..		2,619	1,413	567	198	111	2,619	187	569 A. F. U. F.	223 135 578	145 111	5	
42	Dhaeka ... ..		2,633	1,732	406	358	209	2,633	128	416 U. W. U F	477 355 1,389	284	3	
43	Kawali . . . . .		...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Kharedia ... ..		239	12	148	62	40	239	13	147 U. W.	62 134	53		
45	Ganeh ... ..		3,484	2,118	957	122	63	3,483	175	952 U. F. U. W.	134 1,833 102	105	7	
46	Dharapor ... ..		2,155	784	423	177	118	2,156	136	425 A F. U. F.	177 12 635	150 10	5	
47	Bhimthal ... ..		534	86	250	134	79	534	96	250 U. W.	133 117	107	1	
48	Bihtha .. . . .		1,553	338	397	116	73	1,556	182	408 U W	147 3	102	5	
49	Wanka . . . . .		1,125	267	166	3	1	1,125	210	171 U W.	147 52	2	2	
Total of Group II			43,804	24,079	9,441	2,835	1,684	43,804	2,551	9,553	24,247	2,919	7,7	
<i>Group III.</i>														
50	Sambali ... ..	Godhra.	1,216	837	268	82	39	1,216	85	268 A F. U. F.	87 103 482	54 70		
51	Bodura Khurad ...		3,032	1,843	839 A. F.	...	...	3,032	146	838 A. F. U. F. U W.	162 282 222 1,308	188 139	4	

## APPENDIX Q(1)—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Popula- tion	
			Gross Area, including Inam	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion.	Government Assessed Land			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste.			
						Area	Asses- ment				Area	Asses- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<i>Group III—continued</i>		Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.		
52	Mithapor ...	Godhra.	954	559	338	47	26	953	50	306	79	47	12	
											A. F. 4	3		
53	Sehera... ..			4,528	1,413	1,912	284	144	4,527	585	1,914	283	168	2,091
											U. F. 474	41		
54	Hansapor ...			260	14	173	27	7	260	15	173	26	9	17
55	Bhensal ...			1,296	561	621	77	36	1,295	123	620	88	53	130
											U. F. 122	75		
56	Jhoj ...			1,022	391	542	60	30	1,022	139	543	92	59	24
											A. F. 100	58		
57	Warial ...			849	516	200	117	54	849	35	200	132	82	15
											A. F. 11	8		
58	Bamroli Bujrag			2,298	1,634	404	218	102	2,298	45	403	251	154	75
											U. F. 64	44		
59	Demli .. ..			2,577	1,626	515	111	48	2,441	225	522	144	82	37
											A. F. 4	3		
60	Amba Jeti			392	165	131	73	37	391	51	130	73	56	7
											U. F. 122			
61	Dokwa ..			774	364	245	126	63	775	34	291	126	80	20
											A. F. 54	38		
62	Dalwara ...			2,451	920	1,353	118	37	2,451	182	1,353	118	50	90
											A. F. 40	18		
63	Vijapor ...			1,004	594	360	21	10	1,003	36	359	36	25	17
											U. F. 76	44		
64	Mangalhara			2,797	1,483	1,238	28	13	2,795	116	1,238	74	42	61
											A. F. 15	10		
65	Dharola ...		939	369	277	47	22	939	18	277	46	29	23	
										U. F. 25	13			
66	Nawagarh Sampa		1,540	1,512	.	.	...	1,510	19	174	175	111	9	
										U. F. 327				
67	Pasnal ...		776	530	150	67	29	776	71	150	67	41	9	
										A. F. 154	107			
68	Mithah ...		1,249	965	236	27	14	1,250	33	239	27	16	15	
										U. F. 54	34			
69	Khandia .. ..		1,409	1,012	339	22	9	1,408	87	337	22	13	33	
										A. F. 42	27			
70	Ambahawao ...		...	..	For est.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
71	Chabanpor ..		1,290	1,032	203	55	28	1,290	64	222	55	36	20	
										U. F. 868				
72	Dhanol		...	...	For est.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	Wardi Bujrag		1,992	797	824	..	..	2,000	166	1,014	31	15	36	
										A. F. 133	80			
74	Bamroli Khurad		1,376	837	505	3	1	1,376	57	520	50	27	18	
										A. F. 2	2			
75	Mahula ...		1,767	1,149	467	50	23	1,768	93	480	38	18	21	
										U. F. 108	94			
										A. F. 126				
										U. F. 753				
										U. W. 177				

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

No	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By FORMER SURVEY					By REVISION SURVEY					Popula- tion.	
			Gross Area, including Inām.	Of which not available for Cultiva- tion.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inām.	Of which not available for Cultiva- tion.	Government Assessed Land				
					Occupied	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste			
						Area.	Asses- ment				Area.	Asses- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<i>Group III— continued.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
76	Ritcha .. ...	Godhra	1,062	793	252	...	...	1,062	8	252	31	...	12	
	"										A. F. 754	20		
77	Achala.. ..			...	..	Forest.	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	
78	Kali, Kuwa .. ..			1,469	1,216	207	16	6	1,478	24	258	19	9	10
											A. F. 33	19		
											U. F. 1,024			
											U. W. 90			
79	Sankh .. ...			1,788	564	529	12	7	1,788	33	528	12	8	26
											A. F. 13	8		
											U. F. 519			
80	Wadela ... ..			1,089	492	528	40	22	1,039	157	548	44	28	19
											A. F. 24	14		
											U. F. 2-7			
81	Ladpura ... ..			616	470	130	..	...	616	47	130	40	21	4
											U. F. 383			
82	Gad ... ..			948	540	341	.	...	952	97	344	21	9	40
											A. F. 157	116		
											U. F. 266			
83	Chundri ... ..			949	767	62	2	1	949	68	62	2	1	3
											U. F. 699			
84	Eklao <i>alias</i> Chanch- lao.		987	482	438	35	17	987	169	440	56	29	37	
										A. F. 39	24			
										U. F. 168				
										U. W. 83				
85	Kewadia ... ..		1,451	725	607	67	29	1,451	86	594	63	36	31	
										A. F. 110	73			
										U. F. 514				
										U. W. 33				
86	Kanja .. ..		1,038	574	407	38	19	1,038	46	407	49	31	17	
										A. F. 53	36			
										U. F. 399				
										U. W. 65				
87	Wansa ... ..		1,309	501	652	134	68	1,309	86	644	154	92	:	
										A. F. 35	26			
										U. F. 293				
										U. W. 95				
88	Khajuri Mūwaru Sam- panu.		835	440	331	65	27	836	139	330	65	35	..	
										U. W. 302				
89	Sampa .. ..		5,376	2,329	2,294	286	132	5,376	342	2,302	210	123	1,0	
										A. F. 24	12			
										U. F. 1,647				
										U. W. 335				
	Total of Group III		56,705	31,016	18,888	2,637	1,255	56,569	3,782	19,360	29,281	3,149	12,5	
	<i>Group IV</i>													
90	Orrada ... ..	Godhra	4,286	2,551	1,186	41	16	4,287	287	1,295	44	21	1,6	
											A. F. 186	78		
											U. F. 1,335			
											U. W. 632			
91	Natapor .. ..			1,865	202	1,514	61	28	1,865	174	1,513	62	31	7
92	Matara Wainu .. ..			907	178	673	2	1	907	19	673	2	1	3
											A. F. 26	12		
											U. F. 133			
93	Pipaha ... ..			1,243	245	911	12	5	1,243	93	910	12	5	3
											U. W. 153			
94	Bodhra Bujrag .. ..		2,713	182	2,207	217	99	2,713	126	2,206	217	105	9	
										U. W. 67				
95	Dholi .. ...		742	13	666	33	11	742	14	666	33	11	2	
96	Bakhar ... ..		2,124	975	1,065	41	16	2,123	69	1,064	36	16	5	
										A. F. 316	167			
										U. F. 595				
97	Bandhali ... ..		..	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
98	Dumelao ... ..		797	508	265	6	1	798	18	265	36	15	1	
										U. F. 461				
99	Chalah ... ..		1,275	403	753	66	33	1,273	70	746	33	18	4	
										A. F. 25	11			
										U. F. 345				

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

No	Name of Village	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY					By REVISION SURVEY					Popula- tion	
			Gross Area, including Inám.	Of which not available for Cultiva- tion	Government Assessed Land			Gross Area including Inám.	Of which not available for Cultiva- tion	Government Assessed Land				
					Occupied	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste			
						Area	Asses- ment				Area.	Asses- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Rs.		
100	Waghjipura	Godhra.	2,597	242	2,196	84	37	2,598	127	2,199	82	35	1,014	
											A F	81	37	
											U F.	34		
101	Chawad			2,107	170	1,639	196	78	2,107	170	1,639	195	94	664
102	Rampor ..			1,752	124	1,395	104	53	1,752	133	1,395	95	52	860
103	Dangaria ...			946	78	781	21	5	955	103	766	21	6	290
104	Majhri . . .			3,227	1,631	1,190	291	110	3,205	101	1,208	299	116	501
											A. F.	104	56	
											U. F.	1,298		
											U. W.	129		
105	Mataria Vejma ...			1,818	585	1,067	45	19	1,817	97	1,082	46	21	59
											A. F.	24	11	
											U. F.	447		
106	Vejma ...			916	424	377	70	32	917	92	378	70	38	150
											A. F.	178	57	
											U. F.	204		
107	Balukhedti . . .			272	114	124	6	2	272	42	123	6	3	30
											A. F.	72	30	
108	Ganeshni Muwari ...			224	12	184	12	7	224	12	184	12	7	100
109	Naglod			1,384	153	1,073	96	21	1,384	152	1,073	95	21	372
110	Dhamnod ...			3,684	807	2,415	303	154	3,684	284	2,360	363	188	939
											U. W.	519		
111	Saradia ...			431	47	330	14	3	431	47	330	14	3	223
112	Nada ...			2,770	817	1,675	200	85	2,770	270	1,675	147	67	634
											A. F.	124	59	
											U. F.	423		
											U. W.	54		
113	Kelod ..			865	176	568	68	17	865	118	568	61	16	304
										U. W.	65			
114	Bamna ...		1,419	599	720	21	7	1,419	111	721	33	10	354	
										A. F.	129	51		
										U. F.	346			
115	Kadadrá ...		1,486	199	1,224	..	..	1,486	199	1,224	...	...	539	
116	Morwa ..		3,118	539	1,809	268	183	3,119	273	1,807	253	131	593	
										A. F.	13	8		
										U. F.	202			
										U. W.	69			
117	Parvia . . .		744	264	406	45	18	744	57	406	45	19	153	
										A. F.	75	32		
										U. F.	142			
118	Kuwajhar <i>alias</i> Su- wajar.		1,933	850	877	84	43	1,933	44	878	88	44	639	
										A. F.	175	91		
										U. F.	569			
										U. W.	58			
119	Khudia ...		989	418	493	29	8	990	23	497	30	9	265	
										A. F.	173	78		
										U. F.	202			
										U. W.	22			
120	Chandpur ...		845	244	543	31	13	845	25	542	42	19	187	
										U. W.	210			
121	Khanpor ..		1,336	311	864	117	36	1,339	163	862	117	44	363	
										A. F.	45	15		
										U. F.	77			
										U. W.	41			
122	Wansdelia ...		900	247	553	10	3	901	85	553	10	4	123	
										A. F.	163	40		
123	Warodar ...		2,407	1,310	607	164	54	2,409	1,252	606	162	65	363	
										A. F.	62	24		
124	Mekhar ...		1,469	475	911	41	10	1,469	166	912	41	12	478	
										A. F.	112	43		
										U. F.	206			
125	Gajpur ...		893	107	673	33	5	893	56	673	33	6	375	
										U. F.	50			
126	Agavada ..		2,346	1,255	853	80	21	2,348	181	854	96	31	221	
										A. F.	211	84		
										U. F.	847			
127	Tajpur ..		1,177	206	912	29	8	1,177	30	911	29	10	472	
										A. F.	177	67		
128	Rajaeta ...		2,711	1,165	1,131	382	101	2,711	143	1,199	274	87	567	
										U. F.	694			
										U. W.	319			



APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—concluded.

No	Name of Village	Former Taluka	By FORMER SURVEY					By REVISION SURVEY					Popula- tion	
			Gross Area including Inam	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion	Government Assessed Land			Gross Area including Inam	Of which not avail- able for Cultiva- tion	Government Assessed Land				
					Occupied	Unoccupied Waste				Occupied	Unoccupied Waste			
						Area	Asses- ment				Area	Asses- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<i>Group IV—concluded</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Rs		
129	Bilwania . . .	Godhra.	622	98	418	84	28	631	21	419	84	33	253	
											A. F. 17	7		
											U. F. 39			
130	Bhandor ...			1,242	584	592	26	10	1,252	23	647	30	13	347
											U. W. 29			
											A. F. 32		14	
											U. F. 395			
131	Nawagam ...			2,146	1,066	916	62	22	2,146	86	913	62	27	461
											U. W. 86			
											A. F. 76		31	
											U. F. 873			
132	Suliat			2,878	1,194	1,306	105	33	2,878	2 6	1,306	105	40	756
											U. W. 34			
											A. F. 8		4	
											U. F. 970			
133	Bhunidra ...			825	468	228	124	35	825	36	228	125	42	462
											A. F. 47		15	
											U. F. 375			
134	Mehelan . .			1,363	847	436	37	14	1,363	125	440	37	15	251
											A. F. 56		41	
										U. F. 493				
										U. W. 140				
135	Kadwal . . .				Forest.									
136	Sajwao		2,282	1,268	774	212	75	2,282	44	774	223	94	373	
										A. F. 97		36		
										U. F. 760				
										U. W. 350				
137	Gangadha . . .		1,750	817	831	55	17	1,743	59	832	180	62	464	
										A. F. 59		24		
										U. F. 361				
										U. W. 205				
138	Chopda ...		859	431	394	5	2	860	25	394	6	2	119	
										A. F. 114		51		
										U. F. 256				
										U. W. 36				
139	Mangalpur . . .		1,165	604	471	72	24	1,165	69	469	72	29	308	
										A. F. 323		125		
										U. F. 158				
										U. W. 57				
140	Bhadrala ...		906	282	494	84	32	908	83	493	86	38	353	
										A. F. 61		19		
										U. F. 133				
										U. W. 31				
141	Lambhari . .		853	363	410	30	14	871	65	418	31	17	225	
										A. F. 42		15		
										U. F. 237				
										U. W. 27				
142	Sadanpor ...		956	737	166	28	8	957	25	166	28	10	113	
										A. F. 52		19		
										U. F. 601				
										U. W. 59				
143	Ambatri ...				Forest.									
144	Khatakpur ...		1,522	857	533	96	41	1,522	49	533	96	48	308	
										A. F. 91		43		
										U. F. 594				
										U. W. 121				
145	Sagrada ...		1,218	1,043	139	20	7	1,218	45	139	20	9	78	
										A. F. 155		64		
										U. W. 843				
	Total of Group IV		83,305	29,524	44,992	4,313	1,655	83,335	6,392	45,184	27,286	3,438	22,903	
	Grand Total ...		227,375	99,959	86,186 L 1,110	13,572	8,128	227,327	17,717	88,301 A. F. U. F. U. W. U. B.	14,349 6,519 63,207 10,707 10	13,563	73,822	
											94,792			

Explanation —A. F. = Assessed Forest, U. F. = Unassessed Forest, U. W. = Unassessed Waste, U. B. = Unassessed Bhatta





APPENDIX Q<sup>(2)</sup>—concluded.

Number.	Name of Village	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT											Percent- age increase or decrease as per Appendix Q, col 14
		Original well kasar.	Dry-crop		New Rice.		Old Rice		Garden.		Total		
			Area.	Asses- ment	Area	Asses- ment	Area	Asses- ment	Area.	Asses- ment	Area	Asses- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
128	Rajaeta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 25 54
129	Bilwania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 20 13
130	Bhandoi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 34 16
131	Nawagam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 21 07
132	Suliat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1 21
133	Bhumdra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 17 92
134	Mehelan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 20 29
135	Kadwal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Sajwao ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 20 75
137	Gangadia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 19 57
138	Chopda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 17 71
139	Mangalpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 18 78
140	Bhadrala ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 7 04
141	Lambhi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4 23
142	Sadanpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 19 35
143	Ambatri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	Khatukpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 19 19
145	Sagrada ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 22 81
	Total of Group IV . .	...	..	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	+ 10 46
	Grand Total ... ..	...	8,207	1,049	1,588	176	2,031	282	57	8	11,883	1,495	+ 20 49

Note.—Separate figures for well kasar not obtainable.

## APPENDIX B.

*Accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 1135—A of 1875.*

No 1292 of 1875.

To  
**THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,**  
 Revenue Department.

*Bombay, 10th April 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a letter No. 336, dated 5th March 1875, from the Extra  
 Godhra Táluka Settlement Re- First Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, forwarding Colonel  
 port, Panch Maháls, Prescott's Report\* on the experimental survey rates introduced  
 last year in the Godhra Táluka, Panch Maháls. That report  
 is accompanied by two memoranda—one † from Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement  
 Commissioner, Northern Division, the other ‡ by Mr. Propert, and recorded by him before  
 his departure on leave.

2. The Godhra Táluka, though possessing much soil of a good quality, is, at present somewhat unhealthy in climate. The táluka, which is largely covered with forest and scrub jungle, is to a considerable extent waste, and is but thinly populated, while by far the greater proportion of the agriculturists are ignorant coolies, or Bhils.

3. Mr. Propert in his memorandum expresses himself opposed to the introduction of the fixed settlement of the survey system into this district as being unsuited to the bulk of the cultivators. He urges that if such settlement is made, he would prefer that the guarantee should be for a shorter period than thirty years. He views with dissatisfaction the fact that the settlement has been based upon the capabilities of the soil, and the natural advantage of situation, &c. He prefers that the present system of assessing the land revenue upon the castes cultivating should be maintained, urging that the coolies and Bhils are ignorant and prejudiced, that the most trifling incident, such as the death of a fowl or animal, will deter them from remaining in the same place, and that thus permanency of tenure is the last thing they desire.

4. Mr. Propert's long and intimate acquaintance with the Panch Maháls must give weight to his opinion. His views are, however, quite opposed to the spirit of the times and the policy which guides us. It is, I believe, the desire of Government to, as far as possible, reclaim these coolies and Bhils from their irregular and unsettled mode of life, and by a light and fair settlement give them the means of advancing. As regards the better class of cultivators, it is only fair to them that because they are thrifty and intelligent cultivators they should not be made to bear the burden of taxation which properly belongs to others. These special caste rates on intelligent cultivators are very probably one of the reasons why Kumbies from Kaira and other districts, where land is not procurable, have failed to emigrate to the Panch Maháls, where there is plenty of good soil available. The successful results of the survey settlement in other wild parts of the Presidency will be quite sufficient to satisfy Government that Mr. Propert's views on this point are untenable.

5. Mr. Propert, though averse to the survey settlement, considers the proposed rates fair and moderate, and he holds that if immigration takes place, the district will improve. Mr. Trevor and the Survey Commissioner both agree in considering Colonel Prescott's settlement as satisfactory.

6. I concur with these officers in the opinion that Colonel Prescott exercised a wise discretion in not too rigidly adhering to the maximum rate of the grouping as regards certain 28 villages, with reference to which there appeared to be special reasons why a deduction in the rate should be made. In thus acting, Colonel Prescott has exercised a careful and intelligent discrimination, which may assure Government that individual cases have been specially attended to, and that the new rates are free from instances of unequal pressure.

7. Colonel Prescott proposes that these exceptional rates should not be guaranteed, but continued till the villages concerned become more prosperous and inhabited by a better class of cultivators. I do not concur in this view. Our object is to permanently improve the condition of these agriculturists, and it appears unadvisable and impolitic that they should remain in doubt as to the length of the term for which their rates are fixed. Any such uncertainty would prevent real progress. If they exert themselves and improve their position and cultivating power, it would be unjust to then come down on them with higher rates.

\* No. 1796, dated October 10th, 1874.

† No. 503, dated 2nd April 1875.

‡ 27th November 1874.

and thus possibly throw them back into their present unfortunate position. It will be the better course to let them have the full advantage of the guarantee, and thus give them reasonable time not only to improve, but to make such improved condition secure and permanent

8. The *táluka* of Godhra has, as is shown in paragraphs 71 and 73 of Colonel Prescott's report, made sure and not inconsiderable progress since the introduction of our rule. The figures there given afford encouragement that the introduction of the proposed new rates will eventually lead to increased cultivation, and to a corresponding increase in the revenue as well as in the prosperity of the people.

9. Mr. Probert in his 6th paragraph states that the proposed rates are popular. The Survey Commissioner, the Local Revenue Officers, as also the *Mámlatdár* and District Hereditary Officers are all of opinion that the rates now submitted for sanction are fair, moderate and calculated to promote extension of cultivation. I recommend the proposed rates for sanction.

10. The next question is the term of years for which guarantee should be given. Colonel Prescott recommends that the usual full term of a thirty years' guarantee should be given. Messrs. Probert and Trevor advocate a short term, and the Survey Commissioner (paragraph 5) states he concurs with them. The question is argued at some length by Mr. Trevor, but to my mind he fails to show any sufficient reason for a short term. On the contrary, much of his argument might be fairly taken to support an opposite view. The chief argument used against the usual thirty years' guarantee is, that the proposed rates are low, that there will be a loss of revenue for more years than necessary, and to bring up the assessment to an equitable pitch at the revision, will cause discontent and agitation hereafter. The new rates are, however, on all hands acknowledged to be fair and moderate, and calculated to lead to an increase of cultivation. I consider that the object of the survey settlement in a backward district will be certainly defeated if the length of the guarantee is short. Where the people are poor and backward, and where there is great room for increased cultivation, the cultivators will take some years before they begin to pick up and steadily improve, and it will take them a long time to so secure their position that it may be strong and permanent. In our more advanced and prosperous districts, it is a question whether short-term settlements might not possess a few advantages for both the people and for Government, but it appears to me clear that a poor and backward district requires many years to gain strength and position, and that that can only be given by moderate rates guaranteed for a long term of thirty years. Under a short guarantee these cultivators will have barely gained strength before we commence to worry them with increased rates, the discontent and agitation will be just as great at that revision, while the continual revisions, which short guarantees would bring about, will be simply keeping up the row, and keeping alive the discontent and agitation. In such a district as Godhra we are to look for increase of revenue, not so much to our rates as to the increased prosperity of the people and the consequent extension of cultivation.

11. I recommend that Government should make the guarantee for the full term of thirty years.

12. With reference to paragraph 20 of Mr. Trevor's report, the special instructions of Government are desired with regard to the nine quasi *Tálukdári* and Leasehold villages referred to by Colonel Prescott in paragraph 112.

13. As regards trees, I concur with Colonel Francis and the Extra First Assistant Collector in recommending the adoption of the proposals made by Colonel Prescott in paragraphs 124 and 126.

14. The attention of the Extra First Assistant Collector should, I think, be drawn to paragraph 127 of Colonel Prescott's report, and he should be requested to draw up for sanction such rules as will prevent the villagers from ploughing up and cultivating portions of the large unassessed waste numbers in place of taking up the assessed waste.

15. For the reasons given by Colonel Prescott in paragraph 128, the eight villages referred to by him should for the present be sold annually as grass *Bárs*.

16. I fully concur in the objections taken by the Survey Commissioner to Colonel Prescott's (paragraph 129) proposed tax on cattle-grazing on grazing lands. Such lands as have been set apart as grazing lands should be *free to the villagers only*, and I would leave them to deal with outsiders trespassing on their village rights. The grazing of assessed waste numbers, not specially set apart for grazing, should be sold annually by public auction—a combination not to buy at auction could not last long.

17. I recommend for adoption the proposals in the Extra First Assistant's 25th and 26th paragraphs as regards certain "*veros*" now levied.

18. As regards the three villages of Achala, Tauna, and Nowagaum, handed over to the Forest Department, it appears to me most undesirable that the Forest Department should have anything to do with anything except their forest work. These villages should, I think, be allowed to have the advantage of the rates, and as regards local funds their payments should be merged in those of the *táluka* generally.

19. As before expressed, I consider the rates proposed equitable and moderate. I recommend their adoption and I concur with Colonel Prescott in considering the guarantee should be for the full term of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 E. P. ROBERTSON,  
 Acting Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 396 of 1875

To

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esquire, C.S.I.,  
 Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Godhra, 5th March 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith Colonel Prescott's report on the introduction of the experimental survey rates into the Godhra Taluka last year, together with a memorandum on the subject recorded by Mr. Probert before his departure on leave.

No. 1796, dated 10th October 1874.

2. I extremely regret that, owing to the non-arrival of a successor to Mr. Probert, these papers should have stood over for so long, the rather that my want of acquaintance with the district prevents me from supplementing Mr. Probert's note on the subject by any but the most general remarks.

3. I will pass over, as requiring no comment from me, the very interesting account of the district, its aspect, history, past management, population, and resources, given by Colonel Prescott in paragraphs 2 to 39 of his report, and come at once to the main questions at issue, viz., (1) whether the guarantee should be for the full period of thirty years, and (2) whether the grouping and rates experimentally sanctioned stand in need of modification.

4. As to the first point, Mr. Probert advocates a ten years' settlement. Colonel Prescott in his preliminary report No. 464, of the 2nd March 1874, paragraph 28, argues in favour of a guarantee for the full term generally granted, mainly on the ground that the prospect of an early revision will deter "outsiders" from investing their capital in the Mahals; and Mr. Jervoise, in his forwarding letter quoted in the margin, has suggested a twenty years' guarantee coupled with certain modifications of the waste-land rules which he considers necessary, in order to prevent the waste-land system from interfering seriously with the pecuniary benefits which Government may expect to derive from the regular settlement.

No. 434 of 19th March 1874.

5. I am myself disposed to agree with Mr. Probert. It appears to me that the prospects of the district, as regards improvement by immigration, are not likely to be much affected, one way or the other, either by the rates fixed by the survey or by the period of the guarantee. As long as there are about 100,000 acres of unassessed waste, exclusive of forest available, under the waste-land rules, on terms so much more favourable than the survey system even granting a full term guarantee can afford, it is not likely that many "outsiders" will come in under the latter.

6. There is ample field for the operation of both systems, for the regular settlement in the assessed, and for the waste land rules in the unassessed, waste numbers. Unless reason can be shown for supposing that the survey system alone would suffice to bring the greater part of the unassessed, as well as of the assessed, waste under cultivation during the currency of the guarantee, I do not see how it can be said that the special inducements held out under the waste-land rules are likely, in any appreciable degree, to interfere with the financial success of the settlement, nor why those inducements should be curtailed as proposed by Mr. Jervoise, at any rate until their object has been fulfilled.

7. It is perfectly fair that the "outsider," who risks capital and health by his experiment, should enjoy more favourable terms than are offered to the resident population, who can extend or contract their cultivation according to circumstances, and risk nothing. But if the inducements held out by the waste-land rules, which embrace every advantage offered by the survey system, and a good many others besides, have hitherto failed to attract outsiders, it is extremely unlikely that a mere prolongation of the guarantee will have much effect.

8. The survey settlement will have done all that can be expected from it, if it so fosters the progress of the resident population as to bring about the occupation of the assessed waste not subject to the rules. Immigration must mainly depend as heretofore on the operation of the rules, aided by the spread of facilities for communication and any other means which it may

be found practicable to adopt for lessening the unhealthiness and other disadvantages under which the district at present labours.

9. With these causes neither the survey guarantee which, whether long or short, will have expired long before it can affect land taken up under the rules in any but a few cases, nor the rates which may be imposed can have much to do. It is with reference rather to its probable effect on the indigenes than to the outsiders that the proposed settlement should be considered; and if, as Mr Propert seems to think is the case, a thirty years' guarantee is unsuited to the present condition of the mass of cultivating classes, I can see no very cogent reason why the term should not be shortened to ten or fifteen years.

10. It must be remembered that where the people have been accustomed to a patchy unsettled style of cultivation, such as prevails in the greater part of this district, the lightest rates under the survey system press heavily for the first few years, for the reason that the cultivators invariably render themselves liable for the assessment of so much more land than they actually cultivate, and that however leniently the system may be worked, the penalties they incur by their perseverance in their old habits must to a certain extent be enforced if any improvement is to be effected.

11. The pressure from this cause grows less and less year by year as the people become accustomed to the system, and it follows that rates, which are now quite as high as could safely be imposed under such conditions, are likely in a few years to be found unnecessarily low. To guarantee these low rates for a longer period than is needed to introduce the system and teach the people the value of the rights it confers on them, seems to me, therefore, calculated to entail a considerable sacrifice of revenue for which we shall get no thanks. And as Mr. Jervoise has pointed out in paragraph 5 of his forwarding letter already referred to, will certainly lead to discontent and agitation hereafter when the time comes to raise the assessment to an equitable pitch.

12. The sacrifice of revenue, it must be remembered, will not be confined to the villages in which a low rate of assessment is imperative to begin with, but will extend also to the settled and well-to-do villages grouped with them.

13. As to the suitability of the grouping and the rates, I am not in a position to offer a useful opinion. I may notice, however, that the old "class assessment" has not been so entirely set aside, as Mr. Propert from the 4th paragraph of his memorandum would appear to have understood. It will be seen from paragraphs 92 and 93 of Colonel Prescott's report that he has fixed special rates considerably lower than the group maximum in 28 villages, whose circumstances appeared to demand it, thereon following a precedent furnished in the settlement of the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate. A comparison of the survey assessment on occupied numbers in these 28 villages, according to the figures given in the appendix to Colonel Prescott's final report, column 42, with the estimated assessment calculated according to the regular group maximum as given in the corresponding column of the appendix to the preliminary report, will show that a great reduction has been thus effected, though the increase over former realizations remains considerable.

14. A reference was made to the Mámlatdár and District Hereditary Officers as suggested in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Propert's memorandum. The reply received is generally to the effect that the rates are fair and calculated to promote extension of cultivation. Exception was, however, taken to the rates in some particular villages as too high and in others as too low. To enable you to judge of the value of the criticism, I subjoin the names of the villages, with the total assessment on occupied numbers, as compared with average of ten years' realizations under the old system, as given in columns 42 and 35 of the appendix to Colonel Prescott's report:—

*I.—Said to be unduly lowered.*

Villages	Ten years' Realizations.	Survey Assessment on Occupied Numbers
1. Ambali ...	.. 1,274	to 976
2. Ratanpúr...	... 1,330	to 1,568
3. Kakunpúr ...	... 1,821	to 1,632
4. Nadisar ..	... 1,741	to 1,945
5. Moti-Kánta .	. 1,532	to 1,525
6. Godhra ...	... 1,391	to 1,170

*II.—Said to be unduly raised.*

1. Kabirpúr ...	... 72	to 120
2. Kbjajuri ...	... 120	to 206
3. Bamroli Buzrug ...	... 121	to 180
4. Toowa ...	... 192	to 293
5. Ghusar .	. 26	to 32
6. Beta ..	... 249	to 116

15. It will be seen that the gross decrease in the first set in no case exceeds a little over 20 per cent. and in one case, Nadisar, the new rates have resulted in an actual increase. The apparent discrepancy between the complaint that maximum rates in these villages is too



low and these results, may probably be explained by the fact that, as often happens, there has been a heavy reduction in the rates on the best kinds of land, particularly such as grow sugarcane, which is partly or entirely made up for by an increase on what used to be considered the inferior land.

16. In the second set of villages, two, Kabirpúr and Bamroli Buzrug, are among those for which a special maximum has been fixed. But for this the increase would have been greater by about Rs. 110 in Kabirpúr and about 60 in Bamroli Buzrug. In one village, Betia, the revenue has been reduced to considerably less than half; and I am at a loss to understand how the impression that it was over-assessed could have originated.

17. The general results of the settlement are exhibited, paragraphs 105 to 108 of Colonel Prescott's report. Including the nine villages into which the survey remains to be introduced, as noted in paragraph 110, the survey assessment on the actually cultivated area, exclusive of petapudtar, amounts to Rs. 39,274 as against Rs. 39,161, the amount collected in 1872-73, the last year of the old system. This increase of Rs. 113 is made up, if the assessment on petapudtar (Rs. 3,922-7-0) is included to Rs. 4,035-7-0; but as cultivation will probably contract during the next year or two

by the resignation of numbers in which much petapudtar has been included, it may be assumed that the revenue we can calculate on for the present is much about the same as the old.

18. It will be observed that Colonel Prescott has now merged in Group IV the 29 villages, which in paragraph 49 of his preliminary report it was proposed to group in a 5th class by themselves with a maximum rate of 10 annas.

19. I now come to the consideration of a few questions of detail discussed in the latter portion of Colonel Prescott's report.

20. Instructions are requested as to the manner in which the nine quasi-Tálukdári and Leasehold villages, referred to in paragraph 112, are to be settled. With respect to two of them, Sádra and Kharóli, Mr. Jervoise, in his letter No. 1143 of the 26th August 1873, reported that he had decided to take them under direct management, and the arrangement was finally sanctioned in your No. 4907 of the 16th October 1873. It does not appear, however, that they have as yet actually been resumed, and Colonel Prescott mentions that it was proposed by Mr. Rogers, when Revenue Commissioner, that they should be settled at the introduction of the survey on the principle adopted for the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs. The villages are held by the Thakore of Junord in the Kaira Collectorate. I am not aware of the reasons which induced Mr. Jervoise to recommend their resumption.

21. With respect to Ghad, Chundadi, Gajipur, and Dokwa, Mr. Propert mentions in paragraph 10 of his memorandum that he proposed to resume them in the event of the pension of Rs. 25 a month he had applied for in favour of the widow of their late lessee should be sanctioned. The pension in question was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 840 of the 8th February 1875, Political Department. The son of Gulab Jemadar, a young man of about 20, has applied for a renewal of the leases of the villages named. Mr. Propert appears to have considered him scarcely equal to the position of lease-holder; and I believe it will be best that the four villages in question should be resumed without prejudice to the Patelki Watandárships vested in the family. The 5th village, Chabanpur or Propertpur, mentioned by Mr. Propert, was granted in 1870-71 under the Waste land rules of 1856, and will be subject to full assessment in 1877-78.

22. Special report regarding Timba and Tarsang was promised by Colonel Prescott in the remarks regarding those villages in the appendix to his preliminary report; and any decision as to the mode of settlement to be adopted in those cases will probably apply also to the case of Moti-Kántdi.

23. As mentioned by Mr. Propert, the chouth levied by the Rawlsji of Mehlol in the ten villages noted in Colonel Prescott's 113th paragraph, has been referred to the Alienation Department for settlement.

24. The Patels' and Desais' haks, referred to in paragraphs 117, 118, and 119 of Colonel Prescott's report, will, I presume, also be disposed of by the Alienation Department, their independent levy being discontinued.

25. The veros levied on certain inhabitants of Godhra, irrespective of cultivation and at present credited to local funds, as noted in paragraphs 120, 121, should, I think, be continued until a Municipality is established. I am disposed to think that the "Betheli," "Kasab," or "Bham" vero entered No 1 under paragraph 122, which is levied from cultivators who do not cultivate and credited to local funds, should also be maintained. A means of obliging persons other than those who pay land revenue to contribute their share to cost of local improvements by which they benefit equally with others, is a great desideratum, and it is easier to abolish rough exponents such as these veros than to find better ones or re-establish them after they have once been discontinued.

26. The remaining cesses mentioned in the statement must, I think, be discontinued.

27. With reference to paragraph 123, I have the honour to enquire whether survey rates should be applied to the three villages of Achola, Thána, and Nawagam, which have been handed over to the Forest Department, as directed in Government Resolution No. 2826 of the 4th June 1874. Also what arrangement should be made as to the levy and expenditure of the local funds due from them.

28. With respect to the question of trees, I concur fully in the views expressed (paragraphs. 124 to 126) by Colonel Prescott.

29. Under the instructions conveyed in your endorsement No. 2792 of the 8th May last, I propose for the present to reserve the eight villages mentioned in paragraph 128 as grass beers.

30. The arrangements made by Colonel Prescott as to the sale of the grazing of waste numbers and the levy of grazing fees seem to me to be most suitable.

31. A separate correspondence is on foot as to the necessity for supplementing the future Local Fund Revenue of the Panch Maháls by special grants from Provincial Services. So far as the people are concerned, I believe that they have been relieved of as much in cesses of one kind or another as will more than compensate for the levy of the Local Fund Cess, though of course the incidence is not the same.

32. In conclusion, I have the honour to request the favour of early orders on the various points connected with the settlement, in order, if possible, to avoid delay in the completion of this year's Jamábandi, which Mr. Beyts informs me he proposes to commence about the 18th instant.

33. As I could not keep a copy of Colonel Prescott's Report, which is voluminous, without still further delaying its submission, I shall be obliged by your returning the original, if possible, when it is available. It will be re-submitted when a copy has been taken.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. TREVOR,

Acting Extra First Assistant Collector, in charge Panch Maháls.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division.

#### MEMORANDUM.

I regret that I had not time before leaving India to go carefully through Colonel Prescott's Report, with the assistance of the local officials and chief rayats, but the reports arrived too late.

2. As to the results of the settlement, time alone will show whether a thirty years' lease, or fixed assessment, will prove applicable to a district, such as Godhra. I am of opinion that both are inapplicable, and for years past, having from time to time recorded my views on the subject, I have ever recommended a short lease, nine or ten years, and have even objected to a fixed settlement at all.

3. The old "class" or "caste" assessment, whereby the clever Kunbi was far more highly taxed than the ignorant Cooly or Bhil, although opposed to principles obtaining in a highly populated and civilized district, was undoubtedly the fairest way of obtaining land revenue in wild districts, and I do not hesitate to state that even in the flourishing district of Kaira in certain *cooly* villages near Kaira itself, the present assessment is found to be heavy by that class of people, while the same rates, a few miles off in Kunbi villages, are easily borne and not considered in any way severe.

4. In the Panch Maháls I always told Colonel Prescott that *unless revenue was sacrificed*, caste assessment would be the only means of making cultivators pay according to their means. It appears, however, that no such thing as "caste" or "class" assessment is allowable, consequently I understand that in some places in the neighbourhood of the Mhai River, *i.e.*, on the western side of the Godhia District, where good villages and jungly settlements with *equal* soil adjoin each other, there has been a very serious present loss in revenue in the good villages, in order, as far as possible, to equalize their rates with those of the neighbouring jungly villages.

5. If immigration takes place upon a large scale, Colonel Prescott's rates will, of course, be found light, and the revenue prospects of the district will improve; but as yet I have found people from other parts of Gujarát most unwilling to settle in the Maháls. Meanwhile, we shall, I fear, be losing our old revenue, and forcing upon the people the very thing that *most* of them would rather be without, *viz.*, a thirty years' lease, attended by the responsibility of adhering to pretty well the same tract of land for that period.

6. From enquiries made I find that Colonel Prescott's rates are, as a rule, popular. In a few villages complaints are made, for instance, in Rajpuri, Kabirpur, Bamroli, Buzrug, and Toowa. In these I hear that the people complain of the "Mooksh" rate of the village being too high.

7. It was also brought to my notice that in the village of Chandun, near Reyna, at present leased to Messrs. Ismailji Gulam Husen and Sureefally, not only are the rates higher than in similar villages in the neighbourhood, but that the "Kharabo" is fixed at a very small area, whereas the presence of rocks, ravines, and mál land, render it necessary to deduct large tracts as Kharabo from the total area of the villages.

8. I can't personally vouch for the truth of the above complaints, but I think that further enquiries should certainly be made upon the subject.

9. I can't help thinking that all the Survey officers have entertained a rather erroneous impression concerning village sites on the east of Godhra (and, as will be seen when the settlement is complete there, in Dohad and Jhalod). The fact of cultivators not gathering together in one narrow circle of forming a nest of habitations, as is the case in other parts of the country, does not, I think, render the Panch Mahál cultivators liable to the name of nomadic tribes, &c. The collections of huts in the Panch Maháls are just as much "villages" as any in Kaira or Ahmedabad: the boundaries are defined, patels and village institutions exist, and the cultivators appear to dwell apart from one another, in order to be close to the land they cultivate. In fact, I doubt Bheels ever settling in regularly built villages, even if they were to become in the highest degree civilized. (The Panch Mahál cultivators are fond of changing their land, but this arises a good deal from their poverty and inability to provide manure.) They do not, however, without some reason, leave their villages.

10. With reference to Colonel Prescott's paragraph 112, I have to state that the villages of Ghald, Chundri, Gajipur Dokwa (and Chubunpur or Propertpur, not mentioned by Colonel Prescott) have been for some years held upon lease by Jamádár Gulab Bhodu of Godhra, who, under instructions from Colonel Wallace, rescued the villages from an entirely deserted condition. The Jamádár died last month very suddenly, and his family are now under the care of his son. I have recommended a pension of Rs. 25 for the Jamádár's widow, and if this be granted the above-mentioned villages should, I think, be resumed. Had Gulab lived, I should have proposed the continuance of the leases upon very favourable terms. If the pension be refused, it will still be well to give two or three of the villages on lease to his son, but the question of the pension must be decided first. The family of the deceased Jamádár will be the hereditary Patels of all the villages, except Gazipur, and I have recommended a service grant of three ploughs in each. If the leases be continued, the cultivators should, I think, be considered tenants-at-will as all were brought from elsewhere by Jamádár Gulab Bhodu.

11. *Para. 113.*—The chaith claimed by the Rawul of Mehlale is now under settlement by Mr. Pestonji Jehangir. Colonel Prescott's fears, that the Rawulji will object to receive the chaith from the Government Treasury, instead of levying it, are, I think, groundless. As long as he gets his money the Rawulji must be told to be satisfied, as he has frequently been told with respect to other Hucs.

12. *Para. 122.*—Most of the leases mentioned by Colonel Prescott must be done away with.

13. *Para. 125.*—Mowra trees should undoubtedly be included in survey holdings.

14. I regret, as I before stated, that I am unable to minute more fully upon the Godhra Report, but as I leave Gujarát to-morrow, I am obliged to close my remarks. I have plainly stated my objections to any survey settlement at all in Godhra, but at the same time I must record my satisfaction at the manner in which Colonel Prescott has performed the difficult task assigned to him. A survey settlement in a wild country, in order to be successful, must be assisted by immigration; and I fully acknowledge that Colonel Prescott's rates will prove remunerative to Government if immigration ensue, although at present a needless loss of revenue is caused.

W. H. PROPÉRT,

Extra First Assistant Collector, and  
Agent to the Governor in Panch Maháls.

*Camp Mehmudabad, 27th November 1874.*

Forwarded to the Officer in charge Panch Maháls, with a request that the above remarks may be sent to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with the final memorandum upon Colonel Prescott's Report.

That Report should be sent on as soon as possible, but the rates and general arrangements should be noticed more fully than in the short memorandum just recorded by me. The opinions of the local official Desais and chief patels should be ascertained with a view of determining whether settlement, as it stands, is likely to increase cultivation.

W. H. PROPÉRT,

Extra First Assistant Collector, and  
Agent to the Governor in Panch Maháls.

*Camp Mehmudabad, 27th November 1874.*

No. 1796 of 1874.

From

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát ;

To

W. H. PROPERT, ESQUIRE,  
Extra First Assistant Collector in charge of the Panch Maháls,  
and Agent to His Excellency the Governor.

*Superintendent's Office :*  
*Surat, October 10th, 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting the results of the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates of assessment in the táluka Godhra of your charge, which were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner in his letter No. 2773 of the 7th of May last, and introduced experimentally under Section XXV of Bombay Act I of 1865, as detailed in my preliminary report to your address No. 464, dated 2nd March last.

2. Before detailing any particulars connected with the settlement, and the financial result attending it, I will give a short description of the district, its area, aspect, and industry, and enter briefly into its ancient history.

3. Godhra is bounded on the north by the Lúnáwáda State of the Rewa Kántha Agency, on the east by the Deoghád Bária State of the same Agency, on the south by the táluka Kálol of the Panch Maháls, and on the west by territory of His Highness the Gáikwár and the river Mahi.

4. Godhra contains the following number of villages :—

Tenure.			Number.
Government (Rayatwári) ... ..	...	...	144
(Tálukdári) ... ..	...	...	56
Udhad Jamábandi... ..	...	...	3
Inámi . . . . .	...	...	35
Total ...			238

5. The area of the Government villages, as divided by the survey, and to which the rates are applied, is as under :—

	GOVERNMENT		ALIENATED		TOTAL	
	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.
Culturable Land—						
Dry-crop . . . . .	} 12,010	70,625 7	} 5,362	20,618 32	} 17,372	91,243 39
Rice . . . . .		3,899 36		*1,295 39		*1,295 39
Garden . . . . .		2,011 8		2,536 15		6,486 11
Total	12,010	76,536 11	5,362	25,389 18	17,372	101,925 29
				*1,295 39		*1,295 39
Forest, inclusive of Unassessed Land ...	231	130,671 26	...	... ..	231	130,671 26
Unculturable land divided into numbers.	208	3,486 0	...	.....	208	3,486 0
Unculturable land, including village sites, roads, tanks, rivers, &c. ...	...	6,177 3	...	... ..	...	6,177 3
Total, Unculturable Land ...	208	9,663 3	...	.....	208	9,663 3
Grand Total ...	12,449	216,871 0	5,362	25,389 18	17,811	242,260 18
				*1,295 39		*1,295 39
				26,685 17		243,556 17

\* Unassessed.

6. By this it will be seen that the area of the Government villages is :—

	Acres.	Square miles.
The area of Táfuldári, Inámi, and other villages, either exempt from assessment, or subject to special settlement, is ...	243,556 17	380½
... ..	129,866 25	203
Making a total of ...	373,423 2	583½

7. Godhra, with the rest of the Pawaghár, Panch Maháls, was transferred to the British Government by His Highness the Scindia, under treaty in the year <sup>Samvat 1916</sup> A. D. 1859-60, having for a few years previously been managed —on behalf of the Gwálor Darbár—by the Political Agent in the Rewa Kántha.

8. Approaching Godhra from the Mahi, at the Páli ford, the country has a beautiful appearance. Here the gorálu soil extends for some distance, interspersed here and there with dull plains of sulky black, known as "mál," and covered with the khakhria shrub, or bastard teak. Large umbrageous trees, such as tamarind, mangoes, mowra, peepul, and raen give the country a park-like aspect very pleasant to the eye, the dark green being relieved here and there by clumps of sugarcane and maize, a few miles on and nothing is to be seen but jungle of low teak, khakhria and the ordinary jungle shrubs and trees. Here and there, in the forest, clearings are come upon where náchri, bávto, and coarse rice are cultivated. Notwithstanding the very jungly appearance of the country in every part, there is considerable cultivation of a rough kind; no less than one-third of the area of Government villages being under the plough.

✓ 9. A great deal has been done for the Panch Maháls in the way of roads, since they came directly under British rule, and in no district that I am acquainted with have such excellent roads been made at so small a cost. ✓ A good cleared and bridged road connects Godhra with Kálol on the south and Shéhéra on the north, while the Dohad Railway feeder to the Anand and Dákor Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway traverses this district from west to east, entering it at the Páli ford on the river Mahi, and passing out of it on the Deogad Bária Frontier, is continued right through this State, and terminates at Dohad. In a very few months this will be one of the best roads in this part of the country, and probably one of the most useful, as it opens out Central India to this Presidency. Several other good-cleared roads are completed and others are in progress. ✓

10. These roads are of immense advantage, not to the Panch Maháls only, but generally to all Gujarát west of the river Mahi. They are the means of giving wheat, makai, mowra, honey, firewood, rafters, timber, hides, and horn, opium and other products of Málwa and Márwár to Umreth, Dákor Mahudha, Nadiád, Anand, and the Railway Stations adjacent, and piece-goods, salt, dried fish, tobacco, and Europe goods generally to the Panch Maháls, Bária, Rutlám, parts of Málwa and Márwár, and the frontier of Central India. ✓

11. The Mahi bounds the district on the west. The Panam rises in the north, and passes through the eastern part of the district from north to south, and with several other small tributaries\* finds its way into the Mahi.

12. The climate is, generally speaking, bad and relaxing for a great part of the year, and unhealthy in the hot season from March to June and in the rains from June to October. From October to February fever prevails more or less according to the season, often of a very fatal type, especially to natives not inhabitants of this part of the country. The inducing cause is jungle malaria, impure water impregnated with vegetable matter, and a depressing climate, combined with a cold and cutting wind, which often prevails in December and January.

13. The early history of Godhra is a mere tradition, and can only be gathered from the "folklore" of the district, which is of course more fable than fact.

14. Tradition says that 700 years ago the town of Godhra was founded by Gáji Rája, who built the fort and a palace within the walls called—and known to this day—"Rang-Méhel." This Rája was visited by a mysterious "Jakshni," or female demon, to whom he was married, on condition that he should never reveal to any living being that she was not mortal. In case he should do so, she informed him that she would be no more seen. After a time the Jakshni Ráni was delivered of twin princes. These princes were once playing outside the palace under the windows, where a loose elephant made towards them, which so frightened the Rája, who beheld it from the windows, that he called out to the demon queen to save them. This she did by a miraculous elongation of her arms, which she stretched out, and thus snatched the princes from death; but considering that her demon nature would by this act become known, she vanished, leaving her children with the Rája.

\* viz., the "Aruf," the "Khoon," the "Máida," the "Kubutri," and the "Mástri."

15. These princes died, and their lands were assigned as "Wánto" to the ancestors of the Thákors of the villages of Jadka, Mehlo, Ratanpur, Padiar, Samli, Challpur, and Sonpur, by whom they are held at the present time.

16. Another strange wild tradition is attached to the large village of Shehera (to the north of Godhra). Five hundred years ago, there was a king then, named Savarmán Dáta, who saw and fell in love with a Ran Jakshni, or wood female demon, to whom he was in the habit of offering himself as a sacrifice, on condition that he should be re-animated. On his last visit to this female demon, she neglected to re-animate him, and he was never seen again. The probable interpretation of this story is that the unfortunate king was one day murdered in the jungle, which effectually prevented his return home. On the western bank of the tank of this village, there is a long and broad stone bearing something the resemblance of a bedstead, and the tradition is that this bedstead belonged to the abovenamed Rája Savarmán Dáta. There are many other traditions of former petty sovereigns prior to the sovereignty of Champa, but a repetition would be tedious, and the above are only given as examples of what traditional history is among a perfectly uncultivated people.

17. The former capital of the Panch Maháls was Chámpáner, the once famous city of Gujarát, lying under the walls of the fortress on the hill of Pawágbar. The founder of this town was one Champa, by some said to have been a Bhil and by others a merchant, noted for his gallantry and knowledge of the art of war as practised in those times. Within the limits of ancient Chámpáner stands a mountain some two thousand and seven hundred feet in height, with a circuitous route to its summit of about six (6) miles. The mountain covers a superficial area of about five thousand (5,000) acres and has a circumference of nearly twenty-six (26) miles.\* This mountain, Pawágbar, has also the reputation of being the favourite residence of the goddess "Kálh," whose temple occupies its summit.

18. In Samvat 1474 (A.D. 1418), while Ahmedsháh, the sovereign of Ahmedabad, was engaged in a contest with Málwa, the Ráwal of Chámpáner, in connection with the Ráo of I'dar and the Chiefs of Nándod and Mandlegbar, determined on invading Ahmedabad, and for that purpose invited Sultan Husein to co-operate with them. Ahmedsháh, on his return, hearing of their intention, at once moved on and occupied I'dar, and at the same time compelled Ráwal Gangádás of Chámpáner to pay him an annual tribute.

19. Mahmádhsháh, the son and successor of Ahmedsháh, invested Chámpáner in Samvat 1495 (A.D. 1449), the Ráwal being unable to cope with his enemies, was compelled to take refuge within his own fortress. In the meantime, he entered into negotiation with the Sultan of Málwa, who forthwith marched to his assistance, and the combined armies compelled Mahmádhsháh to make a disastrous retreat into his own territory.

20. On the death of Ráwal Gangádás, he was succeeded by his son Jeysingh, generally known as Puthyai Ráwal.

21. An unfriendly feeling, which ultimately led to war, arose between Jeysingh and the Ráo of I'dar, on account of the former having for the entertainment of himself and courtiers caricatured the Ráo's personal defects in a native drama. War ensued, and the Ráo succeeded in Samvat 1527 (A.D. 1471) in making Jeysingh, the Ráwal of Chámpáner, a prisoner, and carried him off to I'dar, releasing him, however, after the expiration of six months.

22. Mámádhsháh, the sovereign of Ahmedabad and successor of Kutbsháh, on an occasion, while in the course of a journey, passed within sight of Chámpáner, and on turning his attention towards the fortress, stroked his mustaches. This proceeding of the king was observed by "Lowa" of Chámpáner, who informed Jeysingh that the King of Ahmedabad had formed the intention of taking Chámpáner. Puthyai Ráwal prepared ammunition, constructed five lines of fortification: 1st of water, 2nd of wood, 3rd of stone, 4th of mud, and 5th of jungle, and deputed Lowa to proceed to Ahmedabad, and watch secretly the movements of the king. Lowa proceeded on his mission and engaged a mansion opposite the Padisháh's palace. He obtained a confirmation of the king's intention to attack Chámpáner, and at once returned thither and informed Jeysingh accordingly.

23. In Samvat 1530 (A.D. 1474) Mamad Begra with a large army advanced against Chámpáner. The place was besieged for twelve years, but the attempts of the besiegers to take it were unsuccessful, and at the end of that period the Ahmedabad sovereign withdrew from before the fortress, and in order that pacific relations might be renewed, he invited Puthyai Ráwal to an interview, and in the course of conversation he is said to have inquired of the Ráwal by what means he had discovered his intention of attacking him. The latter, in reply, made known the means before related which he had adopted. Mamad Begra, in agreeing never again to interfere with Chámpáner, asked to be presented with Lowa, to which the Ráwal consented. A "páleyo" was at once erected with the following inscription thereon:—

"If any Mahomedan should take this city, there is the Donkey's oath (Gadhri Gal) to him."

\* Report by Mr Assistant Superintendent F. DeSouza, No. 10, dated 28th March 1873.

24. Mámád Bégrá, in returning to Ahmedabad, carried Lowa with him, and made him his minister.

25. Puthyai Ráwal, the Raja of Champaneer and the ruler of the Panch Maháls, was a sovereign very much given to the pleasures of life and the enjoyments of luxury. The following story is related of him :—

“ Once at the feast of Nowrátra he went to see the women singing gurbas “Kálíka Dévi” of Champaneer, on this occasion, having assumed human form, was singing amongst them. The Raja, beholding how beautiful she was, fell desperately in love with her, he laid hold of her scarf with lustful intention. ‘Kali’ pronounced a curse upon him, that his royalty should soon pass away.”

26. Jeysingh had a great antipathy to his Mahomedan subjects, and for the slightest offence he punished them severely, and very frequently with death. The following circumstance tends to show the extent to which rulers of those times would go for the purpose of gratifying a personal caprice. It appears that the Ráwal was desirous of possessing a white elephant, such an animal being scarce, and only procurable with the greatest difficulty. Having, however, been informed that the King of Delhi had one, the Ráwal summoned two of the most renowned and notorious thieves within his territories, named “Kapperya and Javerya,” and gave them peremptory orders to secure, by some means or other, the white elephant from the King of Delhi. It so happened that the thieves accomplished their undertaking, and made over the elephant to the Ráwal, who was so pleased that he rewarded them very generously. The residence of these two thieves still exists, and up to the present day goes by the name of “Kapperya and Javerya” Méhel (palace).

27. The King of Delhi made very anxious inquiries after his missing elephant, and communicated with all the Rajas and Chiefs throughout Hindustan. By this means he became acquainted with the fact that his elephant was in possession of Jeysingh, the Ráwal of Champaneer. The King of Delhi was so wroth at this, that he at once directed Mámád Bégrá of Ahmedabad to march against Champaneer.

28. The more likely story, however, is that Mámád Bégrá, hearing of the maltreatment and depredation committed by the Ráwal on the Mahomedans, again made preparation with the assistance of the King of Delhi to attack Champaneer. In Samvat 1539 (A.D. 1483) Mámád Bégrá arrived with an army at the foot of the hill and commenced another war. The Ráwal succeeded in cutting off the besieger's supplies, but finding himself hard-pressed, he sought the assistance of the Sultan of Malwa, who was disposed to aid him. Mámád Bégrá, however, advanced against him, and he was compelled to abandon his intention of succouring Champaneer. The Pádsháh, on his return with reinforcements received from the King of Delhi, again invested Champaneer, and this time with more success. He succeeded, through some stratagem, in effecting an entrance from the western wall of the fort, through which he introduced a portion of his army into the fortress. The Rajputs made attempts to expel them, but without success. In the action both Puthyai Ráwal and his minister were wounded, and Mámád Bégrá in Samvat 1541 (A.D. 1485) gained a complete victory over Champaneer. The Pádsháh had a beautiful mosque built, and therein caused public prayers to be read for his victory, and called the city after his own name Mámádábád Champaneer.

29. The curse pronounced by the goddess “Kali” fell on Puthyai Ráwal, who, with his minister, was murdered for not embracing the Mahomedan faith.

30. This once flourishing city, extensively populated, was, through the depredations and devastations committed by the Mahomedans after the conquest, speedily reduced to its present state of ruin. The higher classes of its population, which consisted of Brahmans, Bamas, and other trading classes, deserted the city, and directed their course towards Baroda, Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad, while the lower classes, which consisted of Rajputs, Bheels, &c., taking a southerly direction, passing through Dhad, migrated towards Lunáwára and other places.

31. Bhudarshah, the successor of Mahomed II., in Samvat 1584 (A.D. 1528) passed through Champaneer on his way to Broach. After the fall of the Mahomedan Dynasty, the Maráthás took possession of the Panch Maháls.

32. In Samvat 1875 (A.D. 1819) Dowlutráo Scindia, in contracting the marriage of his daughter with Appá Sáheb, made over the Panch Maháls to him as “Pullah.”

33. Owing to the extreme youth of Appá Sáheb, the management of his affairs was undertaken by his father, Pátankar. In Samvat 1879 (A.D. 1823) Dowlutráo Scindia, hearing of the great zúlum committed by Pátankar, called both Appá Sáheb and his father to Gwalior. Both, however, refused to go, and Scindia, therefore, sent an army of 4,000 men into the territory, and brought them down as prisoners. Pátankar on the way in Dohad near a “War\*” tree committed suicide. This tree is still in existence, and up to the present time goes by the name of “Bhútiá war.” †

34. The management of the Panch Maháls was conducted, after the departure of Appa Sáheb, by subáhs and kárbháis, and subsequently under the superintendence of Political Agents up to 12th December 1860, on which date the British Government took possession of the Panch Maháls from Scindia in exchange for a district near Gwalior

\* Ficus religiosa.

† The “war” of the ghost.

35. The site of the city of Champaneer is still traceable—a city of the dead, the home of the bat, the owl and jackal—dense jungle now covers once famous shrines and stately mosques; but the decaying marble and cunning carving here and there mark the sites of the former residences of nobles and probably kings. Where these immense blocks of marble were quarried, or how they were transported to Champaneer, remains a mystery. The jungle water and jungle malaria in the immediate vicinity of this once famous place, are both very deadly during many months of the year, and none but the aboriginal Náekras can live there with impunity.

36. I now beg to be allowed to make a few extracts from my preliminary report on this táluca, and first as regards the old revenue system, which has not been changed during the short time the district has been under British rule.

In 6 villages only, a Bigoti, or rate on the "Asra" or estimated beegha, prevails.

In 5 villages, Kaltar, or a Bhagbatai, division of crops.

In 2 villages, a Jinuswar Bigoti, or crop assessment,

In 131 villages, plough-tax,

Total . . . 144

37. The plough-tax seems to have been fixed simply according to the means or "Shukti" (revenue-paying capabilities) of the inhabitants of different villages, as decided by the Desais, and varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 13 per plough. Very generally an extra "wazé," in addition to the plough-tax, was levied on superior crops, but when sugarcane was grown, an assessment of Rs. 10 per beegha was charged in addition to the plough-tax, and when pepper and ringni, an extra levy of Rs. 3 per beegha was made, *if more than one beegha was cultivated.*

38. The quantity of land culturable by one plough is generally estimated at 20 beeghas (say, 10 acres), but in the Morwá Tappa (where many of the cultivators are Binjáris) it is said that 15 acres of cultivation is not uncommon.

39. Fallows are allowed to some extent, but are not general. Where they are customary, a bigoti of 1 to 2 annas per beegha has been levied for some years past.

✓ Caste of Cultivators. 40. The class of cultivators found in Godhra are—

1st.—A few well-to-do Kunbis and Mussulmans.

2nd.—A large number of Talabda and other Kolis.

3rd.—Poor Mussulmans.

4th.—Poor Rajputs.

5th.—Some Binjáris who have settled here.

6th.—Very poor Bhils, Náekras and other aboriginal tribes.

41. In the more open country, where there are Mussalmans, Kunbis, Talabda, Kolis and Rajputs, permanent villages are common, and here the cultivation is tolerably fixed and well defined. This is also the case even in jungle villages, where the population is mixed and tolerably large, and the inhabitants seldom change the site of their cultivation.

42. Amongst the poorer Kolis, Bhils and Náekras (and notably in the Morwa Tappa, where many cultivators are Binjáris), isolated habitations are general, and one or two huts here and one or two there are found in all the cultivated portions of jungle villages. Both huts and cultivation frequently disappear from one place and suddenly appear in another, according to the caprices of these nomadic cultivators.

43. (As these poor people always cultivate round their residences for the time being, one reason for change is, evidently, the exhaustion of the soil, which is miserably cultivated, and seldom, if ever, gets any manuré,) but the people themselves give dozens of reasons for constant change, amongst others—

1st.—That the place is unlucky;

2nd.—That they have been persecuted by a "bhoot" or ghost;

3rd.—That a "dakin" or witch has walked amongst the huts;

4th.—That amongst the Kolis, "Kal," in the shape of cholera, and Mátádevi in the shape of small-pox; and

Amongst the Bhils, that "Waghia," the god of the tigers, is too fond of the neighbourhood;

5th.—That their fowls die in the place;

6th.—That the water in the neighbourhood has dried up, become brackish, or turned putrid.



44. Now as about 90 per cent. of all the cultivating classes of Godhra belong to the above-mentioned tribes, very great caution is necessary in introducing a system of revenue management so rigid and unalterable as that of the survey, a system devised for a very different state of things to that which now prevails, and has prevailed from time immemorial in Godhra, and had I not received strong support, not only from the Revenue and Survey Commissioners, but also from Government, when I proposed as absolutely necessary a relaxation of "system" in submitting the rates of the Mándvi Táluka, I should have despaired almost of being able to introduce the revenue survey system in this part of the Panch Maháls.

45. (I have already pointed out (paras. 37 at 39) that the plough-tax varies in different villages from Re. 1 to Rs. 13 per plough, and that it was levied according to supposed paying capabilities of the inhabitants, as ascertained by the Desaies,) and I had, therefore, some considerable difficulty in finding out the real incidence of the old payments (for assessment it cannot be called), and as I had no old measurements to guide me, I was dependent entirely on the survey registers, which showed the area cultivated at the time of classification, but this is only a poor guide after all, for, when more than half a number is cultivated at the time of classification, it is shown as cultivated, and when less than half is cultivated, it is shown as waste. We cannot get at the real area cultivated in the year of settlement till the "hissáwar mápni," or measurement of shares, has been completed.

46. The information contained in the survey registers was, however, sufficient to give the following data:—

(a.)—The total area of the Government land of each village shown as cultivated in the register, and

(b.)—The area of each denomination of cultivation.

47. By dividing the actual realizations by the area (a), I got the average rate per acre paid by each village under the old system, but as these realizations accrued from a plough-tax, there was no means of deciding, in the case of villages containing a good deal of rice, how much of the revenue was due to the rice, and how much to dry-crop, although I could make a fair estimate. (I would here remark that there were advantages in this rough old system in such a country and amongst such a people, for it induced all cultivators, who had any means at all, to devote those means to the turning of dry-crop into wet, thus improving their position without having anything extra to pay for it.)

48. It is perhaps almost unnecessary for me to say that I found such extraordinary and astounding differences in the average rate paid by villages having precisely the same soil, precisely the same classification and the same position as regards roads, markets and climate—but having a different class of cultivators—that it was apparent at once that the difficulty could be met only by imposing a low rate all round.

Other reasons for an exceptionally low assessment were very distinctly forced upon me by the peculiarities of the district; and proved most conclusively to my mind that if I was to introduce the survey system at all, a small present sacrifice of revenue in some villages must not be considered for a moment, but that I must trust to the future good administration of the district to draw cultivators from the neighbouring States, and even from a distance, and thus ensure the slow but certain re-population of the country, and gradual increase of the land revenue; which, general progress, the protection of life and property, the construction of roads and bridges, the deepening and repairing of old tanks, and the construction of wells, is sure to bring about.

49. Very low assessments in a well-inhabited country are, as a general rule, a great mistake; they tend to induce idleness, bad cultivation and unthriftiness, and, what is still worse, they hold out a premium to the money-lenders to advance money at exorbitant interests, in the hope of getting land into their hands, which is not assessed to the public revenue at a quarter of its value, and thus the State loses without benefiting the class for whom the concession is made.

50. But it is quite a different matter when the State finds that after making the most liberal offers to induce immigration into a district, it cannot succeed in inducing people to seek new homes in a district, which has got the name of being unhealthy and inhospitable, and it is, therefore, for the following good and sufficient reasons that I advocate an exceptionally low assessment for Godhra:—

1st.—The nature of the district, which is unhealthy—badly off for water, jungly, and, comparatively speaking, unknown.

2nd.—Its situation, with regard to markets, having the almost impassable river Myhi on the one side, the Bárrea jungles on the other, and Gáekwári and Foreign States all round.

3rd.—The general nature of the population, consisting mainly of feudatory Kolis, poor Rajputs, and wretched, ignorant, superstitious, suspicious Bhils and Náekras, whose natural occupation is thieving and plundering—not agriculture—and who can only be made into cultivators by being dealt with very tenderly, and treated with the utmost consideration and kindness.

4th.—The comparative sparseness of the population.

5th.—The short time the country has been directly under British rule.

6th.—The present unsatisfactory and undefined condition of the land tenure.

7th.—Uncertainty as regards the rainfall.

51. It must be remembered that under any circumstances (even if the railway should be continued to Godhra *via* Páhi), it must be years before the whole district can be populated and brought under cultivation, and I submit that if we wish to see a regular system work well, every reasonable concession must be made, otherwise Godhra will remain, for the next fifty years, the jungle it is at present.

52. As stated in paragraph 6, the area of the Government villages of Godhra is 243,556 acres, or 380½ square statute miles. The population of this area is as under—

Men and boys ...	...	...	...	27,556
Women and girls ...	...	...	...	23,866
			Total ...	51,422
Deducting the population of the town of Godhra,			which covers an area of one-fourth of a square mile .	10,635
				<u>40,787</u>

as the number of the rural population, or about 107 to the square mile. Of these—

1,275	only are Kunbis.
25,644	” Kolis.
1,140	” Musalmáns.
1,551	” Rajpúts.
1,829	” Bhils.
1,132	” Náekras.
8,216	” Miscellaneous.
<u>Total</u>	<u>40,787</u>

53. Deducting the Kunbis and Musalmáns, trading and settled, classes, it appears that out of a population of 40,787 souls, 38,372 belong to the feudatory classes. Comment on this is quite unnecessary after my former remarks.

54. So far as I can learn the rainfall is very uncertain and in some localities partial and precarious.

The registered fall for the last five years was, in Godhra itself, in—

			Inches.	Cents.
1869-70 ...	...	...	58	67
1870-71 ...	...	...	46	51
1871-72 ..	...	...	42	86
1872-73 ...	...	...	48	24
1873-74 ...	...	...	32	36
		Average ...	<u>45</u>	<u>73</u>

55. The soil varies very considerably in different parts of the tálnka, being on the whole best, probably, in the Morwa Tappa, which is badly situated for markets. Near the river Myhi there is some alluvial Bhatta and Gorát, then a belt of dull black soil known as “mál,” such as is found in the Thásra and Mahúdhá Districts, and then there is a very large tract of “Gúrárú,” very much of the character of that found in Thásra. Towards Godhra immense boulders of fine granite crop up here and there, and the depth of soil shallows considerably in places, and kankar is found near the surface.

Wherever the dull black soil prevails, khakhra (known as “bastard teak”) flourishes, and its brilliant scarlet flower gives the jungle a very gay appearance during the time it is in bloom. The country is, in places, covered with this shrub, and in many parts no human habitation is to be seen for miles. To the east and north-east of Godhra, in the Morwa Tappa, a rich and productive soil, known as bésar, is common, which produces wonderful

crops of wheat and gram, but the population, excepting only a few Binjaris, is poor, living from hand-to-mouth in isolated huts\* in different parts of the cultivated and culturable lands, and I suspect nine-tenths of the profits of cultivation is secured by the local itinerant Bania, with whom these poor people deal.

56. The rice soil is all converted Gúrárú, or black, enriched by a little manure, and the sediment deposited by the water retained within the small "palis," or embankments.

57. The most extensive rice beds are found in the villages noted in the margin, but nothing but sáthi, sútarsál, and other inferior and coarse kinds are grown. Irrigation from tanks is nowhere carried on, and the people have much to learn in this respect. One reason for this is, no doubt, the scarcity of drinking water, which necessitates the careful preservation of the tank water.

58. Sugarcane is produced in small quantities in Godhra, Timbá, Kákanpúr, and some other villages, and although fairly good, is not so rich in juice or of such a fine kind as that grown in the villages on the other side of the river Myhi. A little pepper and tobacco is grown here and there, but by the best class of cultivators only. In the villages inhabited by the regular cultivating classes, júwar, bájri, and toor is grown, but the general crop in the poorer villages is nágh and maká (i.e. maize).

59. In several villages wheat, gram, and wál is grown as a rabi crop, and these are often very fine in good seasons. Dangar, or rice of the kinds mentioned in a former paragraph, is the wet kharif crop in those villages, where the custom or situation induces its culture.

60. The system of husbandry—except in villages inhabited by the better class of cultivators—is of the roughest and most primitive kind. The land seldom gets any manure in the jungle villages, for, although there are plenty of cattle, and the people do not need to use the dung for fuel (there being an abundance of wood procurable) they neglect to collect the manure, which it is, of course, difficult to do in the wide extent of jungle over which the cattle roam—and the consequence is that, notwithstanding there is plenty of manure to be had for the gathering, it goes to the propagation of jungle trees, and not to the enrichment of the cultivated lands.

61. In this district, including the town of Godhra, there are in all 12,999 houses in the Government villages, classed as under:—

Class I.— Superior, tiled.	Class II.— Inferior.	Class III.— Wattle and deal huts.	Total.
2,092	2,257	8,650	12,999

Class III, which is nearly four times as great as either of the others, is composed principally of mere huts, temporary or otherwise. This shows there are about thirty-four habitations, of sorts, to the square mile, accommodating, on the average, about four persons.

62. The people residing in these jungles are—whatever they may be in other respects—not badly off for cattle, for I find in the Government villages there are—

Bullocks.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Bull-buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.
18,677	20,158	6,356	1,883	5,321
16,327	19,474	5,663	1,758	5,241

and agricultural dead-stock as under:—

Ploughs.	CARRS.	
	Agricultural.	Driving.
6,850	1,394	70
6,400	1,102	25

\* In the Morwá Tappa there is not a single village site. All the cultivators live in isolated huts spread over the entire area of the villages.

63. Taking out the cattle and dead-stock of the town of Godhra (which is shown in red ink under each item), the balance represents the resources of the district, which tabulated, gives the following per square mile, and the same information for the táluka Mándvi of the Surat Collectorate, a similar district, is placed in juxtaposition for comparison—

Items.	NUMBER TO THE SQUARE MILE.	
	In Godhra (Government Villages).	In Mándvi of the Surat Collectorate (Government Villages).
Inhabitants ...	107	169
Habitations ...	34	36
Bullocks ...	43	68
Cows ...	51	61
She-buffaloes ...	15	23
Bull-buffaloes ..	5	.....
Sheep and Goats ...	14	20
Ploughs ...	17	22
Carts ...	Not quite 3	9
Driving carts ...	150 square miles to one driving cart.	1

Further on the relative pressure of the assessment in these two tálukas will be compared.

64. I place the following statement of prices, which prevailed from 1863 to 1872, in the body of the report, as it is of so much importance, and might be overlooked as an appendix:—

Articles.	Sers of 80 tolas for one Company's rupee. N.B.—The Babasaí rupee is the usual currency.										Averages.		
	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	First five years, 1863 to 1867.	Second five years, 1868 to 1872.	Ten years' average, 1863 to 1872.
✓ Rice in husk (or Dangur) ..	20	12½	8½	12½	...	...	13½	17½	20	22	13 25	18 10	15 57
Rice (common) ..	11	6½	5	7½	8½	8½	7½	9	8½	8½	7 48	8 28	8 0
Rice (best) ..	9½	5½	4½	6	7	7½	6½	7½	8	8½	6 38	7 44	7 0
✓ Wheat ..	9½	7	5½	5½	6	6	6½	7½	9½	12½	6 64	8 36	7 50
✓ Bajri ..	13½	8	10½	15½	12½	14½	11	13½	13½	16	11 70	18 66	12 66
✓ Juar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 60	14 60
✓ Gram ..	14½	12½	8½	11½	14	17½	11	13½	20	18	12 16	16 0	14 8
✓ Cotton (cleaned) ..	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1 60	2 4	1 78
✓ Goor ..	3½	5½	2½	2½	2½	4½	4½	3½	3½	5	3 33	4 16	3 64
Salt ..	12½	10	11½	11½	9½	10½	10½	11½	11½	9½	11 4	10 66	10 70
Ghi ..	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1½	0 75	1 8	1 2
Tobacco ..	3½	4	3½	3½	3	3½	3½	3½	2½	2½	3 44	8 12	3 28
Til ..	3	2½	2½	2½	3	3½	3	3½	2½	2½	2 60	2 68	2 64
Firewood (maunds) ..	9½	9	9½	10	7	7½	8	6½	6	6½	7 68	8 0	8 0
Tur ..	12½	7½	7	8½	11½	12	8½	11½	19	13½	9 22	18 0	11 16
Tur dal ..	8	5	4½	7½	9½	10	7	7½	9½	8	6 68	8 22	7 50
Muth ..	13½	9½	8½	14½	18½	16	10	11½	16	16½	11 60	12 72	13 68
Urad ..	13	9½	6½	11½	11½	13½	9½	11½	18	15	10 28	13 16	11 62
Potatoes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize ..	24½	14½	10½	23½	20½	14½	17	20	21	21	18 68	19 0	18 14
Mug ..	10½	8	7½	11½	14½	13½	10	12½	12½	11	10 32	11 72	11 12
Mowra Berries ..	10	11	11	11	12	11	13	13	14	14½	11 0	12 0	12 4
Castor oil Seeds ..	11	11	10	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	10 16	11 48	10 72

65 An examination of this statement shows that, comparing the first five years with the last, the prices of all articles of produce and consumption have fallen, but not in the same proportion as in some parts of the country. One thing will strike you, and that is the sudden rise and great difference in prices in years of scarcity, as compared with years of plenty, which proves that a large portion of the táluka has little connection with outside markets, and is dependent on itself in a great measure for bread corn

66 Another important fact must be noticed, *viz*, the price of the great staple of the poor people—makái (maize) which has altered very little in price. The average price of this grain for the first five years of the series was 13 sers and 68 tolas for the rupee and for the last five years 19 sers the rupee.

67. The failure of makái is a terrible calamity to the poor people of the Panéh Maháls, as we saw last year in Jálod. Now in the year 1863 the price was 24½ sers for the rupee, and the very next year it rose to 14½ sers the rupee, and the next year to 10½ sers. The next year it fell to 23½ sers, but, as I have before said, the market price has not fallen very much, simply because it is a grain consumed by the poor only, and being the staple food is not much exported. But if—as is almost always the case—the local Bania has got the harvest, and on account of scarcity, he retails this grain at 10½ sers the rupee, how are the poor Bhils and Náekras ever to get over even one year of scarcity?

68. Showing how a demand always creates a supply, we must notice that, up to the year 1869, no potatoes were grown in this district, but as soon as there was a demand by the few European officers stationed here, then a supply arose, and potatoes have been regularly cultivated since 1869, and very good they are

69 I now come to last year's prices, and select the following grains, &c, as examples, to compare with the average prices of the last ten years, by which it will be seen that the fall has been very heavy, except in makái (maize) :—

	Makái (Maize)	Gram.	Wheat	Mpith	Rice in husk (or Dangur).	Urad	Mug	Tur.	Bajri.	Tobacco	Castor- oil.	Gur.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ten years' average, 1863 to 1872 ...	18 14	14·8	7 50	12 66	15 57	11 62	11·12	11 16	12 66	3·28	10·72	3 64
Average prices of 1873	22 68	20·0	9·55	19 31	22 68	18 44	16 33	10 0	22 68	8·0	8 0	5·63

Seers of 80 tolas for one Company's rupee.

70. It has been stated before that the records of Godhra are not forthcoming, having been retained at Gwalior, and I cannot, therefore, give any reliable statistics for a longer period than ten years, and that as regards collections only, for, as the plough-tax system prevailed, the record of the area under cultivation is nominal only and quite unreliable :—

YEARS		Government Demand.			Remis- sion.	Realiza- tion	Quit- rents.
Samvat.	A D.	Wuze.	Veros.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920 ...	1863-64	33,890	10	33,900	22	33,878	2,923
1921 ...	1864-65	35,008	182	35,185	1,298	33,887	2,281
1922 ..	1865-66	35,067	193	35,260	78	35,182	2,311
1923 ..	1866-67	36,643	423	37,068	29	37,039	2,232
1924 ...	1867-68	37,984	363	38,347	...	38,347	3,003
Average 1st five years ...		35,717	234	35,952	285	35,666	2,560
1925 . ...	1868-69	39,424	387	39,811	7	39,204	3,623
1926 ...	1869-70	46,057	394	46,451	...	46,451	2,748
1927 ...	1870 71	47,163	437	47,600	365	47,235	2,504
1928	1871-72	44,962	433	45,395	752	44,643	3,119
1929 ...	1872-73	43,070	418	43,488	36	43,452	3,118
Average 2nd five years ...		44,135	414	44,549	232	44,317	3,023
Average ten years ...		39,926	324	40,250	258	39,991	2,791

71. By this statement it will be seen that for the first year for which there is a record, 1863-64, the collections on Government land amounted to Rs 33,878, while in 1872-73 the collections amounted to Rs. 43,452, an increase of cultivation in ten years equal to Rs. 9,574 or 28 per cent.

72. For the five years 1863 to 1868, the average collections were Rs 35,666, and for the five years 1869 to 1873, Rs 44,317.

73. For the ten years 1863 to 1873, the average collections were Rs. 39,991. Except in the year of 1864-65 (when there was a remission of Rs. 1,298) and in 1871-72 (when there was a remission of Rs 752), the remissions have been nominal, amounting on the average of ten years to Rs. 258 only.

74. The quit-rents have fluctuated with the cultivation of sugarcane (when a heavy cess of Rs 10 per bigha was imposed), which is very considerably lowered by the survey.

Probable value of produce.

The Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 1874, dated the 25th of April 1873.

75. You will find a statement in the appendix marked B, in which it is attempted to show the gross value of the produce of the Godhra Taluka in accordance with the order of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, conveyed in the letter noted in the margin.

76 The prices used in making this calculation are rayats' prices, not bazar prices, as I find that the wanos—in addition to their other impositions on the cultivators—do not pay in the villages, when purchasing grain, nearly the bazar prices, and the people tell me that about one-fourth, or 25 per cent less, is the usual price they receive. Now, this a very important fact for the Settlement Officer to become acquainted with, and I have every reason to believe it is true.

77. In this, like every other country, the poorer classes suffer greater losses in both barter and purchase than the rich. While the rich man buys his tea by the box and his sugar by the hundredweight, the poor one buys both by the ounce, and pays 50 per cent more for it in consequence. (So while the wealthy and well-to-do cultivator takes his grain to the market, and sells at bazar rates at only a fraction less than retail prices, the poor Bhil, Koli, or Náekra is at the mercy of the itinerant "wano," who patronizes his village, and is obliged to be satisfied with a price 25 per cent less than that received at market by the Kunbi, or Pátidár.) I have no doubt that this valuation of mine is very considerably under the mark, but it is, for our purpose, better to be rather under than over. It shows that at present prices the value of last year's gross produce of the 135 Government villages of the Godhra Táluka (into which the rates were introduced) was Rs 2,22,000, and as the survey assessment is Rs 37,321, we are taking about one-sixth the gross produce as Imperial Land Revenue. But it is right to add that our crop experiments prove that rayats' estimates of produce are very far below the reality, and that this statement must consequently be taken "*cum grano salis*."

78. In consequence of the large number of Tálukdari and Inám villages in Godhra (*vide* paragraph 4), I have shown the different groups by a belt of colour, instead of a wash, as I think the grouping will thus be rendered more intelligible—

The grouping and the map of the same.

1. The first group is shown by a belt of "lake."
2. The second by a belt of green
3. The third by a belt of orange
4. The fourth by a belt of blue
5. Tálukdari villages are distinguished by a wash of neutral tint.
6. Mehwasí by red bars across neutral tint.
7. Inámi by a yellow wash.
8. Foreign by blue bars.
9. Udhar Jamábandi villages purple.

79 The grouping for assessment so far as relates to markets is not very applicable to a district like this, where Godhra is the only internal market, and that a moderate one only. There is a market at Deoghar Bárrá in the State of that name, and beyond is Dohad a distant but good market.

80 Baroda, Umreth, Dakor, and Hangadia-Kasbo—all take some of the produce of the Panch Maháls, but local and itinerant Bamias and grain-dealers do most of the business in this part of the country. After paying the wano and the Government demand, the poorer kind of grain produced in the jungly villages is consumed by the people, and bartered away for other necessaries at those rural markets, which custom has established in a few of the larger villages in each Tappa.

81. As a rule, the further one goes north and east, the denser the jungle becomes, and the more poverty-stricken and predatory the inhabitants, so it is necessary to arrange the villages in groups from west to east, reducing the rates more and more as the eastern frontier is neared. No doubt a large portion of the Morwá Tappa is very fertile, and is not badly off for water; no doubt also a great number of Binjaris and Kols of that part of the district are gradually becoming peaceable, quiet, and industrious, under British rule, but it must be borne in mind that there is not a single village site in Morwá—nothing but isolated huts—so that it behoves us to be careful with a population which could so easily "make itself scarce" on the smallest provocation.

82. With the exception of Godhra itself, two or three closely adjoining villages, those on the main road, and a few on the banks of the Myhi on the west side of the táluka (where the clearings are considerable, the inhabitants congregated in villages are fairly well-to-do, and having the advantage of a good road to Godhra on the one side and the Kaira Districts and railway on the other), there are no villages capable of paying an assessment equal to the lowest assessed villages in Thasra and Kapadwanj on the other side of the Myh. In alluding to the Thasra assessment, I except, of course, the Maleckí villages, which, for obvious reasons, are more highly assessed—the quasi rent charge on account of the Maleck's "wuzé" being included in the Government demand.

83. Notwithstanding that a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 will considerably reduce one or two of the best villages in the group, I cannot (looking at the quantity of unassessed waste land remaining to be tilled and the character of the country, and considering the rigid system which has now superseded the former loose and irregular one) propose anything higher.

84. Mr. Propert, Extra First Assistant Collector in charge, in his Administration Report noted in the margin, writes as follows regarding the native feeling on crossing the Mahi, by which it will be seen that in their estimation it is a veritable "Styx":—

Panch Maháls' Report for 1872,  
No 645 of the 13th of June 1872,  
paragraph 9.

"The unhealthiness of the Panch Maháls has proved a great obstacle to all our attempts at inducing respectable immigrants from the more civilized districts of Gujarát. In fact the people, who actually reside on the Kaira bank of the Mahi River, seem to consider that they incur danger by merely crossing the river and remaining on the other side."

85. We may however hope, by very moderate rates, to induce Kolis and Bhils to come over to what must be to them a congenial country. I do not despair, when the settlement begins to work and the rates have been guaranteed, of inducing Boras and Pársis to come to the Panch Maháls; and if the railway is continued to Pálh, it is within the bounds of possibility that some Kaira Pátidárs may be induced to immigrate.

86. In my preliminary report noted in the margin, I recommended five groups of villages for the assessment of this táluca, but after further consideration, I was convinced that the Morwa Tappa might be thrown into the fourth group, and in this the Survey Commissioner concurred. Four groups therefore have been formed.

87. The first, for which I propose a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and which is distinguished by a belt of "lake" in the map, comprises the 21 villages noted in the margin. For rice water I propose Rs. 2 per acre as the maximum (at a classification of 16 annas). This, in addition to the soil-rate, will give a maximum of Rs. 3-12-0 for rice, which, considering that nothing but "Sathi," "Sutarsal," or ordinary "dangar" is produced, is, in my opinion, fully high enough. With this group we have done with the civilized part of the district, and a heavy drop in the rate is necessary for the next.

1. Godhra Kasba.
2. Ambal.
3. Kakanpur.
4. Katanpur.
5. Ghusar.
6. Nadisar.
7. Sonjal.
8. Betia.
9. Bhámana.
10. Pándwa.
11. Kabirpur.

12. Tuwa.
13. Khá uri.
14. Nani-Kántdi.
15. Lilesra.
16. Dayál.
17. Moti-Kántdi.
18. Timba.
19. Isrodia.
20. Sádra.
21. Kharoli.

distinguished by a belt of "lake" in the map, comprises the 21 villages noted in the margin. For rice water I propose Rs. 2 per acre as the maximum (at a classification of 16 annas). This, in addition to the soil-rate, will give a maximum of Rs. 3-12-0 for rice, which, considering that nothing but "Sathi," "Sutarsal," or ordinary "dangar" is produced, is, in my opinion, fully high enough. With this

1. Padiár.
2. Vanákpur.
3. Samh.
4. Ichhapagi-nu-muáru.
5. Karsana.
6. Kharedia.
7. Shehera.
8. Chhabanpur.
9. Khándia.
10. Váháka.
11. Bitha.
12. Sárangpur.
13. Tanna.
14. Motál.
15. Hásápur-nu-muáru.
16. Guneli.
17. Sámháli.
18. Demli.
19. Kálesri.
20. Dháeka.
21. Bhimthal.

22. Dáruia.
23. Propertgam.
24. Mithápur.
25. Bamroli Buzrug.
26. Richhota.
27. Lunbodra.
28. Chádan.
29. Dhárápur.
30. Bodra Khurd.
31. Vavdi Khurd.
32. Kaváhi.
33. Dhanol.
34. Báhi.
35. Odhra.
36. Dhántra.
37. Isar-vádu.
38. Amhavav.
39. Zoz.
40. Varál.
41. Jáha.
42. Tarsang.

88. The second group of villages (42 in number) comprises all those enumerated in the margin, which are to the east and north of the first group up to the Shehera and Godhra Road, and three or four villages adjoining the Kálol Táluca and lying east of the Kálol and Godhra Road. These last seem to have an advantage over other villages of the group, having Godhra on one side and Kálol on the other, with a good road to both, but they are as utterly jungly as any other of the group, and cannot bear more than I propose, which is Re. 1 as a maximum dry-crop, and 12 annas as a maximum rice water. (N.B.—Green belt on the map.)

1. Bhensál.
2. Dharola Khurd.
3. Navagam-Sámpa.
4. Chankeláv.
5. Ladpur.
6. Kevadia.
7. Vavdi Buzrug.
8. Bamroli Khurd.
9. Richhia.
10. Achhála.
11. Kaha-kua.
12. Dalváda.
13. Vijapur.

14. Manghána.
15. Mitháli.
16. Kanja.
17. Vánia.
18. Vadeliv.
19. Mahulia.
20. Pasúl.
21. Khajuri-muáru.
22. Sampa.
23. Sankhli.
24. Dokwa.
25. Chandadi.
26. Ghad.

89. The third group of 26 villages, as per margin, lies immediately east of the Godhra and Shehera Road. The people are poor and wild, and the climate bad. For this group (which is small) I propose a dry-crop maximum of annas 14 and a rice water-rate of 8 annas only. This group is distinguished by an orange belt on the map.

90. The fourth group, distinguished by a blue belt on the map, contains 55 villages. It extends from the east of the last group to the Pánam River, and beyond it to the Bária frontier. It contains the Rámghát and Morwa Tappas. There are a good many Binjaris and Talabda Kolis in this part of the country, and it is to be hoped that the proposed rates will induce many others to settle.

The following is a list of villages in this group for which a maximum dry-crop rate of 12 annas and a water rate of 8 annas per acre is fixed:—

1. Bhunidra.	20. Dhoh.	39. Mojri
2. Chalali	21. Vágyrpur.	40. Vánsdelia
3. Gángadia	22. Bodidra Buzrug	41. Dángaria.
4. Bhadrála.	23. Bámna.	42. Tájpuri.
5. Lámbhi	24. Mátaria-Vejina	43. Náda
6. Bándheh.	25. Vádodar.	44. Pipaha.
7. Mangalpur.	26. Rámpur.	45. Dhámnod.
8. Sagráda.	27. Balukhdi.	46. Kadvál.
9. Mekhar.	28. Navugam-Morwa.	47. Orváda
10. Vejina.	29. Sajwa.	48. Bilvána.
11. Agarváda.	30. Khatukpor.	49. Parvia
12. Suájar	31. Dumeláv.	50. Bhandol.
13. Rajáeta	32. Chopda	51. Náglod
14. Morwa	33. Sadanpur	52. Khudra
15. Ganesh-Muadi.	34. Bakhar.	53. Chandpur
16. Ambátri	35. Sulát.	54. Mátaria-Vádina.
17. Chhávad.	36. Kelod.	55. Gáypur.
18. Sarádia.	37. Natápur.	
19. Melán.	38. Khánpur.	

91. The following shows the rates and grouping at a glance :—

Group.	Number of Govern- ment Villages.	Maximum Rates.	
		Soil.	Water.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I.	21	1 12	2 0
II.	42	1 0	0 12
III.	26	0 14	0 8
IV.	55	0 12	0 8
4	144	...	...

92. In consequence of the abject poverty of the inhabitants of certain villages, very great consideration had been shown to them under the old system, and the imposition of the full survey rates would have been attended with disastrous results, for the people would have run away and Government would have lost the entire revenue. Under these circumstances, I determined to adopt a special rate in these villages, which, though not to be guaranteed, should be continued till they become more prosperous or are inhabited by a better class of cultivators than they are at present.

93. The following table will explain what has been done, and for which I request sanction :—

Names of Villages specially reduced.	Group.	Dry-crop Maxi- mum of the Group	Special Maxi- mum rate imposed.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kabirpur	I.	1 12 0	1 0 0
Vávdí Khurd	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Zoz	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Chhabanpur	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Sambáhi	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bámroh Buzrug	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaváhi	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Varáli	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Khándia	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Demh	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Tarsang	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Dhanol	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Jáha	II.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bodidra Khurd	II.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Ghad	III.	0 14 0	0 12 0
támpa	III.	0 14 0	0 12 0
Kanja	III.	0 14 0	0 12 0
Vadeláv	III.	0 14 0	0 12 0
Pasnál	III.	0 14 0	0 10 0
Khajuri-na-muáru	III.	0 14 0	0 10 0
Sánkhli	III.	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vánsia	III.	0 14 0	0 10 0
Sagráda	IV.	0 12 0	0 10 0
Bodidra Buzrug	IV.	0 12 0	0 10 0
Vejina	IV.	0 12 0	0 10 0
Balukhdi	IV.	0 12 0	0 8 0
Nowagám	IV.	0 12 0	0 8 0
Tájpuri	IV.	0 12 0	0 8 0

Note—A precedent for this special lowering will be found at pages 451 to 457 of the Kara Selection (New Series CXIV.)



94. The small quantity of bháta land found in this district lies entirely on the banks of the Mahi, and is as under.

				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total
				A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
Government	...	...	...	21 21	2 32	24 13
Alienated	...	..	..	37 26	...	37 26
Total				59 7	2 32	61 39

For this I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 3 at 16 annas on a scale reaching 24 annas (*i.e.*, Rs. 4-8-0).

95. The total irrigated Bágáyat cultivation in this district is as under.

Tenure.	Koetur.			Dhekudat.			Total.
	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	Cultivated.	Waste.	Total.	
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
Government	1,575 34	53 11	1,629 5	338 20	19 10	357 30	1,986 35
Alienated.	2,069 8	...	2,069 8	127 17	.....	127 17	2,196 25
Total	3,645 2	53 11	3,698 13	465 37	19 10	485 7	4,183 20

96. I have shown before that the dry-crop land of the Government villages of this district are as under, viz.,—

Tenure.			Cultivated.	Assessed Waste.	Total.
			A. g.	A. g.	A. S.
Government	...	...	59,233 25	11,341 22	70,625 7
Alienated	...	...	21,914 31	...	21,914 31
Total			81,198 16	11,341 22	92,539 38

So that the irrigated land in this district is  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part of the whole cultivated area of Government land and  $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the whole alienated cultivated area, while taking the entire area, cultivated and culturable waste, Government and alienated, it is  $\frac{1}{7}$ th only of that area

97. Again, taking the area of the whole of the Government villages, 380½ square miles or 243,556 acres, we find that  $\frac{1}{7}$ th only of that area is irrigated.

98. Looking at this, I recommended in my preliminary report (paragraph 57) that no direct impost should be put upon the wells in the shape of a "Kasar", but that the dry-crop annas of irrigated land should be raised in a proper proportion, so as slightly to increase the assessment without making it in any degree oppressive.

99. The Revenue Commissioner, in paragraph 12 of his sanctioning letter (No. 2773 of 1874), does not approve of this addition, but you will observe that as the average Bágáyat rate produced by the system is Rs. 1-10-3 per acre only as compared with an average dry-crop rate of Rs. 0-9-3, the incidence is extremely moderate, considering the class of cultivators to which it applies, and may, I submit, be sanctioned.

100. In his remarks regarding the rice rate in paragraph 11 of the same Report, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., makes the following remark—

"In the correspondence on the revision of the rates in the villages of old Jeytalpur, it was assented by Government that the conversion of dry-crop land into rice land was an improvement within the meaning of the Survey Act. Therefore the principle that we should not do now what we cannot do on a revision of settlement \* \* \* ; it is highly impolitic to tax an occupant because he had the industry to improve his field."

101. I submit that what has been made legal as an act of grace, at a revision settlement, does not apply to Godhra. We must have a starting point, and that starting point is the original survey settlements. All rice found at this original settlement is assessed as such at wet-crop rates, but on the expiry of this lease new rice is assessed at dry-crop rates only, and thus the benefit of the improvement is secured to the improver.

102. The well resources of the Government villages are as follows —

Wells.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government wells	...	...	...	...	...	127
Alienated wells	...	...	...	...	...	184
					Total	311

or not one well to the square mile.

Of the Government wells are—						
In repair	...	...	...	...	...	62
Out of repair	...	...	...	...	...	18
Used for domestic purposes	...	..	...	...	...	47
						127
Alienated—						
In repair	...	...	...	...	...	151
Out of repair	...	...	...	..	...	33
					Total	311
Of the Government wells there are—						
In the 1st group of villages—						
In repair	...	...	...	...	...	53
Out of repair	..	..	...	...	..	14
Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	28
						95
In the 2nd Group of villages—						
In repair	...	...	...	...	...	8
Out of repair	...	...	...	...	...	4
Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	11
						23
In the 3rd group of villages—						
In repair	..	...	...	...	...	1
Domestic	...	...	...	..	...	5
						6
In the 4th group of villages—						
Wells only	...	...	...	..	...	3
						3
						127

103. In the entire district (Government villages) there are 164 kucha wells only, so a very large population is dependent upon rivers, nalas, and tanks for their supply of this first necessary of life.

104. The effect of the rates in each village, and on every description of land, is set forth in the detailed figured statement marked A in the Appendix. In many villages the percentage of increase seems very large, but the cause of this is in most cases the assessment of fallows, held in khatas at nominal rates, and which the people had the option of resigning and subsequently resuming if they choose; but in proof of the moderation of the rates and of their appreciation by the cultivators, it is sufficient to say that they universally agreed for their respective khatas at the survey rates.

105. The following is a comparative abstract :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Past Realizations on Government Land (old system).		According to the Revenue Rates.	Percentage.			
		Ten years' Average Collections.	Collections, A D. 1872-73.		Increase		Decrease.	
					On ten years Average Collections.	On last year's Collections.	On ten years' Average Collections.	On last year's Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I .. .. .	21	15,783	14,039	* 14,691	...	4	7	...
II .. .. .	42	6,863	5,812	7,061	3	22	...	..
III ... ..	26	3,097	3,162	4,192	35	33	...	...
IV ... ..	55	14,282	16,148	17,253	21	7	...	...
Total ...	144	40,025	39,161	43,197	8	10	...	...

\* Revised figures—see column 42 of Statement.

106. The next abstract statement shows the survey assessment of each description of cultivation, and the total to compare with the old total assessment of each group.

Group.	Old System, 1873-74.	Survey System, 1873-74.			
		Jerayet or Dry-crop	Bagayet or Garden.	Bica.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ... ..	14,039	7,875	2,537	4,278	14,690
II ... ..	5,812	5,113	619	1,229	7,061
III ... ..	3,162	406	18	115	4,193
IV ... ..	16,148	17,072	1	180	17,253
Total	39,161	34,220	3,175	5,802	43,197

107. The third abstract shows the survey average rate of each description of land in the several groups.

Group.	Dry-crop.	Bica.	Garden.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ... ..	1 3 10	2 1 6	2 0 9	1 8 5
II ... ..	0 9 6	0 15 7	0 14 7	0 10 7
III ... ..	0 8 2	0 12 10	1 2 0	0 8 6
IV ... ..	0 6 7	0 12 6	0 14 1	0 7 7
Total ...	0 9 3	1 9 3	1 10 3	0 10 3

108. You will perceive by the general statement appended, that the survey assessment of the 144 Government villages of Godhra is as under.

I.—Government Land.

Total assessment of the cultivated portion of Revenue Survey	Rs. a. p.
Numbers in 1873 74 ( <i>vide</i> column 40) ... ..	39,274 15 0
Assessment of peta-pudtur found in occupied numbers in 1873-74 ( <i>vide</i> column 41) ... ..	3,922 7 0
Total assessment of occupied land in 1873-74 ( <i>vide</i> column 42) ...	43,197 6 0 (a)
<i>Add—</i>	
Quit-rents on alienated land ( <i>vide</i> column 59) ... ..	1,391 0 0
Realizable Revenue by Survey Settlement ... ..	44,588 6 0
Assessment of the assessed Government waste land ... ..	6,542 3 0 (b)
Survey Kamaul (a + b) ( <i>vide</i> column 47) ... ..	49,739 9 0

II.—Alienated Land.

Total assessment of alienated land ( <i>vide</i> column 55) ... ..	24,740 9 0
Kamaul of Government assessed land ... ..	49,739 9 0
Total assessment of the 144 Government villages of the Godhra Taluka ... ..	74,480 2 0

109. The area of unassessed waste land (inclusive of forests) you will see in paragraph 5 of this report.

110. I have explained further on in paragraph 112 that the abovementioned rates have not been introduced this year in the nine villages therein referred to for reasons given, so that the figures in the following Wasul Baki Patrack of the Jamabandi of 1873-74 will not agree with those recorded above, which are for the whole 144 villages, while the figures in the Wasul Baki refer to the 135 villages only, in which the rates given above were actually imposed; the figures of the 9 villages being according to the *old system*, and similarly the statistical tables, given in the appendix, are for the 135 villages only, and not for 144. These statements will be again submitted in next year's report, made up for the entire number of Government villages 144.

111. The following is an abstract of the Wasul Baki Patracks, or Jamabandi statements, of the different villages:—

Number of Villages	On account of Cultivated Government Lands.									On account of Alienated Lands.			Total of Government and Alienated Lands			
	According to late System			According to Survey System.						Net Increase caused by the Survey.	Late System.	Survey System	Net Increase caused by the Survey.	Late System	Survey System	Net Increase caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres	Rupees of Assessment, A p 1873-74, without Cesses		Lands actually cultivated		Waste included in numbers partially cultivated		Total Assessment of Cultivated Lands by the Survey System.			Salamis, Swadhis, and Imposts of all kinds except Cesses.	Fixed commuted Salamis.		Assessment and Salami according to Columns 3 and 11.	Assessment and fixed Salami according to Columns 9 and 12	
		Acres.	Rs.	a.	p.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	A g.	Rs. a. p.	A g.	Rs. a.	A g.	Rs. a.	A g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
135	54,872 23	32,821 6 8	54,372 23	33,639 4	5,974 32	3,455 4	60,347 15	37,144 8	4,323 1 4	1,405 11 4	1,309 0 0	98 11 4	34,227 2 0	38,453 8 0	4,226 6 0	
9	4,139 18	6,340 2 6								30 10 6			6,370 13 0			
144	58,503 1	39,161 9 2								1,436 5 10			40,597 15 0			

Number of Villages	Miscellaneous Items of Land Revenue						Total Gross Assessment	Remissions to be deducted			Remains to be collected	Of which collected up to the day of Settlement in each Village.	Fazul.	Balance of Revenue outstanding on the date of Settlement of each Village	Of which collected up to 31st July 1874	Net balance outstanding on the 31st July 1874
	On account of Sales of Occupancy Right, &c	Last year's Revenue.	On account of Sales of Grass, Wood, &c	On account of Local Fund.	Water Cess, &c	Total Miscellaneous Items.		On account of Government and Alienated Lands		Total Remissions.						
								Increase of Assessment and Quit-rents caused by the Survey	Miscellaneous							
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	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.
135	4,210 0 7	76 15 1	2,708 6 9	1,420 12 0	1,787 11 2	10,803 13 7	48,756 5 7	9,560 3 6	29 3 4	9,588 6 10	39,166 14 9	43,197 14 1	4,879 7 10	849 8 6	...	848 8 6
9	69 13 7	96 0 0	127 14 2	97 0 0	...	380 11 9	16,751 8 9	...	...		16,751 8 9	16,751 8 9	..	..	..	†.
144	4,279 14 2	173 15 1	2,826 4 11	1,617 12 0	1,787 11 3	10,683 9 4	55,507 14 4				45,198 7 6	46,949 6 10				849 8 6

\* According to the survey system (135 villages)

† According to the old system (9 villages)

112. In the nine villages mentioned below, the rates were levied this year according to the old, and not according to the survey system, pending the orders of Government. The particulars regarding each are set forth below :—

Name of Village.	Old Payment.	Survey Assessment.	Remarks on the Tenure and mode of Settlement proposed.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Sádará ... ..	495	423	These two villages are quasi Tálukdári, being held by Izardárs.
<i>Survey Assessment.</i>			
	Rs.		
On cultivation ... ..	251		The old payment was directed to be levied by Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., till the introduction of the survey, when a settlement was to be made on the principle adopted for the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs ( <i>vide</i> Revenue Commissioner's Yád of the 7th of January 1868). The survey assessment on <i>cultivation</i> is given in the margin, which, you will observe, is much less than former payments, but in both villages the unassessed arable area is large, being 1,537 acres in Sádará and 633 acres in Kharoli. For details see Appendix Statement. The old Ankra has been levied for the year under report.
On waste ... ..	172		
Total ... ..	423		
On alienated land ... ..	655		
	1,078		
2. Kharoli... ..	415	452	
<i>Survey Assessment.</i>			
	Rs.		
On cultivation ... ..	296		
On waste ... ..	156		
Total .. ..	452		
On alienated ... ..	21		
	473		
3. Ghad ... ..	55	84	These villages are held on ordinary leases, which terminate at the introduction of the survey assessment. The holders, who are influential persons, represented that the villages had been populated by their exertions, and that they prayed for an extension of their leases. Under these circumstances (pending the orders of Government) the settlement for the year under report was made according to the old "Ankra." The great question involved in the settlement of these villages is this—Are the cultivators (who have been brought in by the lessees) and who are now tenants-at-will, to be entered as "survey occupants," or are they to continue for ever at the mercy of the lease-holders? The present lease confers no proprietary rights on the lease-holders who are merely "superior holders" for the time being. Are they to be continued as "superior holders" under the survey system? I am inclined to think they should be so regarded—on political grounds—but that a limit of their demand on the cultivators should be fixed. These leases have really terminated, and we have a perfect right to make far terms for the actual tillers of the soil. I shall esteem it a favour if you will (looking at the question as a political one) advise Government as to the desirability of a renewal of these leases for a term of years, or of introducing the survey rates, allowing the lessees to levy something more from their tenants.
4. Chúndádi ... ..	30	27	
5. Gajipur... ..	125	197	
6. Dokwá ... ..	20	152	

Name of Village.	Old Payment.	Survey Assessment.	Remarks on the Tenure and mode of Settlement proposed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7. Timbá ... ..	3,253 4 0	2,959 8 0	<p>These villages are quasi Bhágdáris Tálukdári, and the tenure in some respects is similar to the Máleki on the other side of the river Myhi.</p> <p>The Bhágdáris of these villages had recognized proprietary rights under Scindia, which were confirmed to them under British rule by treaty. The proprietors of all these villages are "Grassias" and are called indifferently Tálukdáris and Thákurs by the people.</p> <p>It is not necessary here to explain, in detail, the subdivision of each village, as that will be done when the principle of settlement to be adopted shall have been sanctioned. It is sufficient to say that the names of the Muksh and peta-Bhágdáris only are entered in the accounts and that they alone have proprietary rights. These proprietors now levy a wazé on the produce in addition to the Bigoti (fixed by Major Wallace when in charge of the Panch Maháls) varying from about 10 annas a bigha for "Kodra" to 3 rupees a bigha for sugarcane. In these villages there is a considerable amount of Bárkhalí land, which would in the "old provinces" come under Section 3 of Act VII. of 1863. With the exception of Tarsang, these villages are, I think, on the whole, "well-to-do," by which I mean the rayats do not seem to be oppressed. No doubt whatever benefits by way of reduction accrue to the proprietors on account of the survey rates ought to be participated in by the cultivators, and the point to be considered by us is, how to commute the present "wazé" so as to lessen the burden of the cultivators without affecting the profits of the proprietors. I think a settlement something similar to that introduced in the village of Batwá of the Daskroi Táluka some years ago, would answer exceedingly well in these villages, and would be acceptable alike to the cultivators and the superior holders. It is to levy the survey assessment from the Bhágdáris according to their respective bhágs, and to enter their names as superior holders, allowing them to levy 3 annas or 2 annas on the rupee of the assessment in addition to the rate, in lieu of "wazé."</p> <p>This additional levy to be entered in a separate column of the register, as was done in Batwá. The total of the two will show the assessment leviable; the difference being the profit of the superior holders. The probable effect of this settlement would be as follows, calculating the commuted wazé at 3 annas in the rupee in Timba and 2 annas in the rupee in Moti-Kántdi and Tarsang.</p>
8. Moti-Kantdi ... ..	1,690 6 6	1,525 4 0	
9. Tarsang... ..	256 8 0	261 12 0	

The Resolution of Government No. 2730 of the 31st of July 1866.

Name of Village.	Old Payment.	Survey Assessment.			
		Bhág.	Juwári.	Total.	To be paid by Cultivators.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Timbá ... ..	3,253	2,208	726	2,934	2,622—3 annas.
Moti-Kántdi... ..	1,690	1,525	...	1,525	1,715 } 2 annas. 294
Tarsang ... ..	256	261	...	261	

In Timbá there is a considerable area of disputed Jiwai land, which had, I think, better be settled summarily by the imposition of a quit-rent of say 6 annas in the rupee.

113. In the villages enumerated below, the Thákor of MéhloI—known as the Rawál of that ilk—has the right of levying a chouth to the following amounts :—

Number.	Name of Village.	Amount of Chouth.	Mode of Collection.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Godhra (Town) ...	40 2 2	This is levied from certain classes of the Godhra population, such as Kachias, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. The head of the Máhajan community collects the levy from those who are hable, and pays it in a lump sum to the Taláti, who pays it into the Treasury. This sum is shown in the Jamábandi papers under the head of (Nagdi Upaj) Miscellaneous Revenue, and is paid to the Ravalji as a regular charge on the revenue.
2	Ambáli ... ..	78 8 7	Since the Panch Maháls was under British rule, the Khátábandi system has prevailed, and the "chouth" is levied by a proportionate distribution of the khátas thus fixed. If a cultivator resigns his kháta, the levy of the "chouth" on other khátas is increased in proportion, but if <i>new</i> land is taken up, the new khátádár is not hable to "chouth" This amount is credited in the Taláti's accounts and then paid over to the Ravalji by a regular debit.
3	Kakanpur ...	27 0 10	Do. do.
4	Ratanpur ...	70 10 11	Do. do.
5	Bhámaiá... ..	10 4 1	Do. do.
6	Tuwa ... ..	7 13 8	Here the Khatabandi system does not prevail, and the "chouth" is levied according to the caste and status of the cultivators.
7	Nani-Kántdi ...	13 1 5	Do. do.
8	Hamirpur ...	3 11 4	These are Inám villages. The chouth is recovered from the Inámdárs by the Mámlatdár and paid over to the Ravalji of MéhloI.
9	Vinjál ... ..	28 5 9	
10	Morá ... ..	13 1 5	

114. It would appear that in cases 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, this impost must not be collected from the cultivators after the introduction of the survey system, but must be paid to the Ravalji direct from the Treasury as a cash payment. The Ravalji will object to this—

1st—On the plea that he is entitled to the levy under treaty engagements made between Scnda and the British Government.

2nd—That his position and dignity in the country will be lowered by his foregoing this right.

115. It is for you, as the Agent of His Excellency the Governor, to look upon this claim from a political point of view, but a sort of "Imperium in imperio" is not compatible with the new system of revenue management, and I may quote as a precedent a similar claim of the Babi of Balasinor to chouth in certain Máleki villages, which was commuted into a cash payment at the settlement.

116. In Godhra Kasbo this levy is imposed principally on trades-people, who may or may not be cultivators as well, and it is for Government to decide whether they can claim exemption from this chouth on the introduction of the survey system. In their case the payment of the chouth due from them to the Ravalji in cash will be a clear loss to Government if it is not collected as usual, and it does not appear that people who are not khátádárs can claim exemption on the plea that the survey rates cover such cesses.

117. There are several cesses levied in Godhra Kasbo by the Patels and Desáis, which will be absorbed in the survey assessment and taken into account in fixing their remuneration. One is a tax called "Sher ku"; one anna and six pies in each rupee of the Government demand is levied from individual ryots. Half of this (9 pies) is credited to Government, and the other half (9 pies) is paid to the Patels of the Kasbo. The same amount is levied on the quit-rents on alienated land and paid to the Patels.

118. Another "Patel's Huc" is levied in the Kasbo; on every bigha of alienated land cultivated with sugarcane, a cess of fifteen annas and nine pies is levied in addition to the quit-rent and paid over to the Patels, and on every sugarcane press set up, a cess equal to the market value of 10 seers of "Goor" is levied and paid over to the Patels.

119. Again a lump sum of Rs. 28-12-7 is levied annually from the Káchias (vegetable-sellers) of Godhra Kasbo, of which Rs. 17-7-1 is paid to the Desáis, and the balance Rs. 11-6-6 to the Táluka Máhólí Muzmundárs.

120. A local fund "Vero," varying from 8 annas to Rs. 2-10-0, is levied from Káchias and Kolis in this town according to the number of inhabitants in each house.

A "Kasab-vero" of from Re. 1 to Rs. 36 is levied according to their circumstances from leather-sellers, and this is not credited to Imperial Revenue, but to Panch Mahál Local Funds. It is doubtful whether these should be struck off in the case of tradesmen.

121. The commutation of all cesses, fluctuating and otherwise, were made in accordance with the law obtaining in the Regulation Provinces and according to the system adopted and sanctioned for Kalol by the Resolution of Government No. 3861 of 8th July 1873, and in accordance generally with the Resolution of Government No. 2426 of the 27th of June 1864, which you will find under the heading in the Selection noted in the margin.

122. The following cesses should, according to precedent, be struck off, nothing more than the survey assessment being levied—

Name of Cess.	Amount.	Nature of Cess
	Rs. as. p.	
1 { Béthléi-vero or Kasab-vero or Bham-vero }	1,420 12 0	Cultivators living in villages, who do not cultivate but get their bread in any other way, pay a cess varying from 8 annas to 1 rupee. If they do cultivate, this vero is not levied. This vero, under one or other of these names, is levied in all but 26 villages, and is credited to local funds.
2 { Halni-kas or Hal- vero, or Uchak-Ankra ..	266 12 0 870 8 0	This cessis levied in 12 villages only.  and this in the village of Nadisar only. The cess varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 23 per plough according to the position or "shakti" of the cultivators. It is levied in addition to the Bigoti from all parties cultivating land except— 1. Barbers 2. Fakirs 3. Dhers 4. Grassias. 5. Darzies. 6. Bhungias, and, in Nadisar, from 3 Kunbis, who are bound to keep the tank in repair, and from the Ravanas, Ravahas and Village Havildár.



Name of Cess.	Amount.			Nature of Cess.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
3. Ravalji Chouth ..	247	9	8	Described in para. 113, where it is suggested that the amount should be struck off and paid out of the Government Treasury in cash. It is levied in ten villages.
4. Shenku ... ..	137	4	8	Levied in three villages and described in para. 117. It is suggested that till the patels' emoluments are settled, this sum should be paid in cash from the Treasury, otherwise the patels will continue to levy it as a Parbhára Huc.
5. Ghar-bhádu and zamin-bhádu.	205	6	10	This is levied in ten villages, and whoever builds a new house pays a ghar-bhádu, varying from 4 annas to 6 rupees according to caste. If people take up grass-vádás, they pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 a bigha as zamin-bhádu, and if they cultivate melons or pumpkins in a river bed, they pay Rs. 2 per bigha. Cultivators ought not to pay ghar-bhádu (whatever other classes may have to do). The grass-vádás are now assessed, and the river beds will be sold by auction. So this vero must be struck off.
6. Sélari-khôt ..	579	0	7	This prevails in three villages only, and is a curious cess imposed by Sir R. Wallace, when Agent for Scindia's Government. It is this: If by any chance the villages did not cultivate up to the amount which they were supposed to be able and at which they were assessed, a cess on the sugarcane, sufficient to make up the difference and called Sélari-khôt, was levied from the cultivators growing sugarcane in the year in which the deficiency occurred, probably because it was thought they were best able to pay.
7. Pect-vero ...	14	4	0	This was levied as an irrigation cess in two villages, and is now commuted in the Bágáyet.
8. Páni-vero ...	12	12	0	Levied in one village only. It is literally a cess for the privilege of drinking water, and varies from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8-9. It will be struck off.
9. Desáis' Parbhára Hucs ... ..	28	12	7	Levied in the town of Godhra only, and described in para. 119. It would appear that till the watan settlement of the Desáis is made this sum (if remitted) must be paid in cash from the Treasury, or the Desáis will continue to levy it.
10. Patels' Hucs ...	152	8	6	This Huc is levied in Godhra only, and is described at para. 118. The amount should be paid in cash from the Treasury, pending the settlement of the Patels' allowances, otherwise they will continue to levy it.
11. Zamin Sivás Sálámi ... ..	0	8	0	Levied in Nadisar only, and means that it is independent of the "land."
12. Khevdaná-pho o l- no verq ... ..	5	0	0	Only levied in Godhra, and is commuted in the Bágáyet.

## Forest reserves.

1. Achhála.	8. Vádóday.
2. Tanna.	9. Límódra.
3. Ladpúr.	10. Kaváli.
4. Mithali.	11. Sádará.
5. Bihí.	12. Bétá.
6. Bhandón.	13. Bámróh.
7. Nawagam.	14. Kálésrí.

123. There are 14 Forest Reserves in the Godhra Táluka, comprising the lands or portions of the lands of 48 villages. The names of the Reserves are noted in the margin. The limits have been defined and the boundaries laid down by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Captain MacRae. The only forest wood grown in the Panch Maháls is teak and small blackwood.

Reserved trees.  
Agent to the Governor's letter  
No. 668 of 21st April 1874.  
Forest Officer's letter No. 41 of  
14th March 1874.

124. The only forest trees standing in occupied numbers reserved at the settlement are teak and blackwood, and to this reservation many of the occupants made great objection, urging that they had enjoyed the right in them under Scandia's Government, and that these rights had been secured to them by treaty.

125. With regard to forest trees, Government in their Resolution No. 1969 of the 25th of April 1872, have ruled, relative to this right in the Kálol Táluka, that all fruit trees standing in any ryots' holding are part and parcel of the occupancy right, and that as Government has never hitherto derived any revenue from this source, no extra tax upon them will be levied in future, and this ruling has been made applicable to Godhra. Government also ruled that it was to be explained to the ryots (which it has been) that the fact of Government having levied a tax on "mowra" trees standing in *waste* lands, establishes the right of Government to dispose of these trees as may seem advisable.

I strongly recommend, however, that these trees should go with the right of occupancy of waste numbers, when purchased under Section 40 of the Survey Act. For the fact of mowra trees standing in waste numbers will almost always ensure the sale of the occupancy right of such numbers, which is just what we want in Godhra.

126. I think, too, that if very poor people agree to pay the *assessment*, for any *one* year, of waste numbers in which mowra trees grow, for the sake of the trees, and not for cultivation, that they ought to be allowed to do so *without* paying for the right of occupancy, for there are numbers of poor Bhils and Náekras, and helpless poor widow women, to whom this will be a great boon.

127. Now that the survey system has been introduced in the Godhra Táluka, the Waste-land Rules will be applicable to "unassessed waste numbers" only, as I trust the moderate rates imposed will ensure the cultivation of all the assessed waste. It will, however, be necessary to put a prohibitory tax on all ploughs in these numbers, otherwise cultivators who have been in the habit of cultivating a patch here and a patch there, will, for obvious reasons, prefer doing so still rather than take up the assessed waste numbers. Such cultivators must be driven out of the large unassessed numbers by gentle pressure, which can be put on by imposing a heavy plough-tax. Waste-land Rules allowing a certain term of free cultivation, and grants of Inam, after a certain number of years, will, however, still be required to ensure the cultivation of the large unassessed numbers, but such rules must be as liberal in proportion as the survey rates are

128. The villages noted in the margin have hitherto been leased or sold by auction as meadows and grazing lands. They have all been assessed by the surveys, but it is desirable for the present that they should not be let for cultivation, but sold annually under the provisions of Survey Rule XI., as in this manner they will pay a better revenue than the survey assessment will afford.

1 Sámli.	5. Mótál.
2 Karsaná.	6 Sényál.
4 Pándwá.	7. Bétíá..
4. Bahi.	8. Padiar.

129. Grazing lands and standing places for cattle, up to a certain extent, have been assigned in most villages under Section XXXII. of the Survey Act, but I informed the ryots with regard to the present grazing tax as follows:—

1st.—That it would not be levied from khátédárs when the grazings of the waste lands of the village are sold annually by auction.

2nd.—That it would be levied from all outsiders.

3rd.—That the grazing of all the waste lands would be put up to auction annually in each village, at the discretion of the Extra First Assistant Collector, and if the villages do *not* buy it, the grazing tax will be levied.

130. If this precaution is not taken, the villagers will decline to bid at the auction, and thus get all the grazing for nothing—for who is to prevent them?

131. It is necessary to remark here that the levy of the local funds cess in this táluka will be felt by the cultivators for the first time as a direct impost, and in addition of 6 per cent. to their Imperial assessment. Up to this time transit duties have been levied in Godhra in lieu of the local funds cess, and although this change will affect very sensibly for the worse the funds which have been made such good use of in the Panch Maháls, it must be looked upon as an objectionable impost, and will, no doubt, now be done away with, as was the case in Kálol, under the authority of the Government Resolution No. 630 of the 9th March 1872.

132. The realizations from alienated land will, eventually, be considerable, but the real area which will finally be confirmed as such, cannot be known till after the enquiry, which will be undertaken as soon as the Settlement Officer for Alienations shall have completed the enquiry now in progress in Kálol. You are aware that the settlement of Godhra was taken up, specially, this year out of its turn, in order that the Alienation Settlement Officer might have a reliable

record on which to base his enquiry, as we found it could never be accomplished off the old village papers, which are quite useless for such a purpose.

133. All the Tálukdári and Inámi villages have been surveyed and classed, not only because in a newly acquired province it is necessary to ascertain the "Nuksán" caused by alienations, but to enable you to settle long-pending disputes regarding "Ankra," and also for the new local funds cess, the value of which would be difficult to assess without a survey valuation of the respective villages.

134. I have great pleasure in reporting very favourably on the assistance and co-operation I met with from the Mámlatdár and Desáís of Godhra. The Mámlatdár was especially active and painstaking, and helped me very effectually in explaining the new system to the ryots. The Talátis did their best, and several very good Talátis from Kálol Táluka were called on to assist, and worked well.

135. Towards the end of May a severe and prolonged attack of fever rendered it necessary that I should go to Surat; and on my departure the rates were given out by my Assistant, Mr. A. S. Bulkley, whose knowledge of the táluka and people made his services in this capacity specially valuable.

136. The remarks made by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in his memorandum noted in the margin, submitting to Government the Mándvi Jamábandy Report for 1872-73, and the Government Resolution thereon, are very applicable to this district, and should, I am of opinion, be acted on in the Panch Maháls; as also the plan suggested in the correspondence marginally noted, of dealing with the nomadic and predatory tribes we have to deal with in parts of Godhra; and lastly I would especially call your attention to the excellent practical remarks on the assessment of newly-acquired districts made by Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in his memorandum on the Kálol Settlement, which have been concurred in by Government, and specially commended by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in His Grace's Despatch received with the Resolution of Government No. 94, of the 7th of February 1873.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujerát

No. 508 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ratnágiri Districts,  
Camp Vengorla, 2nd April 1875.*

The report has been reviewed in all material points affecting the settlement by the officer now in charge of the Maháls (Mr. Trevor), and I shall therefore confine my remarks to a few questions affecting Colonel Prescott's proposals upon which I wish to record my opinion.

2. I am glad to observe that Colonel Prescott finally decided to have only four in place of five groups as originally proposed; for, as I have already stated, it was unnecessary in my opinion, to carry out an elaborate system of grouping for the settlement of a tract of country containing such a large proportion of waste and unreclaimed jungle land. It will be seen, moreover, from the explanation given in paragraphs 92 and 93, that it has been considered expedient not to adhere strictly to the rates fixed for these groups, as Colonel Prescott, fearing that the great increase which their application would have caused, might result in the people leaving the country, has adopted the plan of making special reductions by applying to certain villages a lower maximum rate than that fixed for the group to which they belong. There are altogether 23 exceptional cases of this kind as follows, viz. —

				Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
	1	2nd	do.	1	12 to a	1	0	maximum.
13	do.	2nd	do.	1	0	0	12	
8	do.	3rd	do.	0	14	0	12 and 10	„
6	do.	4th	do.	0	12	0	10 and 8	„
28 Total.								

3. I think Colonel Prescott has shown a wise discretion in applying these exceptional rates. He proposes that they should not be guaranteed, but continued till the villages concerned "become more prosperous and inhabited by a better class of cultivators" — in short, until they are reclaimed from the jungles and brought into cultivation.

4. This leads to the consideration of the question, which has been discussed at some length by Mr. Trevor, as to whether the settlement lease should be for 10, 15, or 20 years, or for the full period of 30. It would appear from his remarks that Colonel Prescott stands alone in advocating it to be for the full period. The late Acting Agent, Mr. Jervoise, thinks it should be for 20 years, Mr. Propert is strongly in favour of a short settlement for 10 years, and Mr. Trevor agrees with him. The case in favour of a short lease has been well put by the latter officer, and I think when we find it admitted by the Superintendent that parts of the country are in such an uncivilized and unreclaimed state as to require him to make numerous special exceptions from what should be the full settlement rate in order to adapt his assessment to the present condition of the cultivator, it is evident that our lease should be for a short period. It must be borne in mind, too, that the villages exceptionally treated are not the only ones in which the cultivation is in a backward state, as nearly the whole of those in the two last groups may be said to be in the same state.

5. I am, therefore, in favour of the view taken by the local Revenue Officers, and recommend that our first settlement lease should be for 10 or not more than 15 years. It is questionable perhaps whether it would not have been better to have had somewhat lower rates for the first group at least, if our lease is to be for a short period. Mr. Propert, it will be seen, is apprehensive that we are sacrificing revenue in these villages upon the rates which have been proposed. But in my opinion the reduction effected in the assessment on existing cultivation will soon be made good by other land being brought under cultivation, and there would be no fear, I think, of eventual loss of revenue if lower rates were adopted as suggested by me. I do not, however, wish to press this point in opposition to Mr. Propert, who, from his intimate knowledge of the country and people of the Maháls, is in a better position than I am to form an opinion as to what system is best calculated to ensure their future advancement without sacrificing public revenue. But I have from the first been of opinion that we should have been more liberal in our assessment rates in a country where there is so much fine arable waste available for an extension of cultivation.

6. The water rates for rice lands are fixed upon a very liberal scale—2 Rs. being the addition on this account in villages under the first group, 12 annas in those under the second, and 8 annas in those under the third and fourth. The highest rate imposable on rice cultivation will not consequently exceed 3-12 per acre for soil and water combined.

7. I am very glad to find that no separate well kasar is to be imposed; but that Colonel Prescott proposes to adopt the Deccan plan of increasing the Jiráyat rate of land capable of being irrigated from wells. And I would here raise the question as to whether it would not be better to cancel the well assessment imposed in Kálol, the only district of the Maháls yet settled, and bring the well garden cultivation under the system. The loss of revenue would be inconsiderable, and we should be giving the people an advantage which they may fairly claim as having been conceded to their neighbours. We should remove, moreover, the complaints about over-assessment of well land which have come up from time to time from Kálol.

8. It will be perceived from the statements appended to the report that the total assessment of the 144 villages for cultivation and waste together amounts altogether to Rs. 49,739, details being as under:—

Group.	Survey Assessment.		
	On Cultivation.	On Waste	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st ... ..	14,691	2,051	16,742
2nd ... ..	7,061	1,679	8,740
3rd .. ...	4,192	689	4,882
4th ... ..	17,253	2,123	19,375
Total ...	43,197	6,542	49,749
Collections in 1872-73 ..	39,161		
Increase ..	4,036		

The proposed assessment, as shown above, is consequently an increase of Rs. 4,036 upon the revenue realized in 1872-73, and there is also waste land divided into numbers assessed at Rs. 6,542 available for cultivation under the settlement. The undivided waste, of which there is also a very large area, is left for occupation under the waste-land rules. It is to be

hoped cultivation will extend, but up to the present time the waste-land rules have failed to attract capitalists, though the terms on which extensive grants are made are most liberal. I would not, however, advocate any further concessions, but think that Government should see the working of the present rules for the short lease that will, I presume, be given to the settlement.

9. The questions raised in the report as to the manner in which chouth, veras, and cesses of different kinds, and as to matters affecting the application of the rates to certain villages, have been discussed by Mr. Trevor, whose views and suggestions appear to me to be generally sound.

10. I concur with him in recommending for adoption the proposals made by the Superintendent in regard to fruit and forest trees, and for the continuance of the practice of selling annually beers\* or kurans as heretofore. But I cannot support the proposals, which are approved of by Mr. Trevor, regarding the grazing of waste lands,† which I think should be free to all cultivators, and not sold by auction annually as recommended. I would confine the levy of the grazing tax to outsiders, leaving Khatadars the free use of all grazing land, as this would tend to bring about an increase of cattle, which is the first essential to an extension of cultivation. This plan of allowing free grazing was adopted in Khândesh when the settlement was first introduced with the best results, and there is good reason to suppose that it would be equally productive of good in this case.

11. Colonel Prescott advocates (paragraph 127) cultivation not being allowed on the plough-tax system on lands lying outside the survey numbers, and the enforcement of this restriction is essentially necessary to ensure cultivation on the survey system; moreover, the lands in question are to be reserved for disposal under the waste land rules.

12. Upon the whole, then, I consider the rates to be generally appropriate, but I recommend that the settlement should be sanctioned for a short lease only.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

[To be substituted for Government Resolution of the same number and date]  
*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No 2498.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1875.

Letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 1292, dated 10th April 1875—Submitting, with his remarks and observations, a report by Colonel C. J. Prescott, Superintendent,

Mr. A. C. Trevor (No. 396 of 1875)  
Mr. Probert (dated 27th November 1874).  
Colonel Francis (No. 508 of 1875)

Guzerat Revenue Survey, on the Settlement of the Godhra Taluka in the Panch Mahals, together with the views and opinions recorded on the subject by the officers named in the margin.

RESOLUTION.—The circumstances of the Taluka under report are so peculiar as to require exceptional and very careful treatment. With only one town within it that can be called a market, and but scantily populated by people for the most part but one remove from the savage state, without agricultural skill, and kept down by the superstition arising from gross ignorance, this tract of country is yet one capable of great development, one in which the remains of wells, tanks, and other architectural remains testify to the former existence of a much more advanced state of prosperity, and where the unhealthiness of the climate which now forms the chief obstacle to its colonisation from the densely populated districts lying in its immediate neighbourhood to the west needs no other remedy but the clearing of scrub jungle and the advance of the plough to disappear. All this points to the imposition of liberal rates of assessment as the best policy in the interest of the people as well as of the State, and Government are glad to find from the reports under review that the local and higher officers who have had the subject under their consideration have fully realised the idea.

2. The general principle on which the villages have been grouped for maximum rates of assessment, on a scale receding according to position from West to East, from the railway and the large markets of Guzerat, as well as from the tract of country in which the influence of the south-west monsoon is felt in greater force, towards the jungles and scantier rain-fall of the Panch Mahals, is approved. In some respects, however, it appears to His Excellency in Council that Colonel Prescott has not sufficiently appreciated the fall in the value of land in proportion as it lies further removed from what most probably will soon become the great trade route for the export of agricultural commodities from the Panch Mahals *via* Palu on the Mahi River towards the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The following modifications of grouping and maximum rates of dry-crop assessment will remedy this defect and render unnecessary the permanent adoption of the expedient of a temporary lowering of rates for which sanction is asked in paragraph 93 of his report.

3. (a) The maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 should be confined to the following villages of the first group near the Mahi and the two main roads leading to Pali :—

Nadisar	Khajuri.
Kaburpur	Ratanpur.
Kakanpur.	Tuwa.
Timba.	Moti Kantadi.
Ghusar.	Sanjal

(b) The maximum rate of Godhra itself should be reduced to Rs. 1-8-0.

(c) The maximum rate of the remaining villages of the first group as proposed by Colonel Prescott should be reduced to Re. 1-4-0.

4. The following villages of Colonel Prescott's 2nd group should be lowered to the 3rd, the maximum rates of these two groups remaining as proposed by him :—

Boridra Khurd.	Sambhal.
Mithapur.	Hansapur-nu-Muaru.
Shera.	Jodh.
Variál.	Bamrolí Bujrag
Demli.	Khandis
Amblivao.	Chhabanpur.
Dhanol.	

5. The temporary lowering of maximum rates in certain villges reported in paragraphs 92 and 93 of the report is not approved, but as it has been apparently carried into effect in the year of the experimental settlement, it may be sanctioned for the limited period of five years commencing with that year. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council it is very unadvisable to leave the assessment of villages for an indefinite time in an uncertain condition; such a state of affairs tends to discourage more careful cultivation on the part of the permanent residents as well as immigration on the part of strangers in consequence of their not being able to ascertain what permanent returns to expect from the capital they may desire to invest.

6. Government regret to observe the manner in which in many cases waste land has been thrown in in unnecessarily large quantities to make up survey fields of a theoretically proper size. The following are instances, and prove greater anxiety to show a large outturn of work than regard to the existing condition of occupancies and the convenience of the cultivators :—

	Quantities of "peta puctur" (waste included in assessed numbers)	
	A.	G.
Kakanpur ...	125	37
Nadisar ...	298	33
Moti Kantadi	266	29
Sampá	354	37
Sudjar	110	21
Morwa	250	13
Chhavadi	269	1
Dholi	128	5
Budidra Bujrag	181	2
Sajwa	111	31
Wansdelhá	151	14
Nadá	107	11

There are many others in which the included waste exceeds 50 acres. In all cases in which more than this amount has been included the villages should be re-examined, and where the occupants desire it, new subordinate numbers be formed of the waste. It should also be borne in mind that the areas of the numbers have been thus increased with a view to facilitating the survey operations, and His Excellency in Council therefore considers that in all cases in which, with that view, the area has been so increased as to cause an addition to the assessment amounting to or exceeding 20 per cent., only one-fifth of the increase should be levied in the first year, and one-fifth more each year until the full assessment is reached. Where the full assessment has been levied in the experimental year, four-fifths of the enhancement calculated as above should be refunded.

7. The rates proposed for rice lands, with the modification in the dry crop rates rendered necessary by the instructions given above, are approved and sanctioned. Government concur with Colonel Prescott that rice lands already existing must be charged at rice land rates.

8. The rates proposed for Bhatta land (paragraph 94) and the system reported (paragraphs 95 to 98) as having been adopted for the assessment of irrigated lands are approved and sanctioned.

9. There is a difference of opinion among the officers who have reported on this question as to whether the assessment should be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years or for a shorter period. The situation of the Taluka is such that the course of its trade can be fairly foreseen, and there is no probability of any large markets springing up within it or in its neighbourhood such as to be likely to affect the relative values of land in its different parts in any greater ratio than has now been provided for in the revised grouping of villages. The only other argument in favour of giving a short guarantee is that before 30 years have expired, Government may find that revenue is being sacrificed which could easily be paid owing to the rapid development of the district. On the other hand there can be no doubt that certainty of assessment for a lengthened period is the only method of inducing immigration into a tract that is now looked upon with peculiar disfavour by the inhabitants of the better settled portions of Guzerat, so that on the whole, His Excellency in Council is inclined to agree with the Acting

Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, that the guarantee for the permanence of the rates should be the usual one of 30 years.

10. The method of settlement to be adopted in the 9 villages referred to in paragraph 112 of Colonel Prescott's report will be dealt with hereafter in a separate Resolution.

11. The question of the levy of "Choth" by the Rawalji of Mehole, (paragraphs 113 to 116) will be settled on receipt of the report of the Alienation Settlement Officer. It should be allowed to continue in the meantime.

12. The cesses levied on account of Desais and Patels (paragraphs 117 to 119) must cease on the introduction of the survey rates, and their value be taken into account in the settlement of their respective wuttons.

13. The Local Fund Cesses levied in Godhra from Kachias, Kolies and leather sellers (paragraph 120), may continue to be levied until a Municipality is established in the town.

14. Of the cesses mentioned in paragraph 122, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 12 should cease to be levied. Nos 3, 4, 9, and 10 have been disposed of above. With regard to No. 5, what has been paid for grass on bhatta lands will of course be absorbed in the assessment, and the "ghurbharoo" or house rent paid by other occupants may be remitted on their passing agreements that they possess no proprietary title in the lands they occupy. The nature of No. 11 should be further reported on by the Extra First Assistant Collector.

15. The reservation of forest trees reported in paragraph 124 is approved.

16. The proposal in paragraph 125 that the right to fruit trees, including mowra, should be sold with the occupancy right of waste numbers is sanctioned.

17. In the 127th paragraph of his report the Superintendent proposes that a heavy plough tax should be imposed by way of punishment for the unauthorised cultivation of the large unassessed waste numbers which it is the object of the waste land rules to get taken up in large blocks. Government are of opinion that there is no necessity for such unusual preventive measures, and that the provision of Act I of 1865 by which the crop grown on such land may be declared forfeited, and a heavy fine imposed for its unauthorised cultivation ought, with due energy on the part of the local authorities, to put a stop to all attempts to plough up reserved numbers. It should be the duty of the village accountants to point out to the Patels of villages which those numbers are, and they should be warned that they will be held responsible that cultivation in them except under the waste land rules is not allowed. It would seem from the concluding sentence of the paragraph quoted as if Colonel Prescott were under the impression that the existing rules would require modification. If so, a special report on the subject should be submitted for the consideration of Government.

18. The villages noted in paragraph 128 may for the present continue to be sold annually as grass preserves.

19. The question of the administration of grazing lands discussed in paragraphs 129 and 130, is a difficult one in a country where the waste bears such a large proportion to the cultivated area. The plan most in favour in the reports under consideration is that grazing of the assessed waste numbers should be sold annually by auction, but that residents should not be liable to the payment of grazing tax, which should only be levied from outsiders. The Acting Revenue Commissioner proposes that the latter should be left to be dealt with by the villagers when the village grazing rights are trespassed upon, but the Superintendent also proposes that villagers should pay grazing tax if there appears to be a combination not to bid for the right of grazing put up annually to sale by auction. Matters cannot be left in this uncertain state. All resident cultivators should be allowed free grazing in all lands that may not be bid for at the annual auction sales, at which strangers may also be allowed to compete. The cattle of any of the latter who may not purchase the right of grazing in any year should be liable to the payment of a grazing tax, to be levied on behalf of Government and not the villagers, according to a fixed scale, which should be framed and submitted for the sanction of Government. The right of grazing in all lands but those specially reserved by the survey for the cattle of villagers should be put up to auction.

20. Arrangements for the abolition of transit duties hitherto permitted on the introduction of the survey assessment have already been made.

21. The survey and classification of Talukdári and Inámi lands for Local Fund purposes reported in paragraph 133 is approved. It is presumed these operations have not been carried out more in detail than was necessary with that view and to afford data for fixing the lump rentals usual in the former class of villages.

22. With reference to the concluding paragraph of the report, any suggestions the local authorities may make for relaxing the strict Survey rules in the administration of the settlement in the Panch Maháls will be duly considered.

23. The thanks of His Excellency in Council are due to Colonel Prescott for the careful manner in which he has worked out and reported on this settlement.

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

No. 2473 of 1875.

From

THE EXTRA FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,  
In charge Panch Maháls;

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Camp Dohád, 22nd December 1875.*

SIR,

As the season for the completion of the Godhria Jamábandi is approaching, I have the honour to enquire when the orders as to the settlement of the 9 quasi Tálukdári villages noted in the margin promised in paragraph 10, Government Resolution No. 2498 of the 30th April last, may be expected.

1. Sadra.  
2. Kharoli.  
3. Ghad.

4. Chandadi  
5. Gájipur.  
6. Dokwa.

7. Timba.  
8. Motikantdi.  
9. Tarsang

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) A. C. TREVOR,  
Acting Extra First Assistant Collector,  
In charge Panch Maháls.

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No. 23 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Parola, 6th January 1876.*

Forwarded to Government for orders. The paragraph referred to is as follows :

“The method of settlement to be adopted in the 9 villages will be dealt with hereafter in a separate Resolution.” No Resolution has as yet been received.

(Signed) L. R. ASHBURNER,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 422.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1876.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 23, dated 6th January 1876—Submitting a letter from the First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls (No. 2473 of 1875) enquiring when the orders of Government regarding the settlement of the 9 quasi Tálukdári villages

1. Sádra.  
2. Kharoli.  
3. Ghad.

4. Chandadi  
5. Gájipur.  
6. Dokwa.

7. Timba.  
8. Motikantdi.  
9. Tarsang.

noted in the margin, promised in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 2498, dated 30th April last, may be expected.

RESOLUTION.—In the statement attached to paragraph 112 of Colonel Prescott's letter No. 1796 of the 10th October 1874, it is stated with regard to the two villages of Sádra and Kharoli that they are quasi Tálukdári, being held by Izárdárs. The ordinary acceptation of the latter term is that it means simply “farmers” of revenue with no proprietary rights. Before deciding whether they should be settled on the principles adopted for Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad, as appears to have been contemplated by the late Revenue Commissioner, further information should be furnished of the nature and origin of the existing tenure. The elements in it that appear to give it the character of a farm renewable for ever, and thus to give the holders to some extent a proprietary title in the villages, should be clearly reported.

2. The four villages of Ghad, Chondadi, Gájipur, and Dokwa are evidently Khálsa villages held on leases terminable with the introduction of the survey settlement. The subtenants are reported to be mere tenants-at-will introduced by the lessees, who are anxious to continue the leases, to recoup themselves for their exertions in populating the villages. Considering the backward state of the district, it would probably be advisable to continue the leases on favourable terms to induce an extension of cultivation on condition that new



cultivators brought in should not be inhabitants of the Panch Maháls, and that such of the present tenants as may desire it should be registered as survey occupants of the lands they now hold. If these terms are agreed to, leases at the present amounts or at three-fourths of the survey assessment on cultivated lands, whichever may be the greater, may be offered the farmers for the term of the settlement, the profits from extra land brought into cultivation during that term being allowed to be enjoyed by them without further payment to Government. At the end of this time the leases would cease, the lease-holders becoming survey occupants of the lands cultivated by themselves, and all other holders being also granted the survey occupancy of the lands in their own possession.

3. Of the three villages of Timba, Motikantdi and Tarsang, which Colonel Prescott oddly enough terms "quasi Bhágdári Tálukdári," the survey assessment in the case of the third only slightly exceeds the present rental. There can therefore be no difficulty in adopting the former as the rental to be levied during the current survey settlement. If the figures given are exclusive of waste, a provision must be made for a proportionate increase (at full rates) on the expiration of the settlement, to the rental on account of the extra land that may, in the meantime, be brought under the plough.

4. Before this settlement is made, however, the terms on which the sub-tenants of the sharers are to hold their lands must be clearly understood. No doubt in these, as well as in all other villages held by middlemen, there are sub-tenants of various degrees of right adverse to those of the superior holders, and Government must be clearly informed what were the proprietary rights of the latter which were recognized under Scindia, and confirmed to them under British rule by treaty. Were these proprietary rights those of holding the villages on fixed rentals, or were they those of actual owners of the soil subject to payment of a fluctuating tribute or land revenue varying with the area of land under cultivation, the general condition of the villages and other circumstances? Were any of the tenants possessed of the rights similar to those of the "chálóo" cultivators in the Narwadari villages of Kaira, having the permanent occupancy of their lands with rights of inheritance and transfer on condition of payment of a fixed money rent or share of produce not varying with the demands of the State on the superior holders? Were there other tenants holding only from year to year, without rights of transfer and inheritance, and according to contract with the superior holders, and in both cases how far do the superior holders agree to recognize the rights of the tenants, and what is the opinion of the local authorities as to the settlement that should be made? Pending the decision that may be come to on these points, the existing state of matters should continue, and the rentals of the villages be collected according to established usage at their present amounts.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.  
The Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls.  
The Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 532 of 1878.

Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Godhra, 4th May 1878.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 422, Revenue Department, dated 19th January 1876, regarding the tenure of five villages named in the margin\* and the settlement requisite to meet each case, I would state as under.

Sadra; Kharoli, Motikantdi;  
Tarsang, Timba.

*Sadra and Kharoli.*

2. (a) These two villages during Scindhia's Government of the Maháls, and ever since British acquisition, have been farmed to the ancestors of the present Ijádár, Prathiráj Dalelsing, commonly known as the Thákor of Janor, a village belonging to the Thásra Táluka, Kaira Collectorate, across the Mahi.

(b) They were never included in the list of Tálukdári villages (No. III. of Major Buckle's Report on Scindhia's Holdings, pages 30 to 46), but were enumerated with ordinary Khálsa villages in Last No. I. of the same report.

\* The Revenue Commissioner in his No. 444 of the 1st February 1876, in reply to the Survey Commissioner's question, said that the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls should report the result of enquiry through the Superintendent of Survey. Since there have been so many transfers of the officers in charge of the Maháls, the Superintendent has taken upon himself to report on the subject through the Extra First Assistant Collector,—a procedure likely to bring the Settlement to an earlier issue.

(c) From the earliest time these villages have been farmed under a putta or lease, in former years quinquennially, since British Rule annually.

3. My predecessor's definition of the tenure at page 37 of the Godhra (printed) Settlement Report, "quasi Talukdārī held by Ijārdārs," is a misnomer, there being nothing talukdārī in the tenure, except perhaps the faintest semblance, occasioned by the mere accident of the Ijārdār being a Rajput and from long connection with the land, courteously called a Thākor

4. When the putta or lease of 1873 expired, Mr Jervoise, the officer in charge of the Mahā's, with the approval of the Revenue Commissioner, refused to renew it, because Prathuraj Dalelsing failed to furnish security to make good the revenue derived from alienated land; resumed in consequence of certain ahenees failing to register their claims before the Alienation Settlement Officer within the prescribed time. Having subsequently fulfilled the conditions, the lease was renewed, to await the Survey Settlement

5. Having to renew the lease annually, indicates that it was never intended to confirm any proprietary right on the Ijārdār, though the fact of these villages having been so long farmed to one family has in a measure given colour to the claim for continuance of the lease on grounds of prescription.

6. The cultivators declare that they were in the village prior to the farming system which was formerly, as it is well known, general in the Mahā's. The system having been universally abolished, they cannot see the justice of being exceptionally condemned to be rack-rented by an individual who is really not their landlord. They ask for a Rayatwārī Settlement in common with the other Khālsa villages of the district

7. The question is, shall these two Khālsa villages, with a large tract of valuable forest land, be continued in farm or shall they merge into the Rayatwārī Settlement?

8. There cannot be a doubt that as a matter of abstract right the Rayatwārī Settlement is justly demanded, and it is an unwise policy which favours a mere contractor,—a single individual interest,—at the sacrifice of the welfare of the body of cultivators and their families

9. At the same time it cannot be denied that even as a farmer of the revenue, Prathuraj Dalelsing and his ancestors were taught to earn a living from these villages,—though he has land elsewhere in Kaira: consequently a sudden dismissal from the management, and deprivation of a material source of income without some compensation would be legally though perhaps not morally justifiable

10. I would however separate his connection† with the direct management of these villages by compensation, the villagers themselves are most willing to give (on the Butwa precedent, *vide* Godhra Report, page 39) 3 annas in the rupee over and above the full survey assessment, in addition to the local fund cess,—to be reckoned on the cultivated area up to the year of settlement.

11. Or to adopt a more liberal course, I would renew the lease of these villages on the following terms only:

(a) The present cultivators names to be entered in the village Kharlās as Japti rayats from whom the lease-holder may not exact more than four annas in the rupee of Assessment plus Local Fund cess in excess of the survey Akār of their fields. The Kaltar system to be abolished

(b) The survey Akār plus one anna local cess be entered in the lease, and the Salāmī and summary settlement cess on *bonā-fide* alienations due to Government. I emphasize this point because no less than 121 acres 20 gunthās are entered in the Ijārdār's name as alienated to him, the assessment of which is Rs. 167. Strict inquiry is demanded as I have no doubt that the land belongs to the Government area and was appropriated by the Ijārdār as the tenure gave him opportunity

(c) Waste land not required by the Forest Department and for public village purposes to be granted to the lease-holder free, and at the expiration of every seven years, the survey Akār on cultivation to be added to the rental for which he is responsible until the re-settlement of the tāluka is called for on expiration of the survey guarantee.

12. The desire of Prathuraj Dalelsing is to be treated as a Tālukdār, sharing with Government the proprietary right in the revenues of the village, in fact to be endowed with the right of a landlord instead of farmer, by which to perpetuate and to intensify the evil of the Ijāra system, utterly demoralizing the Thākor as well as the rayats—and instead of his having to pay the Government as hitherto the full rental of the villages, only a *share* thereof as a newly constituted co-proprietor is unreasonable to a degree. It is one thing to treat ancient rights that have never been laid aside with tenderness, and another to create antiquated privileges of which no public necessity can be advanced as the excuse. I have every reason to hope the happiness of the rayats will be promoted by the decision Government may arrive at.

*Moti Kantli and Tarsang*

13. In respect to these two villages, the first having Rajput Pātels and Matādārs, and the second Koli Pātels and Matādārs, it is found that all the cultivators are duly entered in the village records as the occupants of fields in their own right, as in all Rayatwārī villages; paying

† The Thākor's face is never seen by the rayats, living as he does in Thāra. The village is managed by an unsympathizing agent

the Government assesses it directly to the Treasury through the Taláti. Moreover, the very Pátils who arrogate to themselves the right of lordship have their names entered for their own holdings precisely in the manner the ryots' names are.

14. I cannot avoid the conclusion that my predecessor could not have had leisure to examine the village records when he excluded these villages from the ryotwári settlement. Impressed solely with the fact that the Pátils levied a wajeh justly or not, led him to suppose the tenure was quasi bhagdari talukdári and something like the máleki (*vide* page 38 of the Godhra Report), whereas the direct and undeniable relation existing between the cultivators and Government is quite enough to stamp the tenure as Ryotwári pure and simple.

15. The only peculiarity about it is that since the breaking up of the farming system in the Maháls, the Pátils, having been the farmers, managed by intimidation to levy the former wajeh huck *due to them in the capacity of farmers only*, over and above the Government Bighoti. That this could possibly have been done with impunity no one can doubt who is at all conversant with the earlier administration of the district, not by any means marked for vigilance in the protection of Government interests, much less those of a private nature. The Taluka Desáís, too much engaged in their own acquisitions, had in some measure a sympathy with proceedings of this nature. They certainly could not have been ignorant of the Pátils' exactions even after the farming leases had ceased to be renewed to them, and should have reported it at once.

16. From the fact that the Government assessment was full Bighoti, levied without assistance of these Pátils, beyond the service usually rendered by them, it is obvious there is no similarity in the tenure to either the bhagdari, talukdári or máleki. Under circumstances so clear, there can be no question as to the propriety of ruling that the ryotwári settlement should be carried out and a watch kept to punish any further instance of undue influence over the talukdars.

17. But as prescriptive hand is an evil tolerated in different forms in this Province, I suggested to the ryots some compensation, and they gladly assented to the payment of two and three annas\* in the rupee of assessment, over and above the Survey assessment, to get rid of the irregular burden. What the wajeh amounts to in each village is not certain, as the Memoranda kept by the Pátils are not trustworthy, and the ryots themselves prevaricate to a great extent.

18. In Motikantdi the two annas compensation will yield on the akar of Government cultivation Rs. 190. In Tarsang three annas will yield in consequence of a much smaller area of cultivation Rs. 70.

#### Timba.

19. It has been noticed in Sádía and Khároh that the Ijára system extended to the present year in Motikantdi and Tarsang; that it was abolished for a ryotwári Bighoti and the ryots' names were entered as the khátedárs, but the Pátils continued, clandestinely at first and openly at last, to levy their former hucks; Timba is a combination of both these types.

20. The Rajput Pátils retained the management of the village on a fluctuating ankra or rental based on a tulwári or crop estimate. The cultivators' names were never entered in the khataves, except in those years the village was under direct Government management.

21. That the Pátils divided the village into shares according as the interests of the original Pátil's descendants necessitated a sub-division accounts for the supposition of the wahivat most approaching the Bhágdári tenure. That the State's demand was the Bighoti, and the Bhágdár's profit the wajeh levied on the same area, led to the supposition of the máleki tenure, and the Pátils' arrogating to themselves the title of Thákors on grounds given in paragraph 3, has led to the supposition that they are Talukdárs; lastly, that they are neither clearly one or the other has led to the use of the prefix "quasi" to one and all.

22. A copy of the correspondence concerning the tenure of Timba is attached, ending with Government Resolution No. 2730, dated 31st July 1866, which directs the villages to be henceforth held on the Bhágdár tenure as in force in Broach. This decision, I am inclined to think, should not be disputed even though the original tenure was totally deficient of the essential Bhágdári element, "individual and collective responsibility," proved by the necessity of resuming the village, because the State revenue had not been paid by the Bhágdárs, the taláti levying the ankra from the ryots. I hold that the former tenure was not really Bhágdári, because the obligations of that tenure were never regarded nevertheless a Bhágdári settlement is the best, if it be modified by precautionary measures indicated by experience gained in Jambusar Kasba, where the unfortunate japti ryots were victims by the establishment of the Bhágdári tenure. All the cultivators whose names have been entered in the khurdas during direct taláti management should have their rights preserved.

23. My predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott, was anxious, with consent of both parties, to levy three annas in excess of the Survey assessment for the Bhágdárs in lieu of the irregular wajeh taken from the ryots, chiefly Kunbis, but the Bhágdárs would not agree. I tried very hard on several occasions to bring about a mutual arrangement. The Kunbis were willing to pay four annas in the rupee in excess of the Survey akar for compensation, and the Bhágdárs were moreover all but one man who thought he saw the chance of Government making him a Talukdár, and handing over the ryots more thoroughly to his mercy.

\* As two annas in Motikantdi and three annas in Tarsang.

24 This village is one of the best in the taluka in consequence of a large Kunbi population to whom belong the wells and trees. They have a sad tale to tell of the thriving propensities of these Rajput middlemen. In addition to paying the Government assessment and the Bhágdár's assessment, the relatives of these gentry are in the habit of pilfering the produce of the fields at night, and, should an unfortunate Kunbi complain to the authorities, the still greater loss by incendiarism is sure to follow. The extortion and theft Kunbis suffering in this village is, I believe, one of the few substantial reasons why the idea of taking up land in the Panch Maháls under Koli and Rajput Pátils is not relished by respectable cultivators in the adjoining overpopulated Kara District.

25. In establishing the Bhágdári tenure I would exclude the Forest land (for the benefit of the State) and include all the Jaiwai land in the area upon which Government shall levy the full Survey rate, and that on no account are the Bhágdárs to have the right to assess the old cultivators whose names are recorded in the last khardas of the village more than four annas in the rupee in excess of the Survey akar. That assistance should be given them by the authorities, if necessary, to recover to that extent, and no more. The Kálar system, as it relates to these particular ryots, should, of course, be abolished, or, what is better, the extra four annas should be levied by the taláti for the benefit of the Bhágdárs, to prevent any chance of quarrelling.

26. In all five villages the claims to alienated land should be thoroughly investigated by a competent officer. In this respect much has to be done all over the Maháls, excepting Kálor, a great amount of Government land being held by Pátils and others who, as farmers of the villages, had the opportunity, with the connivance of subordinate village and taluka officials, of entering such as their Jat Inám.

I have the honour, to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey  
and Assessment, Gujarát.

No 928 of 1878.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division,

*Camp Godhra, 9th May 1878.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a memorandum No 532 of the 4th instant, from Mr. Beyts, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the tenure of the villages of Sádra, Kharoli, Motikántdi, Tarsang and Timba in the Godhra Taluka

2. From Mr. Beyts' paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 it seems obvious that Sádra and Kharoli are purely ryotwári villages, and that the simple fact of their having been for a long period leased to a particular family at a time when rights were indeterminate and Government tax has enabled that family to put forward unjustifiable claims to a proprietary right in the villages

3. From Mr. Beyts' paragraphs 13 to 16 the ryotwári tenure in Motikántdi and Tarsang seems equally clear

4. As regards Timba it is to be noticed that Mr. Stewart, in his No. 597 of 10th July 1866, considers it an undisputedly Bhágdári village, and in his paragraph 3 affirms the existence in it of that essential element of Bhágdári tenure, viz., "joint and several responsibility for the revenue," which Mr. Beyts in his paragraph 22 says it was "totally deficient," and it would seem, as Mr. Beyts notices, that Bhágdári rights must from the nature of the case cease at once for ever in any village in which a failure to meet the Government demands entails the necessity of a "jupti," but I believe that Government have in several cases (for instance, Jambusar, allowed the Bhágdári rights to be resumed in spite of a rupture in the continuity of the tenure. I am not prepared, therefore, to class Timba with the other four villages under consideration, or to recommend stricter measures than those proposed by Mr. Beyts in his paragraph 25. These measures seem to me fully just to the Bhágdárs, and they will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of raising this excellent village to the point of prosperity which its Kunbi population, if assured of the free emoluments of their industry, are able to attain for it. The high-caste cultivator is the class of man whom we wish to introduce into the Panch Maháls, and there could be no more serious deterrent to such persons than the example of such a village as Timba situated close to the village filled with a Kunbi population and yet rendered wretched by the exactions of

lazy, ignorant and dishonest middlemen who certainly do not deserve at the hands of Government a fragment more of consideration than their strict tenure entitles them to.

5. In Sádra, Kharoli, Motikantdi and Tarsang I would recommend the immediate introduction of a pure ryotwári tenure with stoppage of all exactions by the farmers. If, as appears to be the case, these villages were simply leased to certain persons at the time of the exchange of territory like all other villages in the Panch Maháls, but the personal influence of the lease holders and the laxity of the hereditary district officials enabled the power to assert a proprietary right to which they have no title whatever, I am unwilling that the existence of any such right should be acknowledged by giving the ryots an order to commute it. No such course is required by justice or equity, and there never was any guarantee for the continuance of the farm to the present lease-holders, either express or implied, in the terms on which the farms were granted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. A. ACWORTH,  
Extra First Assistant Collector,  
in charge Panch Maháls.

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No. 1620 of 1878.

From

H. N. B. ERSKINE, ESQUIRE,  
Commissioner, N. D.,

To

THE EXTRA FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,  
in charge Panch Maháls.

*Camp Bassein, 18th May 1878.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 928 of 9th instant and accompaniments, I have the honour to request you will inform me how other Ijárdárs or farmers in the Panch Maháls have been treated in introducing the Survey assessment into their villages.

2. In Mr. Stewart's No. 597 of 10th July 1866 he remarks that "when the Panch Maháls were placed under British management in 1853-54, almost all the villages were held on quinquennial leases." What has been done with regard to these lease-holders, and is there any real difference between their cases and those of the farmers of the five villages which form the subject of the present correspondence?

3. I beg you will also inform me if you consider the farmer of Sádra and Kharoli had no claims above those of an ordinary farmer. Does he claim any, and if so, on what grounds, and what proofs does he adduce? Mr. Beyts clearly thinks that he has, as he proposes that he should receive a permanent allowance from the revenues of the village. I do not understand on what grounds you consider he has no claims whatever, and shall feel obliged by your stating this more clearly than you have done. He held the villages on leasehold tenure it is true, but till recently were not all Tálukdári villages held on leasehold tenure, and are not kasbáti holdings of a similar kind; if so, would not it be contrary to custom and to recognized policy at once to resume these two villages as you propose?

4. With regard to the village of Timba, I request you will state which of the proposals made by Mr. Beyts you would recommend for adoption.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. N. B. ERSKINE,  
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1862 of 1878.

To

H. N. B. ERSKINE, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Godhra, 3rd September 1878.

SIR,

Soon after my arrival here, I noticed among undisposed-of references your letter No. 1620 of 18th May last, but finding that the vernacular papers bearing on the subject were with Mr. Beyts, the Survey Superintendent, I sent for them, and having since gone through them, I have the honour to reply to your queries.

2. These are the first villages of the kind that have come under the survey settlement in this district.

3. When the Maháls came under British management the revenue was collected on the lease system, Patels, as a rule, and outsiders in a few cases farming the villages. This system was continued till the year 1863; villages—the farmers of which would not pay the “Ankras” fixed by Government as fair ones, being resumed under direct management. In the year 1863, Talátis were introduced for the first time in the district and all ordinary Khálsa villages were brought under direct management. It is to be noted that the villages of Sádra and Kharoli were at that time already under direct management, for when renewing the lease in the year 1861-62, the Political Agent declined to farm them unless the farmer, the present claimant, passed an agreement on a stamped paper declaring that he had no right whatever to the villages in question. The farmer would not do this and the villages remained under direct management till the year 1866-67, when the lease was renewed under circumstances that will be noted further on.

4. As to your query whether there is any real difference between the lease-holders of other villages and the farmers of these 5 villages, I beg to state that these 5 villages are primarily Khálsa and are entered as such in Major Buckle's printed report. As far as the leases were concerned, they related to the Government demands, and so long as these were satisfied, the former Government did not care how the internal management of the villages was conducted and what rights and privileges the Patels and farmers enjoyed therein, so that what the headmen in the villages of Moti Kantdi, Tarsang and Timba enjoyed as their right was not included in the leases but was independently of them, and was continued under our Khálsa management till the introduction of the Survey Settlement. In their case therefore we have to decide on the strength of prescriptive enjoyment admitted by our administration and now acquiesced in by the rayats themselves (Mr. Beyt's para. 7.)

5. But as regards Sádra and Kharoli, the farmer is clearly shown to have enjoyed no peculiar right or privileges. He is purely a lease-holder, but a lease-holder of a very long standing because being a well-to-do Tálukdár in the Kara District, he could afford to retain the lease of these villages even under unfavourable circumstances. He claims the villages under Tálukdári tenure, but there is not a tittle of evidence except his bare statement to warrant his being given that status in regard to these villages. In Major Buckle's book the villages are entered as Khálsa ones and this *per se* is a strong *prima facie* proof against the farmer.

Moreover, it is clear that the rentals he paid represented the full value of the villages as ascertained during direct management, whereas in the case of a Tálukdár a large margin is invariably left in his favour in fixing his rental.

6. On 2nd August 1864, the claimant Doletsang petitioned your office, but was referred to this, when Mr. Stewart under date the 7th September 1866 reported, after an enquiry, the circumstance of the case. Mr. Stewart stated that the claimant had had the management of the villages for a long time for Samvat 1765 (1708-1709 A.D.), and he noticed the circumstances under which they were reserved by the Political Agent. Further particulars as to the area, &c., of the villages were asked for, and under Shera No. 248 of 7th January 1867, it was directed that pending the introduction of the Survey Settlement the villages should be leased to the claimant on a fair rental to be fixed every year, adding that under the Survey the measurement of the villages should be a *Gol Māpní* (circumous measurement) like that adopted in the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad and then rental fixed on an annual ascending scale as in the case of Tálukdárs. This Shera is marked A among the vernacular papers herewith submitted.

7. I am not aware of the grounds on which Mr. Rogers passed the latter portion of his order which I have undeclared, but from the papers before me I am convinced as I have said before that there is no evidence whatever to warrant a conclusion other than that the claimant is simply an Ijárdár of a long standing, and as such I do not think he can claim any consideration in connection with these villages. It is, however, noticeable that the villagers themselves are willing to pay him 3 annas over and above every rupee of assessment (Mr. Beyts' paragraph 10), thus showing their appreciation of the difference between direct and indirect management of the revenue of these villages, and so as in the case of Moti Kanthri every 2 annas compensation might be allowed. A renewal of the lease would, in my opinion, be indirect violation of the spirit of the Survey which is intended to release the rayat from the contractor and bring him into immediate connection with the State.

8. It is true that Talukdári villages were held on lease-hold tenure, but these tenures always included peculiar rights of the holders which is not the case with respect to Sádra and Kharoli.

9. As regards Timba, I would recommend the latter of the two courses proposed by Mr. Beyts, *viz*, that the extra 4 annas on account of the headmen should be levied by the Taláti; this will not only prevent any chance of quarrel between the Bhágdárs, but will also relieve the rayats from annoyance and extortion at the hands of the different Bhágdárs.

(Signed) W. WOODWARD,  
Extra First Assistant Collector  
in charge Panch Maháls.

No. 1243 of 1878.

Poona, 10th December 1878.

With reference to the two first villages named Sádra and Kharoli, there appears to be no doubt about the absence of any absolute right on the part of the farmer to have the lease renewed, and it would appear regrettable that the opportunity which occurred in 1873 of the farmer refusing to furnish security and the consequent resumption of the village was not then seized to close the lease.

2. To renew the farm would be hard on the cultivators who were, it is asserted, in the village before the farming system commenced. On the other hand, the farm has existed for a long time though the lease was, it is shown, renewed annually.

3. This is a matter the decision of which turns much on precedents and custom of the country in Gujarát with which I have no acquaintance. I am very averse from any arrangement which while abolishing the farm keeps up any direct connection between the late farmer and the rayats. The best course would be if any compensation to the farmer is considered to be just to allow him a certain portion of the revenue for a certain period, and considering that the villages will benefit materially by being disconnected from the farmer and brought directly under Government management, they should and it appears are willing to pay some extra assessment for a time to attain that end.

4. I think that an extra two or three annas on the rupee of ordinary survey assessment might be imposed and collected as ordinary land revenue and paid to the farmer for a certain number of years, which should be not less than five or more than 10, after which all payments to him should cease. It could not be justly claimed that the compensation for an abolished farm annually recoverable should be perpetual.

5. Whatever is decided on with reference to the two villages above, would, it appears, be equally applicable to the villages of Moti Kantdi and Tarsang.

6. The case of Timba appears to differ materially from that of the other four villages above referred to, in that there appear to have been Bháglári rights in some of the lands of the village and rights independent of the Bhágdárs in other lands as explained in paragraph 2, clause III, of Mr. Stewart's memo. No. 452 of 1866. Whether these rights were "assigned" by the Bhágdárs to others as stated by Mr. Stewart, or not, appears immaterial, if he is correct in stating that they are now independent and pay no Wajeh Hak to the Bhágdárs.

7. This village appears in different years under former and under British rule to have come under Khálsa management, and in 1855-56 from the statement appended to Mr. Probert's report No. 383 of the 8th May 1866, the Thákors were not made to pay up the deficit in the revenue, in other years under British rule \* they were so called on, from which it would appear that the Khálsa management was as it were on behalf of and on the responsibility of the Thákors.

8. Government Resolution No. 2730 of the 3rd July 1866 directed that this village should be continued and held henceforward by the Patels on the Bhágdári tenure as in force in Broach, and the Revenue Commissioner is directed to fix the rental pending the introduction of the revised assessment. The last clause of this Resolution enjoins the reduction of the complications of the Bhágdári system as far as may be compatible with the preservation of the tenure.

9. It appears clear to me that the rayats of class III of Mr. Stewart's letter have a full claim to recognition in the settlement independently of any connection with the Bhágdárs. And as regards the remaining rayats in the village the course recommended by Mr. Beyts, which he states has been agreed to by all parties with a single dissentient, is the most likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the case. The levy of the 4 annas on the rupee of survey assessment on behalf of the Bháglárs on the land subject to that assessment should not be made by themselves but by the Taláti in common with the Government revenue.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

\* Note—During Samvat 1903 and 1905 under former rule.

No. 1585 of 1879.

From

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D. ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the correspondence named on the margin regarding the method of settling certain villages in the Panch Maháls.

Extra First Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls,  
No. 928, dated 9th May 1878, and accompaniments.  
Commissioner N. D.'s No. 1620, dated 18th May  
1878

Extra First Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls,  
No. 1862, dated 3rd September 1878.

Survey Commissioner's No. 1243, dated 10th De-  
cember 1878.

2. The points for consideration are, 1st, what is the position of the traders of the villages, and 2nd, on what terms should the survey rates be introduced into these villages, namely, 1 Sádra, 2 Kharoli, 3 Moti Kantdi, 4 Tarsang, and 5 Timba.

3. Villages 1 and 2 are referred to in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 422 of 19th January 1876, and the other three in paragraph 3, and the question is what rights do superior holders and cultivators respectively possess.

4. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujارات, reports that the villages of Sádra and Kharoli are villages merely farmed to the present superior holders. That they were never included in the list of Talukdári villages, but were named along with Khálsa villages in the lists prepared in Major Buckle's time, and that the villages up to the present time have been held on lease—formerly on 5 years' leases, latterly on annual leases—and he points out that in 1873 the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge of the Panch Maháls actually resumed the villages, though he subsequently restored them, and he draws his conclusion that the tenure leasehold renewable annually shows that no proprietary rights were claimable by the Izárdárs or superior holders, though, as he remarks, "the fact of these villages having so long been farmed to one family has in a measure given colour to the claim for continuance of lease on grounds of prescription". The cultivators in these villages claim to hold their land as Government rayats, and he states his opinion "that as a matter of abstract right the Rayatwári settlement is justly demanded". At the same time he does not recommend that the Izárdár be ignored, but recommends that he be compensated by receiving 3 annas in the rupee over and above the survey assessment on the area under cultivation at the time of the settlement, or that a fresh lease be granted on terms which he names.

5. To these proposals the Extra First Assistant Collector objects and recommends "the immediate introduction of a pure Rayatwári tenure with stoppage of all exactions by the farmers".

6. In both of the villages the cultivators' names are entered as the occupants of their fields in their own right; and they pay their assessment through the Taláti direct to Government. The Patels, however, levied a "Wajeh" or extra cess for themselves, and this seems to have led to the suggestion that the tenure was "quási-Bhágdári Talukdári," but he goes on to show that "there is no similarity in the tenure to either the Bhágdári Talukdári or Máleki," and accordingly he suggests that the Rayatwári settlement should be carried out. In this view of the case the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge concurs.

7. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner with regard to Sádra and Kharoli, as will be seen from his Memo. No. 1243, dated 10th December 1878, is very averse from any arrangement which, while abolishing the farm, keeps up any direct connection between the late farmer and the rayats, and if it can be helped, I entirely agree with him. Colonel Anderson is of opinion that "the best course would be, if any compensation to the farmer is considered to be just, to allow him a certain portion of the revenue for a certain period," and he thinks that "an extra two or three annas on the rupee of ordinary Survey assessment might be imposed and collected as ordinary land revenue and paid to the farmer for a certain number of years, which should be not less than five or more than ten, after which all payments to him should cease," and he further considers that whatever is decided on with regard to these two villages should be also applicable to Moti Kantdi and Tarsang.

8. The question then is, what rights do the lessees or superior holders or whatever they may be termed possess? The Izárdár who holds Sádra and Kharoli on lease has so held it for long since A.D. 1708, and he clearly does not think he has no rights, for he declined in 1861-62 to accept a renewal of his lease on the condition of his signing a deed admitting that he had no rights whatever, maintaining that he held them on Talukdári tenure, and in consequence the villages remained under direct management till 1866-67. This statement of his he cannot prove by documentary evidence, and the evidence on record



is all in opposition to his claims. In 1867, however, after the villages had been 5 years under direct management, they were restored and the lease was renewed by order of the Revenue Commissioner, who directed that the Izárdár should be allowed to manage the villages till the introduction of the Survey Settlement. There is nothing to show on what grounds Mr. Rogers gave this order. But from the wording of his order it seems to me clear that Mr. Rogers was of opinion that the Izárdár was more than a mere lease-holder whose connection with the village might be severed at any moment by Government refusing to renew the lease. My reason for so thinking is that Mr. Rogers ordered as shown by Mr. Woodward that these villages should only be subjected to circuitous measurement like that adopted in the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad and then the rental fixed according to an annual ascending scale, as in the case of Tálukdárs. Mr. Rogers then clearly thought the Izárdár with his hundred and fifty years' possession or recognition was something more than a mere ordinary farmer, and I must say I think it would be hard summarily to disallow all rights or claims and turn the Izárdár adrift after his long connection with the village, as if he was not entitled to any consideration. If he is not to be so treated, then either he must be recognized as having a right to hold the village or else some such settlement as that proposed must be made. It is not an easy question to say what rights should be admitted as having accrued by prescription, but the force of such prescription has been admitted in the case of Tálukdárs and to a certain extent also in that of Kasbatis. Why then should it be ignored in the case of the Thákor of Janor and Izárdár of these villages? There are differences between the case of this Izárdár and the Ahmedabad Tálukdárs as is pointed out in these papers, and if, on consideration of all the facts, Government consider that Prathiraj Dalelsing's claim is inadmissible, then I would recommend that Colonel Anderson's proposals be sanctioned or perhaps it might be preferable to allow Prathising the 3 annas on revenue only for 5 years and 2 annas for the next ten years, making a provision that if Prathiraj died before the expiry of this term that the grant should cease at once.

9. With regard to the 121 acres 20 gunthás claimed as inám by the Izárdár, his claim to this should be investigated, but perhaps if his right to the villages is disallowed, Government may as an act of grace allow him to hold this land on payment of a summary settlement cess.

Moti Kantadi and Tarsang.

10. I concur in thinking that Mr. Beyts' proposals regarding these two villages should be adopted.

Timba.

11. With regard to the village of Timba I fully agree with the observations made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. N. B. ERSKINE,  
Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3224.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1879.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1585, dated 28th May 1879—Submitting, with his remarks, correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the method of settling certain villages in the Panch Maháls, viz., Sádra, Kharoli, Moti-Kantdi, Tarsang and Timba.
Memorandum from the Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 532, dated 4th May 1878.
Letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls, No. 998, dated 9th May 1879, with accompaniments.
Letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls, No. 1620, dated 18th May 1878.
Letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Panch Maháls, No. 1862, dated 3rd September 1878.
Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1243, dated 10th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.—Government are not prepared to ignore the prescriptive right of the Thákor of Janor to hold the *izára* or farm of the villages of Sádra and Kharoli, though at the same time they do not recognize his right to the forests. He may be granted a seven years' lease of the cultivated lands of these villages, plus a certain area for increase of cultivation. The rental should be a lump sum, and the only reservation of the tenants' rights should be a general one that they are to pay the customary rents. The lease should be renewed every seven years with a slight increase of rental to bar the right to hold on a permanent settlement. The forest lands may be treated as forest. The area of the lands to be leased to the Thákor should be stated in acres.

2. As regards Moti Kantdi and Tarsang, an estimate may be made of the amount of the "Wajeh," and an equivalent in rent-free lands may be granted to the pátels as their service inám and made subject to all the incidents of a service inám. Care should be taken that the pátels do not contrive to levy the "Wajeh."

3. The village of Timba may be treated as a bhágdári village, as proposed by Mr. Beyts in paragraphs 22 and 25 of his memorandum No. 532, dated the 4th May 1878.

4. The whole of the alienations in these five villages should be treated as service igáms. If they are excessive, a *salámi* equal to the survey assessment should be levied on the excess, but consideration should be given to the claim of the Thákór of Jánor. If he gives up the waste lands of Sádía and Kharoh to forests, he may be permitted to retain his 121 acres 20 gunthás of inám as pátelkí service land.

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No 139 of 1900.

FROM

N. B. BEYTS, ESQUIRE,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát;

TO

G. F. M. GRANT, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Panch Maháls.

Deputy Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Godhra, 7th March 1881.

SIR,

Under instructions from your predecessor, Mr. Woodward, the village Ambagiti in the Godhra Táluka has been measured, classed and is now to be assessed on a riyatwái settlement.

2. You are aware the village was at one time held under an Inám tenure, but failing heirs reverted to Government.

3. The gross area of the village which is inhabited by Kolis is only 390<sup>24</sup>/<sub>40</sub> acres, containing 20 houses in all and 60 souls.

4. It is unnecessary to state more in respect to this village than that it lies next to Demli and Khandia, about 6 miles north of the Kasba town, in a group for which third class maximum rates were sanctioned by Government, *vide* Resolution No. 2498, dated 30th April 1875, paragraph 4.

Maximum rate—  
Jarayat 14 annas.  
Rice soil 14 annas.  
Water 8 annas.  
Garden rate 14 annas.  
Water 8 annas.

5. In accordance with the rates of that group shown in the margin, I have had the assessment of the village worked out as per detail statement subjoined:—

DETAIL OF CULTURABLE AREA.														
Tenure.	Description of land.	Occupied.				Unoccupied arable waste.				Total.				RE- MARKS.
		Num- bers	Acres	Asses- ment.	Average rate per acre	Num- bers	Acres.	Asses- ment.	Average rate per acre.	Num- bers.	Acres.	Asses- ment.	Average rate per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs. s. p.					Rs. s. p.
Government	Dry-crop	...	77 66	44 8	0 9 2	...	20 29	11 0	0 8 6	...	99 5	55 6	0 9 0	
	Garden...	20	1 9	1 6	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	26	1 9	1 6	1 11 11	
	Rice	...	15 24	14 4	0 14 7	...	1 31	1 8	0 13 6	...	17 15	15 13	0 14 6	
	Total	20	94 9	60 0	0 10 2	6	22 20	12 8	0 8 11	26	116 39	72 8	0 9 11	
Inám	Dry-crop	...	21 32	11 12	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	21 32	11 12	0 8 7	
	Garden	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
	Rice	...	7 24	6 12	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	7 24	6 12	0 14 3	
	Total	6	29 16	18 8	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	6	29 16	18 8	0 10 1	
Total	Dry-crop	...	99 8	56 2	0 9 1	...	20 29	11 0	0 8 6	...	119 37	67 2	0 8 11	
	Garden	26	1 9	1 6	1 1 11	6	...	...	...	32	1 9	1 6	1 1 11	
	Rice	...	25 8	21 0	0 14 6	...	1 31	1 8	0 13 6	...	24 39	22 8	0 14 6	
	Grand Total	26	123 25	78 8	0 10 2	6	22 20	12 8	0 8 11	32	146 5	91 0	0 10 0	
											Unassessed	1	208 33	
											Unculturable waste	...	35 26	
												33	290 24	

6. The survey assessment on  $94 \frac{9}{40}$  acres of occupied land is Rs. 60. According to the old system, the assessment would have been Rs. 45; thus an increase of Rs. 15 or 33 per cent. is effected by the new system.

7. The past realizations from this village since it reverted to Government have been as under:—

			Rs.	a.
1877-78	...	.	42	8
1878-79	...	...	34	8
1879-80	...	...	33	0
1880-81	...	...	45	0

1878 and 1879 were singularly bad throughout the Maháls.

8. The village belongs to Godhra Táluka. I presume these figures will be sufficient to obtain authority to undertake the usual Jamábandi during the current season.

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

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No. 567 of 1881.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

*Camp Hálol, 10th March 1881*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward you a report from Mr. Beyts on the settlement of the village of Ambajeti in the Godhra Táluka.

2. As the village belongs to a settled táluka, there has been no difficulty in assigning it to an appropriate group. The rates fixed are those which it would have come under if assessed at the same time as the other villages. I therefore recommend that Mr. Beyts' proposals be sanctioned.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) G. F. M. GRANT,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

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*Below Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey's No. 139, dated 7th March 1881.*

No. 327 of 1881.

*Poona, 25th March 1881.*

The proposals made appear not to be open to any objection. The village in question, if placed in the third group as proposed, will be on a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-14-0.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division.

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No. 642 of 1881.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bándra, 18th March 1881.*

Forwarded to Government for sanction to the proposed rates.

(Signed) L. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1941.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1881.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 642, dated, 18th March 1881— Submitting a letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls (No. 567 of 1881) with its enclosed report from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the settlement of the village of Ambájeti in the Godhra Táluka, which has recently reverted to Government for want of heirs.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 327, dated 25th March 1881—Stating that the proposals made appear not to be open to any objection; and adding that the village in question, if placed in the third group as proposed, will be on a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-14-0.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, for the settlement of the Inám village of Ambájeti, which has lately reverted to Government for want of heirs, have the concurrence of the Collector, Panch Maháls, the Commissioner, N. D, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and are sanctioned.

JOHN NUGENT,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

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

No. 427 of 1883.

From  
A. S. BULKLEY, Esquire,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To  
THE COLLECTOR,  
Panch Maháls.

Poona, 8th October 1883.

SIR,

Referring to your No. 3406, dated 18th instant, I have the honour to submit a report *de novo* containing proposals for the Survey Settlement of the 5 villages in the Godhra Táluka marginally noted, based on those made originally by my predecessor, but modified in respect of those particular points, which have since then been disposed of by Government Resolutions Nos. 4000 and 6203. The point treated of in Government Resolution No. 6617 remains for the present as it was.

*Village Timba.*

2. This village is dealt with on the basis of the Bhágdári tenure. The relative value of the 6 *bhāgs* (or divisions) and of the old and new quota are given below:—

Name of Bhágdar.	Relative value of Bhág.	Old Quota.	New Quota.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1. Jasubhai Parvatsing ... ..	2 10 8	538 7	385 8
2. Arjansing Partabsing ... ..	2 10 8	538 7	385 8
3. Pathabhai Kalyansing ... ..	2 10 8	538 7	385 8
4. Mulji Vajesing ... ..	4 0 0	807 10	578 0
5. Himatsing Motising ... ..	2 0 0	403 12	289 0
6. Tejaji Dalsangsing ... ..	2 0 0	403 12	289 0
Total ... ..	16 0 0	3,280 7	2,312 0

## 3. The lands included in the Bhág Settlement are:—

	Area.		Assessment.	
	Acres.	g.	Rs.	a.
(a) Cultivated area ... ..	1,375	37	2,208	6
(b) Included unculturable land ... ..	14	11	.....	
(c) Váda or Homestead enclosures ... ..	1	6	1	12
(d) Culturable waste land ... ..	97	37	101	8
Total ... ..	1,489	11	2,311	10

4. The sum of Rs. 2,312, out of the new quota total, is the survey assessment, *minus* Re. 0-6-0 gained in adjustment. The survey assessment is the result of the application of rates sanctioned for the villages of the taluka which adjoin Timba; the maximum dry-crop rate being Rs. 1-12-0.

## 5. Lands of other denominations in the village are—

	Area.		Full Assessment.	
	Acres.	g.	Rs.	a.
(e) Mazmun or Government land, in contradistinction to bhágdári land.	14	36	22	12
(f) Waste land allotted for village pasture ... ..	42	10	47	8
(g) Alienated land, service ... ..	464	21	*830	10
(h) Alienated land, non-service ... ..	112	28	180	12
(i) Forest land ... ..	704	0	*700	0
(j) Unculturable waste land ... ..	344	30	.....	
Total ... ..	1,683	5	.....	
Gross area of village... ..	3,172	16	.....	

\* Not assessed but estimated.

6. The non-service alienations will be treated under the Summary Settlement Act Rules in force in the Alienation Department.

7. The fluctuating cesses levied in the village have been fixed by an average. They are few and aggregate Rs. 14-9-0 only, which sum will henceforth be charged as Salámi or quit-rent on the alienated holdings in which they occur.

8. The Jamábandi Settlement of Timba village for the year 1879-80 is as below:—

*On Government Land.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Net realizations on old system	...	...	...	3,244	3	5
Do. on survey system	...	...	...	2,334	12	0
			Decrease	909	7	5

*On Alienated Land.*

Net realizations on old system	...	...	...	7	7	0
Do. on survey system	...	...	...	14	9	0
Add estimated amount of the two anna and four anna Summary Settlement to be imposed hereafter by the Alienation Department	...	...	...	34	0	0
Total on survey system	...	...	...	48	9	0
			Deduct total on old system	7	7	0
			Net Increase	41	2	0

9. The net decrease of revenue resulting from these operations is: (909-7-5—41-2-0) = Rs. 868-5-5, but against this sum must be placed Rs. 700 as the estimated assessment value of 70½ acres of Forest land, excluded from the Bhágdári holding, which the Patels have hitherto had the use of free. Hence the loss to Government is so far equivalent to Rs. 168 per annum. But as there is a sum of Rs. 91 payable hitherto on account of Patels' allowances which will now and in future be saved to Government by the decision under Government Resolution No. 6203 of 21st August 1883, to treat the Jinai lands of the Patels as Service Ináms, the actual net loss of revenue will be (168—91) = Rs. 77 only.

*Tarsang and Moti Kantdi.*

10. The value of the *Wajeh* in these two villages was ascertained by taking the average of ten years' collections.

11. The grant to the Patels of rent-free lands equivalent in value to the amount lost to them by the abolition of the *Wajeh* is understood to be such an addition to the service lands already in their possession as would make up their collective value to what had been derived solely from the *Wajeh*.

12. The following statement shows how the settlement of the *Wajeh* has been effected :—

Name of village.	Average collections of <i>Wajeh</i> for the last ten years.	ALIENATED LAND ALREADY ENJOYED BY THE <i>Wajeh</i> ARCHIVERS.				DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 and 6		LAND GIVEN ON ACCOUNT OF DECREASE IN COLUMN 8	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Quit-rent.	Naksan or Government remission hitherto	Increase.	Decrease.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. s p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.
Tarsang	418-12-10	314 24	313 2 0	6 0 0	207 2 0		211 10 10	295 22	179 12
Moti Kantdi	186 13 2	187 3	368 8 0	43 12 0	325 12 0	138 14 10	...		

13. In Tarsang Rs 418-12-10 had to be made up. The assessment of 314-24 acres of Inám land (including quit-rent and remission) was reckoned at ... Rs. 213 2 0  
 To that was added the assessment of 295-22 acres of arable waste, amounting to ... „ 179 12 0  
 and also the assessment of cultivated Government land held rent-free as Patelai service land and enjoyed under the designation of “10 ploughs” of land ... „ 27 2 0  
 Total Rs. 420 0 0

This table is Re. 1-3-2 (420—418-12-10) in excess of the *Wajeh*, a fair approximation.

14. Thus the Patels of Tarsang will get as their service Inám Rs. 206-14 worth of *bona fide* Government land, in addition to Inám land of the value of Rs. 213-2-0 within their possession and confirmed to them.

15. In Moti Kantdi the value of the *Wajeh* is Rs. 186-13-2, whereas the value of the service Inám land already in possession of the Patels is worth Rs. 325-12-0 estimated by the annual remission (*vide* column 6 of the tabulated statement in paragraph 13.) Consequently land of the existing Inám to the value of Rs. 138-14-10 (Rs. 325-12—Rs 186-13-2) found in excess of the amount needed for compensation will have to be resumed. There will, however, be some difficulty in doing this, but the levy of full assessment (*i. e.* Rs. 138-14-10) as a Salámi added to Rs. 42-12-0 already taken might be imposed.

16. The following point may however be urged for favourable consideration. The assessment of Moti Kantdi is Rs. 1,303 against Rs. 371 in Tarsang, whereas the *Wajeh* compensation of Moti Kantdi is Rs. 138 only against Rs. 418 in Tarsang. The difference in the two amounts respectively is a clear indication that the rates of Moti Kantdi have exercised greater moderation in the levy of the *Wajeh*, and in consideration of this they might be allowed to have the benefit of all their existing Inám holding.

17. I have now to present the general result of the Jamábaúdi of the three villages (Tumba, Tarsang, Moti Kantdi) for the season of 1879-1880 :—

Statement A appended shows the extent of the cultivated area of Government land on the old system to be 2,961-13 acres. This area will now be 2568-35 acres owing to the ruling of Government Resolution No. 6203, dated 21st August 1883.

The assessment of the cultivated Government area is, on the old system	Rs. s. p.	4,883 0 10
and on the new system	...	3,982 2 0
	Giving a decrease of	900 14 10
The quit-rents on the alienated land are, on the old system	...	5 0 0
and on the new system	...	103 13 0
	Giving an increase of	98 13 0
The total assessment is on the old system	...	4,888 0 10
and on the new system	...	4,085 15 0
	Giving a decrease of	802 1 10

18. The miscellaneous items of land revenue (*vide* columns 19 to 24) amounted to Rs. 480-13-11.

19. A plough tax levied in Tarsang to the extent of Rs. 7 should in future be cancelled, in accordance with the Government order applicable to the Godhra Táluka.

20. The remission of Rs. 374-8-0 (*vide* column 28) is due to the practice of returning during the first year the increased survey assessment. The *Fazal*, a return of so much of the old system collections made in excess of the new assessment, amounted to Rs. 920-5-3 (*vide* column 31).

Of the balance of revenue (*vide* column 32) Rs. 13-6-2, Rs. 4-7-10 had to be struck off on account of a deserter: the balance Rs. 8-14-6 will be recovered in due course.

21. Statement B appended shows the area and assessment of lands of all denominations. The arable waste lands amount to 817-32 acres assessed at Rs. 915-12-0. Of the unculturable and unassessed land amounting to 4188-30 acres, forest occupies 3081-24 acres, leaving 1107-6 acres for either extension of cultivation or forest purposes hereafter.

*Sadra and Kharoli Villages.*

22. The Thákor of Janor is the Ijárdár of these villages.

23. After assessing the cultivated portion of the area of these 2 villages and deducting the area which had been selected for reserves by the District Forest Officer, a very large extent of arable waste land remained. It seems doubtful whether Government contemplated giving the Ijárdár all land rent-free during the first 7 years' lease, in order to induce him to bring a large portion under cultivation for his own immediate benefit.

24. The District Forest Officer was demi-officially informed that a great deal more waste be included in the forest reserves, but he appeared satisfied with what he had already settled.

25. In making up the figures for the lump assessment to be entered in the new lease, as directed by Government, great fluctuations were noticed in the area of Government cultivated land in the period since 1874, the introductory year of the Survey Settlement of Godhra Táluka when a proper field inspection was made. The figures relating to this are given below:—

Year.	ACRES.					
	Occupied Govern- ment land.		Arable waste, exclusive of Forest land.			
	A.	g.	A.	g.		
1874	...	...	368	0	1,110	4
1877	...	...	575	25	902	18
1880	...	...	378	28	1,099	16

26. The increase in 1877 is said to be due to the common supposition that these villages were not to be farmed under the Survey Settlement, to which supposition a rayatwári field survey gave colour. The decline in 1880 is said to be due to this hope being crushed by Government sanctioning the continuance of the lease; to the bad years of 1878-79, which no doubt did contribute to the falling off; and to the reservation of the hitherto open forests which is greatly disliked by the rayats in general and the Kolis and Bhils in particular.

27. It does not seem very probable that the cultivated area of these villages will ever reach the high figure of 1877, at all events in the 7 years of the first new lease. The rayats of the surrounding Government villages will hesitate to take up land under a middleman on terms less favourable than the survey assessment, so long as there is abundance of arable waste land in their own villages.

28. The area of the two villages and the assessment thereof past and present, are shown in the statements following:—

Statement No. I.

Government land exclusive of Forest.

Name of Village.	Occupied area.		Arable waste area.		Survey assessment.		Kharabs.	Total Area.		Total Assessment.
	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	A.	g.		A.	g.	
Sadra ...	...	218 31	255 11	856 23	830 7	85 10	...	1,160 24	1,086	
Kharoli ...	...	159 37	245 4	242 33	554 12	75 17	...	478 7	600	
Total ...	...	378 28	500 15	1,099 16	1,385 3	160 27	...	1,638 31	1,686	

STATEMENT No. 2,  
Government Forest Land.

Name of Village	Occupied area	Assessment.	Forest.	Assessment	Total Area	Total Assessment.
		Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sádra ... ..	124	1 10 0	754 8	626 8 0	755 32	623 0 0
Kharoli .. ..	410	4 0 0	458 37	464 0 0	463 7	468 0 0
Total ...	5 34	5 10 0	1,213 5	1,090 6 0	1,218 39	1,096 0 0

## STATEMENT No. 3.

*Alienated Land.*

Name of Village.	In possession of the Izárdár		In possession of parties not connected with the Izárdár		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.
		Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sádra ... ..	121 3	166 8 0	344 23	499 10 0	465 26	666 2 0
Kharoli ... ..	...	...	12 29	21 0 0	12 29	21 0 0
Total ...	121 3	166 8 0	357 12	520 10 0	478 15	687 2 0

Abstract gross area, 3,336.5 acres; new gross assessment, Rs. 3,469-4-0; old assessment, Rs. 910.

29. The area of alienated land stated to be in the possession of parties not connected with the Thákor, is land of the nature of those treated of in Government Resolution No. 4000, dated 25th May 1883. Only a small portion of it is service land enjoyed by village servants and not personally by the Izárdár.

The statement below is for such lands in both villages:—

	Area.	Full assess- ment	Salámi.	Loss.
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) Vasvaya, servants of the community ...	3 32	4 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
(b) Chákarya, servants of Government ..	20 38	27 6 0	6 12 0	20 10 0
(c) Maldhani, private holders ...	327 34	481 4 0	76 4 0	405 0 0
(d) Devasthán, temple grants ...	4 28	7 8 0	5 8 0	2 0 0
Total ...	357 12	520 10 0	90 8 0	430 2 0

Vasvaya alienations (a) obtain a four-anna settlement; the amount thereof to be added to the salámi,

Chákarya lands (b) are rent-free;

Lands (c) and (d) are settled at rates varying from 2 to 4 annas in the rupee of full assessment under the special rules in force in the Panch Maháls.

30. The estimated amount of the summary settlement on these alienated lands is Rs. 76, which, added to the salámi, Rs. 90-8-0, shown in the above statement, will give a total realization on alienated lands of Rs. 166-8-0.

31. It is a question whether the Izárdár, who has hitherto levied the salámi (Rs. 90-8-0) as being a portion of the revenue of the villages, should be allowed to do so for Government—also whether the summary settlement should be applied or not. I am of opinion that the Izárdár should continue to levy the salámi as hitherto, the amount being included in the lump assessment to be demanded from him as lease-holder. Also that the summary settlement should be applied to the alienations and Sanads issued to the holders thereof.



32. The question of what the lump assessment should be has now to be considered. The subjoined statement shows the various sums paid by the Izárdár in years past for the farm of both villages which have always been included in one lease:—

Year A. D.	Rupees	Remarks.
1835 ... .	435	
1836 ... ..	451	
1837 ... .	475	
1838 ... ..	539	
1839 ... ..	541	
1840 ... ..	597	
1841 ... ..	613	
1842 .. ..	655	
1843 ... ..	601	
1844 ... ..	622	
1845 ... ..	682	
1849 ... ..	666	
1861 ... ..	7 6	
1862 ... ..	756	
1873 ... ..	910	
1874 to 1880 ... ..	910	No change in the amount as the survey settlement was expected

33. For the reasons given in paragraphs 26 and 27, I am of opinion that the Izárdár, to have fair scope given him for the improvement of the villages, should be placed in a position to derive his sole profit from his Inám lands and the area of arable waste, and I would therefore charge him with (a) the full assessment of the cultivated Government lands, (b) the salámi derived from alienations and (c) a nominal rental of 2 annas in the rupee of the survey assessment of the arable waste area during the term of his first lease, which should be granted for the 7 years, ranging from 1880-81 to 1886-87 inclusive.

34. Accordingly the items to be inserted in the lease will be as shown below:—

	Aeres.	Net Assessment.
		Rs. s. p
(a) Government cultivated land ... ..	378.78	500 15 0
(b) Included unculturable ( <i>pot Kharabo</i> ) ... ..	160.27	.....
(c) Government arable waste land ... ..	1,099.16	148 0 0
(d) Alienated lands in the possession of parties not connected with the Izárdár ... ..	357.12	166 8 0
		Being the total of the Salámi and Summary Settlement.
(e) Inám lands in the Izárdár's personal possession ... ..	121.3	... ..
Total	2,117 6	815 7 0

It will be seen that the assessment of the lands under heading (e) is entered as *nil*. This has been done pending the decision of Government regarding the treatment of these lands in the future. It should be noted that the rent figures of this area are 121 acres and 3 gunthas, and not 121 acres and 20 gunthas as erroneously written in paragraph 33 of Mr. Beyts's original report No. 31 of 22nd January 1881 to the Collector of the Panch Maháls. That incorrect figure has been by oversight perpetuated in subsequent correspondence and in Government Resolution No. 6617 of 8th ultimo.

35. If the proposed settlement is sanctioned, the Izárdár of Sádra and Kharoh will secure the two villages at a yearly rental of Rs. 815 instead of Rs. 910, the sum paid by him since 1873 up to 1880. This rental will be subject to payment of the usual Local Fund Cess. The forest lands are excluded from the lease, pending the result of the investigation by the Forest Settlement Officer into the claims to them preferred by the Thákor of Jhanor.

36. In conclusion I would beg to point out the special points for consideration and orders:—

*First*,—Whether it has been rightly understood that the *wajeh* compensation should include Patel's allowances already derived (see paragraph 11) and whether the suggestion made regarding the Moti Kantdi Patel's Inám lands of a value in excess of the compensation due to them is admissible (see paragraphs 15 and 16).

*Second*,—Sanction to the lump assessment proposed to be imposed on Sádra and Kharoh villages jointly (see paragraph 34).

*Third*,—Sanction to the application of the survey rates for the Godhra Táluka Khálsa villages to the five villages under present report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. S. BULKELEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 3893 of 1883.

To  
THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Godhra, 20th October 1883.

- SIR,

I have the honour to submit the survey and settlement report of the five villages noted in the margin, and to request you will obtain the sanction of Government to the introduction of the new rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarat Revenue Survey. The rates have been fixed with due regard to the nature of the soil and situation of the villages and the assessment of the neighbouring Khálsa villages of the Godhra Táluka.

Timba.  
Tarsang.  
Moti Kantdi.

Sádra.  
Kharoh.

Before proceeding to review the results of the new settlement I would mention that the survey was carried out soon after Government Resolution No. 3224 of 1879 was passed. Mr. Beyts completed the Jamábandi in 1880-81 and reported his proceedings in 1881, but as questions were raised which required the recasting of the settlement report it was considered inadvisable to submit it in its incomplete form. These questions were disposed of by Government Resolutions Nos.  $\frac{4000}{25th\ May\ 1883}$ ;  $\frac{6203}{21st\ August\ 1883}$  and  $\frac{6617}{8th\ September\ 1883}$ . The new rates have been imposed in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

The forest lands in the villages of Sádra and Kharoh have been demarcated, and, therefore, the sanction should now be given for the introduction of the rates from year 1879-80.

No. 1	..	} As. pies.
2	..	} 2 8
3	..	} each.
4	..	} 4 0
5	..	} 2 0 each.
6	..	} ..
		<hr/> 16

*Timba.*—The Bhágdárs' shares should have been shown in annas as per margin instead of in rupees in paragraph 2.

The actual loss by the introduction of the rates has been estimated at Rs. 77, but I am doubtful whether the items of Rs. 34 on account of the summary settlement and Rs. 91 on account of Pátíl's emoluments can be counted as profit, as shown in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Mr. Bulkley's letter.

The summary settlement would have been levied whether the survey rates had been introduced or not, and the service lands now granted to the Pátíls under Government Resolution No. 6203 of 21st August last amount to much more than Rs. 91. If these two items are not held to be profit to Government, the total loss will be  $(77 + 34 + 91) = 202$  rupees, but this will be more than made up by forest and miscellaneous revenue.

At present there is a Táláti in the village, but his services will be dispensed with as the Bhágdárs will be made to pay their new quit-rent to the Táláti of a neighbouring village, who will be placed in nominal charge of the village. Enquiries are being made on this point and will form the subject of a separate report.

*Tarsang and Moti Kantdi.*—There is nothing particular to notice about these villages. The only point requiring consideration is the very small amount of the *wajeh* compensation of the Pátíls of Moti Kantdi in comparison with those of Tarsang. Mr. Bulkley's proposals might be accepted, the Moti Kantdi Pátíls being allowed to retain the whole of these alienated lands as service Ináms.

*Sádra and Kharoh.*—I agree in the proposal made in paragraphs 31 and 35 regarding the levy of summary settlement and the issue of Sanads for alienations and the fixing of a yearly rental of Rs. 815, exclusive of Local Funds for these villages.

The first question in paragraph 36 of the report should be answered in the affirmative, and orders are solicited on the 2nd and 3rd questions.

The terms of the settlement and the lease should expire at the introduction of the revision survey into the Godhra Táluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. K. SPENCE,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

Bombay, 28th November 1883.

The Commissioner of Survey returns with compliments the papers received with the Commissioner N. D.'s Memorandum No. 5147, dated 20th October 1883.

2. The final settlement of these villages now proposed by Mr Bulkley appears consistent with the orders issued by Government from time to time on the subject.

3. The rates for the village of Timba are founded on the rates in force in neighbouring villages. There is shown to be a resulting loss to Government of Rs. 77 as calculated by Mr. Bulkley and of Rs. 202 as estimated by the Commissioner, Mr. Spence. It is immaterial, however, whether the larger or the smaller sum is to be taken as the measure of the loss, as it will be more than counterbalanced by the Forest and miscellaneous receipts and the savings in the pay of a Taláti resulting from the introduction of the Bhágdári system into the village.

4. The principle upon which Mr. Bulkley has fixed the amount of service land to be continued to the Patels of Tarsang and Moti Kantdi on the abolition of their Wajeh appears to be correct. In the former village, the assessment of which is Rs. 371, the average of the Wajeh is Rs. 418, while in the latter the amounts of the survey assessment and the *Wajeh* are Rs. 1,303 and Rs. 186, respectively. Mr. Bulkley accounts for this startling difference by attributing moderation in the levy of the Wajeh to the Patels of Moti Kantdi, but the Survey Commissioner does not think that it follows. The status and power of exaction of the Patels in the Panch Maháls depend very much on whether they were the original colonists of the village and the period at which their headmanship was established. In many cases the Patels were the founders of the village community and had almost feudal rights; in others they were appointed subsequently to the Patelship and were restricted in their levies. The Patels of Moti Kantdi could under the strict terms laid down by Government have service Inám land continued to them of the value of Rs. 187 only, which is the equivalent of their average *Wajeh* collections. Mr. Bulkley proposes for the reasons stated by him to give them the benefit of all the excess land they hold as Inam, but there would seem to be no reason that the excess should be rent-free. The settlement of the then Patels might be that they should be allowed to retain their whole present Inám holding as service Inám, but subject to a Salámi equal to the full assessment of the land in excess of that calculated as the equivalent of the abandoned *Wajeh*.

5. The proposed settlement with the Ijárdár of the villages of Sádra and Kharoli is explained in paragraphs 22 to 35. The rental arrived at by Mr. Bulkley for the seven years' lease proposed to be granted is Rs. 815 per annum against Rs. 910, which he has lately paid. The rental is made up of the full assessment of the Government occupied land in the village, the Salámi and summary settlement paid by alienees and Rs. 148 arrived at by a demand of 2 annas in every rupee of the assessment of the arable land now lying waste. The principle upon which Mr. Bulkley has proceeded that the Ijárdár should be encouraged to look for his profits to the cultivation of his own personal land, and the extension of cultivation over the waste is consistent with the object for which farms of the kind were originally granted.

6. It would appear from the last paragraph of Mr. Spence's letter that he recommends the period of the lease to the Ijárdár being extended up to the year in which the rates of the Godhra Táluka generally expire. The order of Government, which has been followed by Mr. Bulkley, prescribes a period of 7 years for the currency of the lease. The Commissioner of Survey, however, is respectfully of opinion that, considering the large amount of waste land to be brought under cultivation in these villages, amounting to 1,099 acres assessed at Rs. 1,185, a seven years' lease will not afford the necessary encouragement to the Ijárdár. In the Panch Maháls it is no small difficulty to tempt cultivators to break up waste lands, and often the middleman who undertakes a farm of this kind is obliged to expend capital in providing a supply of water, decent habitations and agricultural stock to attain that end. Some certainty as to the terms to be imposed after the seven years have expired would, at any rate, be an encouragement to the farmer. The object might in this case be gained by making the lease extend until 1902-03, the year of the expiration of existing rates in the Godhra Táluka, or for a period of 20 years, the condition being that the rental proposed by Mr. Bulkley should be guaranteed for seven years up to 1889-90, that for the following seven years up to 1896-97 the portion of the rental due on the arable waste should be 3 annas in every rupee of the assessment of the present area of such waste, while for the remaining six years up to 1902-03, the demand on this rental should be raised to 4 annas per rupee. This would make the rental for the first period Rs. 815-7-0, for the second period Rs. 889-7 0, and for the third period Rs. 963-7-0. The Ijárdár will be paying at the expiration of the lease Rs. 53-7-0 in excess of what he has paid for the last nine years, plus the Local Fund cess on the entire rental.

7. The Survey Commissioner would, therefore, request the sanction of Government to the guarantee of the rates in Timba, Tarsang and Moti Kantdi up to 1902-03 and for the entering on a lease with Ijárdár of Sádra and Kharoli for 20 years from 1883-84 to 1902-03 on the conditions specified above.

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,  
Survey Commissioner.

*Below Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 2571, dated 28th November 1883.*

No. 363 of 1884.

*Camp Firpur, 1st February 1884.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government for sanction.

2. The only point requiring special attention is regarding the settlement of the Patels' lands in Moti Kantdi.

3. Under the orders of Government as per margin in the case of Tarsang, the Patels' Government Resolution No. 3224, dated 19th June 1873. Jivai lands were continued in part compensation for the Wajeh collections.

4. In the present case, the amount to be granted in compensation for the Wajeh is Rs. 186-13-2 (say, Rs. 187). The amount of Jivai land is Rs. 368-8-0 — a Salámi of Rs. 42-12-0 = net Rs. 325-12-0.

5. Mr. Bulkley proposes that the Wajeh compensation should be added to this sum and the whole (Rs. 325-12-0 + 187) continued; while the Survey Commissioner suggests that the whole amount (Rs. 513-12-0) should be continued as Patel's Inám, but Salámi of full assessment levied on the excess Jivai after deducting the amount of Wajeh compensation, *i.e.*—

Dr.	Cr.
Total Jivai.	Compensation for Wajeh Rs. 187
Rs. 325 12 0	Patel's emoluments by
	Scale .. Rs. 55
	242

Leaving Rs 83-12-0 to bear Salámi of full assessment.

6. From additional enquiry made by the undersigned, it appears that in the accounts of 1855 lands assessed at Rs. 516-14-0 were held by the Patels free of assessment and were ordered to be so continued by the late Political Agent, Colonel Wallace. It cannot be ascertained how or why this amount decreased to that now shown (Rs. 368-8-0).

7. The Patels of Moti Kantdi are the Bháyats of the Tálukdáis of Meheloj, and the Jivai lands of similar Bháyats in the villages of Isrodia and Ratanpur have been subjected to the summary settlement and continued on payment of the usual Salámi.

8. The undersigned is of opinion, therefore, that the excess land in Moti Kantdi amounting to Rs. 83-12-0, as shown in paragraph 5 above, should be similarly treated.

(Signed) G. F. SHEPPARD,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Panch Maháls*

No. 1671.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1884.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 363, dated 1st February 1884—Submitting one, No. 2571, dated 28th November 1883, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, together with a letter No. 3393, dated the 20th October 1883, from the Collector, Panch Maháls, and one, No. 427, dated 8th idem, from the Assistant Settlement Officer,

1 Timba.	3	Moti Kantdi.
2. Tarsang.	4.	Sádra.
	5	Kharoli

• five villages in the Godhri Táluka marginally noted.

RESOLUTION.—The survey rates to be applied to the villages in question were sanctioned in Government Resolution No 2498, dated 30th April 1875. The rates appear to have been introduced in 1878-79, and it only remains to guarantee them in the villages of Timba, Moti Kantdi and Tarsang. A draft notification to this effect has been separately submitted. As it has been decided to continue the lease of the villages of Sádra and Kharoli, no notification of guarantee is required for them.

2. Orders have been issued from time to time regarding the rights of Patels and Bhágdárs and of the lessee in the villages and regarding the concessions to be granted to them, and Mr. Bulkley's report shows how far the orders have been carried out and on what points further orders are required.

3. It has been decided to treat the village of Timba as a Bágdári village, and no question remains for decision in it. It was ordered in Government Resolution No. 6203, dated 21st August 1883, that the Jivan lands of the Patels should be treated as service Ináms in compensation for the loss of Wajeh sustained by them, and it is presumed that Mr. Bulkley has taken this fact into consideration in showing the net realizations. If so, he has correctly deducted the allowances formerly payable in order to show the net loss of revenue. He also appears to be correct in adding to the realizations the quit-rent under the summary settlement which is to be imposed. The net loss of revenue is therefore Rs. 77, and not Rs. 202 as calculated by the Collector.

4. A question remaining for settlement with regard to the villages of Tarsang and Moti Kantdi is whether service lands of the value of the Wajeh discontinued should be granted to the Patels in addition to lands held for service at present. The order given in Government Resolution No. 3224, dated 19th June 1879, is that "an estimate may be made of the amount of the Wajeh and an equivalent in rent-free lands may be granted to the Patels as their service Inám." In this order it does not appear to have been contemplated that the Patels already held service Ináms. Those of Tarsang hold land assessed at Rs. 213-2-0, while the average collections of Wajeh amount to Rs. 418-12-10, and those of Moti Kantdi, in which the average collections of Wajeh amount to Rs. 186-13-2, hold land assessed at Rs. 368-8-0. As the order above quoted was passed under a misapprehension and as the settlement with the Patels has not yet been concluded, it is competent to Government to modify the order. Mr. Bulkley understands that Government intended that the whole service land continued to the Patels should be equivalent to the value of the Wajeh, but recommends that the excess land in Moti Kantdi should be continued on the ground that the Patels of that village were more moderate than those of Tarsang in the levy of the Wajeh, and in this recommendation the Collector concurs. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner thinks that the amount of Wajeh levied depended on the influence of the Patels, and proposes that the land in Moti Kantdi in excess of the value of the Wajeh should be fully assessed. The Commissioner, N. D., is of opinion that that excess land should be subjected to the summary settlement. His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks that in the light of the facts brought to notice the principle of paying the Patels in proportion to the Wajeh levied should be abandoned altogether. That levy is now considered an illegal exaction, and it matters little whether the amount of it depended on the moderation of the Patels or on their influence or how their influence was derived. The assessment of Tarsang is only Rs. 371, and it is not reasonable that the Patels of that village should be allowed Rs. 420 for levying it, while the Patels of Moti Kantdi get Rs. 186-13-0 only for levying Rs. 1,308. The present rent-free lands of the village of Tarsang are assessed at Rs. 213-2-0 and of Moti Kantdi at Rs. 368-8-0. There is some reason for continuing lands found to be held rent-free, and if this is done, the Patels get quite as much as they are equitably entitled to. If this course is adopted, the Patels, and particularly those of Tarsang, will still be highly remunerated in proportion to the revenue, but the disproportion will not be so great as if they were remunerated according to the amount of the Wajeh they have been able to exact. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct, in modification of the orders given in Government Resolution No. 3224, dated 19th June 1879, that the lands at present held rent-free by the Patels should be continued, but that no additional allowance be made on account of the abolition of the Wajeh collections.

5. The order given in Government Resolution No. 3224, dated 19th June 1879, was that the lease of the villages of Sádra and Kharoh should be renewed every seven years with a slight increase of rental to bar the right to hold on a permanent settlement. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner proposes in modification of that arrangement that the lease should be for the remainder of the term for which the survey settlement of the Godhra Taluka has been guaranteed, but that two annas in the rupee of assessment of arable waste should be levied for the first seven years of the lease, three annas for the next seven years, and four annas for the remaining six years. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of this proposal which should accordingly be adopted. The items of the lump sum to be paid by the lessee consist, besides the amount to be paid for arable waste, of the survey assessment of Government cultivated lands and of the Salámi on lands alienated to other persons. The summary settlement should, as proposed by Mr. Bulkley, be applied to these alienations, and the Salámi should be levied by the lessee.

6. In Government Resolution No. 3224, dated 19th June 1879, it was ordered that if the lessee gave up the waste lands of the villages for forest, he might be permitted to retain 121 acres 20 gunthas (now found to be 121 acres 3 gunthas) claimed by him to be his personal Inám land as Patelki service land. He has refused to waive his claim to the waste lands, and it is now being investigated by the Forest Settlement Officer. It appears to the Governor in Council that it would be equitable to apply the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act, which appears to be intended for cases of this kind, independently of the decision which may be come to by the Forest Settlement Officer, and this course should be followed.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

No. S—416 OF 1901.

From  
 THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
 LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,  
 Bombay ;

To  
 THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Poona, 16th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the revision Settlement proposals for the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls prepared by Mr. W S. Cole, under the circumstances explained in paragraph 35 of the report. The proposals are submitted by me before the close of the Survey Department, in accordance with the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 6057, dated 29th September 1900, but as the present Survey lease does not expire until the 31st July 1903, and as proposals involving increases in districts lately affected with famine will not be given effect to for some years to come, I agree with the Collector and the Assistant Collector in thinking that the consideration of these proposals may well be deferred until after the rains of 1902. There are only a few remarks which I can usefully offer at the present time.

2. The marked feature of the Godhra assessments is their lightness as compared with those in the adjoining táluka of Kálol. As pointed out by Mr. Cole in paragraph 35 of his report, the reasons for which low rates were originally imposed have to a great extent passed away. The táluka has been opened up by railway and a great extension of cultivation coupled with considerable export trade has taken place. Thus a moderate increase at revision Settlement will no doubt be thought desirable. Unfortunately even moderate increases may give rise to enhancements in excess of those allowed by standing orders. For instance, in Group II the enhancement proposed by Mr. Cole is 42.47 per cent, and some modification of the proposed rates will be necessary. In Group I the average assessment proposed on old rice, Rs. 2-1-4, appears unnecessarily low. As far as I was able to judge, the rice-land in the west of this táluka is very little inferior to that of Kálol or Thásra. The decrease of 19.06 per cent. proposed in No. 11 Tuna seems unnecessary, as this is a western village with a Railway Station.

3. In the first group the increase proposed on dry-crop land is Rs. 1,516, or 16 per cent., of which Rs. 797 is due to subsoil water assessment and Rs. 719 to a higher rate. The proposed average assessment of Re. 1-3-2 is not high, but is sufficiently high when the low assessment on rice is considered. Mr. Cole has not referred to the somewhat remarkable circumstance that the same rates are proposed for rice as for dry-crop in all the groups, the difference of assessment being only due to difference of anna-valuation. I think that the proposed rice rates might well be raised by 12 annas in the first group and by 6 annas in the lowest group. In the third group, the rice rate might also be raised to Re. 1-4-0, a slight decrease being made in the dry-crop assessments. In the 2nd and 3rd groups the assessments are too low, but the limitation of increase is reached or exceeded.

4. Appendix O shows a large decrease in the area of assessed waste which in 1897-98 was returned at 13,570 acres. In the three years 1893 to 1896 it was slightly less, the increase being probably due to a bad season. Mr. Trevor in his report of 5th March 1875, paragraph 5, mentions 100,000 acres of unassessed waste, exclusive of forest. The Mámlatdár gave me the following figures:—

	Assessed waste.	Unassessed waste.	Kharab.	Forest.
1874-75 ... ..	22,626	118,392	10,982	11,354
1899-1900 ... ..	14,351	11,619	20,550	89,187

It will be of interest to see whether the area of assessed waste is larger in three years' time. With fair seasons this is improbable, but if it were so, some modification of the enhancements now proposed might be desirable. As the whole occupied area is nearly 88,000 acres, the present waste area cannot be considered large as most of it is probably best suited for pasture.

5. The returns of cultivation show that rice is grown on 21·3 per cent. of the total cropped area. The total area of rice land is, however, only about 11 per cent. The explanation given by the Mámílatdár is that rice is occasionally grown on dry-crop land. About 12 per cent. of the total area is said to be twice cropped, although the area returned as garden land is under 4 per cent. But dry-crop land is often irrigated from wells and a second crop of gram or wheat is occasionally grown after rice. Maize is an important crop in this táluka, occupying nearly 18 per cent. of the cropped area. The lesser millets occupy about the same, bájri 13 per cent., gram and sesame about 11 per cent. Crop experiments on maize seem to be wanting. Several on bájri are recorded, and the average of three experiments in 1895-96 shows an outturn worth Rs. 28 the acre. The average of two experiments on kodra in 1897-98 gives over Rs. 20 the acre, which seems high. One experiment on wheat gives Rs. 17 the acre.

6. The proposals for the revision Settlement made in Mr. Cole's report and in this letter will probably require modification when the remarks of the District officers are received. The proposals made in paragraphs 44 to 49 of Mr. Cole's report may be supported.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 8783 OF 1902.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHÁLS;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION,

Ahmedabad.

*Office of the Collector of Panch Maháls, dated  
at Godhra, 29th September 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the proposals for the revision settlement of the Godhra Táluka received with your No. 2593, dated 3rd April 1901.

2. The proposals have been framed with reference to the position of the tálukas before the famine. They involve an increase of assessment in nearly every village, in some cases a very heavy increase, and while the development of the táluka up to the year before the famine would justify some increase, it is a question whether heavier rates can now be introduced immediately after the expiry of the present settlement in July 1903.

3. The Godhra Táluka was one of the most affected in the famine of 1899-1900, in 1900-1901 the crops were of the poorest, and in the present year the people have needed extensive relief measures. The population has fallen from 107,567 in 1891 to 96,406 in 1901. This includes the population of Godhra

Town which rose from 14,691 in 1891 to 20,915 in 1901. In spite of the large decrease in population there is no sign that much land has gone out of cultivation. The figures for the rayatwari villages are as below:—

				Area cropped	Fallow	Total
1898-1899	...	...	...	93,885	22,006	115,391
1900-1901	...	...	...	37,782	77,764	115,546
1901-1902	...	..	...	88,500	...	...

4. The good rain that has fallen this year will have brought the area under crop quite to the normal and an average crop is expected. The people have been liberally helped with tagavi and charitable fund grants. A fairly quick recovery may be expected, but it will have been partly purchased at the expense of a heavy tagavi debt. The figures for agricultural stock are as follows:—

				1898-1899.	1901-1902.
Bullocks	...	...	..	39,033	23,945
Cows	...	...	..	32,590	6,477
Buffaloes	...	...	..	10,522	7,888
Young stock	...	...	...	37,248	9,457

5. The stock of plough bullocks shows the results after practically every destitute cultivator had been given at least one and in most cases two bullocks brought out of tagavi and charitable funds. The worst feature is the very small number of cows and young stock though the young stock figures of 1898-1899 probably included many useless animals.

6. The figures of population by caste have unfortunately not been given in the report. The bulk of the cultivators are Kolis with some Bhil settlements which become more numerous on the north-east where the taluka approaches the Bhil Country proper. In the Mahi villages there are some Rajputs, and in the villages west of Godhra some Kunbi settlements. Godhra itself is the head-quarters of the Ghanchis, a community of thrifty cultivators which is gradually acquiring interest in the outlying villages. Outside group one the people to be considered are petty cultivators, unenterprising in their methods and lazy and improvident in habit.

7. The grouping proposed is, in my opinion, suitable and I have no change to suggest.

8. There is no doubt that the taluka is at present very moderately assessed and an increase to be imposed after the effects of famine have disappeared is justifiable for the reasons given in the report. It is quite fair to make the rates for the portion of the taluka lying near the Railway line approximate to the rates prevailing in Kálol. The increases however work out in a somewhat erratic way. In some of the better villages, such as Ratanpur and Kakanpur there is no increase, while in some less prosperous the rise in assessment is very high. The rice land in Group I is probably as good as anything in Kálol except Malao and I agree with the Survey Commissioner in thinking that it would be appropriate to levy a higher rate on it. For Group II the increase works out too sharply all round, and though the average assessments seem moderate enough, I think that in consideration of the fact that the cultivators are mainly Kolis of a backward class, the rating should not be increased so suddenly. To the rating of Groups III and IV I have no objection to make.

9. In conclusion I would recommend that the introduction of the increased rates be postponed till 1904-1905 till the people have had time to recover and to pay off a portion of their tagavi debt.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 G. CARMICHAEL,  
 Collector, Panch Maháls.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT

*Ahmedabad, 14th October 1902.*

## Forwarded to Government

2. During the period of settlement now expiring the town of Godhra has become the head-quarters of a district, and a railway traversing the Taluka has placed it in direct communication with Central India on one side and Bombay on the other. The prosperity of the town is to some extent a reflection of the progress of the country around. The figures given in Mr. Cole's paragraph 16 fairly indicate this and would justify the inference that since Colonel Prescott wrote the people have made advances which would justify a higher assessment.

3. Famine has thrown them back for a time. The Collector's figures of cattle show a deplorable loss of cows and young stock, which means a deficiency of strengthening food and of breeding animals which will last for years. Bullocks though fewer may be enough for present needs, but they have many of them been bought with Takavi which has now to be repaid. On the other hand the evidence is emphatic that the terrible experience of recent years has hardened the moral fibre of the people. The policy followed in 1899-1900 showed them that neither Nature nor Government would feed the man who could but would not work. They learned the lesson, and by universal consent have been, in this year of almost equal famine, less lazy, less apathetic, less suspicious of the efforts of Government to relieve them. They have done cheerfully what men of their class were never known to do before, *viz.*, a fair day's work for a day's wage.

4. The conclusion seems to be that a moderate rise in the revenue demand may be sanctioned but not carried into effect until the ravages of famine have been repaired. Five years might be fixed to begin with as a trial term.

5. Neither the Collector nor the Survey Commissioner offer any objection to the grouping. They think the enhancements rather too severe, but do not state definitely what modifications they would propose. The increase in Group I is in many cases excessive, but is almost entirely confined to those villages for which the maximum rate has been raised from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-12-0. It should be reduced to Rs. 1-8-0. The Commissioner would be inclined to raise the 10 villages hitherto assessed at Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 and the other 11 to only Rs. 1-8-0. This would tend to equalize the "erratic" results which Mr. Carmichael complains of. Both Mr. Symonds and Mr. Carmichael think that the old rice rate in Group I may be raised and the former suggests 12 annas. The Commissioner is not prepared to object.

6. The percentage increase in Group II is 42.47 on the whole which is pretty equally distributed, but in one village rises as high as 68.29. In so far as this is due to such causes as conversion of dry-crop into rice and to new land having been brought under cultivation it is unobjectionable, but examination of Appendix Q shows that in many villages more than 50 per cent., and in all a very considerable addition, has been made to the average dry-crop assessment. In other words, as almost every village contains some "dry-crop," which was formerly "garden," it is clear that the bulk of the increase has been laid upon the inferior class of land cultivated by the humblest of the population. This is a mistake often made, and in Daskroi and Prantij the results were so obvious as to compel revision. Much of the dry-crop land in Godhra is poor, and the people are only just emerging from the primitive state described by Colonel Prescott. Whatever be the theoretically right assessment on their land they are used to present rates, and it will not be wise to raise them to half as much again even after recovery from famine and though two years be then allowed for the change. At the very least the Commissioner would reduce the dry-crop maximum to Rs. 1-4-0. The rice rates might well be raised by two annas, making a total of Rs. 3.

7. In Group III the rice rates might well be raised by two annas, making a total of Rs. 2-8-0. The total average increase of 32 22 is mostly upon the inferior land, which at a rough calculation will have to pay about two annas and a half more per acre. This though small in itself is very heavy on the top of the old demand of 8·7 per acre. It bears a greatly higher ratio to the net produce than would the same fraction of an assessment of 3 or 4 rupees. It would be much more prudent to go slowly with these people and raise the maximum to Re. 1 instead of to Rs. 1-2-0.

8. The rates for Group IV might remain as proposed by Mr. Cole, with the addition of 2 annas to the rice rates, making a total of Rs. 2.

9. It is understood that in this district extensive advantage has been taken of the new tenure, so that the objection that lenience to the lowest classes means only profit to the Sowkar loses much of its force.

F. S. P. LELY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 8838, dated 13th December 1902.

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Sir,

With reference to the proposals for the revision settlement of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals District submitted with Mr. Symonds' letter No. s.—416, dated 16th March 1901, I am directed to observe as follows.

2. The modifications suggested by the Honourable Mr. Lely in his memorandum No. 9105, dated 14th October 1902 (copy appended), recommend themselves to Government, but the result of them must be accurately ascertained before sanction can be accorded. If it is not to reduce the enhancement in the second group within the prescribed limit, a further modification will be necessary. The fact that more land has been brought under cultivation, if it is meant that such land was not before assessed, might be a reason for exceeding the limit, but a further explanation of this point is needed, and it should be shown what portion of the excess is due to this cause. Government do not consider that the conversion of dry-crop into rice land would be an adequate ground for exceeding the limit. If the limit is exceeded for any cause, it will be necessary to obtain the approval of the Secretary of State, and it will be preferable to keep the total enhancement in Group II within the prescribed limit, and make such other modifications as are necessary to make the assessment symmetrical, if that can reasonably be done. Moreover, although it would not be proper to continue the existing exceptionally low rates, there are special grounds for continuing a moderate assessment.

3. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with full information on the point mentioned above, and to submit a revised Appendix Q showing the results of the rates with the modifications suggested by the Honourable Mr. Lely.

I have, &c.,

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 269, dated 16th January 1903.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and, in continuation of Government letter No. 8838, dated 13th

December 1902, relating to the proposals for the revision settlement of the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls District, is directed to state that the modifications in the rates for Group I, suggested by the Honourable Mr. Lely, are accepted by Government, except with regard to Godhra Kasba, and to request that in preparing the revised Appendix Q Mr. Lawrence will be so good as to calculate at the maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 for the Kasba.

P. J. MEAD,  
Under Secretary to Government.

No. A.—4139, dated 12th September 1903.

To—The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government letter No. 8838, dated 13th December 1902, I have the honour to submit a revised Appendix Q in respect of the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls District showing the results of the rates obtained with the modifications suggested by the Commissioner, N. D., in his memorandum No. 9105, dated 14th October 1902, and after the application of the distance from village scales. The enhancements, it will be seen, are now in all cases within the prescribed limits, that in Group II being 31·07 per cent., and no further modifications are thus necessary. The area of the new land brought under cultivation in the villages in Group II, which was not formerly assessed, is 127 acres with an assessment of Rs. 126, and this sum is included in the above-mentioned enhancement of 31·07 per cent.

2. In two villages (Nos. 13 and 15) of Group I, some leasehold land has been classified and assessed since 1898. This assessment has been entered in the revised Appendix Q, but has not been taken into account in working out the percentages as the land was not assessed under the original settlement.

3. The delay in the submission of this appendix was due to the fact that a revised appendix was first prepared by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, N. D., without the application of the distance from village scales. This appendix showed an enhancement of 34·2 per cent. under Group II, but as it was thought desirable to submit to Government an appendix showing the actual enhancements to be levied, the Superintendent was asked to prepare a fresh statement showing the results after the application of the distance scales, and this statement was received only on the 31st ultimo.

I have &c.,  
H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 8140, dated 19th November 1903.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and, in returning the revised Appendix Q received with his No. A.—4139, dated 12th September 1903, is directed to observe that, according to that appendix, the results of the revised settlement as regards Group I (omitting leasehold lands) are as follows:—

Group.	Sub-division.	Number of villages.	By existing settlement.		By revision settlement.		Increase of assessment.	
			Dry-crop maximum rate.	Assessment of Government occupied land.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	Assessment of Government occupied land.	Amount.	Percentage.
I ... ..	1	10	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	
	2	1	1 12	11,702	2 0	13,675	1973	16 86
	3	8	1 8	1,388	1 12	1,915	527	37 98
			1 4	3,226	1 8	4,442	1,216	37 69

Mr. Lawrence is requested to be so good as to explain whether the large percentage increase in sub-divisions 2 and 3 is due to more land being assessed, or whether the increase has been calculated on the assumption that the area was the same, the differences in the areas in columns 16 and 31 of the appendix being due to more correct measurement.

2. The undersigned is also directed to point out that, as the present maximum rate for Bhamaia is Rs. 1-4-0, that figure should be substituted for Rs. 1-8-0 entered against that village in column 4 of the revised Appendix Q.

G. F. KEATINGE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

No. A.—148, dated 11th January 1904.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to return the revised Appendix Q for the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls District forwarded with Government memorandum No. 8140, dated 19th November last, and to state that the large percentage increases in sub-divisions 2 and 3 of Group I are due to waste land having been brought under the plough and assessed, and not to more correct measurement. Ninety-six acres of unoccupied land in sub-division 2 (Godhra Kasba) and 1,214 acres in sub-division 3 have been newly assessed, as will be seen from Appendix Q<sub>1</sub> to the revision settlement report.

2. The correction referred to in paragraph 2 of the Government memorandum under reply has been carried out.

I have, &c.,  
H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Director of Land Records and Agriculture

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls.  
Revision settlement of the Godhra táluka

No. 1244.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 9105, dated 14th October 1902—Sub-

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 952, dated 31st October 1900, and accompaniments. Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Nos.—416, dated 16th March 1901. Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 8783, dated 29th September 1902. submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Godhra táluka of the Panch Maháls district.

Letter to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8838, dated 13th December 1902.

Memorandum to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 269, dated 16th January 1903.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—4139, dated 12th September 1903.

Memorandum to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8140, dated 19th November 1903.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—148, dated 11th January 1904.

RESOLUTION.—The great increase in agricultural stock which had taken place in Godhra táluka before the famine shows that the existing assessment is

so low as to admit of rapid accumulation of capital, while the large increase in population indicates that the immigration which was expected to be induced by low rates has occurred. The absence of distrains is further evidence of a low assessment. The isolated situation of the taluka, which was one of the reasons assigned for exceptionally low rates, no longer exists, and the construction of the railways and roads specified justifies a considerable enhancement. The effects of the famine, no doubt, make a postponement of the introduction of enhanced rates desirable, but the circumstances existing before the famine show that when the effects of the famine have disappeared, as may be expected by 1906-07, such an increase as is now proposed would not be excessive on the whole.

2. The proposals made by the Commissioner, N. D., provide for a moderate increase of 19<sup>4</sup> per cent. over the whole taluka and are approved by the Governor in Council, except with regard to Godhra *Kasba*. The present rate for the *Kasba* is Rs. 1-8-0 and the Commissioner proposes no increase; but it has been repeatedly shown that lands in the close vicinity of a market have important advantages for which payment should be made, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that the rate should be raised to Rs. 1-12-0. The results of the revised settlement as now sanctioned are summarised in the following statement (leasehold lands being omitted):—

Group.	Number of villages.	By existing settlement.		By revision settlement now sanctioned.		Increase of assessment.	
		Dry-crop maximum rate.	Assessment of Government occupied land.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	Assessment of Government occupied land.	Amount.	Percentage
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	10	1 12	11,702	2 0	13,675	1,973	16·86
II	1	1 8	1,388	1 12	1,915	527	37·98
III	8	1 4	3,226	1 8	4,442	1,216	37·69
IV	30	1 0	6,612	1 4	8,666	2,054	31·07
V	40	0 14	10,396	1 0	12,275	1,879	18·08
VI	56	0 12	21,175	0 14	24,210	3,035	14·34
Total...	...	...	54,439	...	65,183	10,684	19·61

At the original settlement Group I consisted of three sub-divisions with different maximum dry-crop rates, but as a number of villages to which a distinct maximum rate is applied form in fact a separate group, the three sub-divisions are now shown as Groups I to III. The large percentage increases in Groups II and III are due to waste land being brought under cultivation and assessment.

3. The proposals contained in paragraphs 44 to 48 of Mr. Cole's report are sanctioned.

4. The revised rates, which should be guaranteed for thirty years, should be introduced in the revenue year 1905-06 and levied first in 1906-07.

G. F. KEATINGE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Mahals,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.





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.	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd</i>			Rs. a	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a.
10	Kalesari	II	1 0	S. 1 0 W. 0 12	D W 0-12 0 B. 4 8 on 24 annus	Forest	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	.
11	Tarsang					425	296	0 10 9	122	140	1 2 5	20	25	1 3 4	567	451	0 1
12	Dhaeka					396	207	0 9 10	69	67	0 15 10	2	2	1 2 10	406	278	0 1
13	Kawali					Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kharedi					135	99	0 11 9	13	15	1 2 8	.	..	..	148	114	0 1
15	Guneli					713	409	0 9 2	120	115	0 15 4	124	107	0 13 9	957	631	0 1
16	Dharapor					296	200	0 10 10	75	81	1 1 3	52	60	1 2 7	423	341	0 1
17	Bhumthal					174	108	0 9 10	46	51	1 1 11	30	31	1 0 6	250	190	0 1
18	Biltha					344	229	0 10 8	40	40	1 0 0	13	14	1 0 0	397	233	0 1
19	Vanka					143	104	0 11 8	23	23	1 0 2	..	..	..	166	127	0 1
Total of Group II		.	.	.	7,719	4,868	0 10 1	1,125	1,182	1 0 9	594	562	0 15 2	9,441	6,612	0 1	
<i>Group III</i>																	
20	Sambal	III	0 14	S. 0 14 W. 0 8	D W 0-8 0 B. 4 8 on 24 annus	267	140	0 8 5	1	1	0 9 6	..	...	...	268	141	0
21	Boddra Khurad					743	409	0 8 10	72	61	0 13 6	24	21	0 14 7	839	491	0
22	Mithapor					280	174	0 9 11	28	25	0 14 8	...	...	..	308	199	0 1
23	Sehera					1,636	999	0 9 9	276	260	0 15 1	...	...	..	1,912	1,259	0 1
24	Hansapor					169	91	0 8 7	4	3	0 14 1	...	...	..	178	94	0
25	Bhensal					613	330	0 8 7	8	6	0 11 11	.	...	..	621	338	0
26	Jhoj					496	285	0 9 2	46	35	0 12 3	.	...	..	542	320	0
27	Wanal					171	97	0 9 1	29	22	0 12 6	.	...	..	200	119	0
28	Bamrol Bujrag					353	215	0 9 9	51	40	0 12 8	.	...	..	404	255	0 1
29	Demli					400	217	0 8 8	95	62	0 10 6	20	15	0 12 4	515	294	0
30	Ambajeta					107	57	0 8 7	23	21	0 14 3	1	1	1 2 0	131	79	0
31	Dokwa					220	124	0 8 11	25	18	0 11 11	..	...	..	245	142	0
32	Delwara					1,317	618	0 7 6	36	25	0 11 0	.	...	..	1,355	643	0
33	Vjapor					359	183	0 8 2	1	1	0 13 0	..	...	..	360	184	0
34	Managalhana					1,221	663	0 8 8	17	16	0 14 11	..	...	..	1,238	679	0
35	Dharola					277	146	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	143	0
36	Nawagam					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Pasnal					150	84	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	84	0
38	Mithali					220	129	0 9 5	16	13	0 13 1	..	..	..	236	143	0
39	Khandia					315	173	0 8 10	24	17	0 11 2	..	..	..	339	190	0
40	Ambalawao					Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Ohhabanpur					203	103	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	103	0
42	Dhanol					Forest	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Wadi Bujrag	762	451	0 9 6	48	44	0 14 10	14	14	0 15 11	824	509	0				
44	Bamrol Khurad	494	275	0 8 11	11	9	0 13 1	..	..	..	505	281	0				
45	Mahula	462	296	0 10 3	5	5	0 13 7	..	..	..	497	301	0 1				
46	Rachhua	252	132	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	132	0				
47	Achhala	Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
48	Kaha Kuwa	206	106	0 8 3	1	1	0 15 3	..	..	..	207	107	0				
49	Sankh	529	254	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	254	0				
50	Wadela	528	288	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	283	0				
51	Ladpura	130	67	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	67	0				
52	Gad	333	179	0 8 7	4	3	0 15 0	4	3	0 13 0	341	185	0				
53	Chundri	62	39	0 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39	0 1				



Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 4	S. 1 8 W. 1 8	D, W 1-0-0	884	233	0 13 10	66	68	1 0 5	119	212	1 12 6	569	613	1 1 3	+35 70	Kalesari	
			274	217	0 12 8	72	60	0 13 5	70	105	1 8 1	416	382	0 14 8	+38'41	Tarsang	
			138	115	0 13 10	5	6	1 1 0	9	14	1 10 3	147	135	0 14 8	+18 43	Dhaeka	
			737	540	0 11 9	95	83	0 13 10	120	179	1 7 11	952	802	0 13 6	+27'10	Kawali	
			267	232	0 13 11	86	78	0 14 7	70	117	1 10 9	425	431	1 0 3	+26'40	Kharedi	
			153	117	0 12 3	54	45	0 13 5	43	71	1 10 5	250	233	0 14 11	+22'64	Guneh	
			337	284	0 13 6	32	32	0 15 11	39	61	1 8 9	408	377	0 14 9	+33 22	Dharapor	
			130	103	0 12 8	19	17	0 15 6	23	36	1 9 2	171	156	0 14 7	+21'84	Bhimthal	
...	...		7,172	5,697	0 12 9	1,272	1,141	0 14 4	1,112 D. 2	1,824 4	1 10 3 2 2 3	9,558	8,666	0 14 6	+31 07	Blitna	
																Vanka	
																Total of Group I	
																Group III.	
			254	150	0 9 5	13	10	0 12 1	1	1	1 4 0	269	161	0 9 7	+14 19	Sambali	
			711	455	0 10 3	70	51	0 11 8	57	76	1 5 7	838	582	0 11 1	+18'54	Bodidra Khurac	
			259	164	0 10 '2	21	16	0 12 3	26	33	1 4 5	306	213	0 11 2	+7'04	Mithapor	
			1,379	863	0 10 0	265	216	0 13 0	270	388	1 7 0	1,914	1,467	0 12 3	+16 53	Sehera	
			147	91	0 9 11	22	19	0 13 4	4	5	1 6 1	173	115	0 10 8	+22 35	Hansapor	
			537	337	0 10 0	75	58	0 12 5	8	10	1 4 0	620	405	0 10 5	+20'54	Bhensal	
			427	280	0 10 6	72	60	0 13 3	44	56	1 4 3	543	396	0 11 8	+23 75	Jhoj	
			155	100	0 10 4	16	12	0 12 4	29	35	1 3 4	200	147	0 11 9	+23 53	Warial	
			319	219	0 11 0	34	28	0 13 2	50	60	1 3 4	403	307	0 12 2	+20 40	Bamroli Bujrag	
			397	240	0 9 8	42	28	0 10 10	83	103	1 3 10	522	371	0 11 4	+26'20	Demli	
			101	61	0 9 8	14	8	0 9 5	15	20	1 5 0	130	89	0 10 11	+12'66	Ambajeti	
			253	167	0 10 7	20	16	0 12 10	19	20	1 1 7	291	203	0 11 2	+42'96	Dokwa	
			1,101	636	0 8 7	125	87	0 11 2	38 D. 1	40 1	1 1 10 0 15 0	1,353	764	0 9 0	+18'82	Delwara	
			355	210	0 9 6	4	3	0 10 6	...	...	...	359	213	0 9 6	+15 77	Vijapor	
			1,153	636	0 8 8	69	51	0 11 11	17	24	1 6 10	1,238	701	0 9 1	+3'24	Mangalana	
			256	155	0 9 8	21	17	0 13 1	...	...	...	277	172	0 9 11	+17 61	Dharola	
			118	64	0 8 8	6	4	0 10 8	...	...	...	124	68	0 8 9	...	Nawagam	
			147	95	0 10 5	3	3	0 14 6	...	...	...	150	98	0 10 5	+16'67	Pasnal	
			202	135	0 10 8	21	15	0 11 8	16	21	1 5 3	239	171	0 11 5	+20'43	Mithali	
			288	181	0 10 1	29	20	0 10 10	20	26	1 4 10	337	227	0 10 9	+19 48	Khandas	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ambahawao	
			314	129	0 9 8	6	4	0 12 2	2	2	1 2 1	222	135	0 9 9	+31'07	Chhabanpur	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhanol	
			394	510	0 9 2	75	55	0 11 8	45	65	1 7 2	1,014	630	0 9 11	+23 78	Waodi Bujrag	
			468	318	0 10 5	21	17	0 12 7	11	15	1 6 3	520	350	0 10 9	+23 24	Bamroli Khura	
			463	298	0 10 4	10	8	0 13 10	7	9	1 6 5	480	315	0 10 6	+4'66	Mahulia	
			247	146	0 9 5	5	4	0 11 8	...	...	...	252	150	0 9 6	+13'64	Richha	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Achhala	
			249	135	0 8 8	3	6	0 13 0	1	1	1 2 7	258	142	0 8 10	+32 72	Kaha Kuwa	
			522	280	0 8 7	8	5	0 13 3	...	...	...	523	285	0 8 8	+12 21	Sankli	
			542	344	0 10 2	6	5	0 13 10	...	...	...	548	349	0 10 2	+21'19	Wadela	
			124	64	0 8 3	6	4	0 10 10	...	...	...	130	68	0 8 4	+1 50	Ladpura	
			310	190	0 9 10	30	25	0 13 4	4	9	2 4 7	344	224	0 10 5	+21'09	Gad	
			61	40	0 10 6	1	1	0 11 2	...	...	...	63	41	0 10 7	+5 13	Chundri	

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	By FORMER SURVEY																		
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.						
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
<i>Group III—continued</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p				
84	Ekles alias Chanche-lao ..	III	0 14	S 0 14 W. 0 8	D. W. 0 8 0 B. 4 8 on 24 annas	434	237	0 7 7	4	3	0 14 5	..	..	..	433	210	0 ..				
85	Kewada ..	III	0 14	S 0 14 W 0 8		607	216	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	316	0 ..				
86	Kanjia ..					407	210	0 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	210	0 ..		
87	Wansia ..					652	331	0 8 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652	331	0 ..	
88	Khajuri Muwaru Sampandu ..					331	170	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	170	0 ..	
89	Sampa ..				2,293	1,092	0 7 7	1	1	0 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,294	1,093	0 ..		
Total of Group III			..	..	..	17,969	9,650	0 8 7	826	692	0 13 5	63	54	0 13 9	18,898	10,396	0 ..				
<i>Group IV</i>																					
90	Orwada ..	IV	0 12	S. 0 12 W. 0 8	D. W. 0 4 0 B. 4 8 on 24 annas	1,178	539	0 7 4	8	7	0 12 11	..	..	..	1,186	546	0 ..				
91	Natapora ..					1,513	749	0 7 11	1	1	0 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	1,514	750	0 ..		
92	Matara Wadimu ..					673	276	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	276	0 ..	
93	Papaha ..					911	338	0 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	338	0 ..	
94	Bodira Bujrag ..					2,207	1,250	0 9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,207	1,250	0 ..	
95	Dhol ..					666	310	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	310	0 ..	
96	Bakhar ..					1,065	511	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	511	0 ..	
97	Bandheli ..					Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Dumelao ..					265	93	0 5 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	93	0 ..	
99	Chalali ..					753	325	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753	325	0 ..	
100	Waghjapura ..					2,194	1,187	0 8 8	1	1	0 14 8	1	1	1 1 9	..	..	..	2,196	1,189	0 ..	
101	Chhawad ..					1,089	818	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,089	818	0 ..	
102	Rampor ..					1,341	763	0 9 1	54	42	0 12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	805	0 ..	
103	Dangaria ..					779	326	0 6 9	2	2	0 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	781	329	0 ..	
104	Majhri ..					1,190	556	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190	556	0 ..	
105	Matara Vejma ..					1,067	543	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067	543	0 ..	
106	Vejma ..					377	193	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	193	0 ..	
107	Balukhedi ..					124	51	0 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	51	0 ..	
108	Ganeshni Muwad ..					184	102	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	102	0 ..	
109	Naglod ..					1,025	424	0 6 9	48	86	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	460	0 ..	
110	Dhamnad ..					2,383	1,293	0 8 8	29	28	0 15 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,415	1,321	0 ..	
111	Saradia ..					330	145	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	145	0 ..	
112	Nada ..					1,666	868	0 8 6	9	8	0 14 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,675	898	0 ..	
113	Kelod ..					567	243	0 6 10	1	1	0 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	244	0 ..	
114	Bazna ..					720	334	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	334	0 ..	
115	Kadadra ..	1,223	477	0 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	477	0 ..					
116	Marwa ..	1,809	1,008	0 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,809	1,008	0 ..					
117	Paravia ..	406	191	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	191	0 ..					
118	Kuwajar alias Suwajar ..	877	423	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	423	0 ..					
119	Khudra ..	498	206	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	206	0 ..					
120	Chandpura ..	543	241	0 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	241	0 ..					
121	Khanpur ..	862	377	0 7 0	1	1	0 10 8	1	1	0 10 3	..	..	..	864	379	0 ..					
122	Wanselha ..	548	158	0 4 8	5	7	1 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	553	165	0 ..					
123	Warpoar ..	601	260	0 6 11	6	5	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	265	0 ..					
124	Mekhar ..	910	414	0 7 3	1	1	0 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	415	0 ..					
125	Gajpur ..	673	221	0 5 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	221	0 ..					

—continued.

BY REVISION SURVAY,																		
Minimum Rates,			Dry-crop,			New Rice,			Old Rice,			Total,			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village		
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		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
10	S 14 W 14	D W 14-0	428	240	0 9 0	9	6	0 11 10	5	6	1 5 10	440	252	0 9 2	+20 00	Eklas alias Chan- chelo		
			593	348	0 9 7	11	8	0 11 4	...	...	...	594	356	0 9 9	+12 06	Kewada ...		
			404	240	0 9 6	3	2	0 11 11	...	...	...	407	242	0 9 6	+15 24	Kanjia ...		
			641	379	0 9 6	3	2	0 10 1	...	...	...	644	381	0 9 6	+15 11	Wansa ...		
			330	196	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	196	0 9 6	+15 30	Khajuri Muwaru Sampann		
			2,217	1,228	0 8 10	64	60	0 11 5	1	1	1 7 7	2,302	1,299	0 9 0	+17 94	Sampa ...		
...	...	...	17,363	10,314	0 9 6	1,226	834	0 12 2	{ 770 D. 1	1,026 1	1 5 4 0 15 0	19,360	12,275	0 10 2	+18 08	Total of Group III		
0 14	S 10 W 10	D W 10-0	1,265	639	0 8 9	23	15	0 11 3	8	11	1 5 0	1,295	715	0 8 10	+30 06	Orwada		
			1,456	835	0 9 2	56	45	0 12 10	1	2	1 1 0	1,513	882	0 9 4	+17 60	Natapor ...		
			664	325	0 7 10	9	6	0 11 8	...	...	...	673	331	0 7 10	+19 03	Matara Waduru		
			868	363	0 6 8	42	23	0 8 7	...	...	...	910	386	0 6 9	+14 21	Pipaha ...		
			2,135	1,399	0 10 6	71	55	0 12 4	...	...	...	2,306	1,454	0 10 7	+16 32	Bodidra Bujareg		
			649	317	0 7 10	17	10	0 9 11	...	...	...	666	327	0 7 10	+5 48	Dholi		
			1,048	613	0 9 4	16	13	0 11 11	...	...	...	1,064	625	9 9 5	+22 31	Bakhar ...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bandheli
			258	106	0 6 7	6	3	0 7 4	...	...	...	265	109	0 6 7	+17 21	Dumelao ...		
			738	373	0 8 1	10	6	0 10 1	...	...	...	746	379	0 8 2	+16 62	Chalali ...		
			2,130	1,197	0 9 0	69	47	0 11 2	1	1	1 1 2	2,199	1,245	0 9 1	+4 71	Waghjipura		
			1,650	930	0 9 0	39	30	0 12 4	...	...	...	1,689	980	0 9 1	+17 36	Chhawad		
			1,264	745	0 9 5	77	60	0 12 6	54	57	1 1 0	1,395	862	0 9 11	+7 09	Rampor ...		
			738	370	0 8 1	30	23	0 12 5	...	...	...	766	393	0 8 3	+19 32	Daugaria		
			1,195	661	0 8 10	13	9	0 11 11	...	...	...	1,208	670	0 8 10	+20 51	Majhri ...		
			1,061	568	0 8 6	21	16	0 12 4	...	...	...	1,082	579	0 8 7	+6 63	Matara Vejma ...		
			368	220	0 9 7	10	7	0 11 1	...	...	...	378	227	0 9 7	+17 62	Vejma ...		
			121	59	0 7 10	2	2	0 12 8	...	...	...	123	61	0 7 11	+19 61	Balukhed		
			172	98	0 9 1	13	9	0 12 0	...	...	...	184	107	0 9 4	+4 91	Ganeshni Muwad		
			981	394	0 6 5	44	29	0 10 9	68	51	1 0 10	1,073	474	0 7 1	+3 05	Naglod ...		
			2,280	1,257	0 8 10	69	60	0 13 5	21	27	1 4 0	2,360	1,334	0 9 1	+0 93	Dhamnad ...		
308	138	0 7 2	22	15	0 11 2	...	...	...	330	153	0 7 5	+5 52	Saradia ...					
1,596	878	0 8 10	71	59	0 13 5	9	10	1 2 8	1,675	947	0 9 1	+5 70	Nada ...					
548	250	0 7 4	19	12	0 10 5	1	2	1 2 10	568	264	0 7 5	+8 20	Kelod ...					
686	329	0 7 8	35	25	0 11 8	...	...	...	721	354	0 7 10	+5 09	Bamna ...					
1,189	567	0 7 3	34	21	0 9 9	1	1	1 2 10	1,224	589	0 7 8	+2 349	Kadadra ...					
1,752	1,029	0 9 5	55	40	0 11 8	...	...	...	1,807	1,069	0 9 6	+6 06	Marwa ...					
385	202	0 8 5	21	16	0 12 1	...	...	...	408	218	0 8 7	+1 414	Paravia ...					
808	460	0 9 1	70	51	0 11 9	...	...	...	879	511	0 9 4	+20 81	Kuwajar alias Suwajar					
483	237	0 7 9	9	6	0 10 6	...	...	...	497	243	0 7 10	+17 96	Khudra ...					
631	357	0 7 9	11	7	0 10 5	...	...	...	542	264	0 7 10	+9 54	Chandpura ...					
853	438	0 8 3	8	6	0 10 9	1	1	1 0 0	863	445	0 8 3	+17 42	Khanpur					
546	184	0 5 5	2	1	0 8 0	5	6	1 1 6	553	191	0 5 6	+15 76	Wansdelia ...					
584	304	0 8 4	17	11	0 10 4	5	6	1 3 11	606	321	0 8 6	+21 14	Warodar ...					
766	395	0 8 4	165	112	0 11 7	1	1	1 5 11	912	508	0 8 11	+22 41	Mekbar ...					
642	252	0 6 3	31	15	0 7 11	...	...	...	673	267	0 6 4	+20 32	Gajipur ...					

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.	Average	Area.	Assessment.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Group IV—continued			Rs a	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs				
126	Agarwada ..	IV	0 12	S 0 12 W. 0 8	D. W 0 4-0. P. 4 8 on 24 annis	850	333	0 6 3	3	3	0 11 0	.	.	.	853	336	0				
127	Tajpur ..					901	416	0 7 5	11	9	0 13 0	.	.	.	.	.	912	425	0		
128	Rajaeta ..					1,127	502	0 7 1	4	3	0 12 8	.	.	.	.	.	1,131	505	0		
129	Bilwana ..					417	159	0 6 1	1	1	0 12 4	.	.	.	.	.	418	159	0		
130	Bhandoi ..					592	227	0 6 1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	592	227	0		
131	Nawagam ..					913	410	0 7 2	3	3	0 11 10	.	.	.	.	.	916	413	0		
132	Suhat ..					1,290	569	0 7 1	16	13	0 12 8	.	.	.	.	.	1,306	582	0		
133	Bhumdra ..					227	104	0 7 4	.	.	.	1	2	1 2 6	.	.	228	106	0		
134	Mehelan ..					435	206	0 7 7	1	1	0 10 4	.	.	.	.	.	436	207	0		
135	Kadwal ..					Forest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
136	Sajwao ..					774	318	0 6 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	774	318	0	
137	Gangadia ..					828	320	0 6 2	3	2	0 11 4	.	.	.	.	.	831	322	0		
138	Chopda ..					394	192	0 7 9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	394	192	0		
139	Mangalpur ..					471	213	0 7 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	471	213	0		
140	Bhadrala ..					463	188	0 6 5	31	27	0 14 0	.	.	.	.	.	464	213	0		
141	Lambhi ..	406	163	0 6 5	4	3	0 9 8	.	.	.	.	.	410	166	0						
142	Sadanpor ..	160	58	0 5 9	6	4	0 12 1	.	.	.	.	.	166	62	0						
143	Ambatri ..	Forest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
144	Khatakpor ..	531	295	0 8 11	2	2	0 12 8	.	.	.	.	.	533	297	0						
145	Sagrada ..	139	57	0 6 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	57	0						
Total of Group IV						44,738	20,960	0 7 6	251	211	0 13 5	3	4	1 5 4	44,993	21,175	0				
Grand Total						79,441 L 1,110	44,928	0 9 1	4,670	6,346	1 5 9	2,075	3,225	1 8 10	8 6185 L 1,110	54,499	0				

Explanation —L=Land held on  
The averages shown in the several columns are w or  
Note.—In calculating assessments on Dhekudi at lands the d.

concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.						
Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
a	Rs	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p		Group IV—contd.	
			816	378	0 7 5	24	21	0 10 1	4	4	1 3 4	854	403	0 7 7	+19 94	Agarwada . . . 1'	
			881	460	0 8 9	19	14	0 11 11	11	14	1 4 2	911	508	0 8 11	+19 63	Tajpur . . . 1'	
			1,155	601	0 8 4	41	28	0 10 9	2	4	1 3 3	1,189	633	0 8 5	+25 35	Rajasta . . . 1	
			400	180	0 7 3	18	10	0 9 5	1	1	1 4 0	419	191	0 7 4	+20 13	Bilwania . . . 1	
			601	278	0 7 4	46	27	0 9 4				647	303	0 7 6	+23 40	Bhandoi . . . 1	
			881	478	0 8 8	29	21	0 11 3	2	4	1 3 5	913	503	0 8 10	+21 80	Nawagam . . . 1	
			1,197	609	0 8 2	94	62	0 10 8	15	17	1 2 4	1,306	688	0 8 5	+18 22	Sullat . . . 1	
			213	113	0 8 6	15	11	0 11 6				228	124	0 8 8	+16 99	Bhuridra... 1	
			408	225	0 8 10	27	21	0 13 8	5	7	1 3 4	440	253	0 9 2	+22 23	Mehelan . . . 1	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kadwal . . . 1	
14	S. 1 0 W 1 0	D. W. 1-0-0.	744	360	0 7 9	30	24	0 13 2	..	..	..	774	384	0 7 11	+20 75	Sajwao ... 1	
			753	327	0 6 11	77	48	0 10 1	2	2	0 15 5	832	377	0 7 3	+17 09	Gangadia .. 1	
			380	214	0 9 0	14	10	0 11 11	..	..	..	394	224	0 9 1	+16 67	Chopda . . . 1	
			466	245	0 8 7	13	9	0 11 5		..	..	469	264	0 8 8	+19 28	Mangalpur . . . 1	
			416	173	0 6 8	48	26	0 8 7	29	32	1 1 10	493	231	0 7 6	+8 46	Bhadraja . . . 1	
			383	152	0 6 4	31	17	0 8 10	4	4	0 15 8	418	173	0 6 7	+4 22	Lambhi ... 1	
			166	66	0 6 10	5	3	0 11 10	5	6	1 2 4	166	75	0 7 3	+20 27	Sadanpor ... 1	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ambatra . . . 1	
			506	329	0 10 5	25	22	0 13 10	2	2	1 0 10	533	253	0 10 7	+18 88	Khatakpor . . . 1	
			133	66	0 7 10	4	3	0 11 8				130	69	0 7 11	+21 08	Sagrada .. 1	
			43,190	22,706	0 8 5	1,754	1,231	0 11 3	240	273	1 2 2	45,184	24,210	0 8 7	+14 34	Total of Group IV	
			76,878 L 858	49,873 774	0 10 5	6,100 90	5,708 145	0 15 0	4,280 D 75 B 20	9,370 175 57	2 3 0 2 5 4 2 12 3	87,863 L. 948	65,183 919	0 11 11	+19 61	Grand Total	

Dhekudi, B.—Bhatta actual figures, including annas and pies, and not the rice soil and water rates have been adopted.

W. D. WILKINS,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCLXXVIII—NEW SERIES.

479

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

DOHAD TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

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SURVEY OF THE DOHAD MAHÁL OF THE PANCH MAHÁLS  
COLLECTORATE.**

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Do. B.—Details of cultivation and crops ... ..	...	15			
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Do. K <sup>(1)</sup> .—An abstract statement showing sales by decrees of Courts for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96 ... ..	...	ib.			
Do. L.—An abstract statement showing simple mortgages for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96 ... ..	...	ib.			

*Correction slip to the Revision Settlement report relating to Government villages of the Dohád Táluka of the Panch Maháls District.*

Page	Para.	Line	For	Read
1	3 Statement.	10	IV. 23	... IV. 24
"	"	11	V. 10	... V. 9
2	4	6	<i>For</i> (Government Resolution No. 848, dated 5th February 1887. " 23 per cent. of the entire area of the Táluka... <i>substitute</i> (Government Resolution No. 848, dated 5th February 1887). The total area selected makes up 23 per cent. of the entire area of the Táluka . . .	
4	10	3	58,837	... 58,887
"	"	"	(16 per cent.)	... (14 per cent.)
6	11	6	22	... 20
"	"	9	29 per cent.	... 41 per cent.
"	"	12	44	... 80
"	"	13	31	... 45
"	"	"	54	... 120
"	"	14	58	... 103
"	"	15	21	... 27
"	"	21	30 per cent.	... 44 per cent.
7	15 Statement.	7	16-6	... 16-6-0.
"	"	8	10-6	... 10-8
"	"	Sales by Court.	10-8	... 16-0-6
"	"	" 9	11-2	... 14-1-2
"	"	Simple mortgages.	10-6	... 15-8-11
"	"	10	10-6	... 15-8-11
"	"	Mortgages with possession.	10-3	... 11-5
9	18 Sub-para. 2.	6	10-3	... 11-5
11	19 (4) wheat and	gram together.	After entries for Dohád and Gamla villages relating to wheat and gram and before (5) rice, draw a line throughout the statement.	
"	(5) Rice.		For the figure " 11-9 " showing average rise, at the end of the statement, read " 12-6."	
12	20	23	group III.	... group V.
13	Statement.	col. 1 : heading.	Present	... classes.
15	Appendix B.	col. 11.	9,850	... 985

On page 14, Appendix A, *omit* the last line showing average and *add at the end* the following:—

1903	...	...	.34	1	13-27	21	12-28	17	...	...	25-89	39	
1904	...	.84	3	1-57	2	10-19	13	4-86	6	.48	1	17-94	25
Average.	0	39	1	0-54	1	15-62	21	11-16	13	0-95	1	28-66	37

On page 23, Appendix N, *add at the end* figures showing prices as shown below:—

Years.	Sers of 39 tolas per rupee.						8
	Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice.	Kodra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1904	61½	47½	27½	23½	20½	...	
Average of 1893-1904 excluding 1897 and 1900	46	38	26	19	39	...	
1905	42	36	23	15	16	...	
December 29th, 1905...	31	27	{ 20 } { 24 }	14	16	...	



On page 24, in Appendix O, strike off the figures given for 1903-04 and substitute for them the following, also add at the end figures for 1904-05 as given below:—

Years	Occupied land paying assessment to Government					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			
	Occupied acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing.
			Perma- nent	Casual	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. g	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1903-04	62,462 12	70,076 14 0	...	585 8 10	585 8 10	69,401 5 2	17,942 39	13,299 10 0	300 7 0
1904-05	63,732 23	71,239 2 0	..	151 9 4	151 9 4	71,087 8 8	16,138 15	11,571 2 0	327 4 0

Years.	Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám)			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1903-04	7,321 13	9,701 8 0	1,782 4 0	87,726 24	93,077 0 1	71,574 0 2	4,601 12 3	112 5 0	
1904-05	7,476 34	9,824 6 0	1,806 15 0	87,307 32	92,634 10 0	73,221 11 8	55,868 9 4	...	

N. B.—In column 18 against the year 1902-03, insert "661-3-1".

Page	Para.	Line	For	Read
32	6	2	Composed ...	Composed.
"	"	4	Rs 1 ...	Re. 1
36	—	30	Litwas ...	Litwas
"	—	31	Tandi ...	Tandi,
"	—	34	(Rs. 2—1-8—8 annas)	(Rs. 2—(1-8-0)=8 annas).

No.  $\frac{8}{78}$  OF 1904.

FROM

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR, PANCH MAHALS,  
AND THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, DOHAD;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS.

*Dohad, 26th February 1904.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Revision\* Survey of the Dohad Mahál.

2. There are 77 khalsa villages in the Mahál, of which one, Ramdungra, is wholly included in forest.

3. *Introductory.*—The approximate area of the whole Mahál is 337 square miles, but this area includes 37 leasehold (patabandi) and 8 alienated villages.

The original survey was introduced in the year 1878-79 and was based on a report by Mr. N. B. Beyts. The rates then sanctioned were as follows:—

Group.	Jeráyat rate.	Bágáyat rate.	Rice.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—One village ...	2 0 0	4 0 0	} 2 0 0
II.—18 villages ...	1 12 0	3 8 0	
III.—25 „ ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	
IV.—23 „ ...	1 4 0	2 8 0	
V.—10 „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	

(Bagáyat and rice rates being added to Jeráyat.)

This settlement was regarded as provisional, and in 1834-85, a revised settlement was introduced on the basis of a report by Mr. A. S. Bulkley. The original dry crop and rice rates were confirmed, but the bágáyat rate was abolished and in its place a sub-soil rate, varying from 2 annas to 6 pies per acre, was substituted. This rate was applied to 29,935 acres 39 gunthás of occupied land and its effect taken together with the abolition of the bagáyat rate, was to produce an increase of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. It is impossible to institute a satisfactory comparison of the original with the pre-survey rates: because, prior to the survey, the area nominally held was greatly in excess of that actually cultivated. The survey resulted in the immediate resignation of over 11,000 acres. In 1878-79, the total assessment of the occupied area was Rs. 62,285 as compared with an average of Rs. 57,685 for the ten years preceding the survey. The revised rates were guaranteed for 20 years up to 1903-1904.

That the existing settlement is a moderate one has never been denied. Its moderation was due to a careful consideration of the peculiar characteristics of the Bhil and Patelia cultivators, who form the great mass of the population. It is now necessary to decide how far an enhancement may have become justifiable, and to decide this question we must consider the present characteristics of the Bhils and Patelias, and also any improvements that may have been made in communications and markets, any increase or decrease in population and agricultural stock, any rise in prices together with the numerous minor factors which bear on the material wealth of the tract.

\* For details of the former survey *vide* Government Selection No. CLXVI.

4. *Area under settlement.*—The following figures have been supplied by the Mámlatdár :—

Details of area.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.
I.—Cultivable—						
A. occupied ... ..	60,936	18	7,320	29	68,257	7
Land free or reduced by agreement ... ..	15	18	.....		15	18
B. waste ... ..	19,527	32	.....		19,527	32
Unassessed waste ... ..	8,312	23	.....		8,312	23
II.—Unarable ... ..	6,769	11	.....		6,769	11
Forest ... ..	36,244	26	.....		36,244	26
Other (miscellaneous) ... ..	4,902	34	.....		4,902	34
Total ... ..	136,709	2	7,320	29	144,029	31

The forest settlement was introduced in 1886-1887 (Government Resolution No. 848, dated 5th February 1887. "23 per cent. of the entire area of the Táluka . . . . . chosen with due regard to probable expansion of cultivation in future. Such waste as he (the Forest Settlement Officer) proposes to acquire is in most cases unarable, and where it is not is of so poor a character as to be of little worth save for the production of forests." Applications for disforestation are occasionally made in the more closely cultivated villages (usually by Bhils, who will cultivate any soil that a plough can get through), but are not encouraged, as there is still plenty of waste in the majority of the villages.

5. *Physical aspect.*—The physical aspect of the country has been described by Mr. Beyts in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of his report and in the Bombay Gazetteer. The chief point to note is the entire difference of this part of the country from Gujarát proper. Fertile valleys alternate everywhere with low ranges of rocky hills and patches of jungle—the latter more frequent on the borders of the táluka. There are many varieties of soil, from deep black or red (both bearing two crops every year) in the valleys to the stony soil of the hill sides and tops, which can only bear one moderate crop of maize or tal. Rock is to be met almost everywhere within 10 or 15 feet of the surface of the soil—adding greatly to the difficulties of well-making. The rivers which intersect the Mahál in all directions, raging torrents after heavy rain, dwindle into insignificant rivulets in the fair weather. The chief river, the Anas, flows on the north-eastern boundary. The chief minor streams are the Dumny, Khan, Kali, Gangari, Cavery and Barod. (Tanks abound everywhere—the natural conformation of the country being peculiarly favourable to their construction) Thus so far as the drinking water-supply is concerned, water difficulties in years of moderate rainfall are almost unknown. The largest of the tanks, the Muwalia tank, enlarged in the recent famine at a cost of nearly three lákhs of rupees, is situated about two miles to the south of Dohad town. Schemes are under consideration for utilizing its waters for irrigation, but tank irrigation has hitherto been quite unknown—a fact due no doubt as much to the fertile befasli soil of the valleys, as to the unenterprising nature of the cultivators. The rice, a considerable crop, depends entirely on rainfall, and is therefore assessed at "Akashia" and not at "Himayat" rates. The existing tanks are not at present provided with pipe outlets. The elevation of the country varies from a little over 1,000 feet near Dohad to about 2,000 feet at the tops of the highest hills. The climate is cooler than that of Gujarát proper, the temperature falling as low as 34° in the cold weather and not often exceeding 108° in the hot. Ice has been found on the pools more than once during the present cold weather.

There are many varieties of soil. The most fertile is the "bhuri" or red soil of the valleys, which bears a first crop of maize followed by a second of gram or wheat. The deep black soil has similar properties, but is considered of less value. These soils are usually near the cultivator's homestead and receive all the manure he can give them. The inferior varieties of black and stony soil situated at a greater distance receive little or no manure and bear much inferior crops. Almost every cultivator holds some of each kind of land.

6. *Rainfall*.—Details will be found in Appendix A. The average fall is about 30 inches, and this, if reasonably well distributed, is ample for both the early and late crops.

7. *Details of cultivation*.—Appendix B (as supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture) gives combined details for all villages of Dohad and Jhálod. The cultivation of the two Maháls differs very little in character. The following figures show the percentage under different crops in Dohad ryotwári villages in 1898-99, a normal season.

	Acres	Percentage.	
Maize	35,377·7	37·9	be noted. Tobacco and chillies are only grown in very small quantities for private consumption. The great staple crop, maize, is by far the cheapest and was selling at Rs. 7 for 12 maunds, during the greater part of this year's harvest season.. Gram, the next on the list, is also comparatively cheap. Oil-seeds, rice and wheat, which have a smaller area, fetch better prices. Hemp
Gram	24,944·19	26·7	
Oil-seeds	11,218·15	12·	
Rice	7,598·26	8·1	
Wheat	5,272·6	5·6	
Kodra	2,361·25	2·5	
Hemp	1,103·15	1·1	
Others	...	6·1	
		100·0	

is chiefly used for home consumption, but a small quantity is also exported, and an enterprising Ahmedabad trader has recently established a hemp press near the Dohad Railway Station. The rice grown is said to be of good quality, but depending, as it does, on the rainfall, is necessarily a somewhat precarious crop. A certain proportion could probably be protected by the insertion of pipe outlets in the tanks. The "Befasli" (twice cultivated) area is unusually large. The average area so cropped during 18 years up to 1901-02 was 20,983 acres. Excluding the famine years of 1899-1902, the average comes to 24,921 acres. Against this should be set off the area of current fallows, *viz.*, 9,348 acres and 5,325 acres respectively, for the same periods. The second crop is grown in the great majority of cases without irrigation on valley lands, which have already borne a maize crop. Such lands are proportionately highly classified, and in many cases (*cf.* especially Chandawara and Jesawada) pay a good deal more than the maximum rates. A second crop is also often grown after rice. The second crop is usually gram, wheat or sarsav: occasionally vatla (a kind of pea), castor oil or barley. (The value of manure is highly appreciated by all classes of cultivators including the Bhils, though no doubt lack of knowledge results in much waste in its application.) The highest manuring is to be found in the lands cultivated by the Ghanchis of Dohad town, and a considerable area of these lands will probably some day be irrigated from the Muwalia tank. The effect of the recent famine in decreasing the available supplies of manure is deplored by cultivators of every class. Fodder is in most cases cheap and plentiful. The areas assigned for free grazing are sufficient and the forest grazing rules more liberal than in other districts. The better sort of cultivators complain a good deal about the scarcity of firewood.

8. *Communications*.—The táluka together with its Peta Mahál, Jhálod, is completely surrounded by Native States—Jabuwa being to the east, Alirájpur to the south and Báriya to the west. Up to 1894 the only communications with Godhra on the west and Ratlam on the east were by road. In that year the Anand-Pali Railway was extended to Dohad and Ratlam, thereby opening up new outlets for surplus produce and freeing the táluka from the heavy burden of transit duties levied in Native States. An important new metalled road, running from Limbdi in the Jhálod Mahál through Dohad to the Alirájpur frontier near Patiajol, was begun in the famine of 1900 and is still under process of construction. The only other metalled road in the Mahál runs from Dohad west *via* Jekot to Godhra. Owing to the rocky and undulating nature of the country, the ordinary cart tracks are very bad. Dohad is, however, only 14 miles distant from the farthest villages of the Mahál.

9. *Markets and Fairs*.—There are no weekly fairs. Dohad, with a population of about 14,000, is the chief market and is rapidly becoming a very important trade centre. The trade is carried on chiefly by Banias, who speculate a good deal in grain, and Bohras. There is also a considerable trade

in vegetables, and a small cattle market disposing off between 1,000 and 2,000 cattle a year. There are minor markets at Garbada, Gangardi and Jesawada where traders buy up the grain at lower prices than prevail in the head-quarter town, and a few shops at Katwára and Chandawána. During the last four years famine and plague have exercised a detrimental effect on Dohad trade: with better times further expansion is to be expected.

10. *Population.*—The census of 1901 showed that since 1891 in the whole Panch Maháls the Bhil population had decreased by 32 per cent. In Dohad the population of the whole táluka decreased from 68,675 to 58,837 (16 per cent.), while in the Government villages (excluding Dohad town where there was an increase of 1,000 or 8 per cent.) there was a decrease from 37,311 to 33,900 or about 9 per cent. This decrease, though serious enough in a country where under normal conditions a large increase might have been expected, nevertheless compares very favourably with the much larger decreases in the leasehold villages of Dohad and in both the ryotwári and tálukdári villages of Jhálod. Thus in Jhalod ryotwári villages the decrease was nearly 30 per cent. and in tálukdári villages over 50 per cent.

Appendices D and E give certain further details as to the population. The figure of 70·83 per cent. for the agricultural population is below the mark, as a certain proportion of the craftsmen (especially potters) and unskilled labourers are also employed in cultivation. From Appendix E it will be seen that Bhils and Pateliás form the great mass of the population. Appendix H shows how very small is the literate population outside Dohad town. There were only 8 schools with a total average attendance of 117.

Below are noted some of the characteristics of the different castes:—

*Bhils.*—Uneducated cultivators living not in village sites but separately each on his own land. Cultivation is rough, but the differences of soil and (the use of manure are appreciated) The Bhils are highly superstitious and move their houses (which are usually the crudest erections of “wattle and daub” with kacha home made tiles) on account of omens and other very trifling causes. They are fond of liquor. They usually speak the truth even about their own crops. They are skilled in the use of bows and arrows. They live for the most part on maize, mhowra and the cheaper kinds of vegetables. They can very rarely write or read, and they rarely accumulate any property beyond cattle and the simplest and cheapest household utensils. In seasons of scarcity they are given to loot, but in ordinary times rarely commit any kind of crime. (Most of them are more or less heavily in debt: but compulsory sales of land are so far not frequent, because the Bania knows that a Bhil’s word is as good as his bond, and regards the cultivator himself as his asset rather than the land.) The women are strong and well made. They wear dark blue sáris and a very heavy load of ornaments composed for the most part of brass, tin and lac, and therefore of little or no value. A few of the more prosperous also wear silver necklets, bracelets, and frontlets, and even gold nose ornaments, but such ornaments are now comparatively rare.

His simplicity in money dealings is the chief obstacle in the way of the Bhil’s making any progress in material prosperity. The remedy must be the gradual extension of education (of a business-like and a simple kind) in reading, writing and accounts.

Another point in the Bhil’s character, which should perhaps receive some notice in a report of this nature, is his peculiar reticence in regard to all that concerns his own interests or grievances. Formal complaints of any kind are extremely rare; and written petitions (so common in almost all other districts) are almost unknown. (If the Bhil has a grievance about the forest, the liquor or the land revenue laws he will cherish it in silence, where a Labana or a Kanbi would make the most pressing complaints.) Such complaints are useful both as a safety valve and as a means of information. But the Bhils must have great confidence in an official before they will say a word on matters they may have long brooded over or discussed together. Obviously with such a people, delicate handling and the avoid-

ance of sudden changes are especially necessary. A marked instance of this, was furnished by the rising in Jhálod in 1899. The main object of the rising was to get grain by looting the Baniás. (The Bhils realized that the Baniás had lived on them for generations and could not appreciate the reason for a sudden stoppage of all credit, and for the re-sale at four times its original price of grain which they had themselves handed over some few months before.) The feeling must have been very general in the Jhálod táluka, but before the actual outbreak occurred there was, I believe, not a hint of what was coming. At present, so far as I have been able to judge, the Bhil's most serious grievance is the operation of the Civil Courts. He is utterly unable to understand a system under which his grain, his cattle and even his bullocks can be attached for debts as to the reality and amount of which he has only the vaguest notion. The chances are strongly against his appearing at all in the Civil Court and if he does appear he is hardly capable of stating his view of the case in such a way as to controvert the written accounts proved (or accepted) against him. He knows that he is in debt, but he does not know even the approximate figure, or the rate of interest to be charged. He annually hands over a large proportion of his produce to his *sávkár*, but the price at which it is to be valued depends entirely on the latter's inclination. Accounts are, no doubt, nominally settled from time to time, but this simply means that the Bhil is asked to make his mark in the account book in token of acceptance of accounts which he cannot pretend to understand. The origin of the evil is that the forms of free contract are rigorously insisted on in a case where the reality is impossible. If such forms are maintained it should at least be a universal rule always to go behind the letter of the bond and to refuse to grant interest beyond an equitable rate.) The Bhils have no appreciation of the value of money. Even with a tolerably good crop they will pay their revenue with cash obtained as an advance from Baniás in preference to selling part of the grain on the ground that they must keep their grain to eat, regardless of the fact that the recovery of the cash advance with interest inevitably makes a much larger inroad on the store of grain than would have originally been necessary. There are of course exceptions, but they are not very numerous.

*Patelias*.—The Patelias (some 10,000 in number) are rather more civilized than the Bhils. They wear more clothes. They usually live in hamlets, and are rather more inclined to save. The natural result is that they are rather better cultivators. In other respects they are very like the Bhils.

*Rajputs*.—Rajput cultivators are found only in the villages of Gamla, Jalat, Dhámarda and Dasla. They are greatly superior to most of their neighbours in skill as cultivators and in thrift. They live together in good brick houses. Their chief stumbling block is extravagant expenditure on marriages and funerals. Hence (instead of being prosperous as they might easily be with a fertile soil and a low assessment) they are all deeply in debt.

*Labanas* are closely allied to the Vanjharas and like them were formerly carriers. They are very good cultivators and perhaps the thriftiest of all classes. They often lend money and very rarely run seriously into debt. They are to be found (in small numbers) in Kathla and Travadia Bhau and are akin to the Náíks of Chandwána, Katwára and Tándá.

*Ghanchis*.—Mahomedan cultivators living in Dohad and holding lands near Dohad town. There were 703 by the 1901 census. They use town sweepings to manure their fields, and grow some of the minor kinds of garden crops as well as the staple grains. They are probably the best cultivators in the táluka and as they hold much of the Dohad village land which may some day be irrigated from the Muvalia tank, their condition will probably improve.

*Bohoras*.—Traders and cultivators. As cultivators, chiefly in the kasbo of Dohad; but there is a Bohora who owns 200 acres in Tunki and lives in a very substantial building near the village. As traders they

have shops in Dohad, Garbada, Gangardi and Jesawada. They deal both in wholesale trade and in petty groceries.

(*Banias* live, as a rule, in the head-quarter town. They are money lenders at high rates. They term their Bhil or Patelia clients their "Asamis" and regard them very much as "chattels." An Asami is bequeathed or bestowed in dowry, &c., just as any other property. The general rule, so far as the Bhils are concerned, is once a debtor, always a debtor. Even if the Bhil were to discharge his debts in full (as no doubt in strict justice he does many times) he would hardly be in a position to know it and would rely absolutely on the Bania's good faith. Obviously such relations do not tend to fair dealing. The Bhil is an infant in all money matters though unfortunately not so in the eye of the law.) Amongst other castes it is only necessary to mention the Ravalas found in Ukardi and Abhlod. They are cultivators and resemble, but are somewhat superior to, the Patelias.

11. *Live-stock*.—Appendix F gives details for 1877, 1891, 1899 and 1902-1903. The 1877 figures were recorded prior to a famine, the 1891 figures represent a comparative recovery, the 1899 figures the high water mark, and the 1902-1903 figures the present state of things. The results may be summarized as follows:—

*Period 1877-1891*.—A decrease in agricultural cattle of 22 per cent. The figures for oxen and milch cattle cannot be separately analysed, as Mr. Beyts appears to have included young stock, which are shown separately in the later statistics. As ploughs increased 29 per cent., the decrease in cattle was probably chiefly a decrease in young stock.

*Period 1891-1899*.—A period of phenomenal increase, probably largely due to immigration. The total increase in cattle amounted to 44 per cent. of which the increase in plough oxen was 31 per cent., in milch cattle 54 and in young stock 58 per cent. In the same period the number of ploughs increased by 21 per cent. and the cultivated area from 54,000 to 63,000 acres.

*Period 1899-1902*.—A period of famine and scarcity resulting in a 38 per cent. decrease in cattle (plough oxen 29, young stock 35 and milch cattle 50 per cent.).

Taking the whole period 1877-1902, we find a decrease in cattle of 13·8 per cent. and an increase of 30 per cent. in the number of ploughs. During the same period the population of Government villages increased by a little over 2 per cent.

The final result is that while during the whole period of settlement there has been a decrease in the total number of cattle, this decrease must have occurred chiefly among milch cattle and young stock. The fallow occupied area in 1902-1903 exceeded 13,000 acres against an average of a little over 5,000 acres; but the rabi area was much below the normal and there is no reason to suppose that the subsequent recovery will be other than rapid. The loss in milch cattle is more serious and means a decrease in milk and ghee and in the supply of manure for a long time to come.

Carts belong for the most part to people living in Dohad and to the better class of cultivators in the villages. They are rarely owned by Bhils, who either wait for a purchaser to remove their produce or carry it in head-loads to the nearest market.

12. *Wells*.—*Vide* Appendix J, which shows that wells increased from 43 to 594 (excluding those in disuse), the increase in irrigation wells being from 23 to 311, of which 281 were kacha and probably entirely due to construction during the famine to raise fodder and other crops. The difficulty in the way of constructing new wells is great because of (1) rock, (2) the uncertainty of subsoil springs. The special officer employed to blast for water in 1902, succeeded in only 6 out of 50 attempts. The total area recorded as irrigated in 1898-1899 was only 236 acres. As most of the irrigable lands bear two crops in normal

seasons without irrigation, wells are very little appreciated and nobody thinks of constructing them except in famine times.

13. *Shops, Looms, Industry, &c.*—Appendix G gives the details. Data were not recorded in the original survey report.

The chief industries are :—

(1) Manufacture of lac bracelets (the process is described at length in the Gazetteer, Panch Mahals Volume) and other Bhil ornaments. Lac bracelets are made of a gum which exudes from two or three different species of trees, and brick dust by a special caste of "Lakharas" residing in Dohad, Garbada, Gangardi and Jesawada. The usual price is one pice each. The brass and tin ornaments cost from 2 to 4 annas a piece.

(2) Hemp rope making, practised by the Bhils in all villages.

(3) Weaving of coarse blankets, practised by Kamalias and Dheds in Dohad, Garbada, &c.

(4) Potters are to be found everywhere.

(5) Blacksmiths, making of ploughs, rims for cart wheels, arrow heads and knives.

(6) Oil pressers (Ghanchis) chiefly in Dohad.

From the above it will be seen that only the most primitive kinds of industry exist. Even brick-making is practically unknown and potters have to be called in from other districts, when required for the purpose.

14. *Landlord and tenant. Usurer and Client*—This subject has already been touched upon in paragraph 10. (The relationship of landlord and tenant is rare in Government villages, the cultivator usually holding direct from Government.) In cases of *bona-fide* sub-lettings, the usual rates are from 1½ times to twice the assessment (*vide* Appendix M).

It has already been pointed out that most cultivators have to pay a considerable proportion of their annual produce to money-lenders. In this respect it is probable that the new tenure will effect some improvement. A considerable area has already been resettled under this tenure, and it is hoped that the Bania will lend with rather less freedom than formerly. A solvent cultivator will always be able to command an advance for grain, but only within reasonable limits and with due regard to the value of his crops. The chief difficulty is that there is no way of protecting the Bhil against fraudulent entries in accounts and grossly unfair rates of interest. Even so long ago as the time of the original survey the advisability of conferring a transferable hereditary property on the Bhil was much discussed, and the danger of his subsiding into a state of practical villeinage was pointed out, but it was then in the absence of special legislation thought impossible to devise a remedy.

15. *Sales, mortgages, &c.*—*Vide* Appendices K, L, M. As one quinquennium included the famine period, statistics for two periods have been given. The following is an abstract :—

	Period ending		
	1895-96.	1900-01.	1900-01.
	Number of times the assessment.		Rs. per acre.
Ordinary sales ... ..	12 8	12·4	16·0
Sales by Court ... ..	5 5	10·6	10·8
Simple mortgages ... ..	8·7	11·2	11·2
Mortgages with possession .	7·8	10·6	10·6
Sub-letting ... ..	1·7	2 01	3·2·4

The information was compiled, under the orders of the Inspector-General of Registration, by taking at hap-hazard from the registers 20 entries of each kind of documents for each year where available. Cases in which buildings as well as lands were included in the purchase price were carefully excluded. The apparent rise in value during the famine period is curious and may be due to the opening of the Railway in 1894. At the same time these statistics are not of much value, because they for the most part relate to cases which are quite peculiar, sales of land being so far altogether exceptional. They must all be cases of very favoured lands or lands sold for some special purpose. This is sufficiently proved by the



fact that the sum total of a hundred cases (20×5) is not reached for any of the different kinds of document. The actual number of cases given totals to 196 for the period ending 1895-96 and 247 for the later period, 500 being the number aimed at where available. The values so arrived at are very low in comparison with those prevailing in other parts of Gujarát. It is not possible to make any satisfactory comparison with the prices at the beginning of the term of settlement, but the fact that special terms were considered advisable both in Dohad and the surrounding Native States to attract settlers and the large area of waste land point to the conclusion that agricultural land had then little or no sale value.

16. *Variations in occupied area.*—Appendix O.

The area under occupation in the first year of the original survey settlement was 57,346 acres. In the following year (1879-80) there was a decrease to 46,056 acres, *i.e.*, of more than 11,000 acres. This decrease was ascribed by the Survey Commissioner to “(1) the ordinary adjustment of holdings which follows the introduction of a rate per acre system superseding a system of payment in the lump sum, and (2) the prevalence of distress at the time of the introduction of the rates caused by two very unfavourable seasons preceding it.” The two causes are amply sufficient to account for the decrease. The Bhils under the old system held (as has already been pointed out) much more land than they could cultivate in any one year. Superior lands they cultivated annually: inferior lands at intervals of two or three years. Except in one or two villages, where the waste area is very large (*e.g.*, Jhari), this practice is dying out. Whether the result is altogether good may be doubted. At present much of the soil is still practically virgin, but it must soon begin to feel the effects of close cropping. As to the second cause, the famine of 1878 was most severely felt in both Dohad and Jhálod and resulted in a heavy loss of population and cattle.

From 1883 onwards the recovery continued steadily until in 1893 the figures of 1879 were passed for the first time. The highest point reached was in 1899 just before the famine. The total occupied area was then 63,605 acres, the arable assessed waste being 16,735 acres. The famine has resulted in a decrease, but in view of the heavy losses incurred the figures for 1902-03 are satisfactory. The occupied area 60,936 acres was then over 75 per cent. of the assessed arable area and the unoccupied area 19,527 acres, a little over 24 per cent. of the whole. There were also 8,312 acres of unassessed arable waste. Thus with nearly 28,000 acres of arable land unoccupied there is still plenty of room for expansion and plenty of room for increased revenue without making any undue increase in the rates. This question will be dealt with more fully later on, but it is as well to call attention here to the figures.

17. *Compulsory processes*—Bhils are as a rule honest revenue payers and compulsory processes have not been numerous. The figures are as follows:—

	Notices.	Distraints.	In how many villages.
1890-91	515	5	33
1891-92	767	4	12
1892-93	284	1	8
1893-94	397	1	4
1894-95	179	2	16
1895-96	630	7	18
1896-97	410	4	12
1897-98	834	2	13
1898-99	341	2	19
1899-1900	891	...	60
1900-01	658	...	7
1901-02	48	...	15
1902-03	1,193	...	66
	4,357	28	
Average	464	31	

18. *Prices.*—The record is given in Appendix N. The price obtained by the cultivator is not quite the same thing as the average recorded by the Director of Land Records. The cultivator buys his seed (if he has not stored) when prices are highest, and usually sells his crop at harvest time when they are lowest.

The figures given by Mr. Beyts are unfortunately based on the record for only three years 1874-76. For the period 1878-87 no satisfactory data are available. 1899-1902 was a famine period and therefore peculiar. The only possible comparison is therefore between the figures given by Mr. Beyts and those supplied for the period 1888-98 by the Director of Land Records. On these figures an increase appears as follows: maize 10·3 per cent., gram 38·7, til 62·1 and rice 23·6. In wheat prices on the other hand there was a decrease of 8·63 per cent. These figures are open to some doubt for the following reasons.

The Director's figures are based on averages calculated on the prices for each of the twelve months of the year including high (hot weather) prices as well as the low prices of the harvest season. There are no means of ascertaining how Mr. Beyts' figures were arrived at. Probably they were obtained from the books of local merchants, and represent not average but something approaching the harvest prices. As the price of maize varies at different times of the year as much as 15 lbs. in the rupee there is obviously a most serious possibility of error. The figures are, therefore, not convincing proof that there has been a rise in the price of maize. At the beginning of November 1903 it was as low as 80 lbs. per rupee and after that for two months it remained at about 68½ with little or no variation, both figures much lower than those recorded by Mr. Beyts. Nor is the current year a particularly good one for maize as much damage was done by locusts. Complaint at the extreme lowness of prices amongst the cultivators is universal. The reason probably is that there is little or no demand for this grain within a radius within which export would be profitable. As far as gram, tal and rice are concerned it is clear that there has been a rise sufficient to more than counterbalance the fall in the price of wheat.

Since the above was written final figures for 1903 have been received (*vide* Appendix N last line). These as compared with Mr. Beyts' figures show the following result:—

	Mr. Beyts'	1903.	+ or —	Remarks.
			Lbs.	
Maize ...	55½	59½	+ 3½	The average price for November was 72½ lbs. The high prices of gram, wheat and rice were largely due to a very bad rabi season. The kharif season (of 1902-03) for maize was unusually good.
Gram ...	53½	37½	—16½	
Tal ...	30	21½	—9½	
Wheat ...	26½	20½	—6	
Rice ...	51	20	—31	

From these figures it seems probable on the whole that the cultivator has gained on gram, tal and rice. ✓

#### 19. Crop experiments. Incidence of assessment—

The number of crop experiments recorded is considerable.

##### (1) Maize—

Year.	Village.	Local.	Grain in lbs.	What value of produce per acre.	Assessment.	Incidence.	Remarks.
		As.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1884-85 ...	Dohad ...	12	1,107	19 0 7	2 10 2	13·81	
" ...	Rabdal ...	8	650	11 2 9	1 4 10	11·69	
" ...	Delsar ...	12	981	16 13 9	2 4 3	13·52	
1886-87 ...	Pusri ...	10	1,231	30 0 0	1 6 5	4·67	Followed by wheat and gram.
" ...	Abhlod ...	12	1,508	37 0 0	1 9 4	4·28	Manured and followed by wheat and gram.
" ...	Dohad ...	10	1,284	31 4 8	2 3 11	7·17	Manured.
" ...	Jekot ...	6	780	19 2 8	0 12 6	4·07	Not manured.
1887-88 ...	Nimnalina ...	6	275	5 15 2	1 2 5	19·35	
1888-89 ...	Dhamarda ...	10	342	8 14 3	1 1 11	12·59	
1891-92 ...	Kharedi ...	12	1,436	32 10 0	1 14 0	5·75	Second crop worth Rs. 13-11-4.
Total of ten experiments		98	9,594	211 15 10	16 6 1	...	
Average		9·8	959·4	21 3 2	1 10 2	7·7	

(Thus for ten experiments we get an average incidence of a little under ten per cent., and an average outturn of 24 maunds. According to cold weather prices of 1903 (*vide* paragraph 7) this outturn would be worth Rs. 14 and the incidence 11.6 per cent., the balance left with the cultivator a little over Rs. 12 per acre. Of the ten experiments two were in class I villages (Dohad), four in class II (Delsar, Pusri, Dhamarda and Kharedi), three in class III (Abhlod, Rabdal and Nimnaha), one in class V (Jeykot), and none in class IV. The number of experiments in better class soils is rather disproportionately large. On the poorer soils the outturn will be less.

(2) *Gram*—

Year.	Village.	Local	Grain in lbs.	What value of produce per acre.		Assessment.	Incidence.	Remarks.
				As.	Rs. a. p.			
1884-85 ...	Varbada ...	8	750	11 1 3	1 8 4	13.73	} Gram followed manured maize.	
„ ...	Delsar ...	14	834	12 6 1	2 0 11	16.35		
1888-89 ...	Dohad ..	6	402	13 3 0	1 14 3	14.34	} Season un- favourable for rabi.	
„ ...	„ ...	6	271	8 5 8	0 14 7	10.91		
1889-90 ...	Delsar ...	10	410	8 7 10	2 0 0	24.07	} M a n u r e d. Good season and crops.	
1894-95 ...	Nagrala ...	12	846	14 6 0	1 4 9	9.02		
„	Dohad ...	16	1,313	22 10 8	1 13 9	8.20	} After manured maize.	
1895-96 .	Dohad ...	16	349	9 4 6	1 3 2	12.95		
„	Nani Kharaj	15	359	9 6 4	1 3 9	13.13	} Do.	
„	Nagrala ...	11	333	8 3 3	1 9 11	19.02		
1896-97 .	Delsar ...	8	402	17 12 0	2 4 0	12.67	}	
„	Ukardi ...	8	361	15 15 9	2 10 1	16.45		
Twelve experiments ...		130	6,631	151 2 4	20 7 6	...		
Average ...		10.8	552.5	12 9 6	1 11 3	13.5		

Thus on gram the outturn is considerably lower and the incidence higher than on maize, but gram is almost invariably a second crop grown without irrigation after maize. Except in the case of Varbada, which is in class III, the experiments were all made in villages of classes I and II.

(3) *Wheat*.—There are fewer recorded experiments.

Year.	Village.	Local.	Grain in lbs.	What value of produce per acre		Assessment.	Incidence.	Remarks.
				As.	Rs. a. p.			
1884-85 ..	Ukardi ...	8	848	15 14 5	2 14 1	18.86	After manured maize.	
„ ...	Dohad ..	8	666	12 7 11	0 13 6	6.72	Do.	
1897-98 ...	Dohad ...	6	431	15 9 0	2 8 0	16.06	After maize no manure.	
Three experiments ..		20	1,945	43 15 4	6 3 7	...		
Average ...		6.6	648	14 10 5	2 1 9	14.3		

Three other experiments, two of 1889-90 and one of 1892, gave even smaller outturn, *viz.* 416, 484 and 226 lbs. The two former were taken in a poor season, the latter crop was affected by rust. These experiments do not enable us to draw any safe conclusion as to the outturn of wheat. The average outturn shown is slightly above that on gram.

(4) *Wheat and gram together—*

Village and year.	Local.	Grain in lbs.	Value of produce.	Assessment.	Incidence.	Remarks.
Dohad, 1884-85 ...	As. 12 wheat .	1,096	Rs. a. p. 20 9 0	Rs. a. p. 1 7 6	4.84	After manured maize.
Gamla, 1890-91 ..	10 gram 4 wheat and gram	643 { 128 51 }	9 8 9 } 5 2 0	3 2 11	62.09	After rice crop damaged by frost.
(5) Rice Gamla, 1890-91 ...	11	969	23 11 2	3 2 11	13.42	Followed by wheat and gram manured.
Jalat, 1892-93 ...	8	738	18 4 0	2 7 0	13.35	Followed by wheat manured.
Vanbhor, 1892-93.	6	535	11 14 3	1 11 10	10.76	Unmanured followed by gram and barley.
Kharedi, 1898-99 .	15	689	20 0 1	2 0 0	10.	Followed by gram.
Four experiments .	40	2,931	73 13 6	9 5 9	...	
Average ...	10	732	18 7 4	2 5 5	11.9	

All these four experiments were in good II class villages.

The important point to the cultivator is, of course, not the actual incidence but the value of the surplus left after paying the assessment.

The average holding is about 12 acres, of which 1 acre would in normal years be fallow and about 4 acres twice cropped. The experiments show that in normal years his 15 acres of crops should average, say, not less than Rs. 15 per acre, or Rs. 225, out of which he must pay assessment and local fund, feed his family, buy seed, new bullocks when needed, plough, &c., repair his house, and so on.

20. *Grouping and rates.*—The present grouping is as follows:—

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Dohad ...	Nagrala Nankharaj Moti Kharaj Pusri 5 Lular Gamla Jalat Vanbhor Tavadia Bhau 10 Dungarpur Dhamarda Nani Ranapur Kharedi Rajpur 15 Ukardi Delsar * Usarvan 18 Chapri	Abhlod Kathla Kotda Kharod 5 Kharoda Gadoi Gangarda Garbada Nimnaha * 10 Chandavada Chaen Jesawada Doki Travadia Vaju 15 Devdha Dasla Panchwada Boriala Ramdungra 20 Rabdal * Varbada Sakarda Simalia Shahada 25 Rotia	Ambli Gangardi * Nandwa Nalvai * 5 Nandhelao Nimach Nelsar Chandla* Charchoda 10 Jhari Jambuva Tunki Vaju* Tunki Anop* Dadur 15 Patiajol * Patia Bulbar Bharsada* Bhutardi* 20 Bavka* Bhe Minakar Vajelao 24 Vadva	Kalitalai Khajuri Khodva Jekot Borwani Muvalia* Matwa* Rampura 9 Rosam

The original grouping was based partly on distance from the head-quarter town, partly on general situation. In a taluka where conditions vary so much both factors are of importance. Thus the fifth class villages though nearer to

Dohad than many of the third class are for the most part unfavourably situated on high land deep in jungle on the borders of the Mahál. The fourth class villages suffer from similar conditions, but to a less extent. The first three classes are comparatively secure in the central part of the táluka, and in their case the chief factor deciding their class has been distance from head-quarters—though other conditions (*e.g.*, general backwardness) have been taken into account. I propose to follow the same principles, but to make certain alterations, which seem justified on account of the argument for keeping a village in a lower than its natural class no longer applying. If these proposals are accepted, each of the villages marked above with an asterisk will go up one class. Delsar will be included with Dohad in class I, on the ground that it practically forms part of Dohad, its lands adjoining Dohad lands on three sides and being nearer to the head-quarter town than many Dohad fields. The village has prospered under the settlement and has only one unoccupied number. To the second group I would add Rabdal and Nimnalia on account of their position and in view of the fact that a large portion of their land is in the Dohad plain. To group III will be added the best villages of group IV, *viz.*, Gangardi, Nalvai, Chandla, Tunki Vaju, Tunki Anop, Patiajol, Bharsada, Bhutardi and Bavka. All are good villages above the average of their group and better off than many villages of group III (*e.g.*, than Simalia, Panchavada, Devdha, Gangarda). They now form the inner ring of group IV, and under the new grouping will become the outer ring of group III. To group IV will be added Matwa and Muvalia from group III.

The question of rating is more difficult and depends on the view taken of the general condition of the táluka as shown in the preceding pages. The general result has been a comparatively small decrease in population: a rather greater decrease in cattle, especially in milch-cattle, a small increase in the occupied area, a considerable loss of capital and manure. The unoccupied area still available has been shown to be large, the great mass of the people are poor, illiterate and unenterprising and of a class which might easily be frightened into Native States. On the other hand we have to note a rise in prices of gram, tal and rice (rather difficult to estimate but probably exceeding 10 per cent.); a new railway and important main road; and finally the undoubted moderateness of the present assessment. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that an increase of approximately 10 per cent. is justifiable and safe. The only difficulty is that increased rates will necessarily fall more heavily on the villages which are moved up a group than on the others. The proposed rates are shown below side by side with those now existing:—

	Present maximum rates.				Proposed maximum rates			
	Dry crop.		Rice.		Dry-crop.		Rice.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Group I	2	0 0	2	0 0	2	4 0	2	0 0
Do. II	1	12 0	2	0 0	1	14 0	2	0 0
Do. III	1	8 0	2	0 0	1	10 0	2	0 0
Do. IV	1	4 0	2	0 0	1	6 0	2	0 0
Do. V	1	0 0	1	0 0	1	2 0	1	0 0

Except in Jekot where the present rate is retained as the village has declined seriously owing to its malarial surroundings.

The increase on the original dry-crop rates amounts to annas 4 in group I, annas 2 in each of the other groups. The extra increase in the case of group I hardly requires explanation as the advantages enjoyed by Dohad are obvious.

The rice is purely a matter of private enterprise and does not derive advantage from any works constructed by Government. Depending solely on rainfall it is a precarious crop. The present rates are therefore considered high enough.

Appendix Q shows the approximate result of the proposed rates. The average increase on the whole táluka works out to 11.4 per cent., and the new rates will average exactly Rs. 1-4-0 per acre. The increase is high only in the

case of villages moved up a group; if it is thought too high the difficulty can be got over by placing them in sub-groups assessed at a rate 2 annas or so less than the original villages of the group. The new dry-crop rates would then be

		Rs. a. p.				
I	(a) ...	...	2	4	0	} Thus the new villages in each group would pay the old rate of the group. On the whole I recommend that the full increase be taken.
	(b) ...	...	2	0	0	
II	(a) ...	...	1	14	0	
	(b) ...	...	1	12	0	
III	(a) ...	...	1	10	0	
	(b) ...	...	1	8	0	
IV	(a) ...	...	1	6	0	
	(b) ...	...	1	4	0	
V	(a) ...	...	1	2	0	
	(b) Jekot ...	...	1	0	0	

The financial results are shown below :—

Present.	Acres.		Present Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Increase per cent.	Average Rate.
	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Class I ...	3,776	16	5,770 12 0	6,441 3 0	13.6	1 11 3
Do. II ...	12,796	15	17,464 8 0	18,768 14 0	7.4	1 7 5
Do. III ...	27,025	3	31,366 14 0	35,409 12 0	12.8	1 4 11
Do. IV ...	14,597	35	12,723 12 0	14,269 3 0	12.1	0 15 7
Do. V ...	2,740	19	1,332 4 0	1,486 2 0	8.5	0 8 8
Total ...	60,936	8	68,558 2 0	76,375 2 0	11.4	1 4 0

The average rate according to the old assessment worked out to Rs. 1-1-11. Thus we get an increase for the whole Mahál of 2 annas and 1 pie per acre.

21. *Cesses.*—Ghurjupdi Vero or house-tax was abolished so far as cultivators are concerned by Government Resolution No. 6966, dated 1st November 1898.

There are now no special cesses in existence.

22. *Trees.*—The existing practice is stated by the Mámlatdár to be as follows, *viz.*:—

(1) Teak, blackwood and sandalwood are reserved.

(2) Fruit trees on land newly taken up are sometimes sold outright. Sometimes the usufruct only is sold.

(3) Road-side trees and trees on banks of tanks or in other places of public resort and useful for shade are reserved.

For the future all trees except fruit trees and those specially needed for shade may be sold to the occupant if he chooses to buy, otherwise they may be reserved by Government, the Collector having discretion to decline to sell a number apart from the trees.

Of fruit trees the usufruct only should be sold in the first instance.

23. *Period of guarantee.*—I would recommend the full period of thirty years.

24. *Leasehold villages.*—A separate settlement report is being prepared as regards these villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. V. VERNON,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls,  
and Settlement Officer, Dohad.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Dohad, District Panch Mahals, for the years 1892-1902.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892 ... ..	0.03	...	...	...	16.49	23	23.26	22	0.10	...	39.88	45	Season fairly good.
1893 ... ..	0.90	1	4.27	3	24.70	32	17.70	17	1.37	2	48.94	55	Maize damaged by excessive rain.
1894 ... ..	0.25	1	...	...	24.85	30	8.91	18	6.98	6	40.99	55	Season fairly good.
1895 ... ..	0.09	...	...	..	13.36	25	9.77	8	0.98	2	24.20	35	Rain deficient, season below average.
1896 ... ..	0.02	...	...	...	24.78	35	1.77	5	1.07	3	27.64	43	Season poor to middling.
1897 ... ..	...	...	0.02	...	12.33	23	10.24	20	...	...	22.59	43	Season middling to fair.
1898 ... ..	1.62	1	...	...	16.96	19	16.37	19	0.26	1	35.21	40	Season fairly good.
1899 ... ..	...	...	0.79	1	9.30	13	4.95	4	0.28	2	15.32	20	A year of famine.
1900 ... ..	0.10	1	...	...	16.98	18	7.78	15	...	...	24.86	34	Season poor.
1901 ... ..	0.18	1	...	...	10.34	17	6.03	8	...	...	16.55	26	Season poor, much damage done by rats.
1902 ... ..	1.03	2	...	...	9.50	8	21.15	16	0.87	2	32.55	28	Kharif crops good, rabi poor owing to insufficiency of later rain.
Average ..	0.39	.63	0.46	0.36	16.33	22	11.63	14	1.08	1.63	29.89	39	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Dohad Taluka including Jhalod village of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.																	CROPS.								
		Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.						Pulses.		
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	
		Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (Net.)		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.											Total.
Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.										Forest.	Others.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Dohad ...	...	198½	343,714	20½	44,609	219	388,323	...	382,499	9,850	1,508	144,690	70,468	216,666	66,394	64,234	35,155	165,833	323	22	14,064	15,428	10,889	87,636 83,749 maize	128,862	1,130	42,255
Average Percentage	...	Crops on the gross area cropped		area cropped (column 53).		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	0.01	7.34	7.51	5.06	42.67 40.77	62.75	0.55	20.57

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Taluka.	Years.	CROPS—continued.																											
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics				Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil Seeds.						Fibres.				Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped
		Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Sesame.			Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
																									29				
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
Dohad ..	...	5,269	73	1,720	50,447	61	...	11	75	433	...	433	667	21	7,316	176	966	...	12,397	20,855	...	...	3,600	3,600	407	205,367	59,169	146,198	
Average Percentage.	...	2.57	0.08	0.84	24.56	0.03	.	0.01	0.04	0.21	..	0.21	0.32	0.01	3.56	0.09	0.47	...	6.04	10.16	...	...	1.75	1.75	0.20	(100)	...	...	





APPENDIX G.

*Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.*

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil Presses	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Tālm-khānas.	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand Gms.	Steam gms.							Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
77	383	89	33	11	...	...	1898 ... .. 1,572 1899 ... .. 1,592 1900 ... .. 1,111 1901 ... .. 762 1902 ... .. 1,353 Average ... 6,390 1,278	2,332 2,239 7,530 2,783 2,262 17,146 3,429	2,558 2,716 1,443 708 2,050 9,474 1,894	8	1	4	46	11

APPENDIX H.

*Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance in the year 1902-03.*

No. of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
77	Dohad Tāluka ... ..	8	117.2	...	...	6	335.4	1	41.7	...	...	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank, and other sources of Water-supply in the 77 Government Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals  
Collectorate for the years 1902-1903.

No of Villages	Talukas	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.									TANKS								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation		For drinking supply of human beings but not Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse		For Irrigation		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse.			
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair	Other causes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
77	Dohad ... ..	30	281	83	157	5	38	7	79	...	.	2	6	6	69	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	141	...	..		

Abstract.

	WELLS.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.	
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
For irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...
For drinking for human beings	...	...	2	6	...	7
For cattle washing, etc.	...	...	6	69	...	141
In disuse	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	125	555	8	76	...	148
	680		84			

At Original Settlement 46—  
Of which—  
23 for irrigation.  
20 for drinking.  
3 out of repair.

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ... ..	32	358 4	499 0 0	1 6 3	2,579 5 0	7 3 2	5.1
" II.— 11 to 25 " ... ..	14	103 0	140 4 0	1 6 9	1,998 0 0	19 6 4	14.2
" III.— 26 to 50 " ... ..	4	29 5	49 8 0	1 11 1	1 609 4 0	55 4 0	32.5
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ... ..	4	16 28	36 2 0	2 2 7	2,728 0 0	163 5 7	75.5
" V.—101 to 250 " ... ..	2	2 16	3 6 0	1 6 6	429 12 0	179 1 0	127.3
Total ... ..	56	509 13	728 4 0	1 6 10	9,344 5 0	18 5 6	12.8

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

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decrees of Courts in the 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

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 land is sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ... ..	9	81 38	117 6 0	1 6 10	461 4 0	5 10 0	3.9
" II.— 10 to 25 " ... ..	3	16 31	28 12 0	1 11 5	352 0 0	20 15 8	12.2
" III.— 26 to 50 " ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" V.—101 to 250 " ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	12	98 29	146 2 0	1 7 8	813 4 0	8 3 7	5.5

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

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 .. ..	35	602 9	830 4 0	1 6 0	4,643 0 6	7 11 1	5.5
" II.— 11 to 25 " ... ..	18	195 37	293 2 0	1 7 11	4,317 15 11	22 0 7	14.7
" III.— 26 to 50 " ... ..	5	17 7	32 8 0	1 14 3	999 2 0	58 2 9	30.7
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ... ..	1	1 36	3 8 0	1 13 5	195 10 5	102 15 6	55.9
" V.—101 to 250 " ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	59	817 9	1,159 6 0	1 6 8	10,155 12 10	12 6 10	8.7

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

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	14	155 2	250 2 0	1 9 9	1,571 8 0	10 2 2	6 28
Do II— 11 to 25 do. ...	4	21 30	31 10 0	1 7 3	501 8 0	22 15 9	15 81
Do. III— 26 to 50 do. ...	1	2 24	3 8 0	1 5 6	170 0 0	65 6 1	48 5
Do. IV— 51 to 100 do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. V—101 to 250 do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	19	179 16	285 4 0	1 9 5	2,243 0 0	12 8 0	7 8

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	49	383 3	586 6 5	1 8 5	1,052 3 0	2 11 11	1 7
Do II— 6 to 10 do. ...	1	0 34	0 12 0	0 14 1	4 8 0	5 4 8	6
Do III—11 to 25 do ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Do. IV—26 to 50 do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Do V—Above 50 do. ...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	...
Total ...	50	383 37	587 2 5	1 8 5	1,056 11 0	2 12 0	1 7

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	40	427 39	545 4 0	1 4 4	3,061 12 3	7 2 5	5 6
Do II— 11 to 25 do. ...	33	200 5	256 9 0	1 4 6	3,920 0 11	19 9 4	15 2
Do. III— 26 to 50 do. ...	12	61 25	106 13 0	1 11 8	3,518 4 6	57 1 5	32 9
Do. IV— 51 to 100 do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Do. V—101 to 250 do. ...	3	3 0	5 0 0	1 10 8	846 4 5	169 4 1	169 2
Total ...	88	692 29	913 10 0	1 5 1	11,346 6 1	16 6 0	12 4

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

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decrees of Courts in the 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

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 land is sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	9	58 30	84 12 0	1 7 0	526 0 0	8 15 3	6 2
Class II—11 to 25 times...	4	24 3	46 14 0	1 15 1	802 0 0	33 5 0	17 1
Class III—26 to 50 times ...	...	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	...	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Class V—101 to 250 times ...	...	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	13	82 33	131 10 0	1 9 5	1,328 0 0	16 0 6	10·8

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

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 ...	35	534 32	623 14 0	1 2 8	4,013 8 4	7 8 0	6 4
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	31	318 8	431 0 0	1 5 8	6,705 5 0	21 1 1	15 5
Class III—26 to 50 times ...	7	31 0	47 2 0	1 8 3	1,460 11 0	47 1 10	30 9
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	2	2 20	3 3 0	1 4 4	300 0 0	120 0 0	94 1
Class V—101 to 150 times ...	...	.....	..	..	..	..	.....
Total ...	75	886 20	1,105 3 0	1 3 11	12,479 8 4	14 1 2	11·2

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

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	25	228 30	292 6 0	1 4 5	1,395 2 0	6 1 6	4·7
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	14	89 8	131 14 0	1 7 10	2,170 7 0	24 8 4	16 4
Class III—26 to 50 times ...	5	16 10	35 10 0	2 3 0	1,436 8 4	88 6 5	40 3
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	...	...	.....	..	..	..	..
Class V—101 to 250 times ...	1	0 34	1 12 0	2 0 10	195 6 0	229 13 7	111·6
Total ...	45	334 2	461 10 0	1 7 3	5,197 7 4	15 8 11	10 6

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in the 77 Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals  
Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number times the Survey Assessment for which land is 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 ..	26	187 15	293 0 0	1 9 0	589 7 6	3 2 4	2 0 1
Class II—6 to 10 times ...	...	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	...
Class III—11 to 25 times...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	..
Class IV—26 to 50 times...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Class V—above 50 times...	...	...	.. ...	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	26	187 15	293 0 0	1 9 0	589 7 6	3 2 4	2 0 1

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Dohad Taluka from 1874 to 1903.

Years,	Lbs. of 39 Tolás per Rupee.						
	Maize	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice.	Kodra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1874-76 ... ..	55½	53½	26½	30	51	...	As given by Mr. Beyts.
1878 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1879 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1880 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1881 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1882 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1883 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1884 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1885 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1886 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1887 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Average ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1888 ... ..	36	38	32	16	38	50	Supplied by Director of Land Re- cords and Agriculture.
1889 ... ..	55	35	29	16	37	56	
1890 ... ..	76	43	36	20	46	82	
1891 ... ..	54	37	26	20	46	56	
1892 ... ..	59	41	26	19	40	62	
1893 ... ..	55	49	32	20	50	62	
1894 ... ..	49	54	37	19	43	65	
1895 ... ..	46	43	32	20	46	65	
1896 ... ..	40	33	25	18	38	60	
1897 ... ..	26	20	18	15	23	48	
1898 ... ..	56	34	26	22	43	61	
Average ... ..	50 (52)	38½ (40½)	29 (30)	18½ (19)	41½ (42½)	60 (62)	Figures in brackets ex- clude 1897 (scarcity year).
1899 ... ..	32	28	24	18	32	80	
1900 ... ..	21	19	18	12	30	...	
1901 ... ..	32	25	16	13	31	...	
1902 ... ..	34	27	17	12	36	...	
Average ... ..	29½	24½	18½	13½	32½	...	
1903 ... ..	59½	37	20½	21½	19	...	
November 1903 ...	72½	...	...	23½	20	...	
April 1903 ..	...	40	17	...	...	...	



APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 77 Khalsa Villages situated in the Dohad Taluka of the PanchMahals Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1885-1886. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of years	Amount finally remitted	Remarks
	Occupied acres	Full standard assessment	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection	Acres	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collection, quit rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full assessment total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand Total for collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Perma-nent	Casual.	Total													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1878-1879	A g 57,346 16	Rs. a. p. 62,285 8 0		Rs a p 23 652 5 1	Rs a p 23,652 5 1	Rs a. p 38,433 2 11	A g 23,635 29	Rs a. 20,912 4	Rs a p 25 8 0	A g 8,216 21	Rs a 8,539 12	Rs a p 2,420 5 2	A g 92,098 24	Rs a. p 91,737 8 0	Rs. a. p. 41,079 0 1	Rs a p 4,122 14 3	Rs a. p ..	
1879-1880	46,056 18	53,087 14 0		335 1 0	335 1 0	52,732 13 0	36,927 27	29,461 8	550 1 0	8,235 4	8,543 12	2,421 13 2	91,269 9	91,073 2 0	55,704 11 2	1,301 3 9		
1880-1881	47,625 22	54,915 6 0	..	524 15 11	524 15 11	54,390 6 1	35,866 12	27,708 6	589 0 0	8,150 26	8,517 12	2,379 13 2	91,642 20	91,141 8 0	57,359 3 3	1,300 13 10		
1881-1882	47,389 1	54,433 8 0	..	215 15 8	215 15 8	54,267 8 4	36,636 16	28,804 4	605 3 6	7,574 1	7,404 8	3,345 9 6	91,699 18	90,782 4 0	58,218 5 2	1,032 6 4	..	
1882-1883	47,154 1	54,230 14 0	..	177 14 1	177 14 1	54,052 15 11	36,877 12	29,970 4	519 13 6	7,557 2	7,342 6	5,055 4 2	91,599 15	90,543 8 0	59,638 1 7	1,243 13 9	..	
1883-1884	48,012 7	55,405 6 0	..	37 8 0	37 8 0	55,367 14 0	36,047 11	27,822 2	357 13 6	7,526 13	7,321 12	5,046 9 2	91,535 31	90,540 4 0	60,772 4 8	1,580 6 8		
1884-1885	50,177 35	59,225 10 0	..	2,122 3 0	2,122 3 0	57,101 7 0	33,837 38	25,591 10	354 12 0	7,509 9	9,951 4	1,933 0 0	91,525 2	95,126 8 0	59,389 3 0		2,122 3 0	
1885-1886	54,297 5	63,320 6 0	..	350 9 6	350 9 6	53,946 11 6	29,717 24	21,851 6	892 11 0	70,509 9	9,951 4	1,933 0 0	91,523 38	95,123 0 0	54,893 13 6	411 10 10	350 9 6	
1886-1887	54,813 34	63,684 4 0	..	435 2 6	435 2 6	63,240 1 6	29,235 10	21,518 2	377 12 0	7,457 26	9,936 2	1,926 4 0	91,536 30	95,138 8 0	65,553 1 6	449 7 3	435 2 6	
1887-1888	54,813 34	67,933 0 6	..	148 8 6	148 8 6	67,784 13 0	26,657 23	21,005 6	407 5 0	7,451 19	9,912 10	1,918 12 0	98,923 5	98,851 0 6	70,110 7 4	63 0 9	148 8 6	
1888-1889	51,797 37	60,517 4 0	..	217 15 11	217 15 11	60,299 4 1	24,489 12	22,862 9	434 12 6	7,448 30	9,911 12	1,918 13 0	87,735 39	91,291 9 0	62,652 13 7	43 8 0	217 15 11	
1889-1890	52,263 22	60,840 10 0	..	103 0 9	103 0 9	60,633 9 3	23,015 29	22,516 15	489 12 6	7,433 19	9,893 12	1,876 15 0	87,712 30	93,262 5 0	63,050 4 9		163 9 0	
1890-1891	54,139 34	62,505 4 0	..	30 14 6	30 14 6	62,474 5 6	28,108 28	20,797 7	438 2 6	7,435 24	9,901 14	1,876 14 0	87,684 6	93,204 9 0	64,789 6 0		30 14 6	
1891-1892	55,851 8	64,248 12 0	..	11 14 0	11 14 0	64,236 14 0	24,380 35	10,052 15	499 11 6	7,435 24	9,901 14	1,876 14 0	87,667 27	93,233 9 0	66,612 7 6	22 12 0	11 14 0	
1892-1893	56,998 9	65,501 6 0	..	245 1 0	245 1 0	65,265 5 0	23,244 37	17,800 13	440 10 0	7,434 34	9,901 14	1,876 14 0	87,678 0	93,204 1 0	67,573 13 0	22 12 0	245 1 0	
1893-1894	59,340 12	61,611 2 0	..	237 5 5	237 5 5	67,373 12 7	20,947 18	15,747 9	435 2 0	7,441 33	9,912 6	1,877 14 0	87,729 23	93,271 1 0	69,686 12 7	22 12 0	237 5 0	
1894-1895	61,028 28	69,100 12 0	..	273 7 9	273 7 9	68,828 4 3	19,410 3	14,429 3	426 15 0	7,519 11	8,117 0	1,878 6 0	87,858 2	91,706 15 0	71,203 9 3	11 0 0	273 7 9	
1895-1896	62,022 24	69,981 2 0	..	265 0 8	265 0 8	69,716 1 4	18,576 24	13,506 7	559 12 0	7,513 24	9,990 12	1,878 0 0	8,812 32	93,568 5 0	72,154 3 4	..	265 0 8	
1896-1897	62,615 6	70,287 10 0	..	318 3 1	318 3 1	69,969 11 0	17,894 4	13,163 1	596 15 0	7,468 27	9,890 14	1,838 3 0	87,977 37	93,346 9 0	72,402 8 11	..	318 3 1	
1897-1898	62,708 3	69,957 4 0	..	1,188 5 0	1,188 5 0	68,768 15 0	17,680 33	13,376 9	611 0 0	7,481 5	9,693 14	1,834 7 0	87,870 1	93,231 11 0	71,214 5 0	..	1,188 5 0	
1898-1899	63,357 30	70,491 2 0	..	88 6 0	88 6 0	70,403 12 0	17,027 19	12,831 15	597 13 0	7,489 15	9,899 6	1,834 7 0	87,865 33	93,242 7 0	72,835 0 0	.....	88 6 0	
1899-1900	63,605 21	70,717 8 0	..	37 5 0	37 5 0	70,680 3 0	16,735 25	12,617 3		7,433 25	9,823 14	1,812 8 0	87,774 31	93,159 9 0	73,492 11 0	55,829 5 6	37 5 0	
1900-1901	63,403 20	70,531 8 0	..	64 1 8	64 1 8	70,470 8 4	16,835 8	12,787 11	237 1 0	7,434 14	9,823 14	1,812 8 0	87,783 2	93,146 1 0	73,519 15 4	58,892 5 2	64 1 8	
1901-1902	56,339 21	63,090 12 0	..	148 7 6	148 7 6	62,942 4 6	24,132 1	20,364 15	255 2 0	7,377 39	9,893 6	1,773 2 0	87,769 21	93,149 1 0	65,070 8 8	42,320 19 7	148 7 6	
1902-1903	60,936 18	68,518 2 0	..	1,157 2 9	1,157 2 9	67,360 13 3	19,537 32	14,923 7	354 6 0	7,320 20	9,695 6	1,776 15 0	87,784 39	93,136 15 0	69,492 2 3	1,685 1 1		
1903-1904. As per Jamabandi	62,462 12	70,076 14 0	..				17,943 10	13,297 10										Subject to correction.

APPENDIX Q<sup>(7)</sup>.

Showing area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number	Name of Village.	Former Taluks	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remark
			Gross area including Inām.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land			Gross area including Inām	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.				
					Occupied	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Class I.</b>			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Dohad	Dohad	7,769 1	1,777 21	2,486 20	2,581 30	2,788 6 0	7,746 3	1,998 21	3,549 0	1,336 16	1,455 6 0	14,008	
<b>Class II.</b>														
1	Nagrals	Dohad	1,894 21	287 18	547 25	737 32	601 8 0	1,888 25	262 18	1,168 33	407 19	455 8 0	733	
2	Nani Kharaj	"	641 4	59 39	215 14	330 30	369 0 0	639 33	59 39	475 33	69 0	60 8 0	385	
3	Moti Kharaj	"	2,521 7	146 5	1,100 15	1,257 30	1,024 4 0	2,518 31	146 5	1,497 24	858 5	659 4 0	697	
4	Pusri	"	690 1	54 9	321 12	302 34	296 4 0	630 37	54 9	426 39	198 3	157 4 0	191	
5	Lilar	"	1,364 4	204 3	645 17	394 29	433 8 0	1,362 18	204 3	783 32	254 28	281 8 0	391	
6	Gamlá	"	1,108 19	215 34	699 3	52 15	50 8 0	1,124 25	215 34	678 38	83 27	166 14 0	582	
7	Jalat	"	2,115 25	329 34	1,161 34	554 15	563 8 0	2,113 3	329 25	1,499 8	170 13	158 4 0	788	
8	Wanbhorí	"	1,178 18	140 25	527 34	390 27	347 4 0	1,172 6	150 17	746 5	167 17	146 8 0	346	
9	Trawadia Bhav	"	334 4	18 16	168 18	81 15	73 8 0	332 24	18 16	238 28	7 25	8 0 0	182	
10	Dungarpur	"	457 38	51 5	206 9	178 37	192 12 0	455 5	51 29	384 12	81 6	64 4 0	98	
11	Dhamardá	"	1,668 19	120 32	640 3	87 2	889 8 0	1,668 31	120 3	1,001 25	471 18	448 4 0	515	
12	Nani-Ranapur	"	513 2	61 5	171 24	210 32	238 8 0	512 24	61 5	224 14	157 25	194 10 0	194	
13	Kharedí	"	2,852 16	793 9	710 16	1,128 30	1,255 12 0	2,844 10	796 38	950 29	848 31	919 12 0	463	
14	Rájpur	"	803 21	92 38	285 13	401 5	405 12 0	803 34	115 24	499 7	164 5	161 4 0	320	
15	Ukardi	"	1,126 1	100 23	618 37	298 16	358 8 0	1,129 32	141 28	773 17	158 35	195 1 0	555	
16	Dohar	"	390 26	66 6	233 8	...	...	391 10	66 7	227 16	11 39	7 0 0	286	
17	Usarwan	"	1,162 21	266 12	430 22	436 25	394 8 0	1,161 1	266 12	551 14	314 23	276 0 0	407	
18	Chapri	"	1,383 81	279 9	373 31	668 24	463 8 0	1,384 24	335 27	460 5	631 4	329 4 0	268	
	Total		22,198 23	3,276 0	9,341 9	8,309 39	8,751 0 0	22,184 11	3,454 17	12,498 9	4,966 3	4,692 1 0	7,310	
<b>Class III.</b>														
1	Abhlod	Dohad	8,944 15	922 23	2,177 5	632 35	867 4 0	3,939 29	939 1	2,736 21	252 15	261 4 0	1,473	
2	Kathla	"	2,362 4	1,555 32	520 2	184 5	196 8 0	2,360 21	1,525 3	547 27	206 1	255 0 0	541	
3	Kotla	"	736 15	52 7	90 3	540 1	372 0 0	794 36	62 36	247 19	369 33	244 10 0	157	
4	Kharod	"	3,175 39	1,790 33	1,084 12	305 35	211 0 0	3,175 39	1,603 1	1,001 7	344 28	263 6 0	528	
5	Kharodá	"	8,651 31	6,176 33	1,439 23	839 37	685 6 0	8,653 12	6,226 24	1,459 11	770 16	591 4 0	902	
6	Gadol	"	1,821 16	844 30	438 6	527 32	533 0 0	1,821 33	963 4	111 22	237 19	246 0 0	317	
7	Gangardá	"	1,426 3	155 33	773 13	403 38	254 0 0	1,435 29	155 33	868 21	306 16	186 12 0	463	
8	Garbadá	"	5,628 17	953 3	3,120 4	659 32	381 12 0	5,629 0	953 3	3,291 18	489 1	278 0 0	2,993	
9	Nimnaha	"	626 19	325 26	168 16	178 17	111 8 0	625 4	326 2	224 33	60 4	53 8 0	148	
10	Chandawara	"	386 2	42 25	281 39	19 19	9 0 0	386 2	42 6	289 17	7 16	8 8 0	312	
11	Chaen	"	339 28	18 7	12 16	242 25	154 0 0	287 23	182 2	22 14	69 15	60 0 0	21	
12	Jesawará	"	881 31	73 24	493 35	228 18	319 12 0	881 21	78 24	701 33	11 10	14 12 0	784	
13	Doki	"	968 5	319 34	398 0	244 21	188 4 0	965 35	319 34	353 20	269 0	241 12 0	181	
14	Travadiá Waju	"	650 32	209 39	293 0	69 33	39 9 0	660 32	226 16	346 1	...	...	306	
15	Devdhá	"	1,340 21	130 23	624 24	571 21	420 0 0	1,337 18	130 27	609 23	523 15	390 0 0	407	
16	Dalsá	"	2,104 5	368 1	1,171 14	554 23	494 12 0	2,102 2	337 11	1,262 0	462 24	391 8 0	643	
17	Panchwadá	"	880 4	68 19	369 25	385 30	294 0 0	885 25	68 19	467 7	273 29	190 8 0	209	
18	Borula	"	3,212 0	759 11	1,677 30	733 11	465 0 0	3,241 35	574 15	1,469 24	951 7	690 4 0	878	
19	Ramdungrá	"	693 9	481 14	...	206 7	168 0 0	698 9	699 9	...	...	...	...	
20	Rabdal	"	928 36	484 8	285 25	107 17	86 2 0	928 21	473 37	300 21	183 14	86 0 0	115	*The ar
21	Warbadá	"	1,300 6	326 13	457 8	343 20	260 12 0	1,189 26	234 15	586 21	274 25	206 4 0	240	gains
22	Sakarla	"	1,117 37	540 39	282 19	249 10	205 8 0	1,116 19	525 58	326 12	218 36	168 8 0	59	this c
23	Simalá	"	1,529 13	223 27	908 6	327 38	201 12 0	1,528 37	223 37	851 32	363 26	290 4 0	325	luma
24	Sahída	"	1,672 28	312 34	553 39	363 31	305 0 0	1,670 14	312 13	694 33	214 4	156 0 0	398	stated
25	Retia	"	2,523 5	1,225 17	779 6	499 10	275 4 0	2,532 30	1,400 19	892 18	311 21	188 12 0	493	the pri
	Total		48,553 21	1,5001 25	19,351 19	9,551 6	7,487 0 0	48,329 31	19,245 29	20,155 23	7,129 9	5,373 12 0	12,829	ed rep



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APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement I

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	Average.	Area.	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Group I</i>																
1	Dohad .. ...	I	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	A. g.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.				A. g.	Rs a. p.
2	Delsar ... ..		2 0 0	2 0 0	..	3,536 17	5,245 2 0	0 14 7	12 23	29 10 0	2 5 8	..	..	..	..	3,549 0
	Total ..				3,763 33	5,614 2 0	1 8 0	12 23	29 10 0	2 5 0					3,776 16	5,670 12
<i>Group II.</i>																
1	Nagrata ..	II				1,160 36	1,565 8 0	1 5 7	7 37	22 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..	1,168 33	1,567 8
2	Nani Kharaj		475 7	583 8 0	1 3 7	0 26	0 12 0	1 2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	475 33	584 4
3	Moti Kharaj		1,495 12	1,528 4 0	1 0 4	2 12	3 12 0	1 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,497 24	1,532 0
4	Pusri ...		424 28	522 12 0	1 3 1	2 1	5 4 0	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	426 39	528 0
5	Lalar ..		686 23	906 8 0	1 5 1	97 9	259 0 0	2 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	783 22	1,163 8
6	Gamla ..		586 2	890 6 0	1 8 3	92 36	252 4 0	2 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	678 38	1,142 10
7	Jalat ...		1,404 12	1,986 0 0	1 6 7	84 36	219 4 0	2 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,469 8	2,205 4
8	Wanthoni		680 36	889 6 0	1 4 10	65 9	186 6 0	2 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	746 6	1,075 12
9	Travadi Bhau		216 11	377 10 0	1 11 11	22 17	58 2 0	2 10 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	238 28	435 12
10	Dungarpur ..		1 12 0	2 0 0	..	284 12	356 8 0	1 4 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	284 12	356 8
11	Dhamarda				964 9	1,342 10 0	1 6 3	37 16	100 4 0	2 11 4	..	..	..	1,001 25	1,442 14	
12	Nani Ranapur				223 17	363 4 0	1 10 0	0 37	2 10 0	2 13 4	..	..	..	224 14	365 14	
13	Kharedi ... ..				976 7	1,491 4 0	1 7 7	4 22	9 4 0	2 5 0	..	..	..	980 29	1,500 8	
14	Rajpur .. ..				499 7	541 0 0	1 1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	499 7	541 0	
15	Ukardi ..				773 17	1,324 8 0	1 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	773 17	1,324 8	
16	Usarwan ...				551 4	715 0 0	1 4 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	551 4	715 0	
17	Chapri ..				450 5	398 6 0	0 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	450 5	398 6	
18	Nimnalha ..	III	1 8 0	2 0 0		224 38	245 4 0	1 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	224 38	245 4	
19	Rabdai ...					300 24	318 0 0	1 0 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 24	318 0
	Total				12,377 37	16,345 10 0	1 5 1	418 18	1,118 14 0	2 10 9	..	..	..	12,796 15	17,464 4	
<i>Group III</i>																
1	Abhled	III				2,711 1	3,803 0 0	1 6 4	25 20	68 8 0	2 5 5	..	..	..	2,736 21	3,861 8
2	Kathla		510 39	639 2 0	1 4 0	36 28	94 10 0	2 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	547 27	733 12
3	Kotda ..		239 21	294 4 0	0 13 7	7 38	18 14 0	2 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	247 19	223 2
4	Kharod ...		1,001 7	985 10 0	0 15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,001 7	985 10
5	Kharoda		1,453 2	1,517 8 0	1 0 8	6 9	13 12 0	2 4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,459 11	1,531 4
6	Gadai ..		610 14	801 10 0	1 5 0	1 8	2 6 0	1 15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	611 22	804 0
7	Gangarda		847 30	752 4 0	0 14 2	20 31	44 12 0	2 3 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	868 21	797 0
8	Garbada		3,054 12	3,561 3 0	1 2 7	240 6	509 11 0	2 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,294 18	4,070 14
9	Chandawara		277 1	520 0 0	1 14 0	12 16	23 4 0	2 5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	289 17	548 4
10	Chaen ...		22 14	20 0 0	0 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 14	20 0
11	Jesawara	633 6	1,126 6 0	1 12 5	68 27	174 2 0	2 8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	701 33	1,200 8	
12	Doku ..	1 8 0	2 0 0	..	353 7	339 12 0	0 15 4	0 13	1 0 0	3 1 2	..	..	..	353 20	340 12	
13	Travadi Waju ..				326 8	322 4 0	0 15 9	19 33	47 12 0	2 8 2	..	..	..	346 1	370 0	
14	Deodha	669 23	704 0 0	1 0 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	669 23	704 0	
15	Dasla .. ...	1,163 11	1,394 2 0	1 3 3	98 29	226 14 0	2 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,262 0	1,621 0	
16	Panchwada	452 8	547 0 0	1 3 3	34 39	71 8 0	2 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	487 7	618 8	
17	Boriala	1,420 20	1,443 8 0	1 0 3	49 4	95 8 0	1 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,469 24	1,539 0	
18	Ramdungra ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Varbada ..				537 24	449 14 0	0 13 5	48 37	106 14 0	2 3 7	..	..	..	586 21	556 12	
20	Sakarda ..				326 12	331 0 0	0 6 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	326 12	331 0	
21	Simaha .. ..				790 20	831 0 0	1 0 10	61 12	159 0 0	2 9 8	..	..	..	851 32	990 0	
22	Sahada .. ...				670 10	812 0 0	1 3 4	24 23	50 4 0	2 1 6	..	..	..	694 33	862 4	
23	Retia ..				802 18	668 4 0	0 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	802 18	668 4	

DIX Q.

Government occupied Land.

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	
s. s.	Rs.	a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Group I.
3 4	2 0 0		3,556 17	5,900 10 0	1 10 11	12 23	31 7 0	2 8 3				3,640 0	5,932 1 0	1 10 9	13 4			Dohad ... 1
3 4	2 0 0		227 16	509 2 0	2 3 10							227 16	509 2 0	2 3 10	28 5			Delsar ... 2
			3,783 33	6,409 12 0	1 11 3	12 23	31 7 0	2 8 3				3,776 16	6,441 3 0	1 11 3	13 6			Total
																		Group II.
1 14	2 0 0		1,160 36	1,077 5 0	1 7 1	7 37	23 11 0	2 13 0				1,168 33	1,700 0 0	1 7 3	7 05			Nagrana ... 1
1 14	2 0 0		475 7	625 2 0	1 5 0	0 26	0 12 0	1 2 5				475 33	625 14 0	1 5 0	7 02			Nani Kharaj ... 2
1 14	2 0 0		1,495 12	1,637 6 0	1 1 6	3 12	3 14 0	1 10 0				1,497 24	1,641 4 0	1 1 6	7 1			Moti Kharaj ... 3
1 14	2 0 0		424 38	560 1 0	1 5 1	2 1	5 6 0	2 6 3				426 39	565 7 0	1 5 2	7 007			Puari ... 4
1 14	2 0 0		688 23	971 4 0	1 6 7	87 9	267 10 0	3 12 0				783 32	1,238 14 0	1 9 3	6 2			Lilar ... 5
1 14	2 0 0		598 2	958 15 0	1 10 0	92 38	260 10 0	2 12 10				678 38	1,214 9 0	1 12 5	6 2			Gamia ... 6
1 14	2 0 0		1,404 12	2,127 12 0	1 8 2	84 36	226 8 0	2 10 7				1,489 8	2,354 4 0	1 9 3	6 8			Jalat ... 7
1 14	2 0 0		680 36	952 14 0	1 6 4	65 9	192 9 0	2 15 2				746 5	1,145 7 0	1 8 6	6 4			Wanbhor ... 8
1 14	2 0 0		216 11	404 8 0	1 18 11	22 17	60 1 0	2 10 10				238 28	464 9 0	1 15 1	6 4			Travadia Bhau ... 9
1 14	2 0 0		284 12	381 15 0	1 5 6							284 12	381 15 0	1 7 1	13 3			Dungarpur ... 10
1 14	2 0 0		964 9	1,438 8 0	1 7 10	37 18	103 9 0	2 12 9				1,001 25	1,542 1 0	1 8 7	6 8			Dhamarda ... 11
1 14	2 0 0		223 17	389 1 0	1 11 10	0 37	2 11 0	2 5 6				224 14	391 12 0	1 11 11	6 8			Nani Banapur ... 12
1 14	2 0 0		976 7	1,587 12 0	1 10 2	4 22	9 8 0	2 6 0				980 29	1,607 4 0	1 10 2	6 4			Kharedi ... 13
1 14	2 0 0		499 7	679 10 0	1 2 7							499 7	679 10 0	1 2 7	7 2			Rajpur ... 14
1 14	2 0 0		773 17	1,419 1 0	1 13 4							773 17	1,419 1 0	1 13 4	7 1			Ukardi ... 15
1 14	2 0 0		651 4	766 1 0	1 6 2							651 4	766 1 0	1 6 2	7 1			Usarwan ... 16
1 14	2 0 0		450 5	426 13 0	0 15 2							450 5	426 13 0	0 15 2	7 03			Chapri ... 17
1 14	2 0 0		224 38	306 9 0	1 5 10							224 38	306 9 0	1 5 10	24 8			Numnaha ... 18
1 14	2 0 0		300 24	397 8 0	1 5 2							300 24	397 8 0	1 5 2	24 8			Rabdai ... 19
			12,377 37	17,613 2 0	1 6 9	418 18	1,155 13 0	2 12 2				12,796 15	18,768 14 0	1 7 5	7 4			Total
																		Group III
1 10	2 0 0		2,711 1	4,119 14 0	1 8 3	25 20	60 8 0	2 6 8				2,736 21	4,180 6 0	1 8 5	13 5			Abhlod ... 1
1 10	2 0 0		516 39	692 6 0	1 5 8	86 28	98 90 0	2 11 6				547 27	790 6 0	1 7 1	7 6			Kathla ... 2
1 10	2 0 0		239 21	221 4 0	0 14 9	7 88	19 8 0	2 12 6				247 19	240 12 0	0 15 6	7 6			Kotda ... 3
1 10	2 0 0		1,001 7	1,046 1 0	1 0 8							1,001 7	1,046 1 0	1 0 8	8 2			Kharod ... 4
1 10	2 0 0		1,453 2	1,643 15 0	1 2 1	6 9	14 3 0	2 5 10				1,459 11	1,658 2 0	1 2 2	8 2			Kharoda ... 5
1 10	2 0 0		610 14	898 6 0	1 6 9	1 8	2 7 0	2 0 6				611 22	870 13 0	1 6 9	8 2			Gadol ... 6
1 10	2 0 0		847 30	914 15 0	0 15 4	20 31	48 5 0	2 5 0				888 21	861 4 0	0 15 10	8 03			Gangarda ... 7
1 10	2 0 0		3,084 12	3,867 15 0	1 4 2	240 6	527 14 0	2 3 3				3,294 18	4,335 13 0	1 5 5	7 7			Garbada ... 8
1 10	2 0 0		277 1	563 5 0	2 0 6	12 16	29 4 0	2 7 0				289 17	592 9 0	2 0 9	8 02			Chandawara ... 9
1 10	2 0 0		22 14	21 10 0	0 15 8							22 14	21 10 0	0 15 8	5 8			Chaen ... 10
1 10	2 0 0		632 6	1,220 3 0	1 14 10	68 27	180 5 0	2 10 5				701 33	1,400 8 0	1 15 11	7 6			Jesawara ... 11
1 10	2 0 0		353 7	368 1 0	1 0 8	0 13	1 0 0	3 1 2				353 20	369 1 0	1 0 8	8 2			Doki ... 12
1 10	2 0 0		326 8	340 1 0	1 1 1	19 33	49 7 0	2 9 7				346 1	338 8 0	1 2 5	7 6			Travadia Waja ... 13
1 10	2 0 0		669 23	762 10 0	1 2 2							669 23	762 10 0	1 2 2	8 2			Deodha ... 14
1 10	2 0 0		1,163 11	1,610 4 0	1 4 9	98 29	234 15 0	2 6 4				1,263 0	1,745 3 0	1 6 1	7 6			Dasla ... 15
1 10	2 0 0		452 8	692 9 0	1 4 11	34 39	74 0 0	2 2 9				487 7	666 9 0	1 5 10	7 7			Panchwada ... 16
1 10	2 0 0		1,420 20	1,563 12 0	1 1 7	49 4	93 14 0	2 0 3				1,469 24	1,662 10 0	1 2 1	7 9			Boriala ... 17
1 10	2 0 0																	Hamdungra ... 18
1 10	2 0 0		537 24	487 5 0	0 14 6	49 37	110 11 0	2 4 10				586 21	598 0 0	1 0 3	7 3			Yarbada ... 19
1 10	2 0 0		326 12	358 9 0	1 1 7							326 12	358 9 0	1 1 7	8 1			Sakarda ... 20
1 10	2 0 0		790 20	900 4 0	1 2 2	61 12	164 10 0	2 11 2				851 32	1,064 14 0	1 4 0	7 4			Simaha ... 21
1 10	2 0 0		670 10	879 10 0	1 5 0	24 23	52 0 0	2 2 8				694 33	931 10 0	1 5 5	8 1			Sahada ... 22
1 10	2 0 0		802 18	723 15 0	0 14 8							802 18	723 15 0	0 14 5	8 2			Betha ... 23

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.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
<i>Group III—contd</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				A g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
24	Gangardi	III	1 4 0	2 0 0		269 13	289 4 0	1 1 2	36 17	81 12 0	2 4 4				305 30	371 0 0	1 3 5				
25	Nalwal ...					473 14	472 12 0	0 15 11	33 30	72 14 0	2 3 4							507 4	545 10 0	1 1 2	
26	Chandla					724 16	791 6 0	1 1 5	138 25	271 2 0	1 15 5							863 1	1,062 8 0	1 3 3	
27	Tunki Anop					544 22	569 8 0	1 0 8	18 13	58 6 0	2 2 1							562 35	607 12 0	1 1 3	
28	Tunki Vaju					1,350 13	1,203 2 0	0 14 3	23 2	48 10 0	2 1 9							1,373 15	1,251 12 0	0 14 7	
29	Patiajoi ...					237 33	285 0 0	1 3 2	15 39	30 0 0	1 14 0							253 32	315 0 0	1 3 11	
30	Bharsada ..					940 8	867 14 0	0 14 9	96 11	203 6 0	2 1 10							1,036 19	1,071 4 0	1 0 6	
31	Bhutardi					210 4	281 8 0	1 5 5	59 17	120 8 0	2 0 6							269 21	402 0 0	1 7 10	
32	Bavka				2,133 34	2,123 8 0	0 15 11	89 11	154 2 0	1 11 3				2 223 5	2,282 10 0	1 0 5					
	Total				25,756 25	23,642 7 0	1 1 9	1,268 18	2,724 7 0	2 2 4				27,025 3	31,366 14 0	1 2 6					
<i>Group IV</i>																					
1	Ambli	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0		892 30	976 4 0	1 1 6	9 19	18 12 0	2 1 4				902 9	995 0 0	1 1 7				
2	Nandwa ..					441 28	467 2 0	1 0 11	6 19	14 6 0	2 6 4							443 7	481 8 0	1 1 2	
3	Nelsur					778 35	962 8 0	1 3 9	7 33	16 10 0	2 6 0							786 28	979 2 0	0 15 10	
4	Nadhela					1,417 2	1,393 0 0	0 15 8										1 417 2	1,393 0 0	0 15 8	
5	Numach					389 3	271 8 0	0 11 2	0 5	0 4 0	2 0 0							389 8	271 32 0	2 11 2	
6	Charehora					748 5	850 14 0	1 2 2	6 39	11 14 0	1 5 10							755 4	862 12 0	1 2 3	
7	Jhari					2,302 35	1,595 8 0	0 11 1	13 24	28 12 0	2 3 4							2,316 19	1,624 4 0	0 11 2	
8	Jabuwa					750 0	512 8 0	0 10 11	12 19	24 8 0	2 0 8							763 19	537 0 0	0 11 3	
9	Dadur					559 29	494 4 0	0 14 1	2 22	4 4 0	1 11 2							562 11	498 8 0	0 14 2	
10	Patia					891 11	814 4 0	0 14 7	15 33	33 8 0	2 2 0							907 4	847 12 0	0 14 11	
11	Bulbar					357 0	228 4 0	0 10 2	12 38	22 4 0	1 11 4							369 38	250 8 0	0 10 9	
12	Bhe					949 29	829 8 0	0 13 11	27 33	54 8 0	2 0 3							977 22	884 0 0	0 14 5	
13	Minakar					435 31	416 0 0	0 15 3	45 34	92 12 0	2 0 11							481 25	598 12 0	1 0 11	
14	Vajalao ...					634 17	730 10 0	0 14 0	0 26	1 2 0	1 11 8							835 3	731 12 0	0 14 0	
15	Wadwa					679 35	695 4 0	1 3 2	8 16	17 4 0	2 2 6							588 11	712 8 0	1 5 5	
16	Muvala					V	1 0 0	1 0 0		891 34	548 12 0	0 9 10							891 34	548 12 0	0 9 10
17	Matwa									1,206 31	596 14 0	0 7 11									
	Total				14,426 35	12,383 0 0	0 13 9	171 0	340 12 0	2 0 0				14,597 35	12,723 12 0	0 14 0					
<i>Group V.</i>																					
1	Kalitai	V	1 0 0	1 0 0		405 18	198 8 0	0 7 9							405 18	198 8 0	0 7 9				
2	Chayari					181 13	82 14 0	0 7 2										181 13	82 14 0	0 7 2	
3	Khodwa					435 28	148 0 0	0 5 5										435 28	148 0 0	0 5 5	
4	Jekot ...					140 22	100 6 0	0 11 5										140 22	100 6 0	0 11 5	
5	Borwani					777 18	368 12 0	0 7 7										777 18	368 12 0	0 7 7	
6	Rampura					248 6	117 8 0	0 7 6										248 6	117 8 0	0 7 6	
7	Bojam					550 34	316 4 0	0 9 2										550 34	316 4 0	0 9 2	
	Total				2,740 19	1,332 4 0	0 7 9							2,740 19	1,332 4 0	0 7 9					
	Grand Total				59,065 23	64,344 0 0	1 1 5	1,370 19	4,213 11 0	2 4 0				60,933 8	68,558 2 0	1 2 0					

Q—concluded.

By REVISION SURVEY															Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number	Number of Group
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden.			Total						
Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs a.	Rs a p		A g	Rs a p	Rs a p	A g	Rs a p	Rs a p				A g	Rs a p	Rs. a p.		Group III—contd		
1 10	2 0 0		269 13	376 0 0	1 6 4	38 17	91 2 0	2 8 5				305 30	467 2 0	1 8 5	25 8	Gangardi	24	
1 10	2 0 0		473 14	614 8 0	1 4 9	33 30	81 2 0	2 7 4				507 4	695 10 0	1 5 11	27 5	Nalwai	25	
1 10	2 0 0		724 16	1,028 12 0	1 6 8	188 25	302 4 0	2 3 0				863 1	1,331 0 0	1 8 6	25 2	Chandla	26	
1 10	2 0 0		544 22	740 8 0	1 5 9	18 13	42 11 0	2 5 11				562 35	782 14 0	1 6 3	28 8	Tunki Anop	27	
1 10	2 0 0		1,350 13	1,564 1 0	1 2 6	23 2	54 1 0	2 5 7				1,373 15	1,618 2 0	1 2 10	29 2	Tunki Vaju	28	
1 10	2 0 0		237 33	370 8 0	1 8 11	15 39	33 6 0	2 3 7				253 32	403 14 0	1 9 6	27 9	Patrajol	29	
1 10	2 0 0		940 8	1,127 5 0	1 3 2	96 11	226 13 0	2 5 9				1,036 19	1,354 2 0	1 4 10	26 4	Bharsada	30	
1 10	2 0 0		210 4	365 14 0	1 11 10	59 17	134 6 0	2 4 5				269 21	500 4 0	1 13 9	24 3	Bhntardi	31	
1 10	2 0 0		2,133 34	2,766 15 0	1 4 9	89 11	160 0 0	1 12 9				2,223 5	2,926 15 0	1 5 0	28 2	Bavka	32	
			25,766 25	32,520 0 0	1 4 2	1,268 18	2,889 13 0	2 4 5				27,025 3	35,409 12 0	1 4 11	12 8	Total		
																Group IV		
1 6	2 0 0		692 30	1,073 14 0	1 3 3	9 19	19 7 0	2 2 6				902 9	1,093 5 0	1 8 4	9 7	Ambli	1	
1 6	2 0 0		441 28	513 13 0	1 2 7	6 19	14 14 0	2 7 8				448 7	528 11 0	1 2 10	9 7	Nadwa	2	
1 6	2 0 0		778 35	1,059 12 0	1 5 9	7 33	17 4 0	2 7 5				786 28	1,076 0 0	1 5 10	9 8	Nelsur	3	
1 6	2 0 0		1,417 2	1,532 4 0	1 1 8							1,417 2	1,532 4 0	1 1 3	9 9	Nadhelao	4	
1 6	2 0 0		380 3	395 10 0	0 12 3	0 5	0 4 0	2 0 0				389 8	298 14 0	0 12 3	9 9	Nimach	5	
1 6	2 0 0		748 5	935 15 0	1 4 0	6 39	12 5 0	2 0 10				755 4	949 4 0	1 4 1	9 9	Charchora	6	
1 6	2 0 0		2,302 35	1,765 0 0	0 13 2	13 24	20 13 0	2 4 8				2,316 19	1,784 13 0	0 13 8	9 8	Jhari	7	
1 6	2 0 0		750 0	563 12 0	0 13 0	12 19	25 7 0	2 1 11				762 19	589 3 0	0 12 4	9 6	Jabuwa	8	
1 6	2 0 0		559 29	543 10 0	0 15 6	2 22	4 6 0	2 3 0				562 11	548 0 0	0 15 7	9 8	Dadur	9	
1 6	2 0 0		691 11	695 10 0	1 0 0	15 33	34 6 0	2 4 8				907 4	930 0 0	1 0 4	9 6	Pana	10	
1 6	2 0 0		357 0	251 1 0	0 11 3	12 36	23 1 0	1 14 9				369 39	274 2 0	0 11 10	9 2	Bulbar	11	
1 6	2 0 0		949 29	912 7 0	0 15 4	27 33	56 9 0	2 1 6				977 32	983 0 0	0 15 10	9 6	Bha	12	
1 6	2 0 0		495 31	457 9 0	1 0 9	45 34	90 5 0	2 2 2				461 25	553 14 0	1 2 5	8 8	Mnahar	13	
1 6	2 0 0		834 17	808 11 0	0 15 5	0 26	1 2 0	1 11 8				835 3	804 13 0	0 15 5	9 9	Vajelao	14	
1 6	2 0 0		579 35	784 12 0	1 5 1	8 16	17 14 0	2 3 9				588 11	732 10 0	1 5 7	9 6	Wadwa	15	
1 6	1 0 0		691 34	734 7 0	0 18 2							691 34	734 7 0	0 13 2	33 7	Muvajla	16	
1 6	1 0 0		1,206 31	820 15 0	0 10 10							1,206 31	820 15 0	0 10 10	37 5	Matwa	17	
			14,426 35	13,916 2 0	0 15 5	171 0	359 1 0	2 1 0				14,597 35	14,269 3 0	0 15 7	12 1	Total		
																Group V.		
1 2	1 0 0		406 18	223 5 0	0 8 9							406 18	223 5 0	0 8 9	12 1	Kalitala	1	
1 2	1 0 0		181 13	99 3 0	0 8 2							181 13	99 3 0	0 8 2	12 1	Khajuri	2	
1 2	1 0 0		435 28	196 8 0	0 6 1							435 28	168 8 0	0 6 1	12 1	Khadwa	3	
1 2	1 0 0		140 22	100 6 0	0 11 5							140 22	100 6 0	0 11 5		Tekot	4	
1 2	1 0 0		777 18	414 13 0	0 8 6							777 18	414 13 0	0 8 6	12 5	Borvani	5	
1 2	1 0 0		248 6	132 3 0	0 8 6							248 6	132 3 0	0 8 6	11 9	Rampura	6	
1 2	1 0 0		550 34	355 12 0	0 10 4							550 34	355 12 0	0 10 4	12 3	Rojam	7	
			2 740 19	1 486 2 0	0 8 8							2,740 19	1 486 2 0	0 8 8	8 5	Total		
			59,065 29	71,945 2 0	1 3 5	1,870 19	4,430 1 0	2 6 0				60,036 8	76,375 2 0	1 4 0	11 4	Grand Total		



No. 1803 of 1905.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.*Godhra, 19th May 1905.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the Revision Settlement Report of the Dohad Taluka of this district submitted by the Assistant Collector Mr. Vernon under his No. S-78, dated 26th February 1904.

2. The report reached me only a few weeks after I took charge of the district last year, and with your permission conveyed in your No. 1254 of 11th April 1904 I sent it to Mr. Carmichael who had recently been transferred from the Panch Mahals to Ahmednagar.

3. I attach Mr. Charmichael's notes on the report which I received from him at the end of May 1904.

4. The papers have since been in my hands for a whole year. I regret that they have been so long delayed. My time has been greatly occupied with other urgent work and also as the last monsoon was an unfavourable one and the Eastern Mahals Dohad and Jhalod have again suffered from partial failure of crops and from scarcity I thought that delay in the submission of the report would be of little consequence as Government would probably postpone the introduction of new rates involving enhanced assessments, as has been done in Godhra, until the advent of a fairly normal season. Thus, if the new rates are introduced in the revenue year 1905-06 they could be levied first in the year 1906-07. Nearly 50 % of the current year's revenue (1904-05) has been suspended, and I do not think that any enhanced assessments should be levied before the instalments of 1907.

5. Mr. Vernon has written a lucid clearly arranged report, and I agree with his conclusions and recommendations which Mr. Carmichael has discussed in detail.

6. There are only two points upon which I wish to comment. The rice assessment is composed of two factors—the ordinary dry-crop soil rate and the water-rate which is as quoted in paragraph 20 of Mr. Vernon's report a Rs. 2 maximum rate in the 1st 4 classes and a Re. 1 maximum rate in the last class. The rice lands should of course be subjected along with other lands to the revised and increased dry-crop rate. It is not clear whether Mr. Vernon intended this, but this should, I think, be done, for there is no reason why the rice lands which must have benefitted from improved communications and new markets should not bear their share of the general increase. I would invite attention to Mr. Beyts' remarks on the Dohad rice on page 14 of the Dohad Revision Survey Blue-book.

7. I think that the new rates and groups proposed by Mr. Vernon may safely be sanctioned, and I do not share Mr. Carmichael's doubts with regard to Group IV. I think that the increases are reasonable and would be paid without difficulty. To quote Mr. Beyts again, I think his views expressed in paragraph 51 of his original report (Blue-book page 16) are as true now as on the day on which they were written.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK PRATT,

Collector, Panch Mahals

*Remarks on the Revision Settlement Reports of the Dohad  
and Jhálod Tálukás.*

For administrative purposes Dohad and Jhálod are included in Gujarát but they are not of it. They lie beyond the hill and jungles that shut in the Gujarát plain, and in the character of the population and in the physical aspects of the country they closely resemble the adjoining portions of Central India and Rájputána. The Koli settlements which extend from Gujarát Proper through the Western Maháls to the States of Bária and Sunth disappear when the ridge is crossed which bounds Dohad and Jhálod on the west and leave nothing but Bhils and their upper stratum the Pátidárs together with a few small and scattered communities of Labánás, Mális, Kunbis, Rájputs and Ráwals. The importance of the two maháls depended on the fact that they embraced a fertile area on each side of the old highway between Rájputána and Gujarát. A railway now runs beside the road and the maháls will shortly have two good feeder roads converging on Dohad from north and south. But the development of the country will for many years to come depend on the Bhils, a somewhat uncertain support. They and their kinsmen across the borders are not good neighbours to other settlers. They are so largely in the majority that others can make little headway. They are protected by the reputation of the country which does not commend itself to the inhabitants of more settled districts. Lastly they still maintain their ancient sturdy independence and they seem to me to be better able to maintain it than any other of the aboriginal tribes that I have seen in this Presidency. (They are not so timid and animal-like as the aborigines living in hill tracts and they have not been reduced to the serfdom and beggary which has so often been the lot of others of their race who have had no barrier between them and the advance of a more enterprising people. (The adoption of the restricted tenure with regard to their land will help to maintain this position.) I have no great hope that it will make the Bhil more independent of the Bania than he is at present, but it will help to keep him in possession of his holding, and it has been introduced in good time before the money-lenders have really begun to look on the land as a desirable possession.)

Mr. Vernon has given a very interesting account of the characteristics and habits of the Bhil, and it will be seen from it that allowance must be made in any settlement with them for the fact that they do not use the advantages they have so fully as more expert cultivators would. The rates must therefore be pitched relatively low. They were so fixed at the last settlement and the circumstances have not changed in such a way as to justify any departure from the principle now. It is not so much that the Bhils are not industrious and according to their lights good cultivators but their ignorance lands much of the profits of their industry with the money-lender, they depend too much on a single staple maize which, though of a good quality and excellent food for them, is not of much value in the market, and lastly they do not make the most of their black soils. The rainfall has to be peculiarly seasonable before they can get a respectable crop off any but the best black soil.

The rainfall is moderately certain compared with the Deccan, but Mr. Vernon has noted that 1877, when the rest of the Gujarát escaped, was a calamitous year for these two maháls. The Muwalia project is the first effort at tank irrigation. On account of the substratum of exceedingly hard rock well irrigation is confined to a few localities where water can be got in the bed of a nalla or where the sub-soil water level is high. A few villages in Jhálod are exceptionally favoured in this way, the sub-soil level being high in their lands, even at the end of the drought. Many of the wells irrigate nothing more than a small patch of onions, but others worked by Bhils as well as by Mális and Kunbis irrigate wheat and gram.

The proposals for Dohad involve a small increase, mainly on the ground of improvement in communications, increase in prices and of the general improvement and expansion of cultivation under the current settlement up to the time of the set back caused by the famine.

Dohad the central market town, the only market of importance in the táluka, has prospered and continues to do so. Since the settlement it has been connected by rail with Gujarát and Bombay on the one hand and Central India

on the other, and two good feeder roads converging on it from the north and south are being constructed out of Provincial Funds. The only other main road is the one from Godhra which runs parallel with the railway from Jekot to Dohad. The cart-tracks on account of the rocky and hilly character of the country are of the worst description.

With regard to prices Mr. Vernon has had great difficulty in obtaining an adequate basis for comparison, and looking to what he has been able to give, the only staples in which it is incontestable that a rise in price has occurred are gram and oil-seeds. The price of the maize, the staple crop, does not show any increase. For wheat the price given by Mr. Beyts is better than in six out of the 11 years from 1888 to 1898 inclusive and about level with the price in three out of the remaining five years. From 1900 to 1902 the cultivators had no wheat to sell and the high prices of those years cannot be taken into account. In Dohad the wheat crop of 1903 was very poor, and the prices quoted in Appendix N—17 lbs. per rupee in April 1903 and  $20\frac{1}{2}$  average for the year—are hardly useful for comparison, especially when the corresponding figures for Jhálod where the crop was somewhat better are 34 lbs. and  $31\frac{1}{2}$ . An increase in the price of an export grain like wheat might have been expected to follow the opening of the railway, and perhaps the figures for the current year when the crop was a fair one may help to settle the point.

Gram shows a considerable improvement and the rise in price of til is marked. Another oil-seed which is an important factor is ramtal. It probably comprises the greater part of the 6 per cent. under "Other oil-seeds" in Appendix B. It would have been better if the prices of ramtal had been given in column 7 of Appendix N in place of the utterly unimportant kodra.

In Appendix N Mr. Vernon has quoted the prices of maize in November 1903. I believe this price to have been abnormal. The crop was not nearly so good as in the previous year when the rainfall suited the black soil as well as the red, but in spite of this the price was much lower when the harvest was brought to market.

Mr. Vernon has accurately described the Bhil's method of realizing his crop. He sells his surplus maize soon after the harvest when prices rule low and he does not get the benefit of the higher prices that are quoted as average except on the small quantities he barter during the course of the year for salt, chillies and petty luxuries. He fares better with his wheat and oil-seeds, in which there is less variation, but very often sells the wheat and gram crops in advance.

The Revenue Settlement (Appendix O) shows a steady expansion in cultivation up to the famine. The first effect of the settlement was to reduce the occupied area by 19 per cent., but most of this must have been in nominal occupation only. After the reduction there was a yearly increase so that in 1899-1900 the occupied area was 38 per cent. more than in 1879-1880. The famine brought a reduction of 7,000 acres, but the most of this has been again taken up, and the figures now are but little more than 1,100 acres short of those for the last year before the famine. There is still ample room for expansion. In 1899-1900 the arable waste was 26 per cent. of the Government occupied area, and as the average assessment comes to 12 annas per acre it must include a porportion of fertile land.

The effects of the famine are further manifest in the decrease of the population, the decrease in agricultural stock and in the tagávi debt. So far as the future prosperity of the taluka is concerned the first item is not serious. With regard to the second point Mr. Vernon has shown that after at first falling the figures of agricultural stock increased enormously up to the famine years when a heavy decrease occurred. The lowest point to which the stock fell is not given, for the figures of 1902-1903 were taken after a large number of plough-cattle had been supplied from Tagávi and Charitable Funds. The decrease after 1877 is somewhat unaccountable. It may have been that enumeration was taken before the bad season which is known to have cleared off much of the shops in Jhálod. The tagávi debt is large but liberal remissions were allowed, and as the instalments have been fixed on an easy scale it will be repaid without difficulty if the seasons are ordinarily good. The Bhils have always expressed

their gratitude for the assistance rendered by Government and may be trusted to repay their obligations. The grouping proposed follows the present lines. It is no doubt the most suitable, and the changes proposed by Mr. Vernon are justified by experience and by the changes that have occurred in the position of a few of the villages. The largest change is the move of 9 villages from Class IV to Class III. Bavka, one of the nine, is just as favourably situated as Jesawáda in Class III, and its lands are not so fertile; this must have been allowed for in the classification. The other eight are situated in a compact group near Garbáda at the end of the new Provincial road from Dohad. They are distinctly better in every way than the other villages left in Class III. Muália and Matwa may fairly be classed with villages like Nelsur and Wajelao in Class IV.

I agree generally with the proposed rating in Groups Nos. I, II, III and V, and think the increases imposed are justifiable. I am, however, in considerable doubt about the advisability of making any change in the rating of Group No. IV. The villages of Group No. IV lie on the very outskirts of the táluka where it is more hilly and more covered with jungle and borders on Native State territory. The population consists mainly of the ordinary Bhil with few of the Patáalia class. Their second crop consists of a larger proportion of gram than of the more valuable wheat. For this group I think the Re. 1-4 rate is still as high as should be imposed. The last group is on the Jekot plateau through the middle of which a good road runs to Dohad. The increase of 2 annas in the maximum is fair, Jekot itself being very properly exempted.

The Jhálod report shows a much slower rate of progress and a much greater set back due to famine than for the sister mahál. This is due to its being less favoured in the matter of communications and markets and to the facts that the mahál is more cut off from the rest of the world and marches for many miles with one of the most backward parts of Rájputána. The difficulties of famine administration were very great. The people were more shy at first and more reluctant to come to Government for help than in Dohad, the markets were small and inadequate, cholera worked great havoc, and in the rains of 1900 two bridges on the only good road connecting the bázárs with the railway were washed away, making it impassable for carts.

The effect of the famine has been clearly set forth in the report, and as might be expected its intensity increases as we descend in the scale of the various village groups. In the lower groups the losses in population and in cattle were enormous and both factors have largely affected the area under occupation. There is, I think, no doubt that much good land has returned to Government, not merely because of want of cattle but because of want of cultivators. The actual condition of affairs was not clearly brought to light until the jamábandi for the current year when many holdings were found to be ownerless.

Still the people will begin this settlement with considerably more plough-cattle than they had at the beginning of the last. It is true they have also a tagávi debt on this account, but with the liberal remissions granted and the easy instalments that have been fixed this will soon be paid off. The táluka is not making a very quick recovery after the famine but progress has begun. Under ordinary conditions it may safely be anticipated that it will be more rapid than the advance during the current settlement, and after all it was something that up to 1839 the occupied area in Government villages had increased by over 30 per cent. on the figures for 1883-1884. If the figures of 1881 are taken the increase is much less, but as no explanation is given of the decrease immediately after 1881 I take it that the same thing happened here as in Dohad, namely, that after the introduction of the settlement the Bhils gave up lands they only nominally held and that the true actually occupied area was what was returned in 1883-1884. In the same way the expansion up to 1894-1895 may be taken at 22 per cent. instead of 8½ per cent. as given by Mr. Vernon in paragraph 25.

As Mr. Vernon has noted there is probably more black soil in Jhálod than in Dohad, but unfortunately the Bhils seem unable to cope with it, if it is at all inclined to be sticky. They find it too heavy to work if there is much rain and it dries up too quickly if there is too little.

As regards markets the mahál has two, Jhálod and Limdi, but they are not very important and are not centres of any great activity or enterprise. They are connected with the railway by a good road running to Limkheda, and now the route will be somewhat shortened when the Provincial road from Limdi to Dohad is completed. Being so far from the railway the prices of the local staples are lower than in Dohad except when the position is reversed in famine years. The difference is most marked in the chief staple maize. In the more portable wheat and oil-seeds there is less difference. Mr. Vernon says the price of the maize has not risen, and if the price in 1903 is taken as normal his contention is certainly true. It may be said that the prices in 1903 were abnormally low as was the case in other districts, but then what is to be said of the price 95 to 80 lbs. per rupee at which the Bhils sold the greater part of the harvest reaped at the end of that year? There has, however, been a definite rise in the price of wheat, gram and oil-seeds, all of them important assets when the Bhil has to pay his assessment.

With regard to the grouping Mr. Vernon has followed the old arrangement which is based on fair and equitable principles. The only change is the inclusion of Kaliani Sarsavni in Group No. II. It is a question whether a group intermediate between Re. 1-4 and 1-8 should not be formed on account of the extra facilities afforded by the new road from Limbdi to Dohad. The villages that might be included are Rupákheda, Moti and Náni Handi, Dageriz Wasti, Nirákhod and Kaligám. Rupákheda is within easy reach of the road and is much better situated than Malwási in the same class just beyond it. The other villages mentioned will all benefit by the road and the adjoining Dohad villages have a maximum of Re. 1-10.

As regards the rating I think a case has been made out for the increase in Class I. Mr. Vernon does not propose any increase for any of the other groups, and generally this conclusion is in my opinion justified. The only point on which I am doubtful is whether it is right to make such a large increase in Jhálod and Devjini Saraswani and none in villages Karath, the Litwas and Raniar Kunbi, Tandi Nansalai and Warod. All these villages are close to the main road joining the two markets, and I do not think that even the abstract of famine losses given in paragraph 20 is sufficient to justify such a large difference (Rs. 2-1-8—8 annas) in the maximum rate. I think these villages might be brought up to Re. 1-10. The other villages in Group II—Bajárwáda, Chitrodia, Jáfarpura—should, however, be left at Re. 1-8.

These modifications would introduce two additional groups as there is at present a difference of 4 annas between each group, and so great an increase in any of the villages below the first group would be too heavy. Of the two suggestions I am more strongly in favour of the second, as the Karath group has a fairly large proportion of Kunbi and Labána cultivators while the villages suggested for a rise to Re. 1-6 are not very prosperous.

(Signed) G. CARMICHAEL,  
Collector.

No. L—524 OF 1906.

From

G. S. CURTIS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
 Joint Director of Land Records,  
 Bombay, Poona ;

To

The Commissioner, Northern Division,  
 Ahmedabad.

Poona, 20th February 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward proposals framed by Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, for the Revision Settlement of Dohad Táluka.

2. Mr. Vernon's account of the Táluka is full and interesting and is supplemented by a lucid and valuable review from the pen of Mr. Carmichael, I.C.S., a former Collector of the District, as well as by a letter from Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., who was also Collector for a considerable time. My comments therefore will be brief and will be mainly devoted to bringing the information contained in the report up-to-date and discussing shortly how far the proposals seem expedient.

3. *Paragraph 3.*—It would be well to bear in mind that the Revision Settlement in 1884-85 was one in name only. It was rendered necessary by the fact that at the date of the first Settlement in 1878-79 there was some doubt as to how far a Survey Settlement was suitable to the circumstances of such a backward tract as the Táluka then was: and the rates were, therefore, only tentatively sanctioned for five years. In 1884-85 the sanction then accorded was continued for a further period of twenty years, subject to the substitution in pursuance of the general policy of a rate for sub-soil water advantage for the assessment on wells. The latter change, however, was of little real importance and for all practical purposes we shall be justified in assuming that the rates have remained unchanged since the first Settlement in 1878-79.

4. *Paragraph 7.*—As the figures given here for "Details of Cultivation" relate to a year as far back as 1898-99, I add here those for 1904-05 :—

				Acres.	Percentage.
Maize	...	...	...	34,709	46.3
Gram	...	...	...	13,323	17.8
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	16,263	21.7
Rice	...	...	...	3,127	4.2
Wheat	...	...	...	1,009	1.3
Kodra	...	...	...	1,052	1.4
Hemp	...	...	...	1,492	1.9
Others	...	...	...	...	5.4
Gross area cropped				74,910	100.00
<i>Deduct</i> area twice cropped				15,652	
Net area cropped				59,258	

Now, 1904-05 was not a normal year, as the rainfall was short: and this has had the effect of reducing largely the area under wheat and gram: but the figures are nevertheless interesting. I would draw particular attention to the large increase in the area under oil-seeds: 16,263 acres or 21 per cent. of the cultivated area as compared with 11,218 acres or 12 per cent. in 1898-99. The increase is almost entirely in sesamum, a crop which at present prices is said in Khándesh to be more remunerative than cotton. If this is even approximately true, it would seem that Mr. Vernon's statement that "Valuable crops like cotton and sugarcane are completely absent" requires qualification.

5. As regards communications (paragraph 8) Mr. Vernon's account requires supplementing. The new road or rather roads from Jhálod to Dohad and Dohad to Ali Rájpur frontier have been completed: the latter if a week's observation may be trusted, carries a very heavy traffic. Railway communications have also been materially improved by the construction of the Baroda-Godhra Chord line. This has shortened the distance to Bombay by 27 miles, has reduced freights, and given Dohad the benefit of an accelerated main line train service. With these advantages it is difficult not to think that Dohad as a commercial centre has a great future before it.

6. *Paragraph 16.*—I have added to Mr. Vernon's Appendix O figures showing the occupied area and assessment for 1904-05. They show a total area of 63,732 acres assessed at Rs. 71,239, which is higher than any recorded since the introduction of the original Settlement. This is satisfactory as it proves that the decline caused by the famine of 1898-99 was temporary only and that whatever may be the deficiency in milch cattle the ryots have a supply of bullocks sufficient to allow of the extension of their holdings. Two important points, however, may be noted here. (In the first place it is not correct to say, as Mr. Pratt does, that the views expressed in paragraph 51 of Mr. Beyt's original report on the relation of ryots and sowkárs are as true now as on the day on which they were written. A very large area has been given out on the new tenure: and with this of course the sawkár has nothing whatever to do.) In the second place the revenue history of the past two years has been decidedly bad. Mr. Pratt says that in 1904-05 nearly 50 per cent. of the revenue was suspended: the actual figures were Rs. 55,868 out of Rs. 73,221 or over 76 per cent., and I am informed by the local Revenue authorities that as the present year has not been a good one most of this will have to be carried over for payment in 1906-07. Added to this there is a tagái debt of nearly a lách of rupees, of which but little can be repaid during the current year. The matter will be touched on again: it is referred to here to show that the effects of the cycle of bad seasons have not yet passed away.

7. *Paragraph 18.*—In this paragraph and Appendix N, Mr. Vernon shows the variations of prices upto 1903. I give in manuscript the prices for 1904-05, the averages for 1893-1904 excluding 1897 and 1900, and the prices prevailing on the last day of the year 1905 as reported by the District Inspector. The latter of course are abnormally high owing to the scarcity in North India and the Deccan: but I insert them by way of proving that with a railway connecting Dohad with big markets on both sides, changes in the general level of prices must make themselves felt there as quickly as they do elsewhere. Speaking generally, it would not be too much to assume that the rise in the price of the ryots' produce has been nearer 20 per cent. than the 10 per cent. taken by Mr. Vernon.

8. *Paragraph 20.*—The changes proposed by Mr. Vernon in the existing grouping and rates, which are accepted by Mr. Pratt, may be shortly summed up as follows:—

One village Delsar is raised from Group II to Group I.

Two from Group III to Group II.

Nine from Group IV to Group III.

Two from Group V to Group IV.

The rice water rate is kept unchanged. The dry crop rate or soil rate, in the case of rice lands is raised 4 annas for group I and 2 annas for Groups II, III, IV and V. One village Jekot remains with its rate of Re. 1 unchanged. It may be noted that Appendix Q shows that Mr. Vernon has not fallen into the mistake indicated in paragraph 6 of Mr. Pratt's remarks. The guarantee suggested is one for thirty years.

9. Mr. Carnichael proposes one rather important modification, *viz.*, that the rate of that group should be Re. 1-4 instead of Re. 1-6. The adoption of this will have an important effect in the financial results of the Settlement as the following figures show.

10. Mr. Vernon's proposals result in a total addition of Rs. 7,817 to the assessment, or a percentage addition of 11.4. If Mr. Carmichael's suggestion is adopted, *viz.*, if group IV is kept unchanged, this sum of Rs. 7,817 will be reduced to Rs. 6,557 or 9.5 per cent.

11. With these figures before us it seems to me that the advisability of guaranteeing these rates for a period of 30 years or indeed of introducing them at all is open to very serious doubt. Here is a táluka which at the date of the original Settlement was in a most backward and unsettled state: only eleven years before there had been a serious armed rebellion on its borders, its one means of communication with the outside world was a road passing through native territory: there were no roads within its borders. We find it now a peaceful settled tract on a new line of railway with three stations within its limits: two important made roads to north and south and a thriving bazár town whose prices reflect faithfully the variations of the markets of West and Central India. It can surely scarcely be disputed that with changes such as these the assessment, admittedly a light one, will bear a higher increment than 9.5 per cent. Of course I am not forgetting (indeed I have already clearly pointed out in paragraph 6 above) that the last two seasons have been bad: and that the Táluka has not yet reverted to its normal condition of prosperity. But in considering the rates to be adopted for thirty years we are bound to assume that seasons will be normal: bad years cannot go on for ever. We have adopted a system of automatic remissions and suspensions from which the ryots of this Táluka with their large holdings on the new tenure will derive especial benefit: and we are entitled to a larger assessment in good and normal years as a recompense for the forbearance shown in bad.

12. I therefore suggest for consideration two alternatives: (1) either the rates now proposed should be introduced and guaranteed for ten years. In this case I would suggest that Mr. Carmichael's suggestion should not be adopted, that is, the rate for group IV should be Re. 1-6. If this proposal is accepted the new rates will first be leviable in 1907-08, by which time the effects of the two past seasons should have passed away: or (ii) the question of the revised rates should be deferred for five years as in the case of Kálol, and a further report called for then. Unless the next five seasons are a good deal below the average, the increment in the rates may reasonably be expected to be at least 4 annas in the first three groups.

13. As regards trees, reference is invited to the remark in paragraph 12 of the review of the Hálol Settlement. It is suggested that trees in occupied numbers should be handed over to the ryots: in the case of the land given out for cultivation the Collector should be allowed the discretion of selling or reserving the trees, as he thinks best.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. CURTIS,

Joint Director, Land Records.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

*Ahmedabad, 25th June 1906.*

## Submitted to Government.

2. The original Settlement was introduced in the Dohad Táluka in the year 1878-79. It was regarded as provisional and in 1884-85 a revised Settlement was introduced. The revision consisted in the abandonment of the old hágáyat rate and the introduction in its place of the sub-soil water assessment. Beyond this no other change was made, the dry-crop and rice rates having been confirmed.

3. The details of cultivation show that, unlike the rest of the Presidency, maize forms the staple food-grain of the people. It has no consumption beyond the local limits and its price must therefore undergo great fluctuations according to seasons favourable or otherwise to its growth. As shown in the report, having no outside demand, its price remains low in ordinary seasons. Another important point to notice is that, owing, it is believed, to climatic advantages an unusually large area (25,000 acres) is *befasli* or produces two unirrigated crops in the year. The second crop following maize is gram, and, to a small extent, wheat. Oil-seeds, chiefly niger-seed, come next in order of importance.

4. This táluka, which formed at the original Settlement a solitary detached portion of the Presidency, has since been connected, both north and south, with the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Its internal communications have also been greatly improved by two important made roads.

5. The effect of the famine on the population of the villages was much less than in the rest of the district. There was actually an increase of 8 per cent. in the Dohad Kasba during the ten years ending 1901.

6. The cultivators are mostly Bhils, who number 36,000. The Bhil has been described as a fair cultivator taking into consideration his limited resources and want of intelligence. He has always worked for the benefit of the Bania. It is, however, hoped that the introduction of the restricted tenure and the extension of primary education will improve his material prosperity.

7. The effect of the famine on the livestock of the district is shown in paragraph 11 of Mr. Vernon's report. The decrease in cattle amounted to 38 per cent., but, as pointed out by Mr. Carmichael, this does not represent the total loss as the figures for 1902-1903 include a large number of bullocks supplied from Tagávi and charitable grants. It would appear that there is no longer any want of plough oxen as in 1904-1905 : the occupied area reached a figure higher than any recorded since the original settlement. (*Vide* paragraph 6 of the Joint Director of Agriculture's remarks.)

8. The sale and mortgage statistics show that the value of the land is low compared with the other parts of Gujarát. As reported by Mr. Vernon, the sales are few, the monied classes having not taken to investment in land. (This is not surprising as the Bhil makes a very bad tenant. It pays the Baniã to exploit the Bhil rather than invest in land.)

9. The revenue history of the táluka shows that it kept up a steady increase in the occupied area till it reached 63,600 acres during the year immediately preceding the famine (1899). The famine caused a temporary reduction. It is, however, satisfactory to note from the latest figures supplied by the Joint Director that in 1905 the occupied area reached the highest figure on record, namely, 63,732 acres. The Commissioner is led to believe that the rapid extension of cultivation is to a great extent due to the leniency shown in the collection of revenue owing to unfavourable seasons and to the giving out of land on the restricted tenure without the payment of occupancy right.

10. There has been a rise in the prices of food-grain and oil-seeds from 10 to 20 per cent. during the currency of the existing settlement. However maize,

the staple food produce of the district, continues to sell at a cheap rate as there is no demand from outside for this grain.

11. The Commissioner is of opinion that the rates now proposed should be guaranteed for 30 years.

12. The undersigned is not acquainted with the Dohad Táluka but *prima facie* he does not think that the argument of Mr. Carmichael as to the Bhil villages of the frontier should be lightly set aside and he would be disposed to recommend a Rs. 1-4-0 rate for villages Group IV.

13. As regards trees, the Director's proposals which are in conformity with what has been adopted in other tálukas of Gujarát are supported.

14. In order to avoid in future a repetition of the mistake made by the Collector, the headings in the statement sub-joined to paragraph 20 should be changed from "Dry-crop" to "Soil, dry-crop and rice" and from "Rice" to "Rice, water." A similar change is also necessary in columns 19 and 20 of the Appendix Q. The columns 21, 28, 29 and 30 "Garden" should also be struck out.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls.

Revision settlement of the Dohad Mahál.

No. 7650.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2562, dated 25th June 1906—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Dohad Mahál of the Panch Maháls District.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, and Settlement Officer, Dohad, No. s-78, dated 26th February 1904, to the Collector of the Panch Maháls, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 1803, dated 19th May 1906, to the Commissioner, N. D., and its accompaniment.

Letter from the Joint Director of Land Records, No. L.-524, dated 20th February 1906, to the Commissioner, N. D.

Letter\* from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 2017, dated 21st May 1905—Forwarding petitions of objections from the rayats of the Dohad Mahál; and observing that in his opinion none of the petitions discloses any valid ground of objection both to the grouping of the villages and the maximum rates proposed.

Memorandum\* from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.-4245, dated 14th June 1905, to the Collector of the Panch Maháls.

Memorandum\* from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 2624, dated 6th July 1905.

Memorandum\* from the Joint Director of Land Records, No. L.-728, dated 9th March 1906.

Government\* telegram No. 251-P., dated 5th July 1907, to the Commissioner, N. D.

Telegram\* from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 11th July 1907.

Telegram\* from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 12th July 1907.

Government telegram\* No. 273-P., dated 13th July 1907, to the Commissioner, N. D.

**RESOLUTION.**—The original settlement of the 77 Government villages in the Dohad Táluka, to which this report relates, was made in 1878-79. The present rates were at first tentatively sanctioned for five years, and were then ordered to be continued for a further period of twenty years, with the substitution of a rate for sub-soil water advantage for the assessment on wells. During the famine of 1899-1901 there was a large decrease in the number of young stock and milch cattle, entailing considerable loss on the rayats. The diminution of plough cattle was not, however, so serious, being partly recouped by liberal takávi advances and grants from charitable relief funds. Since the famine, there has been a rapid expansion in the occupied area, which in 1904-05 stood at 63,732 acres, the highest recorded figure since the date of the original settlement. About 50 per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to maize, the staple crop which is not marketable beyond local limits, and the rest mainly to wheat, gram and oil seeds. In 1904-05, a year of short rainfall, oil seeds, especially the sesamum variety which is of great commercial value, occupied 21.7 per cent. of the cropped area. There is still sufficient arable assessed waste to meet further demand for cultivation, which is likely to increase owing to the leniency shown in the collection of revenue during unfavourable seasons and to the giving out of land on the restricted tenure without payment for occupancy right. At the date of the original settlement, the táluka had not a single made road within its borders. It has now two important roads to north and south and a line of railway with three stations within its limits. Railway communication has been still further improved by the construction of the Baroda-Godhra Chord Line. The town of Dohad is now directly connected with the markets of West and Central India, and according to later figures given by the Director of Land Records, the prices of produce show an average rise of nearly 20 per cent. All these circumstances point to increasing prosperity. It must, however, be noted that both 1904-05 and 1905-06 were lean years and large amounts of land revenue had to be suspended in consequence. The rayats have also still to discharge a large takávi debt contracted during the last famine. The táluka could not, therefore, be yet said to have reverted to its normal condition of prosperity.

2. The moderation of the present assessment is shown by the fact that distraint has had to be very rarely resorted to for recovery of revenue. The modifications in the grouping of villages and in the rates of assessment now proposed by Mr. Vernon result in a very moderate increase of 11·4 per cent. over the present assessment of the occupied area. Mr. Vernon proposes to raise one village from Group II to Group I, two from Group III to Group II, nine from Group IV to Group III and two from Group V to Group IV, and to increase the dry-crop rate or soil-rate for rice lands by 4 annas for Group I and by 2 annas for each of the other groups. The rice water-rate is to be the same as before. The present dry-crop rate of Re. 1 for Group V is left unchanged in the case of one village (Jekot). It is further proposed that the revised rates should be guaranteed for 30 years. These proposals are accepted by the Collector, Mr. Pratt. But Mr. Carmichael, whose remarks are also appended to the report, does not consider it advisable to raise the present rate (Re. 1-4-0) of Group IV, the villages of which lie on the very outskirts of the taluka in a hilly tract densely covered with jungle and bordering on Native State territory. The Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, accepts Mr. Carmichael's modification, the result of which will be to reduce the percentage increase of assessment from 11·4 to 9·5. The Director of Land Records is of opinion that in view of the great improvement in communications and the increasing prosperity of the taluka, the assessment can bear a higher increment than 9·5 per cent. and that it would be advisable to wait and watch for some time before arriving at a final decision. On full consideration, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the rates approved by the Commissioner, and to direct that they should be introduced in the revenue year 1907-08, levied in and from the revenue year 1908-09 and guaranteed for fifteen years. The accompanying\* statement shows the rates as sanctioned by Government.

3. The petitions of objections do not show any valid grounds for modification of the decision arrived at above.

4. The proposals regarding trees made in paragraph 13 of the Director's letter and the suggestions contained in paragraph 14 of the Commissioner's memorandum are approved.

M. K. NARIMAN,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls (with the petitions accompanying his letter No. 2017, dated 31st May 1905, except the statement),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Talukdári Settlement Officer,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.  
The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 7650, dated 3rd August 1907.*

Group.	Dry-crop.			Rice.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I ...	2	4	0	2	0	0
II ...	1	14	0	2	0	0
III ...	1	10	0	2	0	0
IV ...	1	4	0	2	0	0
†V ...	1	2	0	1	0	0

\* Printed below.

† Except in Jekot for which the dry-crop rate is Re. 1.

## Effect of Revision Settlement prop.

Number	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY														
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates			Dry-rop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-rop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Group I</i>			Rs a	Rs a		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.
1	Dohad	I	2 0	2 0	.	3,836	5,215	1 7 0	13	20	2 4 11	.	.	.	3,549	5,275
2	Dalsar	II	1 12	2 0	.	227	393	1 11 11	...	..	..	..	..	..	227	396
Total of Group I		.	.	.	..	3,763	5,641	1 8 0	13	30	2 4 11	..	..	.	3,776	5,671
<i>Group II.</i>																
1	Nagró's	II	1 12	2 0	..	1,161	1,565	1 5 7	8	22	2 12 0			...	1,169	1 597
2	Námi Kharaj	II	1 12	2 0		475	583	1 3 5	1	1	1 2 6	..	...	..	476	584
3	Moti Kharaj	II	1 12	2 0		1,495	1,528	1 0 4	2	4	1 10 1	...	.	...	1,497	1,193
4	Pásmi	II	1 12	2 0	..	425	523	1 3 5	2	5	2 9 6	.	..	...	427	523
5	Lalar	II	1 12	2 0	..	687	906	1 5 1	97	25	2 10 9	..	.	...	784	1,165
6	Gamlá	II	1 12	2 0	.	586	89	1 8 4	93	252	2 11 4	..	..	...	679	1,143
7	Já'at	II	1 12	2 0		1,404	1,986	1 6 5	85	29	2 9 3	...	..	.	1,49	2,205
8	Wanbhorl	II	1 12	2 0	.	631	859	1 4 11	65	186	2 13 9	.	...	...	740	1,075
9	Travádrá Bháu	II	1 12	2 0	.	216	373	1 12 0	22	52	2 10 2	...	...	.	238	436
10	Dungarpur	II	1 12	2 0	.	294	356	1 4 1	...	...	..	...	...	.	234	356
11	Dhámarda	II	1 12	2 0	..	934	1,343	1 6 3	37	100	2 11 3	...	...	...	1,001	1,443
12	Námi Ranápúr	II	1 12	2 0	.	223	33	1 10 1	1	3	2 13 5	..	...	..	224	396
13	Kharedi	II	1 12	2 0	.	976	1,491	1 8 5	5	9	2 0 6	...	...	...	931	1,500
14	Rájpúr	II	1 12	2 0	.	499	541	1 1 4	...	.	...	...	...	...	439	541
15	U'kard	II	1 12	2 0		773	1,324	1 11 5	.	.	...	..	.	...	773	1,324
16	U'sarván	..	1 12	2 0		551	715	1 4 5	...	...	...	.	..	...	551	715
17	Cháppri	II	1 12	2 0		450	598	0 14 2	..	.	...	..	..	...	450	598
18	Nimnalá	III	1 8	2 0		225	245	1 1 5	..	.	...	..	..	...	225	245
19	RÁbdál	III	1 8	2 0	..	301	318	1 0 11	.	..	...	..	.	...	301	318
Total of Group II		.	...	...		12,376	16,342	1 5 2	418	1,118	2 10 10	...	..	..	12,794	17,400
<i>Group III</i>																
1	Abhlo	III	1 8	2 0		2,711	3,803	1 6 5	26	59	2 4 4	.	...	...	2,737	3,362
2	Kathlá	III	1 8	2 0	.	511	659	1 4 0	37	95	2 9 1	..	...	..	543	734
3	Kotdá	III	1 8	2 0		240	204	0 13 7	8	19	2 6 0	..	.	...	218	223
4	Kharod	III	1 8	2 0	.	1,001	963	0 15 5	..	..	..	...	.	...	1,001	966
5	Kharoda	III	1 8	2 0	.	1,453	1,517	1 0 5	6	14	2 5 4	...	.	...	1,459	1,531
6	Gadon	III	1 8	2 0	...	610	502	1 5 0	1	2	1 15 8		..	..	611	604
7	Gángaúdá	III	1 8	2 0	...	848	752	0 14 2	21	45	2 2 3		..	.	899	797
8	Garbudá	III	1 8	2 0	..	3,054	3,561	1 2 5	240	510	2 2 0	.	...	...	3,294	4,071
9	Chandavádá	III	1 8	2 0	.	277	520	1 14 7	12	28	2 5 4	.	.	...	29	543
10	Chháen	III	1 8	2 0	.	22	20	0 14 7	.	..	.	...	..	..	23	10
11	Jesávrá	III	1 8	2 0	..	633	1,156	1 12 6	69	174	2 8 4		.	.	702	1,300
12	Doki	III	1 8	2 0	.	353	340	0 15 5	1	1	3 1 3	.	.	..	354	341
13	Travádrá Vajá	III	1 8	2 0		326	322	0 15 10	20	43	2 6 5	.	.	..	316	370
14	Deodhá	III	1 8	2 0	..	670	704	1 0 10	...	..	...	...	..	...	670	704
15	Daslá	III	1 8	2 0		1,163	1,594	1 3 2	59	227	2 4 8	..	...	..	1,262	1,621
16	Pánchavrá	III	1 8	2 0	...	452	547	1 3 4	35	71	2 0 5	.	...	..	457	618
17	Bonálá	III	1 8	2 0		1,429	1,443	1 0 3	49	95	1 15 0		..	...	1,449	1,733
18	Rámdunetrá	III	1 8	2 0	.	.	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
19	Varháda	III	1 8	2 0	.	538	450	0 13 7	49	107	2 2 11	.	...	..	557	557
20	Sákará	III	1 8	2 0	...	326	331	1 0 3	...	.	...	...	..	...	326	331
21	Sima lá	III	1 8	2 0	..	790	831	1 0 10	81	159	2 9 8	...	..	...	851	999
22	Sáhdá	III	1 8	2 0	..	670	812	1 3 5	25	50	2 0 0	..	...	...	695	663
23	Retá	III	1 8	2 0	...	802	668	0 13 4	...	...	..	.	.	...	802	668
24	Gángaúdi	IV	1 4	2 0		269	259	1 1 2	26	82	2 4 5	...	...	...	305	371

APPENDIX Q.

Government occupied land in khalsa villages of the Dohad taluka.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.
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	
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
24	{ S. 2 4 0 W. 2 0 0 }	.....	3,536	5,763	1 10 1	13	33	2 8 7	...	...	...	3,549	5,796	1 10 2	9 68	Dohad	
			227	503	2 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	503	2 8 5	27 01	Delsar	
.....	.....	.....	3,763	6,266	1 10 8	13	33	2 8 7	...	...	...	3,776	6,299	1 10 8	11 99	Total of Group I	
<i>Group II</i>																	
			1,161	1,725	1 7 9	8	20	2 8 0	...	...	...	1,169	1,745	1 8 0	9 96	Nagrálá	
			475	627	1 5 1	1	1	1 2 6	...	...	...	476	628	1 5 1	7 19	Nani Kharaj	
			1,495	1,639	1 3 2	2	4	1 13 7	...	...	...	1,497	1,693	1 2 2	10 51	Moti Kharaj	
			425	557	1 4 11	2	6	2 11 5	...	...	...	427	563	1 5 1	6 63	Pusri	
			697	920	1 7 1	97	206	2 11 10	...	...	...	734	1,216	1 8 5	6 85	Lilar	
			586	910	1 8 10	93	255	2 11 10	...	...	...	679	1,165	1 11 5	2 02	Gamlá	
			1,404	2,085	1 7 9	85	223	2 9 9	...	...	...	1,489	2,307	1 8 9	4 63	Jálat	
			651	966	1 6 1	65	180	2 12 3	...	...	...	716	1,146	1 8 6	6 60	Wanbhorl	
			216	399	1 13 6	22	59	2 10 10	...	...	...	238	459	1 14 9	5 04	Travaja Bhán	
114	{ S. 1 14 0 W. 2 0 0 }	.....	284	382	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	382	1 5 6	7 31	Dungarpúr	
			904	1,419	1 7 7	37	101	2 11 8	...	...	...	1,001	1,520	1 8 4	5 34	Dhámardá	
			223	381	1 11 4	1	3	3 13 11	...	...	...	224	384	1 11 5	4 92	Nani Banápúr	
			976	1,612	1 10 5	5	11	2 6 8	...	...	...	981	1,623	1 10 6	6 20	Kharedí	
			499	606	1 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	606	1 3 5	12 02	Rájpur	
			778	1,413	1 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	1,413	1 13 2	6 72	Ukarú	
			551	752	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	752	1 5 10	5 18	Usarván	
			450	417	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	417	0 14 10	4 77	Cháppri	
			226	312	1 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	312	1 6 2	27 35	Nimnalá	
			301	403	1 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	403	1 5 5	26 73	Rábdál	
	.....	.....	12,376	17,636	1 6 10	418	1,128	2 11 2	...	...	...	12,794	18,763	1 7 6	+7 46	Total of Group II	
<i>Group III.</i>																	
			2,711	4,050	1 7 11	26	64	2 7 5	...	...	...	2,727	4,114	1 8 1	6 53	Abhlod	
			511	695	1 5 9	37	93	2 10 5	...	...	...	548	793	1 7 1	8 03	Kathlá	
			210	211	0 14 1	8	18	2 4 0	...	...	...	248	229	0 14 9	2 70	Kotlá	
			1,001	1,089	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,069	1 1 1	10 67	Kharod	
			1,458	1,639	1 2 0	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,469	1,639	1 2 1	7 98	Kharodá	
			610	877	1 7 0	1	3	3 4 8	...	...	...	611	890	1 7 3	9 45	Gadon	
			848	918	0 15 5	21	44	2 1 6	...	...	...	869	962	0 15 10	8 15	Gángardá	
			3,054	3,880	1 4 4	240	538	2 3 10	...	...	...	3,294	4,418	1 5 6	8 53	Garbáda	
			277	566	3 0 8	12	27	2 2 8	...	...	...	289	598	2 0 9	8 21	Chandávadá	
			22	20	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	0 14 7	...	Chhán	
			633	1,157	1 13 3	69	175	2 8 7	...	...	...	702	1,312	1 14 4	2 47	Jesavará	
110	{ S. 1 10 0 W. 3 0 0 }	.....	353	391	1 1 3	1	1	3 1 3	...	...	...	354	381	1 1 3	11 74	Doku	
			326	846	1 0 11	20	45	2 4 0	...	...	...	346	391	1 2 0	5 67	Traváda Vajá	
			670	753	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	783	1 2 8	11 22	Dheodhá	
			1,163	1,487	1 4 5	99	242	2 7 1	...	...	...	1,262	1,729	1 5 11	6 66	Daslá	
			453	594	1 5 0	36	75	2 1 4	...	...	...	489	662	1 5 11	8 26	Panchavrá	
			1,420	1,556	1 1 6	49	108	2 8 5	...	...	...	1,469	1,664	1 2 1	8 19	Bonálá	
			538	483	0 14 4	50	109	2 2 10	...	...	...	583	599	1 0 1	6 23	Varbadá	
			328	965	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	365	1 1 11	10 23	Sákará	
			790	852	1 1 3	61	158	2 9 5	...	...	...	851	1,010	1 3 0	2 03	Sumalá	
			670	881	1 5 0	25	51	2 0 8	...	...	...	695	932	1 5 5	8 13	Fahádá	
			802	706	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	706	0 14 1	5 63	Etirá	
			269	367	1 4 6	38	92	2 7 7	...	...	...	305	459	1 6 9	23 72	Gángardá	

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	EX FORMER SURVIV													
			Maximum Rates			Dry crop			Lice			Garden			Total.	
			Dry crop	Rice.	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs a p.	Rs. a p		Acre.	Rs	Rs a p.	Acre	Rs	Rs. a p				Acre.	Rs
25	Nalvá	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	473	473	1 0 0	31	73	2 2 4	...	..	...	507	640
26	Clándl	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	724	791	1 1 6	139	271	1 15 2	...	...	...	863	1,062
27	Tónki Anop	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	545	589	1 0 8	19	33	2 1 0	..	..	...	583	607
28	Tónki Vaju	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	1,350	1,203	0 14 8	23	49	2 2 1	...	...	...	1,3 3	1,252
29	Pátáfol	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	238	235	1 3 2	16	30	1 14 0	.	.	...	234	316
30	Bharsádá	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	940	858	0 14 9	96	203	2 1 10	...	...	...	1,030	1,071
31	Bhutardi	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	210	231	1 5 5	59	120	2 0 7	...	...	...	209	401
32	Bávká	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	2,134	2,123	0 15 11	89	154	1 11 8	..	...	...	2,223	2,282
	Total of Group III	..		...	.	25,763	28,639	1 1 10	1,299	2,724	2 2 4	.	..		27,022	31,363
	<i>Group IV</i>															
1	A'mbh	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	893	976	1 1 6	9	19	2 1 0	...	...	..	902	995
2	Nádwá	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0		412	487	1 0 11	6	14	2 5 4	...	..	...	448	481
3	Nelsar	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	779	962	1 3 9	8	17	2 2 0	..	..	.	737	979
4	Nadhéláó	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0		1,417	1,393	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,417	1,393
5	Nimach	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	339	271	0 11 2	.	..	..	...	..	...	389	271
6	Chharehorá	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	.	748	851	1 2 2	7	12	1 11 5	.	..	...	755	863
7	Jhan	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	2,303	1,695	0 11 1	14	29	2 1 2	.	...	...	2,317	1,624
8	Jábná	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	.	750	512	0 10 11	12	24	2 0 0	..	..	..	762	533
9	Dádur	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	560	491	0 14 1	3	4	1 10 8	..	.	...	563	498
10	Pátá	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0		801	814	0 14 7	16	33	2 1 0	...	...	...	907	847
11	Bulbár	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	867	228	0 10 3	13	22	1 11 1	...	...	...	370	250
12	Bhe	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	.	950	829	0 14 0	28	54	1 14 10	...	...	...	978	883
13	Mínákár	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	436	416	0 15 3	46	93	2 0 4	..	...	...	432	509
14	Vajeláó	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	...	834	731	0 14 0	1	1	1 11 8	...	...	...	846	732
15	Vadwá	IV	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	580	695	1 3 2	8	17	2 2 0	..	...	..	598	712
16	Mávká	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	692	549	0 9 10	..	..	..	...	...	..	692	549
17	Mátwá	V	1 0 0	1 0 0		1,207	597	0 7 11	.	..	..	.	...	...	1,207	597
	Total of Group IV	...				14,429	12,380	0 13 9	171	339	1 15 9	...	...	...	14,599	12,719
	<i>Group V</i>															
1	Káhtalá	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	406	198	0 7 10	.	.	..	...	...	...	406	198
2	Khajúri	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	131	83	0 7 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	131	83
3	Khodwá	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	436	148	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	148
4	Borwáni	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	777	369	0 7 7	..	.	...	...	...	...	177	369
5	Rámpurá	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	243	117	0 7 7	.	...	..	..	...	...	243	117
6	Rojam	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	551	316	0 9 2	.	.	...	...	...	...	551	316
	Total of Group V	...	..	...		2,589	1,231	0 7 7	.	.		.	...	...	2,589	1,231
	<i>Group VI.</i>															
1	Jekot	V	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	141	100	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	100
	Grand Total	...	...	..	...	59,080	64,333	1 1 5	1,871	4,211	2 4 0	..	..	...	69,931	63,544

—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village
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 p		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Group III—contd.	
1 10	S. 1 10 0 W. 2 0 0	....	473	594	1 4 1	34	83	2 7 1	...	...	...	507	677	1 5 4		24 00
			724	1,030	1 6 9	133	318	2 4 10	...	...	...	803	1,348	1 9 0		26 21
			545	741	1 5 9	17	42	2 7 0	...	...	...	562	783	1 6 3		28 99
			1,350	1,564	1 2 6	23	60	2 9 6	...	...	...	1,373	1,624	1 2 11		23 91
			238	366	1 8 7	16	35	2 3 0	...	...	...	254	401	1 9 3		27 31
			940	1,113	1 2 11	98	229	2 6 2	...	...	...	1,036	1,342	1 4 9		25 31
			210	351	1 10 9	69	132	2 3 10	...	...	...	269	483	1 12 9		20 45
			2,134	2,995	1 4 8	89	214	2 6 1	...	...	...	2,223	2,909	1 4 11		27 47
...	....	...	25,763	32,236	1 4 0	1,260	2,875	2 5 6	...	...	...	27,022	35,211	1 4 10		+12 26
															Group IV.	
			893	890	0 15 11	9	18	2 0 0	...	...	...	902	908	1 0 1		-8 75
			442	472	1 1 1	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	448	496	1 1 4		1 04
			779	950	1 3 6	8	17	2 2 0	...	...	...	787	967	1 3 6		-1 23
			1,417	1,354	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417	1,304	0 15 3		-2 80
			389	270	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	270	0 11 1		-0 37
			748	645	1 2 1	7	13	1 19 9	...	...	...	755	858	1 2 2		-0 59
			2,398	1,635	0 11 4	14	29	2 1 2	...	...	...	2,317	1,664	0 11 6		2 47
			750	485	0 10 4	12	23	1 14 5	...	...	...	762	509	0 10 5		-5 23
1 4	S. 1 4 0 W. 2 0 0	.....	560	532	0 15 2	3	5	1 13 10	...	...	...	563	537	0 15 3		7 84
			891	609	0 14 6	16	31	1 15 0	...	...	...	907	837	0 14 9	-1 19	
			357	225	0 10 1	13	23	1 12 4	...	...	...	370	248	0 10 9	-0 80	
			950	820	0 13 10	29	54	1 14 10	...	...	...	978	874	0 14 4	-1 02	
			476	418	0 15 4	46	90	1 15 4	...	...	...	492	508	1 0 10	-0 20	
			594	716	0 14 4	1	2	2 8 0	...	...	...	835	749	0 14 4	2 19	
			560	628	1 1 4	8	15	1 14 0	...	...	...	598	613	1 1 8	-9 70	
			852	678	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	676	0 12 2	23 14	
			1,207	727	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	727	0 9 8	21 78	
...	..	..	14,428	12,479	0 13 10	171	334	1 15 3	...	...	...	14,599	12,813	0 14 1	+0 74	
															Group V.	
			406	313	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	313	0 9 7		7 57
			181	94	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	94	0 8 3		13 25
			436	106	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	106	0 6 1		12 17
			777	412	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	412	0 8 6		11 66
			243	134	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	134	0 8 8		14 53
			551	343	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	348	0 10 1	10 13	
...	.....	...	2,599	1,367	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	1,367	0 8 5	+11 04	
															Group VI.	
1 0	S. 1 0 0 W. 1 0 0	..	141	95	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	95	0 10 9		-5 00
			59,761	70,078	1 3 0	1,871	4,470	2 6 5	...	...	...	60,931	74,548	1 3 7	+8 75	

In the case of villages in which the area is less than 5 acres the average has been worked out on actual figures.

R. G. GORDON,  
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.



SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DIV—NEW SERIES.

504

SUPPLEMENTARY TO SELECTIONS No. CCCCXVIII—N. S.

CONTAINING

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KALOL TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

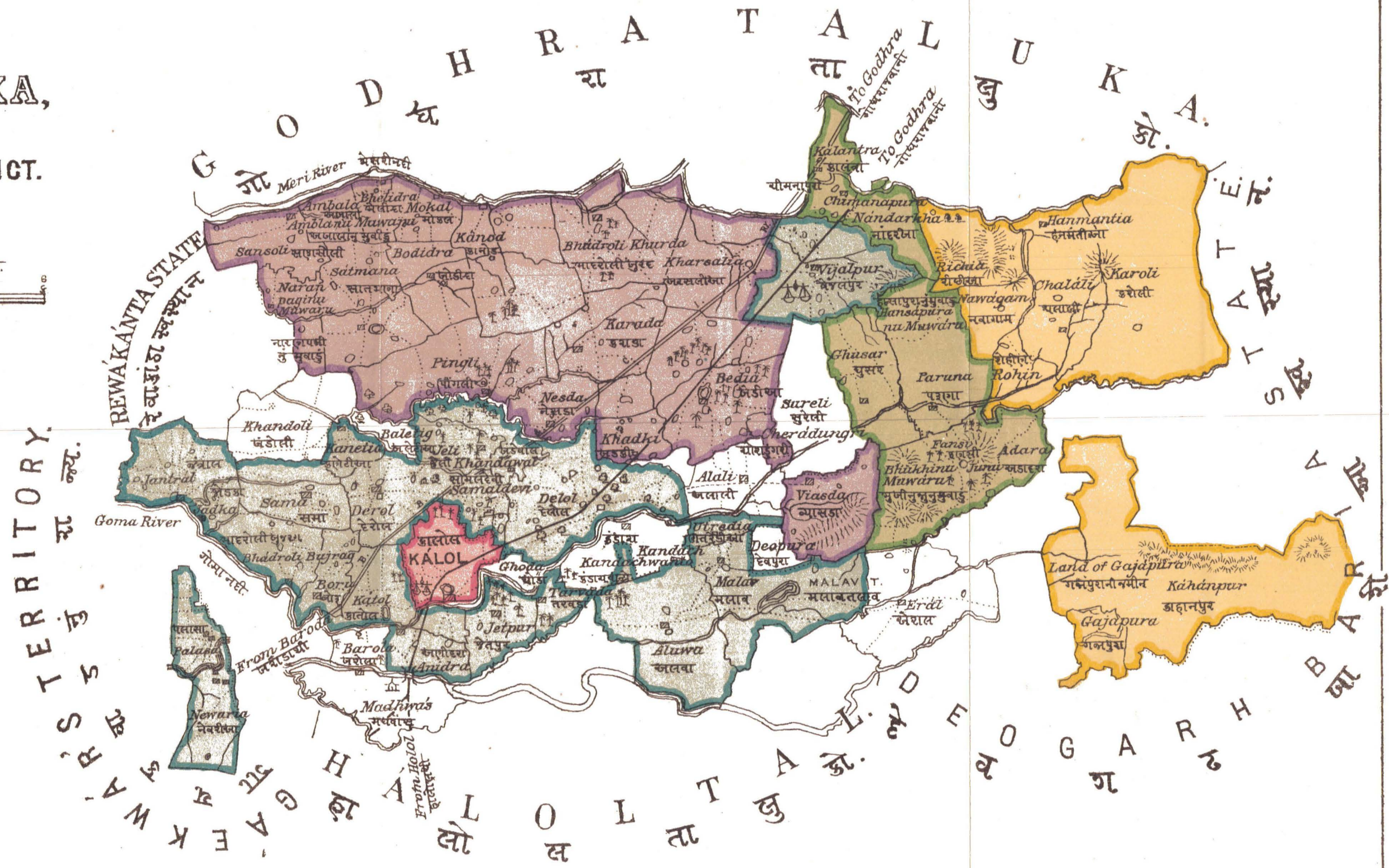
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BOMBAY:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1910.

MAP  
OF THE  
**KALOL TALUKA,**  
तालुके डालोल,  
**PANGH MAHALS DISTRICT.**  
पंचमहाल.

Scale of 2 Miles to an Inch  
आ मापके २ ईंचमा दे मारिजे के परिमाणमा छे.



Original Maximum Rates

Group	N <sup>o</sup> of Villages	Rs. As.
I	1	+3-0.
II	23	+2-8.
III	18	+2-0.
IV	8	+1-8.
V	8	+1-4.

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, REVENUE DE-  
PARTMENT, No. 1319, DATED 24<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 1903, ON THE CONDI-  
TION OF THE KALOL TA'LUKA OF THE PANCH MAHA'LS COLLEC-  
'ORATE.**

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No. 3227 of 1906.

Maláo, 12th November 1906.

From

G. WILES, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector, Páñch Maháls;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHÁLS.

Sir,

In obedience to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1319 of 24th February 1903, I have the honour to submit a report on the condition of the Kálol Táluka. The report has been delayed as it was thought necessary to revise the more important appendices, a work which could be done conveniently only during the monsoon.

2. In the Resolution above mentioned Government called for a report on the condition of the Táluka and the effect of the Railway: all other information needed is contained in Mr. Cole's printed report. Most of the appendices have been brought up to date.

3. Three crop experiments have been conducted during the intervening period, one each on bájri, bayto and kodra. The anna estimates of the crops were 14, 10 and 12 respectively; and the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce was 17·09, 12·84 and 17·14 per cent. The villages selected were Vejalpur, Khadki and Behdia, the tillage being reported as good in each case.

*Communications.*

4. In spite of the Railway, Baroda still remains the chief market of the Táluka. At present the cultivator who has carts prefers to keep them employed by carrying his produce direct to Baroda by road, and makes little or no use of the Railway. There is, however, at Derol Station a small colony of "agents" (Banias for the most part) who deal direct with the cultivator and export produce by rail. There is much need of pakka roads, particularly from Vejalpur to Kharsalia Station, and from Kálol to Derol Station. These roads are at present mere narrow sandy lanes, almost impassable in the rains. The "good road" from Godhra to Baroda mentioned by Mr. Cole is hardly better.

5. By the kindness of the B. B. & C. I. Railway I am able to give figures of exports from the two stations of Derol and Kharsalia.

*List of important exports from Derol Station during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, and up to June 1906.*

No.	Month.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1903.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	
1	December	... ..	.....	153 0	
	1904.				
1	January	... ..	1,123 3	.....	
2	February	... ..	934 0	.....	
3	March	... ..	1,681 22	492 22	
4	April	... ..	1,205 10	426 24	
5	May	... ..	809 30	.....	
6	June	... ..	977 20	310 0	
7	July	... ..	.....	2,954 0	
8	August	... ..	1,139 20	4,130 6	
9	September	... ..	171 16	343 18	
10	October	... ..	733 20	548 10	
11	November	... ..	918 1	1,379 18	
12	December	... ..	1,161 29	1,009 23	
		.....	10,855 11	11,746 31	

No.	Month.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1905.		Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	
1	January	246 0	749 20	401 28	
2	February	5,142 3	3,999 1	.....	
3	March	8,181 0	5,200 8	31 28	
4	April	2,028 0	2,457 39	54 38	
5	May	179 25	2,920 31	917 15	
6	June	35 0	2,007 9	1,891 37	
7	July	.....	972 21	945 20	
8	August	.....	3,416 21	1,474 31	
9	September	.....	1,222 13	.....	
10	October	.....	77 5	.....	
11	November	.....	597 17	1,413 14	
12	December	.....	1,804 28	2,176 20	
		15,811 28	25,425 13	9,307 31	
1906.					
1	January	.....	6,248 5	949 20	
2	February	1,035 0	2,722 24	188 13	
3	March	2,056 38	6,223 27	827 24	
4	April	4,647 2	7,603 26	73 22	
5	May	1,244 27	3,002 38	337 3	
6	June	2,047 28	1,468 22	483 17	
		11,031 15	27,269 22	3,329 19	

A. LAKHIA,  
Mámlatdár, Kálol.

*List of Goods exported during 1904 and 1905, Kharsalia Railway Station.*

Year.	Bájrí.	Paddy rice	Seeds.	Other Grains.	Fire-wood.	General Goods	Bales Cotton Piece-Goods	Bricks.	Ghee.	Tuwer (Grain.)	Mowra Flowers	Hay.	Jagree	Kapas.
Year.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
1904	12,720 0	2,295 0	1,360 0	14,865 10	11,699 0	5,859 0	31 30	3,700 0	526 0	629 30	413 30	1,539 0	...	...
1905	15,432 0	.	3,565 0	18,544 10	440 0	1,471 20	15 20	...	218 0	...	..	21,103 0	161 30	1,129 10

18th February 1906.

PURSHOTAMDAS J.,  
Station Master.

It will be seen that nearly 16,000 maunds of cotton were exported from Derol in the first six months of 1905, though the columns for 1904 are blank. A great part of this must have come in from Hálol. The export of food-grains in 1904 was doubled in 1905 : and the total of 1905 has already been passed by the end of June in the present year.

The figures supplied by the Kharsalia Station Master show that the Railway is being largely used for bulky articles such as grass, as well as for the export of food-grains. The intention of using the Godhra-Baroda Chord as the main line north to Dehli from Bombay will probably increase the usefulness of the line for export. From inquiries I learn that the exports go north to Ahmedabad and Rutlam, as well as south to the Bombay side.

6. These figures indicate that other markets further afield are being found for the produce of the taluka, and this cannot but in the long run, I think, upset the local tyranny of the bania. The Dharala however is probably slower than any other being to take advantage of such a situation.

7. There is, so far as I have observed, little progress made in the cultivation of more valuable crops. Cotton cultivation, it is true, has spread to some extent. But the frosts that have occurred during the last two seasons have greatly discouraged people. The soil and situation of the Táluka is far less favourable than that of Halol for the growth of cotton. Such frosts however appear to be exceptional and there is hope that cotton will succeed in parts, though there is little or none of the black cotton soil that is found in Halol.

The following extract from appendix B shows the average percentage of area under different crops:—

Cereals—					
Jowári	...	...	...	1.24	
Báji	...	...	...	37.59	
Paddy	...	...	...	14.98	
Wheat	...	...	...	.035	
Coarse grains	...	...	...	25.93	
Others	...	...	...		
				<hr/>	
				79.78	79.78
				<hr/>	
Pulses—					
Túr	...	...	...	3.31	
Gram	...	...	...	0.49	
Magoudid	...	...	...	3.77	
Math and Kulthi	...	...	...	6.29	
Others	...	...	...	1.84	
				<hr/>	
				15.70	15.70
Orchard and Garden Produce.—					
Vegetables	...	...	...	.14	
Green Fodder	...	...	...	.105	
Fruit trees	...	...	...	.01	
				<hr/>	
				.26	.26
Oil seed—					
Sesame	...	...	...	2.15	
Fibres—Castor oil seed—					
				.56	
				<hr/>	
				2.71	2.71
Cotton					
Others	...	...	...	.48	
				<hr/>	
				.68	
				<hr/>	
				1.16	1.16
Drugs and Narcotics—					
Tobacco	...	...	...	.11	
Condiments and Spices—					
Sugarcane	...	...	...	.04,	
				<hr/>	

It will be noticed that the cultivation of sugarcane has nearly disappeared. The area under oil seeds has increased from about 350 acres to nearly 1,100.

While the cultivated area has increased from 47,534 acres to 51,178 acres, the net area cropped is only 39,612 instead of 46,367 acres, no less than 11,325 acres being recorded as fallow. The area under the important crop of paddy has fallen from 11,201 acres to 5,987 (from 23.88 per cent. of the total area to 14.98 per cent.). Only 14 acres is under wheat.

Another point which struck me during my tour in the Táluka was the large area of rice sown broadcast, and not planted out. The Dharala cultivator whom I questioned told me that as the seasons had become so precarious, they did not think it worth while to take the trouble. This is a good illustration of the character of the ordinary Kalol cultivator.

8. Appendix D shows 70 per cent. of the population to be agricultural. I can not account satisfactorily for the great difference between the figures now given and those shown in Mr. Cole's report, in which only 55 per cent. appear as agricultural. A good many small craftsmen, dhobies, mochies, potters, etc., took to agriculture as a means of support after the famine, and this probably accounts for it to some extent. The proportion of Dharalas and other inferior cultivators remains about the same. There is a small increase in the number of Patidárs.

*Population and resources.*

9. The figures of 1897-98 given in Mr. Cole's report are compared below with those of 1905-06:—

	1897-98.	1905 06.	Increase.	Decrease
Population ... ..	40,695	39,964	.....	731
Wells ... ..	723	829	106	.....
Agricultural cattle ... ..	13,151	10,189	.....	2,962
Cows, buffaloes (and young) ... ..	22,399	16,251	.....	6,148
Horses and ponies ... ..	330	275	.....	65
Sheep and goats ... ..	3,154	6,120	2,966	.....
Ploughs ... ..	6,323	5,102	.....	1,221
Carts ... ..	1,931	1,797	.....	134

The figures of the pre-famine period are not yet reached, but a satisfactory sign is the large number of young stock. The number of cows had fallen in 1901-02 from 9,662 to 1,952. It is now 4,247 and the calves number 5,037. Cultivators have been very liberally helped with Tagávi and a considerable amount still remains to be repaid.

The number of ploughs is still largely below that of the pre-famine period.

10. The number of boys' schools has increased from 23 to 31, the average attendance being 36.9. The girls' schools have decreased from 3 to 2, the average attendance being 38.45. The progress in a population mainly of Dharalas may be considered satisfactory.

*Wells and tanks.*

11. Appendix J gives the usual information. The increase in the number of wells is so large as to lead one to suspect some error in the figures. There are now 672 pakka and 157 kacha wells in the Táluka—a very substantial increase over the figures given by Mr. Cole. There is little doubt that the average level of the subsoil water has sunk considerably since the famine over the greater part of the Táluka. It is probable however that the heavy rainfall of the past two seasons will do much to restore it. A rocky substratum has often made it difficult to deepen existing wells. The total irrigated area has fallen from 536 to 241 acres (*vide* Appendix B).

12. Appendix K gives 171 cases of ordinary sales of land obtained from the Táluka records. In 69 cases the prices realised are on the average 36.28 times the assessment and in 24 cases 66.16 times.

13. Of two sales by Court's decree (appendix K (I)) the average price was 43.72 times the assessment.

14. Appendix L furnishes 44 cases of simple mortgage. The amount of the mortgage exceeded the Government assessment on the average 27.42 times, in 7 cases the average being 70.49 times.

15. Of 208 cases of mortgage (Appendix L (I)) with possession the sums obtained range from 7 to 138 times the assessment, the prices ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 255 per acre, the average price per acre on the whole being Rs. 62.

16. In Appendix M are 261 cases of subletting. The average rent is Rs. 3-13-2 per acre, or 1·83 times the assessment.

17. These five appendices confirm the conclusion previously arrived at, that the value of land is very high. Little or no difference was found between the value of lands far from and those near to the railway.

18. Appendix N gives the prices prevalent since 1898. The average is notably higher than that of any preceding period of ten years. In the current year prices have risen still higher. The present rise must be chiefly due to the scarcity in this and the neighbouring Táluka of Godhra, which in the past season necessitated large remissions of revenue. The wider field opened by the railway may have assisted, but the higher average for the 8 years is certainly due chiefly to the inclusion of the famine years.

19. Appendices O and Q1 bring down the Revenue history of Khalsa and Mewási villages separately to the year 1904-05. During the period very heavy remissions have been made on account of famine. In 1903-04 and 1904-05 there was little scarcity, but in 1905-06 large suspensions of land revenue were found necessary in consequence of the failure of the late rains, whereby almost the whole of the rice, and much of the bájri crops were ruined. It is to be remarked that no contraction in the occupied area took place after the famine. The only result was that a large area of land has been left fallow.

#### *General remarks.*

20. On the whole I think that too much stress has been laid on the fertility of the Táluka and too little on the character of the cultivation. It will be instructive to compare the existing rates with those just introduced into Godhra and those proposed for Halol. The soil of Kalol does not differ materially from that in western Godhra, which bears the highest assessment in that táluka, *viz.*, Rs. 2 dry crop, Rs. 2-8 rice. Now the existing assessment of the 3rd group of villages in Kalol, which lies along the south of the river opposite to Godhra táluka is Rs. 2 dry crop, and for rice Rs. 2 soil and Rs. 6 water. While the existing assessment of the 2nd group in Kalol is Rs. 2-8 dry crop and Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 7 rice, soil and water respectively.

If we turn to Halol we find that the assessment proposed for group II is Rs. 2. The villages of this group lie immediately south of those in group II of Kalol táluka, in which the existing assessment is Rs. 2-8.

I believe it to be a fallacy to suppose that Kalol can bear so much higher an assessment than Halol which has made extraordinary progress in the last few years. My contention is supported by the fact that during the past year, when scarcity necessitated large suspensions in Kalol and Godhra, Halol was practically immune.

21. I learn that it is proposed to sanction the revised rates for Halol for a period of 10 years only. I therefore venture to suggest that the existing rates in Kalol are sufficiently high to be continued for ten years longer. If this be approved then the revision settlements of Halol and Kálol can be undertaken together. It yet remains to be seen to what extent the railway will induce the production of exportable crops. There are indications that this will be the effect. (But a large area of cultivable land is in the hands of Bania mortgagees, and a greater part of any increased profits will go into their hands. This may be an argument against postponing the enhancement, but it must be remembered that the immediate effect of such enhancement will be to involve the cultivator yet deeper with the Sawcár.

22. There are no signs that the advent of the railway has stimulated enterprize and induced the utilization of the subsoil water. Of the contrary the area irrigated has fallen considerably. There has been no immigration of cultivators of higher class.

23. If the above suggestion be not approved and a settlement for 30 years is to be introduced at once, I would propose that the dry crop rates be left as they are at present, but that in other respects Mr. Cole's proposals be



accepted. The reduction in the rice rate of group I from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12 has already been approved. There still remains the very considerable increases due to reclassification of old rice, and conversion of dry crop into new rice, and distance from village scale.

24. With regard to the proposed subsoil-water-assessment I am of opinion for reasons already indicated that as urged by the Commissioner the well Kasar should be maintained, or that the proposed subsoil-water-assessment should be reduced.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. WILES,

Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Kátol, district Panch Maháls, for the years 1895 to 1905.

Year,	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon, kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon, rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1895 ... ..	0·12	...	...	...	30·30	34	2·57	5	1·87	4	34·86	43	
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	31·94	43	7·68	11	0·78	3	40·40	57	
1897 ... ..	0·01	...	...	...	15·34	26	12·53	17	...	...	27·88	43	
1898 ... ..	1·46	1	0·15	1	33·17	23	14·66	15	0·23	1	49·67	41	
1899 ... ..	...	...	0·34	2	5·47	13	0·57	2	...	...	6·38	17	
1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	9·90	20	19·28	18	...	...	29·18	38	
1901 ... ..	0·09	...	0·12	1	22·36	19	3·84	9	...	...	26·41	29	
1902 ... ..	0·06	...	...	...	6·93	9	28·18	22	0·78	2	35·95	33	
1903 ... ..	...	...	0·42	1	22·86	22	8·96	18	...	...	32·24	41	
1904 ... ..	1·60	3	0·93	1	17·23	16	8·78	4	0·08	...	28·62	24	
1905 ... ..	...	...	...	...	33·42	21	7·75	5	...	...	41·17	26	
Average ...	0·30	...	0·18	...	20·81	24	10·44	11	0·34	1	32·07	36	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Khālsa and Mehāsar Villages of the Kālōl Tāluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate.

Taluka	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA																	CROPS									
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.											Cereals.						Pulses.			
		Government.		Alienated		Total		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			Jowāri.	Bājri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.												Total.
Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.										Forest.	Others.				Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Kālōl	.....	58	85,805	..	...	58	85,805	58	85,805	100	241	39,612	11,325	51,178	3,580	21,582	9,456	34,627	406	15,022	5,957	14	10,364	...	31,883	1,325	199	1,508
	Average percentage	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.24	87.6	14.98	0.4	25.94	...	79.60	3.33	40	3.77
	1906-07	..	88,582	.	...	58	88,582	58	88,582	100	108	45,005	7,680	53,073	3,607	21,540	10,094	35,240	667	14,503	7,332	80	11,585	...	34,167	1,748	224	2,257
	Average percentage	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	81.5	15.9	0.1	25.1	...	74.63	3.7	448	4.9

Taluka	Years.	CROPS—continued.																									
		Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce				Drugs and Narcotics.			and Condiments spices	Sugar-cane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous includ- ing roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.
		Moth and ku- litb.	Others.	Total	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower-seed.	Others.	Total		Cotton.	Others.	Total				
Kālōl	.....	2,515	736	6,233	59	43	3	105	44	...	44	76	13	861	..	2.5	..	...	1,088	..	192	273	465	0.4	39,960	107	39,853
	Average percentage	6.30	1.84	15.73	0.14	.11	-0.1	.26	.11	...	.11	0.19	.04	2.15	..	.56	..	...	3.71	..	.48	.68	1.16	...	100	..	...
	1906-07	... 4,403	640	9,181	29	31	4	67	93	...	93	63	16	787	..	3.33	...	...	1,120	..	940	3.7	1,306	..	46,013	350	45,663
	Average percentage	9.5	1.1	19.9	0.06	0.07	0.008	0.14	0.20	..	0.20	0.14	0.03	1.7	...	0.7	...	...	2.4	..	2.06	0.7	2.8	..	100	.76	99.2

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of population according to occupation by percentages in the Kálol Táluka.*

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
412	21,223	3	45	21,683	7	6,521	6,528	23,211	4,711	3,306	3,736	11,753
1.03	53.11	0.01	0.11	54.26	0.02	16.31	16.33	70.59	11.79	8.27	9.35	29.41

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of population according to religion and education in the Kálol Táluka.*

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.														
			Hindu castes.									Musalmán sects.			Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Wanis.	Rajputs.	Kunbis.	Kolis.	Naikás.	Bhils.	Low castes, such as Dheds, etc.	Others.	Bohorás.	Telis or Ghánchis.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
males	20,526	15.28	1,126	1,126	495	952	10,892	266	53	1,544	3,009	23	240	661	6	4	
females	19,438	0.61	1,023	1,162	427	940	10,121	280	47	1,572	2,799	7	204	638	1	8	
Total	39,964	8.14	2,149	2,288	922	1,891	21,013	546	100	3,116	5,808	30	444	1,299	7	12	

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the agricultural stock of the 59 Government Villages in the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate during the year 1905-06.*

No. of villages.	Táluka.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.		Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Crowned land per acre of ploughed.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Males.	Females.			Small.	Large, (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	He-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	
59	Kálol	10,139	10	24	38	47	...	4,247	3,444	5,037	3,523	27,559	Males 98 Females 177	57	6,063	5,102	...	58	1,739	A	

## APPENDIX G.

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

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton saw gins.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tālmkhānās.	Dharamshālās.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Muslimān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58	339	79	2	...	4	1	Years	Years.	Years.	8	...	11	62	1
							1901 ... 922	1901 1,465	1901 ... 506					
							1902 ... 1,587	1902 1,338	1902 . 994					
							1903 ... 1,324	1903 . 975	1903 .. 1,153					
							1904 ... 1,473	1904 . 1,211	1904 . 1,152					
							1905 ... 1,461	1905 . 1,036	1905 . 1,173					
							Total ... 6,767	Total. 6,025	Total ... 5,008					
Average 13 53	Average. 12 05	Average. 10 02												

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of the Schools together with the average attendance in the year 1905-06.

No. of Villages.	District.	Local Board Schools.				Municipal schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schcols.	Average attend-ance.	Number of Schools	Average attend-ance.	Number of Schools	Average attend-ance.	Number of Schcols	Average attend-ance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
58	Panch Mahāls.	31	36 9	2	38'45	...	...	...	...	2	...	The Private Schoo being not recogniz by the Departme their attendance not known T number attendin; them is 20 in all.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 58 Government villages of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the year 1905-06.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.						Other sources.						Remarks.				
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.			For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
58	Kálol ...	365	95	157	28	81	3	Pakka 69 Kacha 31	5	...	2	...	...	...	186	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	1	...	

Abstract.

District,	Details.	Wells, budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation ...	365	95	.	2		...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	157	28		...		...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. ...	81	3	...	186	...	113
	In disuse ...	74	31	...	1		1
	Total ...	677	157	...	189	...	114

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in 58 villages of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. a	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	15	29 39	69 3 0	2 4 11	559 0 0	18 10 5	8.07
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	52	100 11	207 9 4	2 1 1	4,089 0 0	40 4 6	19.49
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	69	130 24	256 9 0	1 15 5	9,308 6 0	71 4 5	36.28
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	24	34 36	68 9 0	1 15 1	4,536 7 6	129 15 6	66.16
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	11	14 7	19 9 0	1 6 1	2,953 15 11	208 6 4	151.002
Total ...	171	309 37	621 7 4	2 0 1	21,396 13 5	69 0 7	34.43

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

*An Abstract Statement showing sales under Court decree in 58 villages of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	1	1 26	3 0 0	1 13 1	100 0 0	60 9 8	33.3
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	1	2 30	4 4 0	1 8 9	217 0 0	78 14 7	51.5
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
Total .	2	4 16	7 4 0	1 10 11	317 0 0	72 0 9	43.72

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple mortgages in 58 villages of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	4	12 22	21 2 0	1 10 11	168 0 0	13 6 2	7.95
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	23	65 14	137 3 0	2 1 7	2,269 11 9	34 11 8	16.54
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	7	9 6	16 12 0	1 13 3	658 12 0	71 15 11	39.32
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	7	29 8	32 2 0	1 1 7	2,264 12 11	77 9 0	70.49
" V — 101 to 150 " ...	3	2 9	3 5 0	1 7 10	428 0 0	192 5 9	129.20
Total ...	44	118 19	211 2 0	1 12 6	5,789 4 8	48 13 10	27.42

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

*An Abstract Statement showing mortgages with possession in 58 villages of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	27	51 30	124 11 0	2 6 6	1,083 13 11	20 15 1	8 69
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	88	180 19	895 12 0	2 3 1	7,586 10 1	42 7 0	19·17
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	63	104 2	217 12 0	2 1 6	8,340 8 0	80 2 6	33·30
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	25	41 11	82 12 0	2 0 1	5,616 8 0	136 1 2	67·87
" V — 101 to 150 " ..	5	4 27	8 10 0	1 13 6	1,193 1 0	255 3 2	138·32
Total ...	208	882 9	829 9 0	2 2 8	23,820 9 0	62 5 1	28 71

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing sub-letting in 58 villages of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre for which sublet.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sublet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 5 times ...	257	558 38	1,161 15 6	2 1 3	2,053 11 10	3 10 9	1 76
" II — 6 to 10 " ...	1	0 25	1 7 0	2 4 10	9 0 0	14 6 5	6·26
" III — 11 to 25 " ...	2	2 7	4 8 0	2 1 1	65 0 0	29 14 2	14·4
" IV — 26 to 50 " ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
" V — above 50 " ..	1	0 2	0 2 0	2 8 0	20 0 0	400 0 0	160 0
Total	261	561 32	1,168 0 6	2 1 3	2,147 11 10	3 13 2	1·83

## APPENDIX N.

*Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Kálol Táluka from 1893 to 1905.*

Years.	Lbs of 40 tolas per rupee									Remarks
	Bájra.	Rice in husk.	Clean rice	Wheat.	Kodra.	Ragi	Tur dál.	Gram.	Sesamum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1898	36	...	20	20	70	46	24	32	...	
1899	22	...	20	18	52	28	26	24	...	
1900	16	22	16	14	23	20	14	16	10	
1901	32	26	18	18	48	38	16	24	12	
1902	26	23	22	20	40	32	18	24	12	
1903	44	...	18	20	..	50	20	32	18	
1904	36	34	18	20	66	46	20	34	18	
1905	28	32	18	20	50	36	18	28	14	
Total	240	142	150	150	354	296	156	214	84	
Average	30	17·75	18 75	18 75	44 25	37	19·5	26 75	10 5	



APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 37 khlāsa villages situated in the Kālol Tāluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Balance for Collection.	Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inām).			Total land Government occupied and unoccupied and inām.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied area.	Full standard assessment	Remission during the year.				Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collectons, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collection Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1898-99	17,462	36,119	...	19	19	36,100	2,615	2,953	196	13,799	24,003	9,109	33,876	63,075	45,405	Rs. a. p. .....	Rs. a. p. .....	The amount finally remitted from the outstanding balance in the beginning of the year is shown in column 18
1899-1900	17,470	36,125	..	5	5	36,120	2,600	2,941	...	13,799	24,003	9,109	33,869	63,069	45,230	24,646 9 11	78 11 4	
1900-01	17,465	36,090	...	314	314	35,776	2,614	2,971	39	13,798	24,003	9,109	33,877	63,064	44,924	17,547 0 2	231 14 7	
1901-02	17,457	36,109	...	20	20	36,089	2,781	3,324	79	13,639	23,800	8,939	33,877	63,233	49,107	27,186 3 3	3,110 1 10	
1902-03	17,542	36,182	...	135	135	36,043	2,678	3,202	85	13,657	23,829	8,960	33,870	63,233	45,092	788 15 5	4,289 2 5	
1903-04	17,500	36,075	...	1,186	1,186	34,889	2,659	3,160	84	13,716	23,898	9,039	33,875	63,133	44,012	1,798 11 4	865 2 5	
1904-95	17,435	35,990	...	1,526	1,526	34,464	2,647	3,150	83	13,709	23,887	9,036	33,791	63,027	43,583	586 6 6	338 4 9	
1905-96	17,201	35,699	...	1,163	1,163	34,536	2,726	3,274	84	13,652	22,527	9,026	33,579	71,500	43,643	2,805 0 0	46 0 0	
1906-07	17,125	35,490	...	854	854	34,636	2,706	3,285	89	13,578	22,405	8,983	33,409	71,180	43,708	272 0 0	...	

N. B.—The figures shown in column 12 of this appendix for years previous to 1905-06 do not represent the full standard assessment but it is minus judi which is shown in column 13.

APPENDIX O. (1).

Revenue Statement for 21 Mewási Villages situated in the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.  
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land, Government occupied unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	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, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1898-99	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	The amount finally remitted from the outstanding balance in the beginning of the years is shown in column 18.
...	15,080	12,364	...	...	..	12,364	...	...	..	4,626	14,741	2,049	19,706	27,105	14,413	.....	.....		
1899-1900	15,072	12,354	...	...	...	12,354	8	11	...	4,626	14,741	2,049	19,706	27,095	14,413	11,274 11 6	.....		
1901-01	15,072	12,354	...	...	...	12,354	8	11	...	4,626	14,741	2,049	19,706	27,095	14,403	9,567 0 4	.....		
1901-02	15,073	12,354	...	..	...	12,354	8	11	0 2	4,626	14,742	2,049	19,707	27,096	14,403	9,743 5 4	11 8 6		
1902-03	15,073	12,354	...	...	...	12,354	8	11	0 2	4,626	14,742	2,049	19,707	27,096	14,403	986 14 8	25,161 0 2		
1903-04	15,076	12,354	...	12	12	12,342	8	11	0 2	4,625	14,742	2,049	19,707	27,096	14,391	219 15 3	386 8 5		
1904-05	15,078	12,354	...	59	59	12,295	8	11	0 2	4,625	14,742	2,049	19,706	27,096	14,344	1,117 5 9	326 2 0		

No. 433, dated 1st February 1907.

To—The Collector, Panch Maháls.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the valuation settlement of Eral in the Kálol Táluka was guaranteed until the year 1899-1900, in which year the original settlement of the Kálol Táluka expired.

2. The village however seems to have been lost sight of in that year and no proposals were submitted for its revision, together with the Kálol Táluka. The introduction of the proposed rates was postponed in Kálol until 1904-05, when further report was to be made on the state of the táluka.

3. These proposals have now been submitted by me. I have suggested that the present rates be continued for a further period of 10 years in the táluka. Eral should be treated as the rest of the táluka. The village suffered severely in the famine.

4. I attach the usual appendices, which will show that the village is, if anything, less prosperous than in 1896, when Mr. Mehta submitted his report\*. The following is an extract of the most important figures :—

Population	...	...	Now	...	1,008	In 1896	...	1,044
Plough cattle	...	...	Do.	...	372	Do.	...	347
Milch cattle and young stock	...	...	Do.	...	462	Do.	...	410
					[Cattle, 270; young, 192.]			
Goats	...	...	Do.	...	243	Do.	...	114
Ploughs	...	...	Do.	...	186	Do.	...	187
Carts	...	...	Do.	...	68	Do.	...	73

5. The principal crops remain the same—bájri, kodra, bavto, banti with the usual mixtures. There is now no land under irrigation; and sugarcane has not been cultivated for a good many years.

6. The total occupied area of the village is now given as 3,234 bighás, *i. e.*, about 1,859 acres. The cultivated area in 1896 was 1,719 Darbári and 197 Barkhali; total, 1,916 acres.

7. The figures given in Mr. Mehta's report as revenue of the estate for the years 1894-95 are Rs. 4,351 and the consequent decrease under proposed rates is 9.4 per cent. I find, however, in the statement submitted by the Thákor the income of that year put down as Rs. 3,451. This looks as if a curious slip had been made; particularly as the revenue as estimated in the report of May 1899 by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5242 of 28th July 1899) is Rs. 3,200. The result is an increase of 11.2 per cent. instead of a decrease.

8. In the same Government Resolution the continuance of the present jama of Rs. 2,175 was sanctioned instead of the possible Rs. 2,698. The question was to be reconsidered in the light of information obtained from the inquiries made at the time of the revision settlement of the Kálol Táluka. As I have stated, however, the village was apparently lost sight of. There can be no doubt, I think, from the present inquiry that the jama paying capacity of the estate has not increased and that no further increase can be proposed at present.

The estate is in arrears of jama for 1903-04 of Rs. 1,087-8-0 (*i. e.*, one instalment) and Rs. 1,000 of the loan granted in the famine still remain unpaid.

9. I can gather no information as to the right of the Thákor to hold the village on the tálukdári tenure. The inquiry ordered to be instituted in Government Resolution No. 5144 of 9th July 1897, has not apparently been carried out. The village, however, as appears from the correspondence printed in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 6842 of 30th September 1901, has always been treated as tálukdári.

I have, etc.,

G. WILES,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls.

\* *Vide* Sections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. CCCLXIII.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Kálol, District Panch Maháls for the years 1895—1905.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
895	0.12	...	...	...	30.80	34	2.57	5	1.87	4	34.86	43	
898	...	...	...	...	31.94	43	7.68	11	0.78	3	40.40	57	
897	0.01	...	...	...	15.84	28	12.53	17	...	...	27.38	43	
898	1.46	1	0.15	1	33.17	23	14.66	15	0.23	1	49.67	41	
899	...	...	0.34	2	5.47	13	0.67	2	...	...	6.38	17	
900	...	...	...	...	9.90	20	19.23	18	...	...	29.18	33	
901	0.09	...	0.12	1	22.36	19	3.84	9	...	...	26.41	29	
902	0.06	...	...	...	6.93	9	28.18	22	0.78	2	35.95	33	
903	...	...	0.42	1	22.86	22	8.96	18	...	...	32.24	41	
904	1.60	3	0.93	1	17.23	16	8.78	4	0.08	...	28.62	24	
905	...	...	...	...	33.42	21	7.75	5	...	...	41.17	26	
Average	0.80	...	0.18	...	20.81	24	10.44	11	0.34	1	32.07	36	

## APPENDIX D.

For the Eral Tálukdári Village, Details of population according to occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.				Total agricul- tural popula- tion.	Crafts.	Un- skilled labour.	Others	Total non- agricul- tural popula- tion.
Land occu- pants not cultiva- ting.	Land occu- pants cultiva- ting.	Tenants and sharers cultiva- ting.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Others.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	...	447	161	610	62	156	45	263	873	...	...	135	135
19	...	44.84	15.97	60.51	6.15	15.67	4.46	26.9	86.6	...	...	13.39	13.39

## APPENDIX E.

For the Eral Tálukdári Village, Details of population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per imperial census of	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION											
			Hindu castes.					Musalman sects.			Chris- tian.	Parsis	Others.	
			Dhara- las.	Pándárs	Brásh- mins.	Bunias.	Others.	Musal- mans.	Ganchi.	Others.				
Males	...	522	11.3	277	65	8	45	100	2	20	5	...	...	...
Females	...	486	2.05	274	60	7	34	87	2	16	6	...	...	...
Total	...	1,008	6.84	551	125	15	79	187	4	36	11	...	...	...

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Heral Talukdāri Village in the Kālol Taluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate during the year.

No of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts		
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Small.				Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle)	For passengers	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes	Cows	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1 Heral	Kālol	1900-01	375	...	..	..	...	..	54	62	23	4	518	20	10	57	...	182	4	1
		1901-02	376	...	..	..	2	..	115	77	95	50	715	11	6	105	..	188	10	3
		1902-03	351	1	13	...	3	..	92	74	81	63	678	16	6	88	..	131	5	4
		1905-06	371	1	48	1	7	...	155	115	131	61	890	27	1	243	..	186	6	6

## APPENDIX H.

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

No of Village.	District.	Government School.				Local Board School.				Private School.		
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools	Average attendance.	Number of Schools	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1 Heral...	Panch Mahāls	1900-01	1	18.6	..	1.3	..	...	...	...	...	...
		1901-02	1	22.9	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1902-03	1	26.5	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1903-04	1	25.4	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1904-05	1	21.6	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1905-06	1	24.4	...	2.5	..	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Heral Tálukdári Village of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the years 1901-02—1905-06.

Number of Villages.	Tálukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.						OTHER SOURCES.						REMARKS.				
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.			For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Heral...	Kálol ...	12	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1901-02	12	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1902-03	12	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1903-04	12	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1904-05	12	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1905-06	12	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...

Abstracts.

District.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Heral, Kálol.	For irrigation	...	...	12	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	...	...	9	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, &c.	...	...	...	3	...	3
	In disuse	...	...	4	...	...	3
	Total	...	...	25	...	5	...
	Total recorded at the original Settlement	...	...	23	...	...	2

For Appendix N, *see* figures of Appendix N on page 13 *ante*.

No. 1478, dated 16th March 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the revision settlement reports of the Government and Mewási villages and of the tálukdári village of Eral of Kálol táluka and to make the following remarks.

2. The question to be decided is, whether the condition of the táluka has so improved since the famine and the railway has so developed the táluka that the higher rates proposed by Mr. Cole and a settlement for 30 years can be justified. Eral has been treated separately, but there is no need for this, and I include Eral in my remarks on the Kálol táluka. Mr. Wiles submits a report on both the jama of Eral and the settlement of Kálol táluka, and his two reports which I forward herewith contain all pertinent facts. His conclusion is that the jama and rates should continue as at present for another 10 years and a revision be then introduced together with the revision of Godhra and Hálol.

3. I have just completed my tour in this táluka and my report has been delayed purposely—on that account, as I wished to see things myself before giving an opinion. My conclusion is that of apparently every one else acquainted with the táluka, that it is a soil capable of great productiveness, but that it is so badly cultivated by its Koli population, owing to their ignorance and unprogressive and unenterprising character and their indebtedness to the Bantias, that, as a matter of fact, its productiveness is very ordinary. Such being the conditions, the famine fell heavily on the táluka and left it prostrate. It was hoped that the new railway line with two stations in the táluka now in process of being joined by feeder roads to the two most important villages, Kálol and Vejajpur, together with Government assistance and stimulus in the shape of tagávi and otherwise, would develop this tract in a marked degree. These hopes have not been realised and there are no signs of an immediate advance. The two railway stations are being used, as the figures given by Mr. Wiles show, and a ginning factory opened in 1906 at Derol Railway Station indicates how development will probably come, but at present the more valuable crops are unknown, less land is cropped than before the famine, the population has slightly decreased, cattle and ploughs are fewer and irrigation has diminished. Land, as always, is valuable and fetches high prices. The price of food is high and the land is largely in the hands of the Bantias, but these conditions have existed all along and cannot now, any more than in 1903, justify the introduction of higher rates.

4. I therefore cannot see how any change is possible at present, and I propose that the existing rates continue for a further period of five years, *i. e.*, till 1912. There is no particular advantage in revising Godhra, Kálol and Hálol at one and the same time and prosperity will probably come to Kálol suddenly when it does come, and the immediate revision of rates at that time will not retard it.

5. V̄intoj, Palása, Nevaria and Vyasda are represented to me as all classed in a class one above that in which they should be put, on the ground that their soil is on the whole that of the lower class and that their cultivators who are particularly poor have particularly suffered in the famine. They were classed, as they now are, on their capability and the results of famine can best be counteracted by means such as tagávi, not by re-classification. Still at the revision their condition may be particularly remarked.

6. The inquiry regarding Eral—as ordered in Government Resolution No. 5144 of 9th July 1897 will now be instituted and the result will be separately reported.

7. The reliefs recommended and sanctioned in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 1319, dated 24th February 1903, may be extended till the end of 1912.

8. Under the arrangements the existing leases for the Mewási villages may be continued and consideration of the revision of terms may be deferred till the end of 1912.

I have, etc.,  
R. C. BROWN,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

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No. 1265, dated 19th March 1907.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records through whom it should have been submitted.

W. DODERET,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 1647, dated 23rd March 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

With reference to your Nos. 357 and 610, dated respectively the 26th January and 12th February last, I have the honour to report as follows :—

(1) The special reduced rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1319, dated 24th February 1903, have been levied from the year 1903-04 and consequently the period of the five years' settlement referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution expires on 31st July 1908.

(2) On receipt of the Director's letter No. A.—8789, dated 30th November 1905, the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, was requested to frame the necessary proposals as to the rates which should be in force for the ensuing period of 30 years and the report submitted by him has been forwarded with my remarks with my No. 1478, dated 16th March 1907.

(3) It appears that the Government orders sanctioning the reduced rates for a period of five years having been received about the end of February 1903 and the ákárbands at the beginning of July of that year, it was not possible to give effect to the concessions without receiving the ákárbands from the Survey Department, and when they were received, Mr. Carmichael ordered the levy of the reduced rates from the year 1903-04. Large remissions due to famine were given in this district for the years 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 and the táluka must take some time to recover from the after effects of the famine. Thus to obviate all the difficulties, the reduced rates were introduced from the year 1903-04, and I fully concur with the view taken.

I have, etc.,  
R. C. BROWN,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

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No. 1413, dated 27th March 1907.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for perusal with the papers forwarded under this office No. 1265, dated 19th March 1907.

W. DODERET,  
Commissioner, N. D.



No. 1639, dated 24th May 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your No. 1855, dated April 23rd, in which you ask for my views on the proposals put forward by Mr. Wiles, I. O. S., Assistant Collector, for the revision of the assessment of Kálol táluka.

2. In my humble opinion this is a case in which it would be well to allow the Director, Land Records, a little more time for consideration. In the first place it is clear that there is no need for haste. The orders for the levy of the reduced assessments were not given effect to until 1903-04 and consequently the period of five years laid down by Government Resolution No. 1319 of February 24th, 1903, will not expire until 1908-09. In the second place the assessment of Kálol is a good deal mixed up with that of Hálol, orders regarding which must issue very shortly. Thirdly, it would, I think, be advisable that the Director, Land Records, should visit the táluka, and make inquiries on the spot. This will be impossible before next October.

3. For these reasons I would suggest that you should return the papers and allow me to record my views after actual inspection at the end of the year. This course will not, I think, be attended with any disadvantage.

I have, etc.,  
G. S. CURTIS,  
Director, Land Records.

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No. 2578, dated 4th June 1907.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1319, dated 24th February 1903, and subsequent reminder No. 2618,\* dated 12th March 1907, I have the honour to forward the accompanying papers and to say that I concur with Mr. Curtis. If Government also concur, the papers will on return be forwarded to him.

2. Under the circumstances it appears unnecessary for me to offer comments at present.

I have, etc.,  
J. DE C. ATKINS,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 6154, dated 19th June 1907.

Returned to the Commissioner, N. D., with an intimation that the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 1639, dated 24th May 1907, is approved and should be acted upon.

M. K. NARIMAN,  
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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\* Not printed.

No. 2894, dated 22nd June 1907.

Forwarded with compliments to the Director of Land Records.

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 4229, dated 18th December 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the report promised in my No. 1639 of May 24th, 1907, on the proposals put forward by Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, for the revision settlement of the Kálol táluka.

2. I have recently paid a visit to the táluka and endeavoured with the help of the records of rights, Mr. Wiles' report and the Mámlatdár's assistance to arrive at correct conclusions regarding the ability of the táluka to bear an enhanced assessment. And I now append the following remarks.

3. It is satisfactory to find from paragraph 5 of Mr. Wiles' report and local inquiry that the railway is not proving quite so useless as Sir Frederick Lely and Mr. Vernon thought it would be; and that a fair traffic in cotton, grass and other products of the táluka is being developed. In course of time no doubt the railway will be a very important factor indeed in the prosperity of the táluka.

4. But I fully agree with Mr. Wiles that notwithstanding this improvement in communications the present rates of assessment are high enough. To a new comer the rates seem so high that I doubt if any Settlement Officer submitting proposals for the settlement of the táluka for the first time would dare to propose them. The highest rate in Hálol\* (to the south) just revised and in Godhra (to the north) is Rs. 2 and yet 23 out of the 37 villages in Kálol pay either Rs. 2-8 or more. Moreover, there is one fact about the táluka which has hitherto escaped attention, and which is, I think, important enough to deserve special notice; and that is the very large proportion of alienated land. From the figures supplied by the Mámlatdár it will be seen that in 1906-07 out of 33,409 acres in the 37 Government villages no less than 13,578 acres were alienated, and that the "nuksán" or revenue which remained with the alienees was Rs. 23,422. As the full standard assessment of these villages in that year was Rs. 71,180, it follows that considerably nearly one-third of the assessment was returned to the táluka in the form of *inám*. The practical effect, the Mám atdár tells me, is that members of the more advanced classes, such as Bráhmíns, Banias and possibly Pátidárs are all holders of *inám* land in addition to khálsa land and that therefore the incidence on them of the present assessment, as well as any enhancement which may take place in the future, is and will be tempered by the big remissions which they receive on their *inám* land; it is, broadly speaking, only the poorer classes, the Dharálas and Kolis, on whom the assessment, calculated at full rates, falls in its entirety and it is therefore they who will feel any increase in the rates most acutely.

5. It may be objected to my present view that the value of land as shown by the transactions recorded in the registration offices is high and that this could not be the case if the pressure of the assessment were really felt. To this I would answer that though figures from the registration offices are valuable, they cannot be implicitly relied on, unless carefully checked through the medium of the record of rights, that is to say, such transactions must be examined and all doubtful items in the figures which go to make up the purchase money discarded. Mr. Wiles does not appear to have done this and the figures which he gives for sales and mortgages have therefore to be received with very great caution. Leases of course are simple transactions, less likely to be vitiated by account complications; conclusions, therefore, can safely be drawn from them. It is

\* NOTE.—Excluding Hálol Kasba and two villages which are part of it.

therefore noticeable that Mr. Wiles' rate for subletting 1.83 times the assessment is a low one and seems to point to a heavy assessment.

6. Looking at the táluka as a whole, with its Koli population, its sandy soil, producing, over some 56 per cent. of the cultivated area, nothing more valuable than bájri and coarse grains, and its comparative distance from any big city or seat of industry and comparing it with, say, Daskroi or Sánand or another táluka of Gujarát more fortunately circumstanced, I am forced to the conclusion that the existing rates are quite high enough and that they should be continued. Ordinarily I should have recommended their continuance for a period of ten years, but as the rates in Hálol which are being introduced this year have been sanctioned for 15 years, I think that the Kálol rates should be continued for 14 years. It would be an advantage to consider the two together, the more so as it seems certain that if the boom in manganese lasts, the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár and Magistrate (first class) must be moved from Kálol to Hálol and the táluka and petha amalgamated. At present his charge is scarcely bigger than a fair-sized Circle Inspector's "firka" in sáttá:a or Khándesh.

7. Orders are necessary with regard to the subsoil water assessment and well "kasar." In Government Resolution No. 1319, dated 24th February 1903, Government ordered that well "kasar" should be remitted on wells that do not yield water; but as far as I have been able to ascertain no inquiry has been held as to whether wells yield water or not. From a scientific point of view of course the well "kasar" is bad; and as it is a direct tax on improvements and a well may yield water one year and not another, I would suggest that either the well "kasar" should be abolished altogether or subsoil water assessment charged. The latter will amount to about Rs. 3,500.

8. Orders will also be necessary regarding the Mewásdárs. Here I would invite attention to Mr. Carmichael's letter No. 8741, dated September 26th, 1902, on page 66 of the Kálol revision settlement report\* and would strongly urge that Government should appoint the talátis themselves. A record of rights is clearly wanted in the Mewási villages and could be easily compiled by Government talátis.

I have, etc.,

G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records.

No. 636, dated 7th February 1908.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying papers.

2. I accept in their entirety the conclusions of Mr. Curtis, and I welcome in particular his proposal that there should be no substitute for the well "kasar," for the abolition of this will give some relief to a táluka which has been described as a Koli settlement, and is already, in comparison with adjoining tálukas, very highly assessed.

3. As pointed out by Mr. Curtis, it will be convenient to revise the settlements of Kálol and Hálol at the same time. Otherwise perhaps I should have been prepared to recommend a continuance of the present rates for the full period of 30 years, for I regard (as does Mr. Curtis, *vide* paragraph 6 of his letter of 18th December) the value of land as low, and, though I will not waste time by explaining my views, I am not satisfied that (excluding abnormal years) the prices of that portion of the agricultural produce which is exported have increased appreciably since the original settlement.

I have, etc.,

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls.

Proposals for the revision settlement of the Kálol táluka including the village of Eral.

No. 4368.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1908.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, No. 3227, dated 11th November 1906.  
 Letter from the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, No. 433, dated 1st February 1907.  
 Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 1478, dated 16th March 1907.  
 Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1265, dated 19th March 1907.  
 Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 1647, dated 23rd March 1907.  
 Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1413, dated 27th March 1907.  
 Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 1633, dated 24th May 1907.  
 Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2578, dated 4th June 1907.  
 Government memorandum No. 6154, dated 19th June 1907.  
 Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2894, dated 22nd June 1907.  
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 4229, dated 18th December 1907.  
 Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 636; dated 7th February 1908.

**RESOLUTION.**—Sanction is accorded to the proposals of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, supported by the Commissioner, N. D., that the existing rates in Kálol should be guaranteed for a further period of 14 years, and that the well "kasar" should be abolished. It is understood that in Kálol, as in other Gujarát tálukas, the fixed "bhad" or charge for water from Government wells will continue to be levied. The imposition of subsoil water assessment should be considered when the settlement is next revised. The distance from village scales should be applied now. The continuation of the present settlement for 14 years applies equally to the jama of the village of Eral. The Collector's report regarding this village is awaited.

2. In paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1319, dated 24th February 1903, it was laid down that Government have the power to insist on effective provision being made in the leases of Mewási villages for the maintenance of correct records and accounts, and that on the grant of new leases measures should be taken to make such provision. In view of the need for these measures which the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records urges, the revision of the leases should now be undertaken. The terms of the existing leases should however not be varied except to the extent necessary to make the provision now in question, and to limit the new leases to the period for which the settlement of the other villages is now guaranteed. On the expiry of that period, new leases should be granted.

J. E. C. JUKES,  
 Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of the Panch Maháls,  
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of  
 Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the  
 Secretariat,  
 The Government of India (by letter).

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

## Effect of Revision Settlement pro

Number	Name of Village	By FORMER SURVEY.														
		Number of Group	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total	
			Dry crop.	Rice-water.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Amount of Right Rs. suit.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Group I.</b>																
1	Khalol Kasbo ... ..	I	3 0	5 9 0 W. 8 0	...	520	1,266	2 6 11	26	131	5 1 8	57	149	104	603	1,710 164
<b>Group II</b>																
1	Anidrá ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	...	169	254	1 8 1	8	23	3 6 2	..	...	...	177	282
2	Jetpur ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	.	406	755	1 9 11	22	89	3 15 8	32	66	13	520	823 13
3	Tarvadá ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	..	169	386	1 15 0	10	40	4 0 6	15	33	36	224	910 4-5 36
4	Alwa ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	.	1,3 0	1,663	1 6 1	93	361	3 14 2	6	11	19	1,449	153 2,264 19
5	Maláo ... ..	II	2 8	9 0	.	502	872	1 11 10	373	2,548	6 13 4	173	401	551	1,048	2 335 4 372 551
6	Utrodá ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	.	262	487	1 13 9	5	20	4 0 0	.	..	..	267	3,211 507
7	Kandóch Wánto ... ..	II	2 8	5 0	.	31	68	2 3 1	20	76	3 11 7	.	...	...	51	144
8	Dólol ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	...	1 306	2,709	2 2 2	233	1,032	4 5 5	133	304	345	1,677	4,470 345
9	Khandewál ... ..	II	2 8	6 0	.	150	299	1 15 10	69	250	3 10 5	31	65	78	250	4,125 692 78
10	Samaldeví ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	...	262	461	1 12 2	42	171	4 0 6	4	8	15	368	614 655 15
11	Jeh ... ..	II	2 8	5 0	..	369	632	1 11 5	48	151	3 2 6	...	...	...	417	610 783
12	Derol ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	.	598	1,193	1 15 11	57	228	4 0 1	121	2 0	241	791	1,832 241
13	Kánetsá ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	.	176	378	2 2 4	16	62	3 14 2	...	...	...	192	1,691 440
14	Samá ... ..	II	2 8	6 0	...	507	753	1 8 9	123	453	3 11 3	37	77	164	637	1,477 164
15	Jantrál ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	..	280	437	1 9 0	35	118	3 6 0	111	203	282	421	1,313 1,040 282
16	Jadká ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	..	187	321	1 11 6	...	...	...	5	8	3	192	708 332 3
17	Bhádroli Bujrag ... ..	II	2 8	6 0	...	470	735	1 9 0	66	203	3 11 0	19	81	22	545	529 996 22
18	Boru ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	...	211	334	1 13 2	18	69	3 11 9	23	40	19	252	974 512 19
19	Kántol ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	..	278	430	1 9 9	40	153	3 15 0	13	24	31	331	1,333 533 31
20	Palásá ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	...	94	142	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	619 142
21	Nevarís ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	..	211	350	1 11 3	62	205	4 4 4	...	...	...	273	625
22	Veja'pur ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	.	617	1,059	1 4 9	231	646	2 12 9	38	81	100	1,081	1,856 100
<b>Total of Group II</b>																
22	Total of Group II	...	...	...	..	8,895	15,088	1 11 2	1,566	6,973	4 7 3	766	1,592	1,908	11,237	25,562 1,909
<b>Group III</b>																
1	Chhárdungri ... ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	103	124	1 3 2	38	124	3 4 9	...	...	...	141	218
2	Khadki ... ..	II <sub>1</sub>	2 0	6 0	..	464	710	1 8 5	179	633	3 8 7	39	49	116	671	1,508 116
<b>Total of Group III</b>																
1,832																

## PENDIX Q.

## Government occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.
Minimum Rates.		Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Rice water.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
8 0	.	578	1,338	2 6 8	24	127	5 4 8	..	..	..	602	1,525	2 8 6	-1 36	Group II. Khalol Kasbo ...	
7 0	.	172	268	1 8 11	8	28	3 8 0	..	..	..	180	296	1 10 4	+4 97	Group VI. Anidra ..	
7 0	..	498	828	1 10 7	23	94	4 1 5	..	..	..	521	622	1 12 4	+1 32	Jetpur ..	
7 0	.	214	451	2 1 9	10	32	3 3 2	..	..	..	224	483	2 2 6	+5 23	Tarvada ..	
7 0	..	1,379	1,935	1 6 5	91	370	4 1 1	..	..	..	1,470	2,308	1 9 2	+3 14	Alwa ..	
9 0	..	678	1,256	1 13 7	373	2,550	6 13 5	..	..	..	1,051	3,806	3 9 11	-0 39	Malko ..	
7 0	..	264	498	1 14 2	5	20	4 0 0	..	..	..	269	518	1 14 10	+2 17	Utredra ..	
5 0	..	31	73	2 5 2	20	80	4 0 0	..	..	..	51	152	2 15 8	+5 50	Kandach Wanto ..	
7 0	..	1,451	3,118	2 2 5	234	1,016	4 5 6	..	..	..	1,635	4,134	2 7 3	+0 21	Delol ..	
6 0	..	182	366	2 0 2	67	195	2 14 7	..	..	..	249	561	2 4 1	-8 64	Khandewal ..	
7 0	..	322	560	1 11 10	43	167	3 14 2	..	..	..	365	727	1 15 10	+13 60	Samaldevi ..	
5 0	..	309	600	1 10 0	43	152	3 2 8	..	..	..	417	752	1 12 10	-3 36	Jeli ..	
7 0	..	724	1,472	2 0 6	57	230	4 0 7	..	..	..	781	1,702	2 2 10	+0 65	Derol ..	
7 0	..	194	409	2 1 9	16	55	3 7 0	..	..	..	210	464	2 3 4	+5 46	Kanetra ..	
6 0	..	545	856	1 9 2	121	449	3 11 4	..	..	..	666	1,305	1 15 4	-0 61	Sama ..	
7 0	..	392	610	1 10 1	34	115	3 6 1	..	..	..	428	755	1 12 4	-0 39	Jantrai ..	
7 0	..	193	335	1 11 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	335	1 11 9	+1 63	Jadka ..	
6 0	..	431	765	1 9 5	56	208	3 11 5	..	..	..	537	973	1 13 0	-0 10	Bhadroh Bugrag ..	
7 0	..	232	429	2 1 0	19	70	3 14 3	..	..	..	250	499	1 15 11	+1 22	Boru ..	
7 0	..	309	460	1 5 1	39	152	3 10 4	..	..	..	348	613	1 12 2	..	Kantol ..	
7 0	..	94	143	1 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	143	1 8 4	+0 70	Palasa ..	
7 0	..	214	378	1 12 3	60	246	4 1 7	..	..	..	274	624	2 4 5	-0 16	Nevaria ..	
7 0	..	866	1,130	1 4 11	218	620	2 13 6	..	..	..	1,084	1,750	1 9 10	-0 34	Vejalpur ..	
..	..	9,804	16,969	1 11 8	1,541	6,849	4 7 1	..	..	..	11,945	23,813	2 1 7	+0 70	Total of Group II.	
6 0	..	104	129	1 3 10	37	121	3 5 7	..	..	..	141	253	1 12 9	+2 02	Group III Chhadrangra ..	
6 0	..	534	818	1 8 4	173	593	3 5 9	..	..	..	716	1,416	1 15 6	+1 73	Khadka ..	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden			Total.			
			Dry crop	Rice-water.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Bagret Ks. sur.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group III—continued.</i>																		
3	Needá .. ..	III	2 0	5 0	.	306	416	1 5 9	124	416	3 6 1	8	13	16	433	861 16	0 14	
4	Satámná ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	595	855	1 7 0	71	242	3 6 1	..	..	..	666	845	1 10	
5	Sansoh ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	616	955	1 8 9	71	201	2 13 6	28	49	44	715	1,240 44	1 11	
6	Ambálá ... ..	III	2 0	5 0	..	197	288	1 7 9	5	15	3 3 10	..	..	..	212	1,205 808	1 8	
7	Kaídá ..	III	2 0	5 0	..	492	537	1 1 6	108	313	2 14 5	..	..	..	600	850	1 6	
8	Kharasá ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	270	383	1 6 8	77	281	3 12 5	11	18	38	359	723 38	1 14	
		..	..	..	..	3,643	4,273	1 6 6	673	2,233	3 5 1	75	129	214	3,791	6,849 214	1 12	
																6,635		
<i>Group IV.</i>																		
1	Ghusar ... ..	IV	1 8	5 0	..	651	490	0 12 1	86	261	3 0 7	..	..	..	737	751	1 0	
2	Chimnápurá ..	IV	1 8	5 0	..	205	171	0 13 4	127	305	2 6 5	7	8	19	339	508 19	1 6	
3	Kálantrá .. ..	IV	1 8	5 0	..	167	127	0 12 2	30	63	2 1 7	8	7	5	205	484 212 8	0 15	
4	Nádurkhá ... ..	IV	1 8	5 0	..	243	253	1 0 8	34	84	2 8 0	..	..	..	277	197 337	1 3	
		..	..	..	..	1,266	1,041	0 13 2	277	713	2 9 2	15	15	24	1,559	1,793 24	1 2	
																1,769		
<i>Class V.</i>																		
1	Navágán .. ..	V	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Hanmantá Mevasi villages.	V	1 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Group II.</i>																		
1	Vitoj ... ..	II	2 8	7 0	..	183	246	1 4 11	2	8	3 9 10	..	..	..	190	254	1 5	
<i>Group III.</i>																		
1	Bediá .. ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	943	995	1 0 10	640	2,398	3 9 3	8	8	17	1,594	3,308	2 1	
2	Bhádnoh Khurad ..	III	2 0	5 0	..	388	288	0 11 10	68	215	2 7 1	..	..	..	476	501	1 0	
3	Pingh .. ..	III	2 0	4 0	..	913	1,206	1 5 2	412	1,189	2 14 2	19	31	13	1,241	2,439	1 13	
4	Narapugnu Muádu ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	61	92	1 8 3	15	46	3 1 3	36	66	49	112	258 49	1 13	
5	Ambajánu Muádu ..	III	2 0	5 0	..	80	154	1 14 8	2	5	2 12 9	19	86	43	101	208 239 43	1 14	
6	Bhelidrá .. ..	III	2 0	5 0	..	241	350	1 7 3	9	30	3 2 5	..	..	..	250	198 280	1 8	
7	Mokal ... ..	III	2 0	5 0	..	347	540	1 8 5	6	17	3 0 10	24	40	52	377	619 52	1 9	
8	Bodidrá .. ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	509	786	1 8 9	145	543	3 11 11	3	4	4	657	577 1,317 4	2 0	
9	Kanod ... ..	III	2 0	6 0	..	800	1,026	1 4 6	245	854	3 7 9	..	..	..	1,045	1,353 1,680	1 12	
10	Víasá .. ..	III	2 0	7 0	..	969	1,506	1 8 10	91	343	3 12 9	23	40	24	1,083	1,913 24	1 11	
		..	..	..	..	5,256	6,941	1 5 2	1,653	5,532	3 5 7	130	225	202	7,039	12,910 202	1 12	
																12,693		

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop.	Rice-water.	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	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 0	5 0	..	830	438	1 5 3	122	845	3 13 3	..	..	..	452	788	1 11 9	-7 34	Needá ...	
2 0	6 0	...	609	800	1 5 0	71	242	3 6 6	...	...	...	680	1,042	1 8 6	-5 02	Sátamná ...	
2 0	6 0	...	646	1,030	1 9 9	69	195	3 13 3	...	...	...	715	1,234	1 11 7	+2 41	Sansoll ...	
2 0	5 0	...	196	390	1 7 8	5	15	3 3 10	...	...	...	201	305	1 8 3	-0 97	Ambáá ...	
2 0	5 0	...	554	600	1 1 4	102	294	2 14 1	...	...	...	656	894	1 5 10	+5 18	Karádá ...	
2 0	6 0	...	283	399	1 6 6	76	253	3 5 3	...	...	...	359	651	1 13 0	-5 66	Kharsallá ...	
...	...	...	3,260	4,512	1 6 3	660	2,066	3 2 1	..	...	...	3,920	6,575	1 7 2	-0 66	Total, Group III.	
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
1 8	5 0	...	658	550	0 13 4	84	240	2 12 6	...	...	...	742	790	1 1 0	+5 20	Ghusar ...	
1 8	5 0	...	215	195	0 14 6	125	302	2 6 8	...	...	...	840	497	1 7 5	+2 69	Chunnápurá ...	
1 8	5 0	...	19	187	0 15 1	9	19	2 6 0	...	...	...	206	306	1 0 0	+4 56	Kalantra ...	
1 8	5 0	...	247	273	1 2 0	35	60	2 9 2	...	...	...	282	369	1 4 11	+0 20	Nádarkhá ...	
..	...	...	1,318	1,210	0 14 8	252	651	2 9 4	...	...	...	1,570	1,861	1 3 0	+5 21	Total, Group IV.	
<i>Class V.</i>																	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Navágám ...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hannantáá villages. Mov
<i>Group II.</i>																	
2 8	7 0	...	225	292	1 4 9	2	10	5 0 0	..	...	..	227	302	1 5 3	+13 90	Vitqj ...	
<i>Group III.</i>																	
2 0	6 0	...	1,053	1,100	1 0 9	652	2,330	3 9 2	...	...	...	1,705	2,430	2 0 2	+3 68	Bedá ...	
2 0	5 0	...	517	596	0 12 3	88	216	2 7 2	...	...	...	605	612	1 0 2	+22 16	Bhádroh Khurd	
2 0	4 0	...	1,024	1,316	1 4 7	490	1,170	2 11 6	...	...	...	1,464	2,466	1 11 4	+1 83	Pingli ...	
2 0	6 0	...	163	239	1 7 5	15	49	3 4 3	...	...	...	178	288	1 9 11	+39 61	Náranpáginu Muádu	
2 0	5 0	...	100	152	1 13 1	2	5	3 3 9	...	...	...	102	187	1 13 4	-4 11	Ambáánu Muádu	
2 0	5 0	...	241	348	1 7 1	9	29	3 4 1	...	...	...	250	377	1 8 2	-0 79	Bheldrá ...	
2 0	5 0	...	373	604	1 9 11	6	17	3 0 10	...	...	...	379	631	1 10 3	+4 02	Mokal ...	
2 0	6 0	...	516	846	1 10 3	140	538	3 13 6	...	...	...	656	1,384	2 1 9	+3 83	Bodidrá ...	
2 0	6 0	...	992	1,205	1 3 5	271	945	3 7 10	...	...	...	1,263	2,150	1 11 3	+14 21	Kanod ...	
2 0	7 0	...	1,067	1,671	1 9 1	94	367	3 14 6	...	...	...	1,161	2,038	1 12 1	+7 89	Viasá	
..	...	...	6,046	7,907	1 4 11	1,707	5,636	3 5 1	...	...	...	7,763	12,578	1 12 0	+6	Total, Group III.	



Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group	Maximum Rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total		
			Dry-crop.	Rice water.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Baggot Ka sur.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group IV.</i>			Rs a	Rs a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Bhukhnu Mnádu Junu	IV	1 8	7 0		568	449	0 12 8	80	308	3 1 9	..	..	.	667	757	1 2
2	Adádrá ...	IV	1 8	7 0	.	762	693	0 14 7	176	586	3 5 2	10	13	22	948	1,314	1 5
3	Fansi ... 1.	IV	1 8	7 0	..	131	129	0 15 9	1	3	2 13 2	.	..	..	133	1,899	1 0
4	Paruná	IV	1 8	5 0		351	353	1 0 1	17	47	2 12 11	..	..	..	369	400	1 1
	Total, Group IV ..		..	..		1,812	1,624	0 14 4	293	944	3 3 7	10	13	22	2,115	2,603	1 3
																2,581	
<i>Class V.</i>																	
1	Káhánpur	V	1 4		..	592	561	0 15 2	21	48	2 4 0	4	4	7	617	627	0 15
2	Gajápurá ...	V	1 4	S 1 4 W 4 0		70	62	0 14 2	1	2	1 13 7		..	..	71	615	0 14
3	Rohná	V	1 4			185	93	0 8 1	47	109	2 5 1	..	..	.	232	202	0 13
4	Karoh	V	1 4			754	579	0 12 3	14	31	2 2 9		..	.	768	610	0 12
5	Chaláhi	V	1 4	6 0		391	260	0 10 8	169	511	3 0 5	1	1	2	561	774	1 0
6	Rohhtá ..	V	1 4		..	143	115	0 12 10	.	..	..	1	1	6	144	779	0 12
																122	
																116	
	Total, Class V					2,135	1,670	0 12 6	252	701	2 12 6	6	6	15	2,393	2,392	0 15
																15	
																2,377	
	Grand Total					23,115	32,149	1 6 3	4,742	17,235	3 11 2	1,059	2,129	2,550	24,016	51,513	1 12

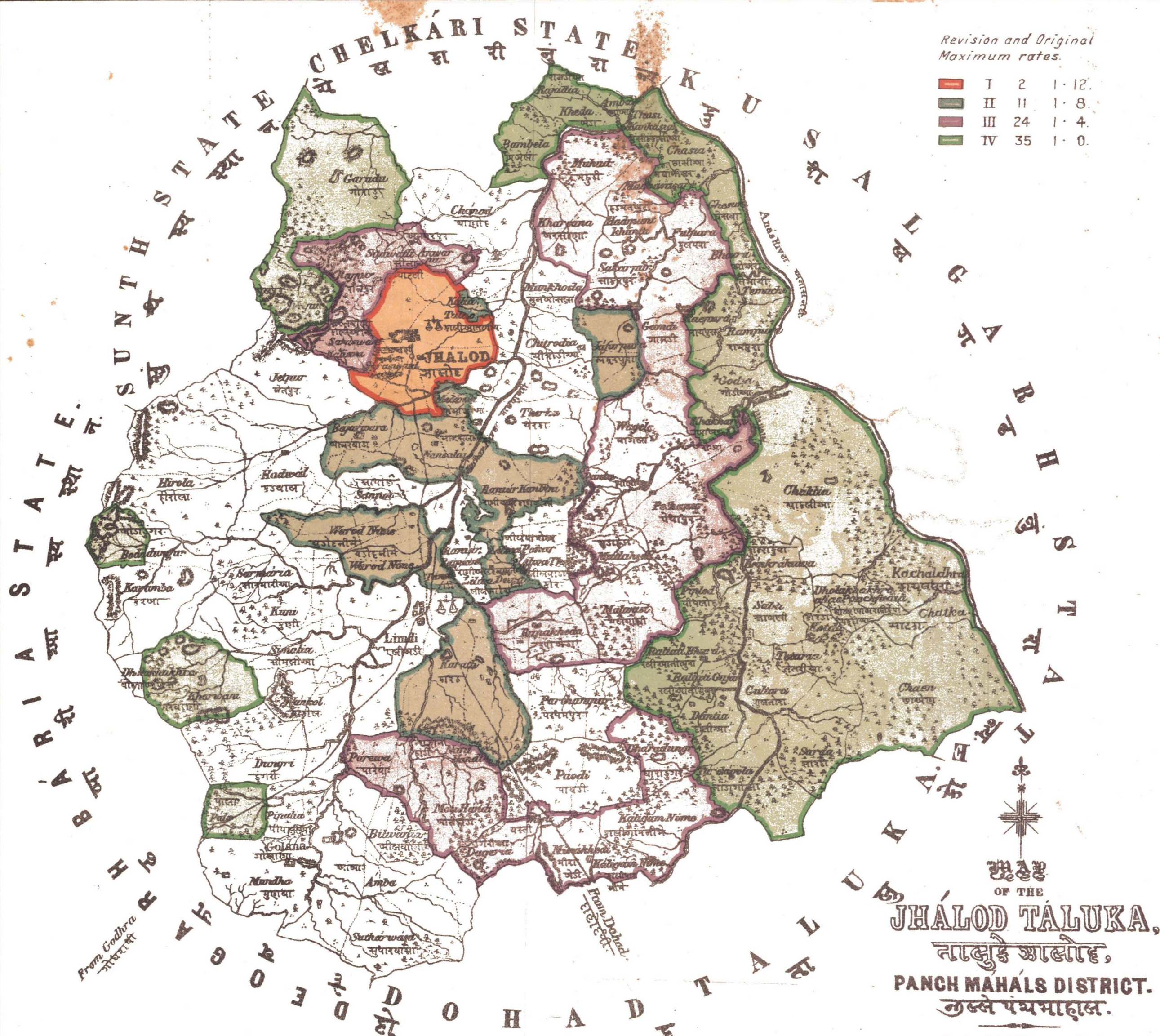
-continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Rice water.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
7 0	...	838	490	0 12 4	87	308	3 2 10	...	...	...	733	798	1 1 5	-5 42	Bhukhina Muadu Junu.	
7 0	...	857	780	0 14 7	181	601	3 5 2	...	...	...	1,038	1,391	1 5 3	+6 89	Adádrá	
7 0	..	148	132	0 14 9	1	4	3 13 6	..	..	..	144	136	0 15 1	+3 04	Fanal	
5 0	...	527	531	1 0 1	19	41	2 9 0	...	...	...	543	572	1 0 10	+43 00	Paruná	
...	...	2,163	1,933	0 14 4	295	954	3 3 9	...	...	..	2,458	2,887	1 2 10	+11 88	Total, Group IV	
4 0	...	928	867	0 15 0	21	48	2 4 0	...	...	...	947	915	0 15 5	+49 27	Káhánpur	
4 0	...	190	180	0 14 6	1	2	1 8 7	...	...	...	200	182	0 14 7	+18 43	Gejápurs	
4 0	...	303	177	0 12 9	57	127	2 3 8	...	...	...	319	304	0 15 3	+50 50	Robiná	
4 0	...	984	719	0 11 8	15	31	2 1 1	...	...	..	999	750	0 12 0	+22 96	Karoh	
6 0	...	616	487	0 13 8	192	544	2 13 4	...	..	...	808	1,031	1 4 5	+33 55	Chaláli	
...	...	177	140	0 12 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	177	140	0 12 8	+30 69	Richbis	
..	...	3,164	2,570	0 13 0	236	752	2 10 1	..	...	..	3,450	3,323	0 15 5	+39 76	Total, Class V.	
...		28,558	36,791	1 6 2	4,767	17,075	3 9 4	...	...	..	31,325	53,866	1 11 6	+4 57	Grand Total	

Average assessment on area below 5 acres has been marked out on actual area.

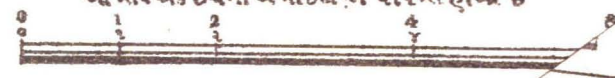
Revision and Original  
Maximum rates.

	I	2	1.12.
	II	11	1.8.
	III	24	1.4.
	IV	35	1.0.



OF THE  
**JHALOD TALUKA,**  
तालुके जालોદ,  
**PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.**  
જલ્દે પંચમાહલ.

Scale of 2 Miles to an Inch  
આ માપ એક ઇંચ માં બે માઈલ એ પરિમાણ છે



Photocopy from a Printed copy  
Gov. Photoinc. Office, Poona, 1910.

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No. 1062 of 1909.

From

R. B. EW BANK, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls ;

To

THE COLLECTOR, PANCH MAHÁLS.

Camp Godhra, 17th May 1909.

SIR,

In compliance with your No. R.—4193 of November 18th, 1908, I have the honour to submit to you Revision Settlement proposals for the Jhálod Mahál in this district.

2. *Introductory.*—In 1881-82 an original settlement was introduced with a guarantee of two years only. Revision was effected in 1884-85, when a sub-soil water rate was imposed, but the general rates and grouping were preserved unchanged. The settlement expired in 1903-04 when a report was prepared by Mr. Vernon. The facts disclosed showed how severely the mahál had suffered from the famine of 1899 and it was decided in Government Resolution No. 7169, dated July 20th, 1907, to continue the existing settlement for a further period of five years. The present report is supplementary to Mr. Vernon's but as the rates of 1881-82 have never been altered, a comparison lies also with the figures given by Mr. Beyts. General topics which have previously been fully treated are not again dealt with by me.

3. The lapsed inámi village of Chitrodiá, which was added by Mr. Vernon in a post-script is now embodied in the report and its appendices. The number of villages under consideration is therefore 73.

4. *Area under settlement.*—The following figures have been extracted from the Mojewar Terij of 1907-08 :—

	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.
Cultivable area—						
(a) Occupied	41,999	15	4,176	35	46,176	10
(b) Unoccupied	17,632	34	.....		17,632	34
Unassessed waste	14,404	24	.....		14,404	24
Forest	26,856	37	.....		26,856	37
Others	6,514	23	.....		6,514	23
	107,408	13	4,176	35	111,585	8

The area of occupied alienated land was given in 1902-03 as 4,762 acres. The correct figure should have been 4,159 acres and consequently the great apparent variation disappears.

Applications for disforestation are occasionally received, but are consistently refused on the ground that there is still sufficient arable land waiting for cultivation.

5. *Rainfall.*—*Appendix A.*—The average fall during the past 6 years has been 27.17, which is about 3 inches in defect of the normal. In 1904 and 1905 both kharif and rabi crops suffered severely from drought and ill-timed rains. 1906 was a fairly good season. 1907 was so poor that famine conditions prevailed in the inferior villages. Continuous rains in 1908 destroyed the kharif crops, but the rabi crops have turned out satisfactorily. On the whole the recovery of the mahál from the serious effects of the famine has been heavily handicapped by adverse weather conditions.

6. *Details of cultivation.*—The average distribution of crops during the last

	Acres.	Percent- age
Maize ..	19,222	47.3
Gram ...	4,905	12.03
Wheat ...	2,041	5.01
Oil-seeds ...	7,131	17.5
Rice ...	2,196	5.4
Coarse grains ...	2,482	6.09
Hemp ..	1,683	4.1
Others ..		2.57
		100.0

five years is given in Appendix B. The percentages are noted in the margin for ready reference. Valuable crops are still neglected, though in the talukdári villages sugarcane is making some headway. The value of maize has risen from 73 lbs. to 24½ lbs. per rupee and the fact is reflected in the increased percentage. Oil-seeds, which are largely exported, have made a marked advance for the same reason.

Til now occupies 16.4 per cent. of the total area cultivated. Ramtal (*Guizotia Abyssinica*), referred to by Mr. Carmichael, shows an average of 313 acres or 0.8 per cent. only. In 1908 takávi to the amount of Rs. 23,140 was granted for embanking rice fields. This ought to affect the area under paddy which has been stationary since 1903.

Remarkable variations appear in the area occupied by rabi crops. In 1903-04 3,735 acres were under wheat, in 1904-05 149 acres only. Gram occupied 8,163 acres in 1906-07, and 2,493 acres in 1907-08. The reason is that the soil sets hard directly after the monsoon, and unless the second crop is sown at once, it cannot be sown at all.

The average befasli or twice cropped area has declined severely, and now amounts to 6,943 or 15.9 per cent. only of the total occupied area. At the same time current fallows have increased to 9,806 acres. In the pre-famine period the area twice cultivated averaged 13,056 acres and the fallows 4,421 acres. The change is due to the unfavourable seasons experienced since 1899. The recovery is not likely to be rapid. The prolonged series of poor years in disheartening the Bhil has reacted adversely on his methods of cultivation. Gram, wheat and barley are the chief second crops and can be grown without irrigation. They generally follow maize, til, or less frequently rice. The supply of fodder is plentiful. Water is everywhere abundant. (Manure is carefully husbanded and usually applied every third year.) Many villages however suffer seriously from scarcity of fuel and are compelled to burn cattle dung. To remedy this green manuring with san is in some places resorted to, but the practice is not general.

An agricultural station was established at Muvalia, near Dohad, in 1906. It has proved that cotton can be grown successfully in the eastern maháls. Up to the present no agriculturists from Jhálod has visited it and its influence is quite unfelt there.

7. *Communications.*—The past five years have witnessed no improvement. Roads are projected from Limbdi through Sanjeli to Sunth-Rampur, and from Mirakhedi to Kushalgadh; but it is improbable that these schemes will be realised in the near future. Of the 3 tolls on the road between Jhálod and Dohad one has been abolished on April 1st of this year. The country roads remain exceedingly bad. The not inconsiderable grain traffic that existed between Banswara-Dungarpur, Jhálod and Dohad has been diverted, as the State has raised its export duty from 5 annas to 3 rupees 8 annas per 12 maunds. The Bhil still takes his grain to market on his head. None of the 28 villages enumerated by Mr. Vernon have acquired carts since his report. The tendency seems rather to be to dispense with them altogether. The following additional villages cannot now boast of a single cart—Amba, Velpur, Anvarpura, Kharsana, Chakha, Chaen, Mudaheda.

8. *Markets and Fairs.*—Markets are held at Jhálod (population 4,862) and at Limbdi (population 2,248). Prices are slightly lower at Jhálod than at Limbdi on account of its remoter position. Two export agents have now established themselves at the former place and their presence has had a steadying effect on the market. At Dohad also a colony of agents have settled including a representative of Ralli Brothers. The violent fluctuations in

prices of pre-railway times can therefore never recur. (The advantage accruing to the cultivator must however be discounted in the case of the Bhils. They are deeply in the debt of their ancestral Sávkár and must deal only with him if they wish for future credit. The relation between the two is practically unaffected by competition, and the Bhil who is unaccustomed to thinking in terms of money, is often unaware of the rate at which his grain has been credited.) Other classes are of course more alive to their opportunities.

The Director of Agriculture has furnished statistics of grain carried by road as registered at the nákas of Limbdi of 1906-07 (a normal year) and Dohad in 1907-08. The most important figures are extracted and tabulated below:—

Name of article.	Limbdi, 1906-07.		Dohad, 1907-08.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Maunds	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Cotton (raw) ... ..	239	...	3,665	...
Cotton (piece-goods) ... ..	2,496	20	45	3,005
Wheat ... ..	6,487	14,295	68,065	885
Rice ... ..	3,745	77	18,150	4,665
Gram ... ..	7,153	61,176	136,565	90
Other grains ... ..	19,796	72,258	220,310	32,280
Hides of cattle ... ..	49	3,631	2,505	930
Raw Jute ... ..	368	36,558	62,270	60
Mhowra flowers ... ..	1,000	459	17,625	780
Til ... ..	3,598	113,003	30,525	490
Other oil-seeds ... ..	462	5,674	60,410	885
Timber ... ..	670	25,582	30,875	3,005
Tobacco ... ..	4,266	15	395	7,655
Salt ... ..	20,442	21	...	37,000

The 'other grains' mentioned are mainly composed of maize. Wheat, gram, jute, til and timber are the chief commodities forwarded from Limbdi to Dohad for export to foreign markets. Salt, cotton piece-goods, tobacco and sugar are the principal imports of the mahál. The total volume of the export trade from Limbdi in 1906-07 was 361,731 maunds, and of the import trade 104,639 maunds.

9. *Education.*—Appendix H shows that the number of Government schools in the last five years has diminished from 17 to 11. Average attendance has sunk from 457.2 to 229. In every case the schools were closed on account of bad attendance. The Bhil does not appreciate education and forgets all that he has learnt immediately on leaving school. The two grant-in-aid schools belong to the Jungle Tribes Mission at Jhálod. Only 1,288 people or 3.32 per cent. of the population are able to read or at present under instruction.

10. *Population.*—As eight years have elapsed since the Imperial Census was made, it was decided to hold a special census in February of this year for the purposes of Appendices D, E, F and G. The returns were tested by me in more than half of the villages and were found to have been made with care and accuracy. In Appendix D the Talátis failed to distribute the population correctly between columns 2, 3 and 4, and these figures should not be trusted. Column 4 includes many wives and children who ought to have appeared in column 2. The accuracy of the totals is not however affected. Even as it is, columns 2, 3 and 4 are nearer the truth than the figures of the Imperial Census of 1901, in which tenants and sharers were shown as nil.

The number of craftsmen has been returned at 2,999 in 1901 and 195 in 1909. As a matter of fact the total has scarcely altered. (In this mahál a man may be a craftsman by heredity and tradition, but as a rule he will regard agriculture as his main support and his craft as a subsidiary resource. Thus numbers of potters, weavers and leather-workers have been entered in Appendix D as having interest in land instead of as craftsmen. This accounts for the whole of the apparent decrease in the non-agricultural population.)

Appendix E shows that the total increase recorded has taken place almost entirely amongst the Bhils. They are primarily responsible for the extraordinary fluctuations in population observable since 1872. This is due to their resourcelessness which exposes them far more than the other classes to the effects of good and bad seasons. The figures are given for ready reference.—

Year.	Total population.
1872	36,785
1880	30,268
1891	49,323
1901	31,931
1909	38,682

A special return has been made of the better cultivating castes—the Kunbis, Labanas and Malis. Their influence is greater than their numbers suggest, as in the villages where they reside, the Bhils to some extent copy their methods. Gujars and Rajputs are also found but in very small numbers.

So much has been written about the characteristics of the Bhils, which are an exceedingly important factor in the situation, that it is unnecessary here to do more than invite attention to the remarks contained in paragraph 10 of Mr. Vernon's report on Dohad.

11. *Live-stock.—Appendix F.*—In the last six years rapid increase has taken place, and the mahál is again in much the same position as it was in 1891. A comparison of the figures for 1902 and 1908 shows the following results:—

	1902.	1908.	Alteration per cent.
Plough cattle	7,929	11,502	+ 45.06
Milch cattle	4,624	9,701	+ 109.7
Young stock	4,152	9,620	+ 131.6
Ploughs	4,012	5,702	+ 42.1
Carts	626	536	— 14.3

The total number of cattle shows an increase of 94.6 per cent. since 1902 and is only 2,308 below the total of 1891. Since 1882 the increase has been 137.4 per cent. Goats have done very well and amount now to 13,895 as against 3,752 in 1891. They are hardy animals and continued to multiply even in the famine year. The decrease in the number of carts is striking in view of the improved communications. The mass of the cultivators have not yet woken up to the advantages that they would obtain from direct trade with the wholesale merchants of Dohad. (Generally they consider it the duty of the Sávkár to cart away whatever portion of the grain he claims, and are content to leave the matter in his hands.)

The increase in stock is to some extent the result of takávi grants. During the past five years Rs. 46,232 have been advanced for the purchase of cattle, of which Rs. 19,100 were given in 1907-08. In considering what actual progress has been made in the mahál, it should be remembered that the greater part of this sum is still outstanding.

The cattle purchased are mostly of a puny Malwa breed, and cost about Rs. 30 each in the Dohad market.

12. *Shops, Looms and Industries.—Appendix G.*—The decrease in the number of shops is possibly an indication that trade has begun to gravitate towards Dohad as its natural centre. But the process has not gone far. Births, deaths and vaccinations are given for the whole mahál and not for the Government villages only, in order that they may be correlated with the figures given in Appendix E.



13. *Wells.—Appendix J.*—The total number has increased in the last six years from 644 to 1,062. The greatest gain is in wells for irrigation which have risen from 240 to 654. Takávi for well construction was given in the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 to the amount of Rs. 1,10,420. The result is shown in the area under irrigation which has risen from 296 acres in 1903-04 to 684 acres in 1907-08. A kachha well can be constructed for Rs. 40 and upwards, and if cleaned annually will last for ever. Cultivators are often too lazy to clean them or to repair the platforms and koses, and for this reason many are being allowed to fall into premature disuse.

14. *Sales and Mortgages.—Appendices K. and L.*—Two reasons have made it difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics. (Firstly the area held on the restricted tenure in 1907-08 was 28,244 acres or no less than 69.9 per cent. of the total occupied Government land.) Secondly the Record of Rights is now for the first time being introduced into the mahál, and the details given in the rough copies are scanty and not wholly trustworthy.

The registration statistics relate chiefly to Jhálod Kasbo and in a less degree to the villages of class II. In all parts where Bhils preponderate it is still a fact that sales of land are exceptional and due to peculiar circumstances. Out of 42 cases of sale summarised in Appendix K, 5 only took place in villages outside the first two groups. The following is an abstract of the returns:—

	Number of times the assessment.	Rupees per acre.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Ordinary sales ... ..	30.8	43	11	9
Sales by Court ... ..	35.6	37	3	3
Simple mortgages ... ..	26.0	38	9	6
Mortgages with possession ... ..	26.5	46	14	3

Two cases of the sale of kyari land noticed by me in the Lilwas showed that the price paid averaged 47 times the assessment. Six cases of the sale of jiráyat, all in group II, showed the average to be 27.4 times the assessment.

The highest saleable value of agricultural land was Rs. 355-8-11 per acre. The highest simple mortgageable value was Rs. 183-13-1. The highest mortgageable value with possession was Rs. 390-4-0 per acre. All these instances were found in Jhálod Kasbo. The lowest selling price observed was Rs. 3-14-2 per acre at Anvarpura.

15. *Landlord and Tenant.—Appendix M.*—Only 13 instances of the sub-letting of agricultural land have been registered in this mahál during five years. To discover real values it is therefore necessary to rely largely on the figures obtainable from the Record of Rights. (In more than 50 per cent. of the instances noted, the tenant simply pays the assessment and Local Fund. A Bhil will under no instances exact more than this from a brother Bhil.) All such cases have been omitted from my calculations, as the transactions are determined by friendly arrangement and not by considerations of intrinsic value. (Land that is sub-let at a profit usually stands in the name of a Bania or Musalman.)

A complete examination of the Record of Rights in 18 villages of class IV shows that the rent paid by the lessee averages 1.8 times the assessment or more accurately exceeds the assessment by 88.04 per cent. The sub-letting value works out at Rs. 1-5-3 per acre. In class III 7 villages were taken. The rent exceeds the assessment by 78.2 per cent, the average sub-letting value being Rs. 1-14-10. From the records of 8 villages in Class II 101 entries have been extracted. They show that the rent exceeds the assessment by 106.3 per cent. The tenant on the average pays Rs. 2-15-0 per acre for land. All the cases taken except possibly a few in class II were for jiráyat only. No figures can be given for kyari, as only two instances of its being sub-let have come to my notice.

In the 2 villages of class I, 49 entries selected at random from the record give an average rent of 3.53 times the assessment. These figures prove not only that the rent varies similarly to the assessment but that the higher groups proportionately are much more lightly assessed than the lower groups.

16 — *Variations in occupied area.*—*Appendix O.*—In the year 1899-1900, 42,442 acres of Government land were occupied. The pressure of famine and succeeding bad years continued until 1903-04 when the occupied area stood at 34,234 acres only, showing a shrinkage of 19.4 per cent. Since that date a gradual recovery has taken place. The occupied area in 1908-09 has risen to 43,545 acres, the highest figure ever reached in this mahál. But fallows with an average of 9,806 acres in the last five years are abnormally large and take up no less than 22.5 per cent. of this area. To a certain extent this may be ascribed to the difficult seasons experienced. But it is also partly due to the Bhil tendency, noted by Mr. Vernon, for a man to cling to more land than he can cultivate. No doubt, the light assessment which works out at an average of annas 14 per acre for the whole mahál encourages them in this practice. But against this should be set a counter tendency that has been observed in the last 2 years. The Bhil, having found that his land on the restricted tenure has usually no occupancy price, has recently taken to surrendering part of it for a few years and thus following it at Government expense. It may therefore be concluded that the advance made is not altogether substantial, and that for a few years, at any rate, a slower rate of progress may be anticipated.

The figures for Chitrodia have been given in the appendix below the totals for the rest of the mahál for each year in order not to confuse comparison with Mr. Vernon's Appendix O.

17. *Compulsory processes.*—The number of notices that were issued is as follows:—

Year.	Number of villages	Number of notices.
1903-04 ...	34	210
1904-05 ...	13	46
1905-06 ...	23	110
1906-07 ...	10	30
1907-08 ...	3	3

During the past five years no distraints have been made, a proof that the existing assessment is not a heavy one. Notices were not issued in 1907-08 on account of the partial famine.

18. *Prices*—The steady rise of prices since 1903 is very noteworthy. During the past six years the average number of pounds per rupee have been—

Maize	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice.
47½	35½	26	17	17

The only satisfactory figures that Mr. Vernon was able to give were those for 1888—1898, supplied by the Director of Agriculture. A comparison shows an increase of 11.4 per cent. in the price of maize, 20.5 per cent. in gram, 16.2 per cent. in wheat, 19.1 per cent. in til and 56 per cent. for rice. Poor seasons are, in some measure, responsible for the change. Rice crops have recently done very badly indeed. But the fact that the good year 1906-07 was not followed by a sharp decline indicates that the upwards tendency is mainly due to permanent market conditions. The prices tabulated in Appendix N represent averages for twelve months. Fluctuations are generally

considerable. On March 19th, 1909, the quotations obtaining in the Jhálod market were—

Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice
26	28	21	14	16

The price of labour has not yet risen proportionately to that of food-grains. Two annas is considered a fair wage and in many villages one or one and a quarter only is given. Outside the market towns it is still customary to pay labourers in grain instead of cash.

19. *Crop experiments.*—Very few experiments have been carried on in the mahál during the last five years. The following is an abstract of the result:—

No.	Year.	Village.	Grain	Local estimate	Lbs out-turn per acre.	Value per acre.	Assessment per acre.	Incidence.
1	1903-04	... Jhalod	... Wheat	12	2,517	Rs. 71 4 9	Rs 2 11 5	3 79
2	1905-06	... Wagela	... Do.	12	1,145	46 1 6	1 0 11	27
3	1905 06	... Wasti	... Do.	12	928	42 6 9	1 2 10	28
4	1905-06	... Do	... Do.	16	2,497	95 1 3	1 1 9	12
5	1908 09	... Pania	... Gram	8	475	15 12 1	0 15 5	6 11

In the wheat experiments the outturn has proved to be uncommonly large. Not only so, but a previous crop of maize had been taken off the land in every case. In No. 4 only was irrigation employed from a private kachha well. Four of the experiments were made in villages of class III. These results taken in conjunction with those recorded by Mr. Vernon go far to prove the lightness of the existing assessment. To the cultivator, of course, the main point is not so much the incidence as the balance that remains with him after paying the tax. The average holding in villages of class III is nearly 10 acres. As far as it is possible to generalize from the 18 recorded experiments, this area is sufficient to afford maintenance even when only cropped once.

20. *Grouping.*—Jhálod Kasbo still remains the business centre of the mahál, though Dohad is usurping its importance. In the last 8 years a fall of 18.9 per cent. in the population has occurred, chiefly owing to plague. It may, however, with Devni Sarsavani be retained in a superior class to the rest for the duration of one more settlement. From paragraphs 14 and 15 of this report it is clearly seen that land values in this group run considerably higher than elsewhere.

The second group it seems advisable to split up as recommended by Mr. Carmichael. One sub-division would consist of Nansalai, Raniar Kanbi, Lilwa Pokar, Lilwa Dewa, Karath, Tandi and Warod. The other of the remaining villages of this class with the addition of Sarasvani Kaliani and Rupakheda. The former group is not only distinguished by its convenient position along the main road between the two markets, but by the superior skill of its agriculturists. In these villages there is a very fair percentage of Kanbis, Malis and Labanas.

The land of Chitrodia has been partly measured, but not yet classified. In this village a uniform rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre is now being levied. If this is accepted as the maximum rate of the village in future, it seems just that, pending the completion of the survey, a uniform rate of Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 1-0-0 only should be taken. As I understand, the completion of the survey is not at present under consideration, an *interim* proposal seems necessary. The surveyed land was entirely unoccupied this year.

The third group may be similarly sub-divided. Moti and Nani Handi, Dageria, Wasti, Kálígám and Mirakhedi lie along the new Limbdi-Dohad main road and are making good progress. They are at present rated at Rs 1-4-0, while the villages over the Dohad border are rated at Rs. 1-10-0. Mudaheda

may also be grouped with them. The other villages of group III with the addition of Thala and Piplod will make up the second sub-division.

21. *Rating*.—The progress made during the last five years in spite of adverse seasons has been satisfactory. The main elements of the advance are exhibited in the following abstract :—

	1903.	1908.
Ploughs ... ..	4,012	5,702
Plough cattle ..	7,929	11,502
Milch cattle ... ..	4,624	9,701
Wells ... ..	644	1,062
Occupied area ..	43,587 acres	46,176 acres.
Population ... ..	31,931 (in 1901)	38,682 (in 1909)

Prices have risen rapidly and continuously, though they are now receding a little. Roads and the railway have altered the situation completely since the original rates were sanctioned.

On the other hand in years of poor crops, such as have been recently experienced, high prices cut both ways. Education has lost ground considerably. The Forest Settlement made in 1886-87 has closed some useful resources to the people. The dearth of capital among the Bhils is very noticeable. (Everything beyond a bare subsistence still goes to the *sávkár*, who regards the *ryots* as his *asamis* or compulsory clients. It will require a prolonged series of really good years to enable them to clear off their incubus of debt and to improve their domestic condition.) Agricultural methods have not improved in the purely Bhil villages. The increase in fallow area and decrease in twice-cropped land are unfavourable symptoms. The number of carts is diminishing. The improvement in the number of wells and cattle is over-shadowed by a heavy *takávi* debt.

I venture, therefore, to think that it is still necessary to deal gently with the *mahál*, and recommend an increase of 6 per cent. only on the total revenue. The villages of group IV and of parts of group III remain in a very backward and precarious condition. I would therefore exclude these from any enhancement and assess the whole increase on those villages which have palpably made some progress. I recommend that this be secured by the following ratings :—

	1884.	Proposed rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Class I ... ..	1 12 0	2 0 0
Class II ... ..	1 8 0	(a) 1 12 0 (b) 1 8 0
Class III ... ..	1 4 0	(a) 1 6 0 (b) 1 4 0
Class IV ... ..	1 0 0	1 0 0

The financial effect of this proposal would be an increase in revenue of Rs. 2,465-3-3 or 6·5 per cent.

22. *Rice rates*.—I propose in all groups to make the water-rate equal to the soil-rate. Rice cultivation has not extended in a way to justify a larger increase.

23. *Period of guarantee*.—A period of 15 years only is recommended for the same reasons that induced Government to sanction 15 years in Dohad *Táluka*.

24. *Wáda or homestead lands*.—This subject generally dealt with at the Revision Settlement was not raised by Mr. Vernon. Only 11 villages out of the 73 in this *mahál* have village-sites excluding *Jhálod Kasbo*; the average

area of these is 4 acres 22 gunthas. There is no wáda land held rent-free. (By Government Resolution No 4173, dated April 25th, 1908, the limit of free wáda land was increased from 10 gunthas to 1 acre in Godhra, Hálol and Dohad tálukas. For the sake of uniformity the same provision should, I think, be extended to the Jhálod Mahál. If this concession be accompanied by a policy of freely creating new village-sites, it may, by attracting the Bhils to live together, do something towards civilizing them. It must however be admitted that wherever this suggestion was put forward by me it was met with an immediate and flat refusal.)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. EWBANK,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls.

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*P. S.*—In paragraph 20 the present position of Chitrodia seems hardly to have been made sufficiently clear. I should therefore like to add a brief explanation. The area of the village is 1,632 acres 26 gunthas and the full standard assessment, which is levied in a lump sum and not according to survey numbers is Rs. 1,261-4-0. Under orders of the Collector passed in 1890 waste land which may from time to time be taken up, is given out on an assessment of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. My proposal affects this rate only and leaves the lump assessment untouched pending a survey.

R. B. EWBANK,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Jhálod, District Panch Maháls, for the years 1903 to 1908.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1903	...	...	0.88	2	19.48	20	13.98	21	...	...	34.34	43	
1904	1.08	3	3.01	2	10.94	19	3.81	5	0.11	...	18.95	29	
1905	0.17	...	...	...	21.25	16	7.36	7	...	...	28.78	23	
1906	0.50	2	...	...	13.88	24	13.30	18	...	...	27.68	44	
1907	0.25	1	0.31	1	19.35	22	5.53	14	...	...	25.44	38	
1908	0.17	1	...	...	22.21	34	5.47	10	...	...	27.85	45	
Average	0.36	1	0.07	1	17.85	23	8.24	12	0.02	...	27.17	37	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 73 Khalsa Villages of the Jhalod Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.																	CROPS								
		Number and area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals					Pulses.			
		Government.		Alienated.		Total		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of cult. to the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.		
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.											
Irrigated.	Not irrigated.										Forest.	Others.				Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Jhalod	1903-04 to 1907-08.	73	111,669	..	..	73	111,669	73	111,669	100	367	33,430	9,306	43,803	84,880	26,369	6,367	69,086	54	2	2,196	2,041	3,463	19,523	36,377	80	
	Average percentage.	Crops on the gross area		cropped (column 8)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	004	5	5	6	47	64	5	

Taluka.	Years.	CROPS—continued.																											
		Pulses—continued.					Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics			Condiments and Spices	Sugarcane.	Oil seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres			Miscellaneous, including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Residue net area cropped.
		Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Math and Kalith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linsed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
Jhalod	1903-04 to 1907-08.	4,805	417	..	74	6,476	23	..	..	23	15	..	15	114	1	6,674	2	97	..	358	7,181	..	..	1,063	1,683	..	40,716	6,943	33,797
		12	02	..	18	13	05	..	..	05	03	..	03	27	002	16	004	23	..	08	77	5	..	61	4	1	100	..	..

APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages of the Jhalod Mahál.*

Agricultural Population.								Non-agricultural Population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others	Total, Non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
101 ·26	7,506 19 4	11,226 29·2	14,266 36 88	33,099 85·28	208 ·53	1,533 3·95	1,741 4 5	34,840 90 06	195 ·5	135 ·34	3,512 9 07	3,842 9·93

APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education in the Jhalod Taluka.*

Sex.	As per special local Census of 1909.	Percentage on Total Population able to read or learning.	Religion.									
			Hindu Castes					Musalmán sects.		Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Baniás.	Bhils.	Máli, Kunbi and Labána.	Others.	Gachís and Borahs.	Others.			
Males ...	19,020	3 09	158	473	15,254	840	1,625	551	26	92	1	...
Females ...	19,662	·23	135	425	16,192	790	1,517	487	12	104	...	...
Total ...	38,682	3·32	293	898	31,446	1,630	3,142	1,038	38	196	1	...



APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 73 Government Villages in the Jhalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate during the year 1908-1909.

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Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle										Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.					Total.	Small.	Large (% 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
72	Jhalod ... ..	4,590	...	...	...	...	...	5,623	2,972	...	...	13,185	251	305	1,934	2,464	...	...	396	A. g. ...
72	Do. ... ..	11,123	2	230	41	326	1	9,006	2,617	8,611	1,654	33,616	391	510	8,752	5,748	...	11	543	6 0
72	Do. ... ..	7,929	...	41	20	7	11	2,991	1,633	2,598	1,554	16,084	214	168	8,044	4,012	...	4	622	6 0
73	Do. ... ..	11,496	6	168	99	211	7	6,780	2,921	6,996	2,624	31,308	631	13,895	5,633	19	...	7	529	6 29

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

Second " 1891-1892.  
 Third " 1902 1903  
 Fourth " 1900-1909.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms		Cotton Saw-gins		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dbaram-shálás	Temples											
			Cotton.	Woollen	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins										Hindu	Mussalmán.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15										
73	217	25	4	...	...	...	1904 ... .. 1,915	1904 ... .. 575	1904 ... .. 1,629	}	5	...	5	31	4	1905 ... .. 1,477	1905 .. .. 689	1905 ... .. 1,952	1906 ... .. 1,672	1906 ... .. 866	1906 .. .. 1,533	1907 ... .. 1,588	1907 ... .. 661	1907 ... .. 1,465	1908 ... .. 1,716	1908 ... .. 712	1908 ... .. 1,716
Total ...							8,403	3,503	7,495																		
Average ...							1,681.6	700.6	1,499																		

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1908-09 in the Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Government Schools				Grant-in-aid Schools				Private Schools		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
73	Jhálod ...	10	202	1	27	1	19.4	1	15.8	1	10	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 73 Government Villages of the Jhalod Mahál of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the year 1908-09.

Number of Villages.	Tálukas.	Wells, Budkis and the like								Tanks								Other sources.								Remarks
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human being solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
72	Jhalod ...	36	578	45	109	7	2	57	13	...	...	...	4	8	25	3	1	..	..	...	51	4	69	3	...	...
1	Chitrodia ..	..	40	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
73	Total	36	618	45	110	7	2	59	13	...	...	...	4	8	26	3	1	...	...	...	51	4	73	3	...	...

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Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jhalod (Panch Malá's) ...	For irrigation ...	36	618	...	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	45	110	..	4	...	51
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, &c. ...	7	2	8	26	4	73
	In disuse ...	6	65	...	4	...	3
	Total ...	94	795	8	34	4	127 = 1,062
	Total recorded in 1903 ..	89	389	3	27	..	136 = 644

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in the 73 villages of the Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period 1906-07.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	7	85 3	52 4 0	1 7 10	386 4 0	11 0 2	7.4
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	11	64 11	88 8 0	1 6 0	1,513 0 0	23 8 8	17.1
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	9	38 13½	54 6 6	1 6 9	1,874 0 0	48 14 3	31.4
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	12	24 4	34 13 0	1 7 1	2,510 0 0	104 2 6	72.1
Class V— 101 to 250 times ...	3	2 19	4 6 0	1 12 3	900 0 0	363 10 2	205.7
Total ...	42	164 10½	234 5 6	1 6 10	7,163 4 0	43 11 9	80.8

APPENDIX K<sup>1</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decrees of Courts in the villages of the Jhálod Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period 1906-07.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....	...
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	2	5 1	5 4 0	1 0 9	187 0 0	37 3 3	35.6
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	...	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...
Class V— 101 to 250 times ...	...	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	2	5 1	5 4 0	1 0 9	187 0 0	37 3 3	35.6

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Jhálod Petha Mahál of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1906-07.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold	Number of cases	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	2	11 36	17 14 0	1 8 0	150 0 0	12 9 8	8.4
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	8	42 35	58 4 0	1 5 8	1,016 0 0	24 5 8	13.0
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	6	35 22	54 7 4	1 8 6	1,855 0 0	52 2 11	34.1
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	2	4 8	9 12 0	2 5 2	600 0 0	142 13 9	61.6
Class V— 101 to 150 times ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total	18	94 24	140 5 4	1 7 9	3,661 0 0	38 9 6	26.0

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing mortgages with possession in 73 villages of the Jhālod Mahāl of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1906-07.*

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 ...	8	38 24	66 10 0	1 11 7	385 0 0	9 15 7	5 8
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	5	11 26	19 10 0	1 11 0	363 4 0	31 4 1	18.5
Class III— 25 to 50 times ...	4	10 2	16 1 0	1 9 7	600 0 0	59 11 3	37.4
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	4	6 10½	13 8 0	2 2 6	864 0 0	137 15 5	64.0
Class V— 101 to 150 times ...	2	3 2	7 4 0	2 6 0	1,050 0 0	344 4 2	144.8
Total	23	69 23½	123 1 0	1 12 2	3,262 4 0	46 14 3	26.5

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing sub-letting in 73 villages of the Jhālod Taluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1906-07.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Percentage borne by survey assessment to net rental.
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 2 times	4	21 20	31 14 6	1 7 9	51 13 0	0 14 10	62.4
Class II— 2 to 3 times ...	4	17 19	27 14 0	1 9 6	69 8 0	2 6 1	149.32
Class III— 3 to 4 times	2	6 27	11 14 0	1 12 6	42 0 0	4 8 2	253.68
Class IV— 4 to 5 times ...	1	1 6	2 10 0	2 4 6	11 0 0	7 4 6	319.4
Class V— 5 to 12 times ...	2	21 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	29 4 0	17 8 0	875.
Total ...	13	48 12	77 4 6	1 9 7	203 9 0	2 9 10	163.4

## APPENDIX N.

*Statement showing the Prices prevalent at Jhālod from 1903 to 1908.*

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPPEE.						Remarks.
	Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice (cleaned.)	Kodra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1903 ...	73	43½	31½	22½	18½	...	
1904 ...	69	49½	34½	24	22½	...	
1905 ...	45	36½	26½	17	17	...	
1906 ...	34½	27½	22½	15½	16	...	
1907 ...	39½	32½	22½	11½	15½	...	
1908 ...	24½	21½	17½	11½	12½	...	
Average ...	47½	35½	26	17	17	...	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 73 villages situated in the Jhalod Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1883-84.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres	Full Assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Perma-nent	Casual.	Total													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	A. g	Rs. a p.		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	A. g.	Rs a	Rs a. p	A. g.	Rs a	Rs a.	A g	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	
1902-3	36,625 18	34,834 8 7	...	3,734 15 3	3,734 15 3	31,099 9 4	18,867 34	11,006 4	192 7 6	4,159 12	5,273 5	762 13	61,672 24	51,164 1 7	32,044 13 10	443 14 0	443 1 0	
	1,007 18	1,002 11 0	...	.	.	1,002 11 0	640 34	79 10	12 0 0	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,655 26	1,088 5 0	1,016 3 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	
1903-04	34,234 5	31,907 8 7	.	299 4 9	299 4 9	31,608 9 0	23,437 25	13,982 0	204 10 0	4,159 12	5,273 5	762 13	61,831 2	51,142 13 7	32,565 10 10	1,735 7 4	331 12 1	
	939 23	965 2 0	.	...	..	965 2 0	708 27	79 10	12 8 0	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,655 26	1,050 12 0	979 2 0	..	..	
1904-05	35,280 29	32,628 12 7	...	165 12 6	165 12 6	32,463 0 1	22,189 35	13,032 2	248 6 6	4,142 4	5,233 5	761 15	61,612 28	50,934 3 7	33,463 5 7	24,146 4 10	852 8 6	
	954 12	966 15 0	...	..	..	966 15 0	693 38	79 10	12 8 0	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,655 26	1,072 9 0	1,000 15 0	846 0 3	...	
1905 06	37,501 36	34,144 4 7	...	70 3 0	70 3 0	34,074 1 7	19,891 1	11,518 6	224 1 6	4,142 28	5,254 5	750 7	61,625 23	50,946 15 7	35,018 10 1	780 0 6	498 14 3	
	680 37	1,041 6 0	...	..	..	1,041 6 0	657 13	79 10	12 8 0	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,655 26	1,127 0 0	1,055 6 0	..	..	
1906-07	39,497 35	35,148 6 7	...	100 10 7	100 10 7	35,347 12 0	17,980 19	10,244 6	235 7 6	4,142 26	5,254 5	750 7	61,631 0	50,947 1 7	36,333 10 6	641 0 0	417 3 0	
	1,001 4	1,057 2 0	...	..	..	1,057 2 0	647 6	79 10	12 8 0	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,655 26	1,142 12 0	1,071 2 0	..	..	
1907-08	40,355 0	36,023 5 7	.	418 6 7	418 6 7	35,604 15 0	17,048 20	9,597 8	1 0 0	4,169 19	5,271 2	750 0	61,572 39	50,891 15 7	29,354 15 0	3,653 3 1	1 0 0	
	1,010 36	1,117 1 0	...	....	..	1,117 1 0	584 14	79 10	.	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,632 26	1,202 11 0	1,118 9 0	1,118 9 0	.	
1908-09	43,515 20	37,900 12 0	..	..	-	37,930 12 0	13,859 0	7,631 14	197 8 6	4,171 25	5,273 10	750 6	61,576 5	50,833 4 0	36,878 10 6	Not known.		
	1,083 35	1,181 4 0	..	..	....	1,181 4 0	541 15	74 0	12 8 0	7 16	6 0	1 8	1,632 26	1,261 4 0	1,195 4 0	Not known		

The figures in the upper line are for the 73 Government villages, and those in the lower line are for the Inami village of Chitroda

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APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement pro

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	Average	Area	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Class I.</i>																
1	Jhalod	I	1 12	1 12	.	2,649 10	3,457 12	1 4 11	54 39	171 12	3 2 0	..	..	..	2,704 9	3 629 8
2	Devjini Saraswani	I	1 12	1 12	.	120 17	235 2	1 15 3	5 23	3 12	0 10 9	.	.	.	128 0	238 14
	Total of Group I	.	.	.	..	2,769 27	3,692 14	1 5 4	60 22	175 8	3 14 4	.	.	.	2,830 9	3,868 6
<i>Class II.</i>																
3	Nansala	II	1 8	1 8	..	771 19	862 10	1 1 10	55 23	116 12	2 1 7	.	.	.	827 1	979 6
4	Ranar Kanbi	II	1 8	1 8	..	842 4	1,024 8	1 3 6	20 13	45 10	2 3 11	.	.	.	862 17	1,000 2
5	Lilwa Pokar	II	1 8	1 8	.	119 25	172 8	1 7 1	8 10	16 8	2 0 0	.	.	.	127 35	1-0 0
6	Lilwa Deva	II	1 8	1 8	..	122 39	174 2	1 6 8	112 18	142 2	1 4 3	..	..	..	235 17	316 4
7	Karath	II	1 8	1 8	..	2,824 4	3,075 2	1 1 6	45 35	99 14	2 2 10	.	.	.	2,869 39	3,175 0
8	Tandi	II	1 8	1 8	.	393 31	502 12	1 4 5	26 34	49 4	1 13 4	..	..	..	421 25	652 0
9	Varod	II	1 8	1 8	.	1,128 16	1,067 10	0 15 2	13 24	25 8	1 14 0	.	.	..	1,142 0	1,093 2
	Total of Group II	.	..	..	..	6,202 17	6,879 4	1 1 9	282 37	405 10	1 12 0	..	..	..	6,485 14	7,374 14
<i>Class III.</i>																
10	Devana Bajarwada	II	1 8	1 8	.	1,094 2	1,004 12	0 14 8	52 12	55 14	1 11 8	..	..	..	1,128 14	1,000 10
11	Melana	II	1 8	1 8	.	253 13	334 2	1 2 10	8 32	22 14	2 9 7	.	..	..	293 5	357 0
12	Jafarpura	II	1 8	1 8	.	761 32	749 14	0 15 9	2 9	4 4	1 14 7	..	..	..	764 1	754 2
13	Kali Talav	II	1 8	1 8	..	150 1	192 12	1 4 7	0 30	1 10	2 2 8	..	..	..	150 31	194 6
14	Kajani Saraswani	III	1 4	1 4	.	516 9	425 8	0 13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	516 9	425 8
15	Rupakheda	III	1 4	1 4	.	639 3	637 2	1 1 2	4 34	8 14	1 13 3	.	..	..	643 37	636 0
	Total of Group III	..	..	..	..	3,434 20	3,394 2	0 15 9	48 37	93 8	1 14 7	..	..	..	3,493 17	3,457 10
<i>Class IV.</i>																
16	Moti Handi	III	1 4	1 4	..	790 28	600 0	0 12 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	790 28	600 0
17	Nani handi	III	1 4	1 4	..	354 0	276 8	0 12 6	.	..	..	..	..	..	354 0	276 8
18	Dagera	III	1 4	1 4	.	370 23	211 12	0 9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	370 23	211 12
19	Vasti	III	1 4	1 4	.	159 25	127 0	0 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	159 25	127 0
20	Mrakhed	III	1 4	1 4	.	619 36	466 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	619 36	466 0
21	Kal gam Gujar	III	1 4	1 4	..	829 1	859 0	1 0 6	4 7	8 0	1 14 8	.	..	..	833 8	867 0
22	Mudaheda	III	1 4	1 4	.	782 22	901 9	1 2 5	15 33	29 5	1 12 8	.	..	..	798 15	929 14
	Total of Group III	..	..	..	..	3,906 14	3,441 13	0 14 1	20 0	33 5	1 13 0	..	..	..	3,928 14	3,478 2
<i>Class IV.</i>																
23	Anawarpura	III	1 4	1 4	..	495 9	450 8	0 14 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	495 9	470 8
24	Sita Vathi	III	1 4	1 4	..	224 34	172 8	0 12 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	224 34	172 8
25	Rajpur	III	1 4	1 4	.	614 8	426 4	0 11 1	.	..	..	..	..	..	614 8	426 4
26	Parewa	III	1 4	1 4	.	616 2	506 8	0 13 2	.	..	..	..	..	..	616 2	506 8
27	Dharadungar	III	1 4	1 4	.	289 9	239 10	0 13 2	0 10	0 8	2 0 0	.	..	..	289 19	239 2
28	Malvasi	III	1 4	1 4	..	819 31	780 6	0 15 2	9 39	17 10	1 12 4	.	..	..	829 29	789 0
29	Pethapur	III	1 4	1 4	.	1,522 27	1,300 8	0 13 8	53 1	84 6	1 9 8	..	..	..	1,575 23	1,354 14
30	Pahana	III	1 4	1 4	.	108 26	91 8	0 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 26	91 8
31	Vagel	III	1 4	1 4	.	1,625 32	1,265 8	0 12 4	32 17	60 12	1 14 0	..	..	..	1,658 9	1,348 4
32	Gandi	III	1 4	1 4	..	1,082 28	924 8	0 13 6	31 30	57 8	1 13 0	..	..	..	1,114 18	953 0
33	Fulpura	III	1 4	1 4	.	948 16	767 0	0 12 11	52 11	26 12	1 13 7	..	..	..	1,000 27	863 12
34	Hadmat Khunta	III	1 4	1 4	.	460 8	340 8	0 11 10	6 20	11 0	1 11 1	..	..	..	466 28	351 8
35	Shankerpura	III	1 4	1 4	..	729 2	552 4	0 12 1	14 5	27 0	1 14 7	.	..	..	743 7	579 4
36	Mahudi	III	1 4	1 4	.	799 16	646 10	0 12 11	9 31	17 14	1 13 3	.	..	..	809 7	663 8
37	Kharsana	III	1 4	1 4	..	931 34	794 12	0 13 8	1 28	3 0	1 13 1	.	..	..	933 20	787 12
38	Thala	IV	1 0	1 0	.	375 30	266 8	0 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	375 39	266 8
39	Pilod	IV	1 0	1 0	.	265 19	174 4	0 10 6	3 7	4 8	1 6 8	.	..	..	268 26	178 12
	Total of Group IV	..	..	..	..	11,909 20	9,717 10	0 13 1	214 36	380 14	1 12 4	.	..	..	12,124 16	11,098 8



Q.

on Government occupied land in khālsa villages of the Jhālod Mañd.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	
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	
Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. s	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
20	20		2,949 10	3,951 11 5	1 7 10	54 39	196 4 7	3 9 1				2,704 9	4,146 0 0	1 8 7	14 2	Jhalod	
			120 17	268 11 5	2 3 8	5 23	4 4 7	0 12 4				126 0	273 0 0	2 2 6	14 2	Devjuni Saraswari	
...			2,769 27	4,220 6 10	1 8 6	60 22	209 2 0	3 4 11				2,830 9	4,421 0 0	1 9 0	14 2	Total of Class I	
																	Class II.
119	112		771 18	1,006 6 4	1 4 10	55 23	126 3 4	2 7 2				827 1	1,142 9 8	1 6 1	16 6	Nansalai	
			843 4	1,195 4 0	1 6 8	20 13	53 3 8	2 10 0				882 17	1,248 7 8	1 7 2	16 6	Baniar Kanbi	
			119 25	201 4 0	1 10 11	8 10	19 4 0	2 5 4				127 35	220 8 0	1 11 6	16 6	Lilwa Pokar	
			132 39	203 2 4	1 10 5	112 18	165 13 0	1 7 8				235 17	368 15 4	1 9 0	16 6	Lilwa Deva	
			2,824 4	3,587 10 4	1 4 3	4,535 0	116 8 4	2 6 7				2,869 39	3,704 2 8	1 4 7	16 6	Karath	
			313 81	586 8 6	1 7 10	26 34	57 7 4	2 2 3				420 25	644 0 0	1 8 6	16 6	Tandi	
			1,128 16	1,245 9 0	1 1 6	13 24	29 13 0	2 3 0				1,142 0	1,275 5 0	1 1 10	16 6	Varod	
...			6,202 17	8,025 12 8	1 4 8	282 37	573 3 8	2 0 8				6,485 14	8,604 0 4	1 5 2	16 6	Total of Class II	
																	Class III
18	18																Devania Bajarwada
																	Melana
																	Jafarpura
																	Kali Talav
			514 9	510 9 7	0 15 9							516 9	510 9 7	0 15 9	20 0		Kaliam Saraswari
			689 8	824 8 10	1 4 8	4 34	10 10 5	2 3 3				643 37	835 3 3	1 4 9	20 0		Rnpakheda
...			3,444 20	3,616 10 5	1 9 10	48 37	95 4 6	1 15 1				3,493 17	3,711 14 10	1 1 0	6 04		Total of Class III
																	Class IV.
16	16		700 23	680 0 0	0 13 4							780 23	680 0 0	0 13 4	10 0		Moti handi
			354 0	304 2 5	0 13 9							354 0	304 2 5	0 13 9	10 0		Nani handi
			370 23	333 14 10	0 10 1							370 23	239 14 10	0 10 1	10 0		Dagona
			159 26	139 11 2	0 14 1							159 25	131 11 2	0 14 1	10 0		Vasti
			619 36	512 9 7	0 13 3							619 36	513 9 7	0 13 3	10 0		Mirakhedi
			829 1	944 14 5	1 2 3	4 7	8 12 10	2 1 9				833 8	953 11 3	1 2 4	10 0		Kaligam Gujjar
			782 23	991 11 6	1 4 3	15 33	31 2 4	1 15 6				798 15	1,023 13 10	1 4 6	10 0		Mudheda
...			3,066 14	3,785 15 11	9 15 6	20 0	39 15 2	1 15 11				3,626 14	3,825 15 1	0 15 7	10 0		Total of Class IV
																	Class V.
14	14																Anawarpura
																	Sita Vatali
																	Rajpur
																	Parewa
																	Dharadungar
																	Malvadi
																	Pethapur
																	Pahania
																	Vagela
																	Ganda
																	Palpura
																	Hadmat Khunta
																	Shankarpura
																	Mahudi
																	Kharsana
			375 39	333 2 0	0 14 1							375 39	333 2 0	0 14 1	25 0		Thala
			265 10	217 13 0	0 13 2	3 7	5 10 0	1 13 4				268 28	223 7 0	0 13 3	25 0		Piplod
...			11,909 21	9,827 13 0	0 13 2	214 36	382 0 6	1 12 5				12,124 16	10,209 13 0	0 13 6	1 09		Total of Class V

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.	Average.	Area	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs a.	Rs. a		A. g	Rs a.	Rs a p	A g	Rs a.	Rs. a. p.				A. g	Rs a.
40	Garádn	IV	1 0	1 0		2,212 21	1,663 8	0 11 11	61 37	84 10	1 5 10	...	...	...	2,284 18	1,748 2
41	Velpura	IV	1 0	1 0		427 15	291 0	0 10 11		...	...	...	...	...	427 15	291 0
42	Bodadungar	IV	1 0	1 0		298 1	119 12	0 6 6		.	..	.	...	...	298 1	119 12
43	Kharwáná	IV	1 0	1 0	...	974 37	455 14	0 7 6		.	.	..	...	...	974 37	455 14
44	Tandagola	IV	1 0	1 0	.	617 19	423 12	0 11 0	...	..	..	...	...	...	617 19	423 12
45	Dantia	IV	1 0	1 0		366 22	276 0	0 12 1	0 23	0 12	1 4 10	...	...	...	367 5	276 12
46	Rahati Gujar	IV	1 0	1 0		289 23	230 4	0 12 2	5 12	8 12	1 10 5	.	..	...	284 35	229 0
47	Rahati Bhura	IV	1 0	1 0	.	759 17	631 2	0 11 2	13 26	20 0	1 7 5	...	...	...	773 3	551 2
48	Kakrakuwa	IV	1 0	1 0		140 2	65 0	0 7 5		.	..	...	...	...	140 2	65 0
49	Sáblh	IV	1 0	1 0	...	248 10	149 6	0 9 5	1 11	1 6	1 1 3	...	.	..	249 21	170 12
50	Kotda	IV	1 0	1 0		64 34	31 4	0 7 9	..	.	..	...	.	...	64 34	31 4
51	Tetana	IV	1 0	1 0	.	179 18	139 12	0 11 6	3 23	5 4	1 7 6	..	.	..	183 1	146 0
52	Gultora	IV	1 0	1 0		891 11	551 8	0 10 0				...	.	...	881 11	551 8
53	Sánda	IV	1 0	1 0	..	328 24	183 10	0 8 11	.	.	..	.	.	..	328 24	183 10
54	Chhaen	IV	1 0	1 0	.	560 39	351 4	0 10 0	..	.	...	.	...	...	560 39	351 4
55	Káchaldara	IV	1 0	1 0	..	210 5	100 0	0 7 7	..	...	..	...	...	...	210 5	100 0
56	Dhola Khakhra	IV	1 0	1 0		448 8	295 14	0 12 9	.	.	.	..	...	...	448 8	295 14
57	Chatka	IV	1 0	1 0	..	138 16	88 8	0 10 2	..	.	..	...	...	...	138 16	88 8
58	Chakaba	IV	1 0	1 0		2,119 15	1,328 2	0 10 0	..	.	.	...	...	...	2,119 15	1,328 2
59	Khakhara	IV	1 0	1 0	..	184 23	161 6	0 14 0	24 31	26 12	1 1 3	...	...	...	209 14	188 2
60	Ghodia	IV	1 0	1 0	.	244 30	202 4	0 13 3	12 10	10 8	0 13 9	...	...	...	257 0	212 12
61	Rámpura	IV	1 0	1 0	..	387 9	256 12	0 10 7	9 35	14 12	1 7 11	...	...	...	397 4	271 8
62	Raipura	IV	1 0	1 0	.	347 6	196 12	0 9 1	..	.	..	...	...	...	347 6	196 12
63	Timachi	IV	1 0	1 0	..	156 32	118 12	0 12 1			..	..	...	...	156 32	118 12
64	Bhura	IV	1 0	1 0		...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	..
65	Gheswa	IV	1 0	1 0		243 8	137 10	0 9 1	5 35	8 14	1 8 2	.	..	...	248 3	146 8
66	Mághaniser	IV	1 0	1 0		181 37	127 14	0 10 8	0 29	0 14	1 3 4	...	...	...	182 26	128 12
67	Chhasa	IV	1 0	1 0	...	383 6	205 14	0 8 7	4 16	5 12	1 4 11	..	...	...	387 22	211 10
68	Thunthi Kankasa	IV	1 0	1 0	...	251 5	150 2	0 9 7	1 2	1 6	1 5 0	..	...	...	252 7	151 8
69	Ambazaran	IV	1 0	1 0	..	29 10	18 0	0 9 10		...	..	...	...	...	29 10	18 0
70	Bejadha	IV	1 0	1 0	..	180 23	114 8	0 10 2		...	.	...	...	...	180 23	114 8
71	Kheda	IV	1 0	1 0	...	221 22	160 6	0 11 6	6 9	9 2	1 7 5	..	...	...	227 31	169 8
72	Bambela	IV	1 0	1 0	...	426 35	306 14	0 11 6	1 23	1 14	1 3 1	...	...	...	428 18	306 12
	Total	...	..	...	.	14,532 23	9,432 10	0 10 4	153 2	200 10	1 4 11		...	...	14,635 30	9,623 4
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	42,765 6	36,548 5	0 13 8	780 14	1,382 7	1 12 4	...	...	...	43,545 20	37,930 12
73	Chitrodia Irám	...	..	..	..	1,050 0	...	.	33 35	...	..	...	...	...	1,083 85	.

2—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	
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	
Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs a	A. g	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	A. g	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	A. g	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Class VI—cont
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garádu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Veipurá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodadungar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khárawácl
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tándagola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dántia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baháti Gujar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baháti Bhurá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kakrakuva
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sabli
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kotda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tetaria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gultora
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sárda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhaen
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kháchaldra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dholá Khákhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chátá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chákala
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khákhsra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghodá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rámpurá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rampurá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhoira
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gheswa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maghaniser
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhaehla
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thunthi Ka kas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ambázarán
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rájadá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khedá
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bambelá
...	...	...	14,532 28	9,422 10 0	0 10 4	153 2	200 10 0	1 4 11	...	...	...	14,685 20	9,623 4 0	0 10 5	...	...	Total
...	...	...	42,765 6	39,869 4 10	0 14 6	780 14	1,496 10 5	1 14 8	...	...	...	43,545 20	40,395 16 3	0 14 11	6 5	...	Grand Total
...	...	...	1,050 0	...	...	33 35	...	...	...	...	...	1,083 35	...	...	...	...	Class III. Chitrodig Insami

In the case of villages in which the area is less than 5 acres the average has been worked out on actual figures.

## APPENDIX Q. (1)

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By former Survey					By revision Survey.					Population
			Gross area including Inam	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation	Government assessed land				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			Occupied	Unoccupied waste			
											Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Class I.</i>			A. g	A. g	A. g	A. g		A. g.	A. g	A. g	A. g		
1	Jhalod		4,778 25	744 39	2,193 25	690 0	..	4,701 29	861 31	2,704 9	143 13	..	482
2	Devjuni Sarasvani		259 5	14 36	130 15	4 38	..	257 28	16 22	126 0	6 10	..	191
	Total		5,037 30	759 35	2,324 4	694 38	..	4,959 17	878 14	2,830 9	149 23	..	5,063
<i>Class II.</i>													
2	Nansala		1,514 2	104 21	421 29	577 15	..	1,514 3	536 4	827 1	110 2	..	287
4	Ramarkanbi		2,112 5	229 1	882 28	547 8	..	2,112 4	603 2	862 17	572 13	..	528
5	Lilwa Poker		154 9	7 4	127 35	..	..	154 9	7 4	127 36	..	..	66
6	Lilwa Deva		446 32	44 21	218 29	42 3	..	446 27	47 17	235 17	36 32	..	199
7	Karath		4,955 14	316 37	1,967 39	2,106 4	..	4,950 1	682 10	2,869 39	1,154 0	..	1,633
8	Tandi		619 38	89 34	347 19	136 16	..	619 36	89 34	420 25	51 39	..	183
9	Varod		1,879 23	102 29	672 11	753 14	..	1,878 13	338 28	1,142 0	319 16	..	624
	Total		11,662 3	924 27	4,633 21	4,167 20	..	11,675 13	2,289 17	6,435 11	2,214 21	..	3,519
<i>Class III</i>													
10	Devania Bajarwara		1,469 15	301 15	768 12	538 15	..	1,470 14	136 29	1,126 14	152 27	..	478
11	Melama		385 18	55 26	213 4	79 1	..	385 18	55 28	292 5	..	..	110
12	Jafarpura		1,406 7	47 8	550 18	485 20	..	1,400 30	340 2	764 1	241 4	..	358
13	Kahitalao		202 3	17 38	113 25	59 8	..	202 3	17 38	150 31	22 0	..	53
14	Kaliani Sarasvani		989 1	82 25	344 32	314 5	..	992 24	281 19	516 9	143 16	..	292
15	Rupakheda		1,607 37	175 7	465 18	680 26	..	1,607 21	179 24	643 9	670 14	..	311
	Total		6,040 1	479 39	2,455 29	2,336 35	..	6,038 30	991 13	3,493 17	1,238 31	..	1,627
<i>Class IV.</i>													
16	Moti Handi		2,100 10	67 29	461 10	567 39	..	2,104 11	1,074 0	790 28	140 32	..	457
17	Nani Handi		533 2	32 3	131 8	305 9	..	533 31	89 5	354 0	73 6	..	194
18	Dageria		1,213 17	28 19	278 35	374 31	..	1,210 6	523 11	370 22	279 33	..	190
19	Vasth		208 24	13 32	96 27	73 15	..	207 23	19 18	159 26	2 32	..	122
20	Mirakhedi		1,213 9	84 35	334 31	252 1	..	1,213 31	468 7	619 36	96 36	..	289
21	Kahgam Gujar		2,232 27	85 24	646 10	442 38	..	2,232 32	1,361 33	533 8	8 0	..	469
22	Mudaheda		1,889 28	462 8	581 3	657 23	..	1,890 15	506 26	708 15	30 17	..	530
	Total		9,390 37	724 30	2,518 39	2,673 36	..	9,392 28	4,092 20	3,906 14	991 39	..	2,210
<i>Class V.</i>													
23	Anvarpura		627 0	89 3	307 3	217 6	..	628 36	53 7	495 9	46 33	..	202
24	Sitavathi		434 31	11 14	72 0	166 2	..	432 34	191 14	224 34	11 14	..	114
25	Rajpur		1,688 35	33 2	256 23	435 5	..	1,637 33	997 10	614 6	48 7	..	110
26	Parewa		1,471 5	84 27	427 20	716 29	..	1,468 22	297 11	616 2	498 21	..	237
27	Dharadungar		1,545 19	3 12	287 8	166 22	..	1,545 36	1,109 33	239 19	108 30	..	205
28	Malwas		2,398 35	44 0	577 8	280 26	..	2,397 22	1,184 28	829 29	269 3	..	494
29	Pethapur		3,971 24	297 5	1,205 30	1,029 8	..	3,971 14	1,737 10	1,575 28	623 33	..	853
30	Pahua		316 6	9 37	71 2	102 34	..	316 8	130 11	108 28	58 36	..	45
31	Vagela		3,724 15	333 30	1,285 23	861 27	..	2,719 8	598 39	1,653 9	402 15	..	815
32	Gamdi		1,577 18	76 17	930 35	466 6	..	1,515 22	70 36	1,114 13	204 13	..	646
33	Fulpura		1,807 32	66 4	792 30	740 6	..	1,804 36	229 21	1,000 27	505 34	..	517
34	Hadmantkhunta		968 28	34 0	413 0	205 22	..	971 23	331 20	466 28	156 30	..	193
35	Shankerpura		1,373 8	61 6	533 29	437 11	..	1,417 3	420 28	743 7	293 16	..	268
36	Mahudi		1,970 39	119 6	665 10	357 18	..	1,969 15	685 32	809 7	293 6	..	417
37	Kharsana		1,538 39	82 6	792 36	466 18	..	1,538 27	235 4	933 20	267 24	..	447
38	Thala		1,139 23	48 26	323 1	184 23	..	1,139 17	572 18	375 39	147 9	..	143
39	Piplod		876 2	20 27	205 28	122 31	..	875 27	546 13	268 26	55 19	..	132
	Total		26,430 39	1,369 22	9,151 5	6,935 14	..	26,400 23	9,552 24	12,124 16	3,703 11	..	5,868

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

No. of.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By former Survey.					Gross area including Inam.	By revision Survey.					Population.	I ma
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.				Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	<i>Class VI.</i>		A. g	A. g	A. g	A. g		A. g.	A. g	A. g.	A. g.				
40	Garadu		4,684 23	137 37	1,963 20	819 11	...	4,885 6	2,206 18	2,294 18	274 10	...	1,183		
41	Valpura		1,712 1	84 16	420 21	144 0	...	1,711 31	1,231 4	427 15	14 38	..	263		
42	Bcdadungar		987 37	31 4	214 0	303 19	..	985 36	551 21	398 1	115 20	.	124		
43	Kharwani		2,957 1	69 17	716 30	487 2	...	2,957 32	1,750 4	974 37	198 3	...	324		
44	Tandagola		2,781 21	65 25	541 23	614 23	...	2,779 4	1,858 11	617 19	268 29	..	346		
45	Dantia		997 20	36 23	265 6	204 3	...	997 24	493 35	367 5	102 38	...	201		
46	Rahati Gujjar		542 16	39 37	227 23	65 28	.	543 15	206 37	294 35	8 26	...	183		
47	Rahati Bhura		2,386 21	83 26	554 24	510 3	..	2,286 4	1,273 30	773 3	179 17	..	393		
48	Kakrakva		780 30	9 24	168 11	70 19	.	780 30	485 2	140 2	114 31	...	63		
49	Sabli		1,569 8	8 15	151 23	130 7	..	1,569 9	1,263 12	249 21	35 0	...	118		
50	Kotda		879 18	5 30	35 10	47 5	...	379 18	290 7	64 34	17 15	..	31		
51	Tetaria		734 10	9 34	110 5	210 10	.	733 37	397 32	183 1	116 30	...	86		
52	Gultora		1,808 15	66 10	780 24	457 13	...	1,808 27	537 22	631 11	321 8	.	436		
53	Sarda		1,394 38	7 36	346 1	49 0	.	1,395 12	958 33	328 24	63 11	.	176		
54	Chhaen		5,861 13	117 35	498 3	787 10	...	5,855 19	4,728 10	550 39	487 11	..	301		
55	Kachaldra		1,698 10	75 1	83 14	9 24	.	1,698 13	1,283 4	210 5	167 1	...	76		
56	Dholakhakhra		1,176 2	27 35	347 39	66 31	...	1,175 7	629 37	448 8	64 4	...	260		
57	Chatka		874 29	39 6	30 38	18 34	...	874 29	667 24	138 16	61 39	.	73		
58	Chaklia		7,912 37	394 38	1,849 25	1,531 19	..	7,939 6	4,147 17	2,119 15	1,426 14	...	1,094		
59	Khapria	Jhalod.	475 17	59 19	147 24	121 4	..	475 27	191 8	209 14	50 14	...	178		
60	Ghodia		1,034 5	53 7	277 0	275 16	.	1,034 20	530 30	257 0	234 20	...	92		
61	Rampura		1,184 35	99 1	339 7	225 24	.	1,183 16	619 2	397 4	140 16	...	129		
62	Raipura		848 35	26 3	213 5	154 29	...	848 15	330 31	347 6	118 22	...	119		
63	Timochi		449 15	54 24	129 23	32 4	..	449 19	231 31	156 32	3 36	..	112		
64	Bhoira		450 7	50 23	19 20	82 14	...	450 7	450 7	..	..	..	...		
65	Gheswa		659 20	49 5	254 5	71 27	..	659 20	327 12	248 3	93 14	.	121		
66	Maganisar		355 19	11 18	138 39	63 1	..	352 32	124 4	192 26	23 23	.	114		
67	Chhasia		1,008 36	90 34	332 28	114 19	.	1,009 23	502 26	337 23	41 33	...	234		
68	Thunthi Kankasa		733 13	71 22	229 27	68 10	...	732 37	426 23	253 7	21 2	...	179		
69	Ambazarn		355 14	17 7	61 30	131 12	..	355 26	183 33	29 10	117 17	...	26		
70	Rajadia		417 4	11 20	28 35	139 26	..	415 34	11 30	180 28	205 9	...	75		
71	Khedra		687 29	36 16	279 22	133 15	..	686 30	250 35	227 31	177 39	.	153		
72	Bambella		1,296 27	59 23	497 38	224 5	...	1,295 39	567 26	428 18	277 0	..	216		
	Total		51,455 29	2,006 4	12,483 35	8,381 27	.	51,356 21	29,809 16	14,686 30	5,542 35	...	7,484		
	Grand Total		110,037 19	6,264 37	33,572 9	25,220 10	.	109,823 12	47,643 28	43,545 20	13,859 0	...	25,761		
	<i>Class III.</i>														
73	Chitrodra Inand		...	...	.	...	...	1,761 34	129 8	1,083 35	541 15	...	472		

No. R.—2860 OF 1909.

From R. C. BROWN, Esq, I. C. S.,  
Collector, Panch Maháls ;

To THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Godhra, 17th July 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the Revision Settlement Report of the Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Maháls District submitted by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Ewbank, under his No. 1062, dated 17th May 1909.

2. Mr. Ewbank, after examination and inquiry on the spot, has gone fully into all the necessary points in order to determine how far the Jhálod Mahál's condition now justifies the introduction of the proposed revision survey. I concur in his report which proposes the grouping and rating proposed by Mr. Carmichael except (I) that group II rated at Rs. 1-10 by Mr. Carmichael is now rated at Rs. 1-12 and (II) that 15 years is proposed as the period of guarantee.

3. I agree that 15 years should be fixed as the period of guarantee, as it is impossible to forecast how this tract may develop. If its circumstances were normal it should develop greatly and rapidly ; but Bhil cultivation and traditional methods are in many ways abnormal and the unhealthy climate deters outsiders from settling. It is therefore much better to reconsider the situation after 15 years.

4. As to the Rs. 1-12 rating I do not agree. There are not sufficient grounds for an increase of annas 4 on villages for which Mr. Vernon fixed Rs. 1-8 as the maximum and for which Mr. Carmichael with some doubt proposed Rs. 1-10.

5. Parewa which Mr. Curtis thought might go under Rs. 1-6 rating with Rupakheda, etc., because it lies between the two main roads (Jhálod-Limkheda and Jhálod-Dohad) has been kept at Rs. 1-4 and rightly I consider as the village is not near the Jhálod-Dohad Road and the Jhálod-Limkheda Road to which it is near is no particular advantage to it, Limkheda Station being many miles distant and offering no market, like Dohad.

6. I accordingly recommend the adoption of Mr. Ewbank's proposals except that Rs. 1-12 rating should be reduced to Rs. 1-10.

7. With regard to Chitrodia I recommend that pending the completion of the survey Re. 1 only should be taken on the land measured but not classified as it all remains unoccupied at its present Rs. 1-8 rate.

8. The area allowed for Wáda land should be fixed at one acre (para. 24 of Mr. Ewbank's report) as in the rest of the Panch Maháls.

9. The delay in the submission of these Revision Settlement proposals is due to the following circumstances. In the ordinary course the report was due from the Assistant Collector on 1st August 1908. There was, however, a famine in the Eastern Maháls during the Travelling season of 1908 and this period therefore was not appropriate for the necessary preliminary study of local conditions by the Assistant Collector after a regular tour through the Mahál. The then Assistant Collector, Mr. G. Wiles, proceeded on three months' leave on 29th July 1908 and while on leave was transferred to the Broach District. The new Assistant Collector, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, joined on the 4th November 1908 and was to proceed at once to the Jhálod Mahál and submit his report. He had however to appear at the Higher Standard Examination in December 1908 and it was found advisable to keep him in his own sub-division the Western Maháls till after this event. He could not under the circumstances begin his tour in the Jhálod Mahál until February 1909. The time taken since that by the Assistant Collector and by me has been reasonable and does not require any explanation.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) R. C. BROWN,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

True copy.

No. 3539 of 1909.

*Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, 24th July 1909.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for favour of remarks.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 3587 of 1909.

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

*Poona, 13th September 1909.*

Sir,

In answer to your No. 3539 of 24th July 1909, I have the honour to forward the following remarks on Mr. Ewbank's Revision Settlement Report on the Jhálod Mahál.

2. In dealing with this report it is necessary to remember that Mr. Ewbank when he began his tour in the Jhálod Mahál for the purpose of writing his report had not done more than 15 months' service in India and his tour was begun in February and completed before the middle of May.

3. After careful study of the revenue history and present condition of the Mahál, so far as it can be gauged from the statistics I am of opinion that there should be no change in the existing assessments and that it would be better to leave them alone for another 15 years when they may be re-settled at the same time as those of the adjoining Dohad Táluka.

4. It is, I think, clear that the situation has not changed much since it was summed up by Mr. Vernon in paragraph 20 of his Report (G. R. No. 7169 of 20th July 1907); nor indeed could it be expected that a backward tract like Jhálod would speedily recover from so disastrous a set-back as that of the famines of 1899 and the succeeding years.

5. This will readily appear if Mr. Vernon's pre-famine statistics are compared with Mr. Ewbank's figures of the last 5 years. I present them in tabular form side by side :—

	Pre-famine figures, Mr. Vernon's report, para. 7.	Mr. Ewbank's report.	Decrease.
Gross cropped area ...	59,045	39,660	33 per cent.
Deduct twice cropped area ...	16,056	6,943	
Net cropped area ...	43,000	32,700	24 per cent.
Current fallows ...	4,421	9,806	
Total occupied area ...	47,421	42,523	

Before the famine the percentage of fallow on the total occupied area was 9. In the last 5 years it has been 22.5. The statistics need no comment.

6. A few remarks are necessary on some statements made in Mr. Ewbank's report. In paragraph 6 he writes that the value of maize has risen from

73 lbs. to  $24\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per rupee. The statement appears to be based upon the Táluka Price Register, but it is impossible to accept these figures as reliable. The statement that the increased value of maize is reflected in the increased percentage is, I fear, a mistake. The area under maize before the famine was 22,260 acres. It has now dropped to 19,000 acres though the táluka statistics would have us believe that the price of maize has increased 300 per cent. The real cause of the increased percentage of the maize crop is the great and general decrease of the other more valuable crops—gram, wheat and rice.

7. I would therefore accept the Collector's proposal as regards Chitrodia but would be averse to making any change whatever. Mr. Vernon's proposals gave an increase of 1.77 per cent. and Mr. Carmichael's of 4 per cent.: but neither of these increases appear to be worth imposing even if we were satisfied that the condition of the villages justified it.

8. I attach copies of correspondence which I have had with the Collector.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

*Accompaniment to letter No. 3587, dated 13th September 1909, from the  
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

No. 3166 OF 1909.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS.

*Poona, 10th August 1909.*

Sir,

I have received from the Commissioner, Northern Division, your letter No. 2860 of 17th July 1909, forwarding Mr. Ewbank's report on the condition of the Jhálod Mahál.

2. The broad features of the situation seem to me to be that the gross cropped area has declined by about 20,000 acres or 33 per cent. and the net cropped area has declined by about 10,500 acres, or 25 per cent.

*1. Jhálod.	6. Ranear Kumbini.
2. Devjini Sarsvani.	7. Tandi.
3. Karath.	8. Nansalai.
4. Lilwa Deva.	9. Warod.
5. Lilwa Pokár.	

It is, however, proposed to increase the revenue assessed on nine\* villages.

3. I would therefore ask to be supplied with statistics in the attached form which will provide further information as to the revenue history and present condition of these 9 villages than is available in Mr. Ewbank's report. The statistics of the pre-famine year 1898-99 and of the average of the five years 1903-04 to 1907-08 should be given side by side for each village. All these statistics will probably be found in the Circle Books: they should, however, be carefully verified.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.



Year.	Area of occupied Khalsa land.	Area of unoccupied assessed arable land.	Net area cropped.	Of which irrigated.	Fallow area.	Outstanding balance of Land Revenue at the end of 1898-99 and at the end of 1907-08.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 1898-99 ...	...	...	..	-	...	.....	Figures of 2 years only, viz., 1898-99 and 1907-08, are wanted in column 7.
2 5 years' average 1903-04 to 1907-08.	.	...	...	..	...	... ..	
3 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	
4 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	
5 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	
6 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	
7 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	
8 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	
9 Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	

No. B.-3560 OF 1909.

From

R. C. BROWN, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Collector, Panch Maháls;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,

Poona.

Godhra, 23rd August 1909.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 3166, dated the 10th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement giving information as to the revenue history and present condition of the 9 villages of the Jhálod Mahál in the required form.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. C. BROWN,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

Name of village.	Year.	Area of occupied Khalsa land.	Area of unoccupied assessed arable land.	Net area cropped.	Of which irrigated.	Fallow area.	Outstanding balance of Land Revenue at the end of 1897-98 and 1907-08.	Remarks.
Jhálod	1898-99, ...	2,571	283	3,168	58	393	.....	
	1903 04 to 1907-08. ...						4,051	
Devjini Sarvaui	Do. ...	130	3	229	2	10	.....	233
	Do. ...	127	5	224	2	15	.....	
Karath	Do. ...	3,071	982	2,869	125	447	.....	3,069-3
	Do. ...	2,654	1,537	2,237	45	456	.....	
Lilwa Deva	Do. ...	269	4	340	...	57	... ..	316
	Do. ...	230	42	275	...	82	... ..	
Lilwa Pokár	Do. ...	128	...	143	...	3	.....	182
	Do. ...	127	...	138	...	8	.....	
Tandi	Do. ...	437	34	403	...	92	.....	532
	Do. ...	336	86	346	...	98	.....	
Varod	Do. ...	1,225	233	119	56	401	.....	375
	Do. ...	1,102	411	872	16	269	.....	
Nansalai	Do. ...	770	172	708	...	105	.....	286
	Do. ...	775	239	652	...	136	.....	
Ransar	Do. ...	878	555	830	...	123	.....	962
	Do. ...	759	706	655	6	195	.....	

R. C. BROWN

No. 1991 of 1909.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHA'LS.

*23rd August 1909.*

Sir,

With reference to your No. R.-3393, dated the 13th August 1909, I have the honour to state that total cultivated area given in paragraph 7 of Mr. Vernon's Revision Settlement proposals of Jhálod Mahál are for the year 1898-99 which was almost a record year; while those given in paragraph 6 of my report are the averages of the figures for the years 1903-04 to 1907-08, good and bad years being taken together.

The total occupied Government land in 1898-99 was acres 42,655-30 gunthas; while that occupied in 1908-09 is acres 43,545-20 gunthas, the highest figure ever reached since statistics have been available. The gross cropped area in 1898-99 was acres 60,972-17 but in 1908-09 had declined to acres 48,827-21, i.e., a decrease of acres 12,144-36 or 20 per cent. The net cropped area has decreased from acres 41,965-14 to 36,446-21, i.e., a fall of 13.2 per cent. The year 1898-99 was followed by the famine year of 1899-1900 when the gross cropped area declined to acres 32,031-32 which fell again to acres 18,906-15 in 1900-01. Since that year a gradual recovery has taken place and the gross cropped area in 1908-09 stands at acres 48,827-21.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. EW BANK,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls.

---

 No. R.-3652 of 1909.
*Godhra, 28th August 1909.*

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, in continuation of this office No. R.-3560, dated the 23rd instant.

By order,

S. B. REGE,

 Head Clerk to the Collector and District  
 Magistrate, Panch Maháls.

REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE REVISION  
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE JHA'LOD MAHAL IN THE  
PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.

---

No. 5401 OF 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, 13th November 1909.*

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. In their Resolution No. 7169, dated the 20th July 1907, Government refused to approve the moderate increase proposed by Mr. Vernon on the ground that the condition of the taluka had so deteriorated that any increase in the assessment would be unjustifiable. Mr. Ewbank's report shews that during the last five years some improvement has been effected; there are more ploughs, more cattle, more wells, and a bigger population, so that the pre-famine figures in respect of these have practically been reverted to. On the other hand there has been no improvement in communications and a very marked deterioration in education; the occupied area, although it has increased since Mr. Vernon's report, is nearly 5,000 acres less than before the famine, while during the same period the net cropped area has fallen off by 24 per cent.

3. The material condition of the Mahál has not improved to such an extent as to warrant any increase in the present assessment. There is no call, however, for any reduction of the assessment. The Commissioner concurs with the Settlement Commissioner and would recommend that no change be made except with regard to the Collector's proposed rate for Chitodria, and that the existing rates and grouping be continued for ten years, or for fifteen years if it is considered desirable that the settlement should come up for revision simultaneously with that of Dohad.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Maháls.

Continuance for a further period of ten years  
of the existing rates of assessments of the  
Jhálod Mahál.

No. 5575.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1910.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No 5401, dated 13th November 1909—

Letter from Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Submitting, together with his  
Panch Maháls, with accompaniments  
Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. R.—2860, remarks, the papers specified in the  
dated 17th July 1909 margin containing proposals for the  
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N D, No. 3539, margin containing proposals for the  
dated 24th July 1909 revision settlement of the Jhálod  
Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Maháls of the Panch Maháls District.  
Land Records, No 3537, dated 13th September 1909, with  
accompaniments.

Letter\* from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. R.—3147, dated 2nd August 1909, to  
the Commissioner, N. D.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3774, dated 6th August 1909, to the  
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 3894,  
dated 8th October 1909.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5451, dated 18th November 1909.

Letter\* from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. R.—4737, dated 9th November 1909—  
Forwarding, with his remarks, petitions of objections against the proposed rates of  
assessment of the Jhálod Mahál, together with a summary of the objections.

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 4474,  
dated 19th November 1909.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5617, dated 26th November 1909.

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration of the proposals, the Governor in Council is of opinion that an increase in the rates is not yet justifiable. The increase in the assessment which has been proposed by the Collector, though small over the Mahál, is substantial in the villages in which it is taken. It is true that the Mahál is fast recovering its prosperity and that there is a satisfactory increase in the number of cattle from 12,553 in 1902 to 21,203 in 1908 or by more than 8,500 in six years. On the other hand, the population has not recovered, fallows are heavy and second cropped areas have fallen considerably. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to accept the proposals of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., and to direct that the existing rates of assessment should be continued for a further period of ten years.

2. (The proposals made by Mr. Ewbank in paragraph 24 of his report regarding wada lands and the recommendation made by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter No. R —2860, dated 17th July 1909, with regard to the village of Chitrodi, are sanctioned.)

R. D. BELL,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of the Panch Maháls (with the accom-  
 paniments to his letter No. R.—4737, dated  
 9th November 1909, except the summary),  
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of  
 Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
 The Government of India (by letter).

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXXV—NEW SERIES.

525

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT  
OF THE VILLAGES

OF

KOTDA, KHABDA AND SALIA

OF THE

GODHRA TALUKA

OF THE

PUNCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1914

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY  
SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGES OF KOTDA, Khabda AND SALIA OF  
THE GODHRA TALUKA, PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

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No. 833 OF 1913.

Camp Ahmedabad, 21st April 1913.

From

KHAN BAHADUR P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division.

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the three villages noted in the margin, situated in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate, as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 321, dated 13th January 1911.

Kotda.  
Khabda.  
Salia.

2. The tenure and other particulars of these villages are fully described in the Government Resolution quoted above and need not be repeated here.

3. Kotda is situated four miles to the East of the town of Godhra, and the other two villages are situated on the boundary of the taluka. The Sunth Road Railway Station is within the boundaries of Salia.

4. The village of Kotda falls within the group of Government villages with the maximum rate of Re 1 and the other two villages belong to the group with maximum rate of Re. 0-14-0.

5. The application of the maximum rate of Re. 1 to Kotda, of Re. 0-14-0 to Salia and Khabda was approved by you in your letter No. 104-S.S., dated 2nd May 1912.

6. The result of the application of maximum rates on the occupied area is as follows :—

				Rs.
Kotda	...	...	...	635
Khabda	...	...	...	459
Salia	...	...	...	839

7. The land revenue of the village is collected under the headings of jama and vero. There are other cesses levied (sukhdi, sidha, etc.), which are illegal and need not be mentioned here (*vide*\* statement A.) The jama and vero are collected in cash, but the proportion in which each is divided between Government and the inámdárs varies.

8. These terms represent what are known elsewhere as vaje (share of produce) and vero (cash) levied on each field. The vero is not paid by the inámdárs on land they cultivate. They pay only vaje. The original idea underlying the practice was that the vero went towards the payment of jama or Government dues and vaje was retained by the holders for their maintenance. It has been thought necessary to give this explanation as the term vero is also applied to a cess of that name. In the villages under report it is apparently rent and not a cess :—

Village.	Average income of 12 years ending 1904-05.			Average income of 6 years ending 1910-11.		
	Jama.	Vero.	Total.	Jama.	Vero.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotda	171	128	298	175	232	407
Khabda	207	250	457	234	288	522
Salia	357	376	733	460	590	1,050

\*Printed at page 4.



9. It will be seen that the income has considerably increased during the latter period. This is in accordance with the prosperity that has followed the great famine of 1900 in Panch Mahals. The high prices of cotton have induced better classes of cultivators from the surrounding Native States and the thickly populated district of Kaira to settle in these parts. The improvement in the climate consequent upon the removal of jungle growth, has greatly contributed towards this end. In former days malarial fever raged so high that no survey party was sent to this district before the middle of February 1913. At present one does not hear much about it.

10. The result of the survey compared with the land revenue of the year 1910-11 is shown below :—

It has been stated above that the inámdárs do not pay vero on the lands they cultivate. They hold 326 acres, 93 acres and 130 acres in Kotda, Khabda and Salia, respectively. In order to calculate the full rental of the estate the proportionate share of the vero on the lands cultivated by the Inámdárs should be added to the total income :—

	Land Revenue of 1910 11.	Land Revenue including vero on inámdár's lands.	Survey assessment
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotda ...	444	592*	635
Khabda ...	557	590	459
Salia ...	1,115	1,169	839
Total ...	2,116	2,351	1,933

\* Kotda.

	Acres.
Cultivable area ...	877
Cultivated by inámdár ...	326
	551
551 : 252 . 877 = 401.	
Jama ...	191
Vero ...	401
	592

11. In the Government Resolution quoted above, Government have been pleased to sanction that 'the inámdárs should be given the whole village of Kotda and so much of Khabda as may be necessary to make up their seven-sixteenths share of the total assessment of the three villages.

12. If the maximum rates proposed herein are sanctioned the Inámdárs will be entitled to land of the assessment of Rs. 160 in Khabda, subject of course to the slight changes in the calculation of the detailed assessment :—

	Assessment on cultivated area.	Assessment on uncultivated area.	Total assessment of the village.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotda ...	635	183	818
Khabda ...	459	49	508
Salia ...	839	71	910
Total ...	...	...	2,236

16 : 7 :: 2236 : 978.  
978—818—160.

13. As regards trees, no order is to be passed in case of Kotda, which will be an entirely inám village (*vide* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. 2429,† dated 11th May 1908). As regards Khabda and Salia, I beg to propose that the right to trees except those that are usually reserved, (teak, blackwood and sandalwood) will be given to the occupants.

14. I beg to propose that if the rates are approved they may be sanctioned for the unexpired period of settlement of Government villages, which terminates in 1935-36.

I have, &c.,

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and  
Registration, Northern Division.

## STATEMENT A.

*Showing Jama and Vero realized in the three Inam villages  
Salia, Khabda and Kotda.*

Year.	Salia.			Khabda.			Kotda.		
	Jama.	Vero.	Total.	Jama.	Vero.	Total.	Jama.	Vero.	Total.
1893-94 ... ..	328	343	671	126	154	280	147	82	229
1894-95 ... ..	328	338	666	128	157	285	146	76	222
1895-96 ... ..	343	328	671	137	166	303	100	79	179
1896-97 ... ..	376	390	766	161	194	355	96	82	178
1897-98 ... ..	402	411	813	301	339	640	165	135	300
1898-99 ... ..	437	438	875	304	555	659	183	145	328
1899-1900 ... ..	426	439	865	288	335	623	183	138	321
1900-01 ... ..	330	343	673	228	280	508	249	147	396
1901-02 ... ..	329	326	655	226	278	504	242	143	385
1902-03 .. ...	326	330	656	201	254	455	203	152	355
1903-04 ... ..	289	336	625	182	225	407	162	167	329
1904-05 ... ..	365	496	861	203	259	465	173	187	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>3,582</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>298</b>
1905-06 ... ..	441	464	925	203	262	465	157	190	347
1906-07 ... ..	412	510	922	213	272	485	170	235	405
1907-08 ... ..	565	675	1,240	233	290	523	172	236	408
1908-09 ... ..	413	585	998	239	289	528	171	235	406
1909-10 ... ..	464	636	1,100	260	316	576	188	247	435
1910-11 ... ..	467	648	1,115	258	299	557	192	252	444
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>2,445</b>
<b>Average</b> ...	<b>460</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>407</b>

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N.D.

APPENDIX Q.

For the 3 Inam villages of Taluka of Godhra of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

Number.	Name of Village.	Average for.	According to Mamul.					According to Survey																				Increase or decrease of assessment per cent on occupied land.
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions			Balance for collection.	Maximum rates.			Gross area including Inam	Total area not available for cultivation	Occupied land.												Government unoccupied assessed waste.			
				Permanent	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
													Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kotda ...	1905-06 to 1910-11.	407	...	...	...	407	1 0 0	{ S 1 W. 10 }	...	1,383	84	789	523	0 10 7	68	113	1 4 7	..	..	...	877	655	0 11 7	117	183	0 7 0	+52.28
2	Khabda ..	Do. ...	523	...	...	...	523	0 14 0	{ S 0-14 W. 0-14 }	..	1,422	138	981	418	0 6 10	48	41	0 14 3		...	...	1,027	459	0 7 2	367	49	0 2 11	-10.15
3	Salla ..	Do. ...	1,050	...	...	...	1,050	0 14 0	{ S. 0-14 W. 0 14 }	...	2,263	318	1,628	766	0 7 9	60	53	0 14 2	...	...	...	1,638	839	0 7 11	257	71	0 4 5	-20.10

REF. No. 304-S.S. OF 1913.

*Camp Sindkheda, 24th April 1913.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Panch Maháls for favour of his remarks.

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

No. R-1463 OF 1913.

*Godhra, 6th/7th June 1913.*

Returned with compliments.

2. The Collector would accept the proposals made by Khán Bahádur Mehta.

3. In column 12 of appendix Q, the figures of Kotda and Salia should be 1,388 and 2,263 instead of 1,408 and 2,273.

4. The existing settlement of the Godra Táluka expires in 1935-36. This year may be entered at the end of the Superintendent's letter.

C. W. M. HUDSON,  
Collector, Panch Maháls.

REF. No. 304-S.S. OF 1913.

*Poona, 2nd July 1913.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, for favour of rectifying the discrepancies pointed out by the Collector.

2. Mr. Mehta's paragraph 8 is an explanation. But it leaves the matter in considerable obscurity and I must confess I do not understand it. It may or may not be important.

3. From the appendix it appears that all the cultivable land in all these villages is either Government occupied land or Government waste. In the former category it is presumed, Mr. Mehta has included the various kinds of alienated lands always found in villages—jat inám, dharmadáya, village service, etc. Such land must exist.

4. It would also be well if we were quite clear as to the land which we are to give up in Khabda. Supposing it to be correct that that land is to be worth Rs. 100 annual assessment is it all to be fully assessed Government cultivable land, or will the Inám dárs have to take a proportionate share of the alienated lands of Khabda?

5. Mr. Mehta's paragraph 13 appears to misquote the reference to the Commissioner's orders regarding trees. A copy of the actual orders may be submitted to this office. Does Mr. Mehta propose that the occupants are to be given rights over trees in that part of Khabda that is to be given over to the inám dárs?

C. N. SEDDON,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

No. 1456 OF 1913.

*Camp Broach, 16th July 1913.*

Returned with compliments.

2. The discrepancies as pointed out by the Collector have been rectified in the appendix.

3. I thought it necessary to explain that I have taken the amount collected in the name of vero as land revenue. I thought that the explanation was necessary because 'veros' generally is taken to mean illegal cesses. The Collector has not made any remark on the subject and therefore I take it that he agrees with me that the vero is correctly taken as land revenue in the villages under report.

4. The word 'Government' has been struck off from the appendix. In these villages there are no alienations except 22 acres of Chakariat land in Kotda.

5. The exact area to be given to the Inámdár in Khabda will be known when the akarband is worked out. The Inámdárs will be asked to choose in one piece from any portion of the village. As there are no alienated lands in Khabda the question as to alienation does not arise. As regards 22 acres of Chakariat land in Kotda, they are not true alienations and should be included in the calculation of the total assessment of the village for the purpose of distributing the areas between Government and the Inámdárs.

6. The Commissioner's order as regards trees was misquoted, The mistake has been rectified in the body of the report. A copy of the Commissioner's order is attached herewith.

7. I understand that since the issue of Government Resolution No. 5527 of 12th June 1913, the question as regards trees does not arise. As stated therein, the amendment of section 217 of the Land Revenue Code does not convert the tenants of Inám villages into occupants, *i.e.*, they remain as tenants, without acquiring any new rights by virtue of the survey settlement. If so, the usual paragraph about trees, introduced in the settlement reports of the Inám villages, is now no longer required.

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and  
Registration, Northern Division.

REF. NO. 304-S.S. OF 1913.

*25th July 1913.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. The undersigned concurs in the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

No. 3075 OF 1913.

*Office of the Commissioner, Northern Division,  
Shah-i-bagh, W. D. No. 1.*

*7th August 1913.*

Forwarded to Government with a recommendation that the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, may be approved.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Panch Maháls.*

Original settlement of the villages of Kotda,  
Khabda and Saha in the Godhra taluka.

No. 8599.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1913.

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., No. 833, dated 21st April 1913.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 304-S.S., dated 24th April 1913.

Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. R.—1463, dated 6th June 1913.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 304-S.S., dated 2nd July 1913

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., No. 1456 dated 16th July 1913.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref., No 304-S S., dated 25th July 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3075, dated 7th August 1913.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made by the Commissioner, N. D., in his Memorandum No. 3075, dated 7th August 1913, is sanctioned.

2. The Settlement should be introduced in the revenue year 1913-14, and the rates levied in and from the revenue year 1914-15 and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the Godhra taluka in the revenue year 1935-36.

3. Government Resolution No. 5527, date 12th June 1913, to which the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., refers in paragraph 7 of his Memorandum No. 1456, dated 16th July 1913, does not extinguish the rights of occupants, if any, in inám villages to which a survey settlement has been extended; and it is to be understood that the notification in the form of Appendix I to the Land Revenue Code dealing with the question of trees should continue to be issued in connection with the settlement of inám villages.

C. W. A. TURNER,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.  
The Collector of the Panch Maháls.  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.  
The Director of Agriculture.  
The Conservator of Forests, N. C.  
The Accountant General.  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.  
The Government of India (by letter).

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

*No. DLI.—New Series.*

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

27 TALUKDARI VILLAGES

OF THE

MEHLOL ESTATE

OF THE

Godhra Taluka,  
Panch Mahals District.



POONA :

PRINTED AT THE YERAYDA PRISON PRESS.

1916.





No 1426 of 1915.

From

HAMID A. ALI, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector,  
Panch Mahals;

To

THE COLLECTOR,  
Panch Mahals.

Camp Godhra, 11th June 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government, proposals for the Revision Settlement of the 27 of the Talukdari villages of Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra.

2. The original Settlement (not reckoning Mr. Beyts' Settlement of 1876-77 which was before detailed Survey) was carried out by Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta in 1895-96 (*vide* Selection, Bombay Government records, No. cccvii—New series); the rates proposed by him were sanctioned in G. R. No. 8181, Revenue Department, dated 19-10-96, for a period of 15 years, which expired in 1912-13; however, owing to famine and delay in alienation inquiry, revision had to be put off till this year.

3. No territorial changes have occurred during the Settlement and the area and boundaries of the estate remain unaltered.

For natural features and soil, there have been no changes since 1896 and it is unnecessary to repeat what Khan Bahadur Mehta has said on these points in his report.

The litigation referred to in that report has ended completely in favour of the late Thakore's posthumous son, Raisingji, who is the present Talukdar. The estate is now under management under the Court of Wards Act.

4. *Rainfall*.—Appendix A shows the average rainfall at Godhra for the past 17 years as about 40 inches, and the average number of rainy days as 43. These conditions are favourable for both Rabi and Kharif cultivation.

5. *Details of Cultivation (Appendix B)*—In spite of the great set-back to agriculture in the famine of 1899-1900, there has been no diminution of the area occupied, which has increased from 8,320 acres in 1909-10 to 11,866 acres in 1913-14. The methods of cultivation have been described in the original Settlement Report. The chief crops continue to be rice, bajri, kodra, bavto and banti. A most notable feature is the great increase of late years in the area under sesame and cotton. There were 38 acres of cotton sown in 1909-10 and 1,264 in 1913-14. The cultivation of sugarcane has been completely abandoned. Tobacco and cotton give equal profits with less trouble. The great development of cotton cultivation is due chiefly to colonies of Patidars, mostly from Kaira District, at Chanchpur, Harkundi, &c. The example of these Patidars and reports of rich profits from cotton cultivation in Halol has encouraged Kolhi cultivators also.

6. *Communications*.—The Baroda Chord Railway, opened in 1904, passes through the estate and has brought the chief producing villages within easy reach of Baroda and Godhra. Kharsaha Station is within Jitpura village, and only 3 miles from Mehlol. A dip in the Memdi river which is nearing completion will make Godhra easily accessible from Mehlol. Otherwise the communications which consist of cart tracks only, do not change with time.

7. *Markets and Fairs.*—The chief markets for the disposal of agricultural commodities remain, as before, Bania traders who go about the country making purchases. Their operations have been facilitated by the opening of the Baroda Railway. For cotton a new market has sprung up at Derol Railway Station (within easy reach of the Mal lands), where two ginning factories have been started in the last 10 years. To Godhra, produce goes only through Bania traders. There are no fairs of any commercial importance.

8. *Population.*—Appendix E shows that the population of the State, which was 5,629 in 1891 and 4,304 in 1901, was 5,381 in 1911. The decrease as compared with 1891 is due to the series of famines between 1899 and 1912. It has almost been made good by natural increase and to some extent by immigration of Patidars and Charans.

The mass of the population are Kolhis. These are notoriously lazy cultivators, but in several places contact with Patidars has led to improvement in their methods of life and cultivation, notably around Mehlol. As said above, colonies of Patidars mostly from other districts have been formed in several villages of the estate, but numerically they are still an unimportant fraction of the population.

9. *Live Stock, Ploughs and Carts.*—Appendix F shows considerable increase in the number of cattle, sheep and ploughs in the last 5 years. This increase marks a further stage in the recovery from the effects of "56." I cannot explain the decrease in the number of carts, which seems to have occurred.

10. *Schools (Appendix H).*—The number of schools has risen during the period of settlement from 3 to 6, and the attendance from 90 to 225 (186 boys and 39 girls). A separate school for girls is to be opened this year.

11. There are no industries of any importance in the estate. In the larger villages, there are the usual retail shops for cloth and groceries.

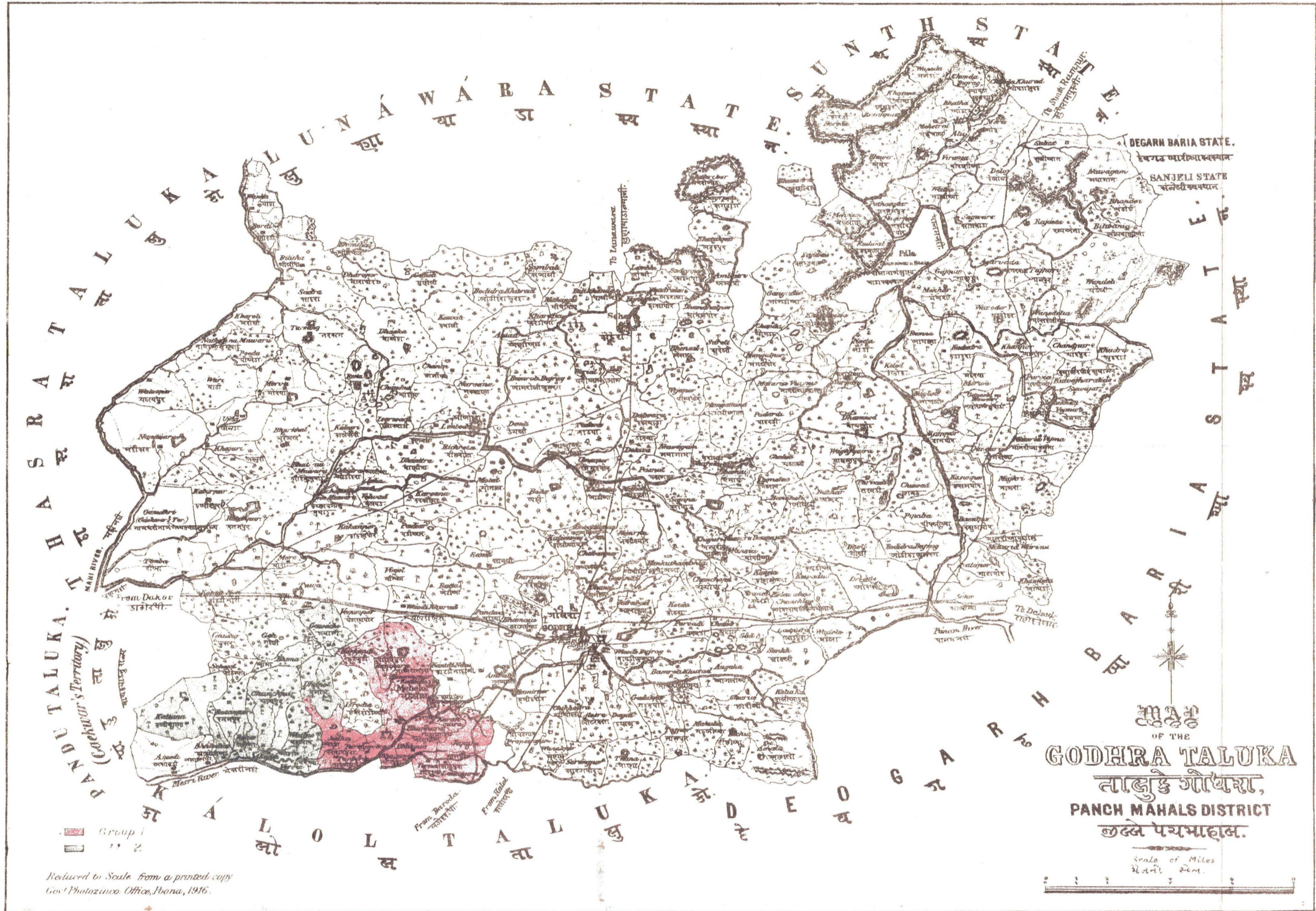
12. *Wells, &c. (Appendix J).*—The number of wells in use increased between 1895 and 1914 from 40 to 133, those for irrigation from 21 to 81. There are 32 tanks, but none are used for irrigation. This is a great pity, because several of the tanks in the State could, with a little expense, be made available for irrigation.

13. *Sales and Mortgages, &c. (Appendices K, L, M).*—All holders of land are, really, tenants-at-will, and incapable of selling or mortgaging their lands. Appendices K and L, however, show that a considerable number of sales and mortgages occurs and that the amounts realised in such transactions are very high. It is evident that the land is valuable.

As to leases (Appendix M), there are various points to consider. Leases are given largely by Inamdars and absentee landholders, who are not of the cultivating classes. Moreover, cultivators are few and the areas of cultivable waste lands large. Consequently, the rents realised are by no means to be considered full economic rents.

14. *Prices.*—Appendix N shows a downward tendency in prices of grain and sesame between 1908 and 1913; at the same time between 1894 and 1913 there has been a general rise of nearly 80%. This, to a community of grain producers, means increased income in terms of money, and a lowering of the assessment in terms of grain.

15. *Grouping.*—The original Settlement made two groups on consideration of situation with relation to markets and difficulties of cultivation; the Eastern villages were placed in the first, the Western, away from Godhra, in the second. There is no exception to be taken to this principle. When the Western villages are further developed and peopled, and cultivated with cotton and well supplied with water, I have no doubt several of them will be able to bear higher rates than most villages now in the higher group. But the time is not yet. By their inferior situation and lack of development they ought to continue for the present where they are.



UNAWARA STATE  
 GODHRA TALUKA  
 DEGARH BARIA STATE.  
 SANJELI STATE  
 PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT  
 GODHRA TALUKA  
 તાલુકા ગોધરા,  
 PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT  
 જિલ્લો પંચમાહાલ.  
 Scale of Miles  
 મેટર્સ ૨૦મી.

Reduced to Scale from a printed copy  
 Govt. Photodupl. Office, Poona, 1916.

However, I think a distinction has to be made among villages now in the first group. It is true that for soil they are more or less alike. But there is no doubt the new Railway has placed Jitpura in a most advantageous position. Moreover for resources Jitpura, Mehlo, Harkundi and Jodhka Rampura are far superior to the other villages. The population of these villages is comparatively large with a considerable proportion of superior cultivators and the villages are highly developed. I think these four villages ought to form a superior group I. The second group would consist of the remaining villages now in group I with the addition of Wetlav. Wetlav, in the matter of soil and water-supply, is quite equal to Torna, Ladupura, &c., which I place in group II and there seems no reason for placing it in the lower group. The remaining villages of the present group II will form group III: The result will be:—

Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
1. Mehlo.	5. Torna.	17. Kalia.
2. Harkundi.	6. Ladupura.	18. Bhima.
3. Jitpura	7. Rupanpura.	19. Goli.
4. Jodhka Rampura.	8. Karanpura	20. Gawachi.
	9. Bhanpura.	21. Dhanol.
	10. Bhalania.	22. Ratanpur.
	11. Bhatpura.	23. Relia.
	12. Rampura.	24. Chanchpur.
	13. Partappura.	25. Akadia.
	14. Tarbordi.	26. Veraia.
	15. Raisingpura.	27. Bhalodia.
	16. Wetlav.	

13. *Rates.*—The rates sanctioned in the 2 groups are Rs 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. There are various reasons for thinking that these rates are too low and need increasing in fairness to the estate. (1) The large rise in prices of agricultural produce during the current Settlement makes the assessment a much smaller percentage of the produce than was intended in 1896. (2) Appendix K shows that the assessment represents hardly 2% of the price of tenancy rights. (3) Everywhere, inquiry in the villages shows that the resources of the people have developed vastly after the famine of "56."

G. R. No 8181 of 19-10-96 lays down that there is no reason to assimilate rates in Talukdari villages to those in adjoining Government villages. Where the tenures are so different, it would be only natural to have different rates. Further, the original rates in Godhra were pitched specially low for reasons which exist no longer. The Revision Settlement brought only cautious increases in view of the then recent famines. Consequently there seems no necessity to be tied down by the rates prevailing in Godhra Taluka.

The best Mehlo villages are, for situation, soil and resources, fully equal to the first group of Godhra Taluka. In para. 8 of your office No. 8783, dated 29-2-02, forwarding the Revision Settlement proposals of Godhra, it is noted that the rates in the first group in Godhra should approximate those in Kalol Taluka. Now the maximum dry crop rates in the second group in Kalol are Rs. 2-8 0 per acre, against Rs. 2 in Godhra.

Consequently, I think, I am well justified in proposing that the rates in the villages which I would place in group I, be raised by 4 annas per rupee, from Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 per acre; my second group would bear an assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, the rise being 2 annas in the rupee except for Wetlav where it will be 8 annas in the rupee. The third group I would raise from Rs. 1-8-0 per acre to Rs. 1-14-0 per acre, an increase of 4 annas per rupee. This takes into account the increasing profits of cotton cultivation. The highest increase in any village proposed by me is 50% in the case of Wetlav; the increase for the whole estate would be 22.33%. For reasons explained above, I do not

consider this increase unduly large. I do not think it necessary to raise the assessment by instalments, as the cultivators will be able easily to pay the proposed rates.

I propose water rate, equal to the dry crop assessment, *i.e.*, Rs. 2-8-0, 2-4-0 and 1-14-0 per acre in the 3 groups.

For water from State wells, it seems unnecessary to differentiate between sugarcane cultivation and garden produce, since, as said above, sugarcane cultivation has ceased entirely. I would propose a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre in all cases.

Appendix Q shows the results of the revision.

It would be an advantage to sanction the revised rates for a period extending to the end of the present Settlement in Godhra Taluka, *viz.*, up to the year, 1935-36. This would enable the revision of Mehlool Settlement to be done at the same time as that of the rest of the taluka and by the same officer.

In conclusion, I regret to say that the alienation inquiry mentioned in G. R. No. 9065 of 10-9-07, has not yet been completed. Consequently, it is not possible to give reliable final figures for alienated areas.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HAMID A. ALI,

Assistant Collector,  
Panch Mahals.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Godhra, District Panch Mahals, for the years 1897 to 1913-14.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharip (5th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains 22nd October to 31st December		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	
1897					24 52	28	11 49	18			36 01	46	
1898	0 98	1	0 07		29 68	25	12 36	15	0 40	1	43 49	42	
1899			0 96	3	7 51	9	0 17		0 03		8 67	12	
1900	0 52	2			16 90	21	15 31	22			32 73	45	
1901	0 14				15 59	20	6 16	6			24 89	26	
1902	0 34	1			7 39	8	27 78	22	0 65	2	38 16	33	
1903			0 29	1	20 94	23	14 40	19			35 63	43	
1904	1 34	3	3 05	3	11 74	17	6 12	3	0 11	1	22 36	27	
1905	0 44	2			38 60	17	6 35	5			45 39	24	
1906	0 06				22 10	29	25 54	15			47 70	44	
1907	0 12		0 62	1	26 80	25	9 62	16			37 16	43	
1908	0 13	1			32 54	43	8 22	15			40 89	59	
1909	0 24	1	1 49	2	32 51	35	11 09	18	0 09		45 42	56	
1910	0 08		0 40	1	44 03	46	6 19	10	0 09		50 79	56	
1911	0 84	2	0 17	1	4 95	11	1 52	5	0 04		7 52	19	
1912					34 08	36	12 50	11	0 68	2	47 26	49	
1913			0 80	1	44 21	39	10 73	14			55 74	54	
Average	0 29	1	0 62	1	28 41	29	10 20	12	0 09		39 62	43	

NOTE.—Average has been worked out for 11 years ending with 1913.

## APPENDIX

## Details of cultivation and crops in the 27 Taluk

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied								
		No. and area of villages.						Area for		
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Per cent of C or gros
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra.	1909-10	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	
	1910-11	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	
	1911-12	27	26,811			27	26,811	27	26,811	
	1912-13	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	
	1913-14	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	
	Average Percentage									

## APPENDIX

Taluka.	Years.	Cereals.								
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur	1
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mehlol Estate Taluka Godhra —contd.	1909-10	51 0	2,405 10	1,617 10	6 20		2,017 7	6,097 7	283 28	184
	1910-11	70 31	2,483 20	1,589 39	5 0		2,096 27	6,245 37	141 37	196
	1911-12	18 31	3,310 4	353 22	2 22		2,074 29	5,759 25	117 8	158
	1912-13	33 0	2,819 10	1,501 0			2,166 9	6,519 19	143 21	177
	1913-14	67 25	1,981 7	1,643 24			2,357 3	6,049 19	216 12	131
	Average Percentage	48 9	2,599 34	1,341 3	2 33		2,142 15	6,134 14	180 21	168
		0 6	33 7	17 4		27 7	79 4	2 3		



B.

villages of the Mehrol Estate of Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

unoccupied area.

agricultural statistics are available.

Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			
Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.
Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.
32 21	7,361 38	925 21	8,320 0	17,172 36		1,321 32	18,494 28
58 31	7,561 32	1,092 38	8,713 21	16,779 15		1,321 32	18,101 7
205 21	6,908 31	1,854 4	8,968 16	16,521 20		1,321 32	17,843 12
32 5	7,840 35	1,648 0	9,521 0	15,971 0		1,321 32	17,292 32
4 14	8,613 27	3,248 7	11,866 8	13,626 28		1,321 32	14,948 20
66 26	7,657 19	1,753 14	9,477 33	16,014 11		1,321 32	17,336 3

B—contd.

Pulses.				Orchard and Garden produce.			
Gram.	Math and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	225 37	201 31	896 7	2 39	31 20		34 19
	205 13	203 9	743 14	2 11	17 25		19 36
	173 19	131 26	578 2	1 5	95 1		96 6
	167 12	148 2	636 21	8 22	18 24		27 6
	135 25	150 15	633 12	4 19	77 11		81 30
	181 21	167 1	697 19	3 35	48 0		51 35
	2 3	2 0	8 6	0 05	0 6		0 65

## APPENDIX

Taluka.	Years.	Drugs and Narcotics.													
		Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices	Sugar- cane.	C								
		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Caster oil seeds.	Rape-seed.	Safflower seed.					
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45					
Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra —concl'd.	1909-10	115	7	115	7	4	25	140	0	24	17				
	1910-11	49	34	49	34	35	33	4	0	90	16	0	8		
	1911-12	27	14	27	14	6	5	4	32	108	37	46	23	2	0
	1912-13	98	30	98	30	36	26			208	8	6	20		
	1913-14	139	20	139	20	10	19			373	11	27	19		
	Average	86	5	86	5	18	29	1	30	184	6	28	17	0	18
	Percentage	1.1		1.1		0.2		0.05		2.2		0.3			

## B.—concl'd.

## Crops—concl'd.

Seeds		Dyes.	Fibres			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped	Remainder Net area cropped.
Others.	Total.		Cotton	Others.	Total.				
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	164 17		38 4	76 34	114 38		7,427 0	32 21	7,394 19
	127 32		347 3	105 29	452 32		7,679 14	58 31	7,620 23
1 2	158 22		662 0	27 4	689 4		7,319 23	205 21	7,114 12
4 8	218 36		343 10	24 17	367 27		7,905 5	32 5	7,873 0
10 6	410 36		1,263 30	33 23	1,297 19		8,622 15	4 14	8,618 1
3 3	216 4		530 35	53 21	584 16		7,790 29	66 26	7,724 3
0·04	2 5		6 8	0 7	7 5				

APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to religion and education in the Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals*

Sex.	As per imperial census of 1911	Percentage on total population able to read or learning	Religion.												
			Hindu Castes							Musalman sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others	
			Hindus.												
Males	2,882	Not available	2,841								37		2	2	
Females	2,499		2,463								29		3	4	
Total	5,381		5,304								66		5	6	

APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 27 Talukdari Villages in the Mehlol Estate of Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals, Collectorate, during the year 1913-14.*

1 No. of Villages	2 Taluka	Cattle.											Horses and ponies	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle
		For plough.		For breeding		For other purposes		Milk-cattle		Young stock		Total				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle)	For passenger	For produce and goods	
		Oxen	He- Buffa- loes.	Bulls	Bull- Buffa- loes	Oxen.	He- Buffa- loes.	Cows.	She- Buffa- loes.	Calves.	Buffalo- calves.									
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
27	Mehlol, 1913-14	1,758	2	9	8	5		1,350	1,116	1,640	576	6,464	41	1,214	873		6	201	10	
"	" 1909-10	1,509	5	8	5	5	5	1,265	1,099	1,304	577	5,777	51	750	729		9	241	10	
"	Previous settlement, 1895-96	1,805	3	9	6	19		1,900	743	1,741	484	6,710	25	676	949		8	231	10-4	

*Note*—The last line of figures is that of the previous settlement.





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APPENDIX J.

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## APPEND

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of water-supply  
Collector

No. of Villages.	Talukas.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								For Irrigation	
		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.		Pakka.	Kacha
		Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka		Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra.	48	33	29	12	4	7	11	11		

## Abstract.

Taluka	Details	Wells, budkis and the like		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha	Pakka.	Kacha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mehlol Estate (Godhra).	For irrigation	48	33				
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation	29	12				
	For cattle, washing and other purposes	4	7		30		40
	In disuse	11	11		2		
	Total	92	63		32		40



J

*the 27 Talukdari Villages of the Mehlool Estate, Taluka Godhra of the Panch Mahals for the year 1914.*

Tanks.						Other sources.								Remarks.
For drinking supply of human beings solely		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse		
Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha.	Fallen in or in-disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in-disrepair.	Other causes	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			30		2						40			

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Mehlool Esta Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.

Serial No. Appendix Q.	Name of Village	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price	No of tur the assessm represented the price
	<i>Group I.</i>	A g.	Rs a. p.	Rs	
1	Mehlol	9 27	18 12 0	740	39.4
2	Harkundi	7 22	17 8 0	1,325	75.7
3	Jodka	34 13	63 0 0	4,400	69.8
4	Jitpura	11 14	21 12 0	934	42.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62 36</b>	<b>121 0 0</b>	<b>7,399</b>	<b>61.1</b>
	<b>Average per acre</b>		<b>1 14 6</b>	<b>117</b>	
	<i>Group II.</i>				
1	Torna	3 25	6 0 0	220	36.6
2	Ladupura	20 34	38 8 0	1,405	36
5	Bhanpura	20 14	35 0 0	126	3.6
6	Bhalania	10 36	18 0 0	405	22.5
7	Bhatpura	7 4	12 8 0	1,105	88
8	Partappura	24 12	40 12 0	2,232	54.7
10	Tarbordi	21 6	37 14 0	2,024	53.4
11	Watlav	17 15	22 8 0	1,201	53.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125 26</b>	<b>211 2 0</b>	<b>8,718</b>	<b>41.8</b>
	<b>Average per acre</b>		<b>1 10 6</b>	<b>70</b>	
	<i>Group III</i>				
8	Chanchnpur	7 35	7 0 0	100	14.2
10	Veraia	4 30	6 0 0	340	56.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12 25</b>	<b>13 0 0</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>33.8</b>
	<b>Average per acre</b>		<b>1 0 6</b>	<b>34 13 7</b>	

## APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry crop lands in the villages of Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals, during the last 5 years.

Serial No. in appendix Q	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment	Mortgaged debt	No. of times the assessment represented by mortgage debt.	Remarks.
		A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Mehlol	1 27	3 0 0	100 0 0	33 33	
2	Harkundi	15 0	32 0 0	1,075 0 0	33 6	
3	Jodka	4 17	7 0 0	359 0 0	51 3	
4	Jitpura	4 8	7 0 0	100 0 0	14 3	
	Total	25 12	49 0 0	1,634 0 0	33 34	
	Average, per acre		1 15 0	64 9 4		
	<i>Group II</i>					
1	Torna	28 26	47 8 0	2,000 0 0	42 1	
2	Ladupura	2 1	3 8 0	210 0 0	60 0	
5	Bhanpura	7 34	11 8 0	481 0 0	41 8	
6	Bhalania	12 6	21 12 0	475 0 0	21 8	
	Total	50 27	84 4 0	3,166 0 0	36 64	
	Average per acre		1 10 9	62 7 7		
	<i>Group III.</i>					
			No transac tions			

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Mehlool Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.		Assesment.	Rents	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks
		A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.		
<i>Group I</i>							
1	Mehlool	405	0	610 0 0	1015 0 0	1.66	
2	Harkundi	80	0	120 0 0	180 0 0	1.84	
3	Jodka	210	10	375 0 0	750 0 0	2.0	
4	Jitpura	425	0	705 0 0	1,050 0 0	1.49	
	Total	1,120	10	1,815 0 0	2,995 0 0	1.65	
	Average per acre			1 9 10	2 10 9		
<i>Group II.</i>							
1	Torna	90	0	150 0 0	200 0 0	1.33	
2	Ladupura	40	0	65 0 0	90 0 0	1.38	
3	Rupanpura	53	18	87 8 0	115 0 0	1.31	
4	Karanpura	22	0	33 0 0	44 0 0	1.33	
5	Bhanpura	60	0	97 8 0	120 0 0	1.23	
6	Bhalania	30	0	47 8 0	60 0 0	1.26	
7	Bhatpura	15	0	24 0 0	30 0 0	1.25	
8	Ranipura	37	22	65 8 0	76 0 0	1.16	
9	Partappura	51	4	95 4 0	175 0 0	1.83	
10	Tarbordi	65	8	121 0 0	250 0 0	2.06	
11	Wetlav	12	0	17 0 0	34 0 0	2.0	
	Total	476	12	803 4 0	1,194 0 0	1.48	
	Average per acre			1 11 0	2 8 0		
<i>Group III.</i>							
8	Chanchpur	30	0	41 0 0	100 0 0	2.44	
10	Veraia	25	0	36 0 0	75 0 0	2.08	
	Total	55	0	77 0 0	175 0 0	2.27	
	Average per acre			1 6 5	3 2 11		

## APPENDIX N.

*Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Godhara Taluka from 1908 to 1913.*

Years.	Lbs. of 89 Tolas per Rupee.						Gram.	Secama.	Remarks.
	Bajri	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Maize.	Ragi.	Tur Dal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1908	18½	11½	14	21	24½	12½	20	9	
1909	22	13½	13½	25½	29½	15½	25	12½	
1910	23½	14½	16½	33½	35½	20½	32½	12½	
1911	21½	15½	19	29½	32½	22½	32½	10½	
1912	19½	12½	17½	21½	23½	15½	24	8½	
1913	23½	14½	17½	26½	28½	15	26½	9½	



APPENDIX O<sup>3</sup>.

*Collections of Assessment on Government and Inam Lands for Villages of the Mehlol Estate, Godhra Taluka, Panch Mahals District, in which Settlement was introduced in 1897.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of Column 2	Collections of past years arrears.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1904-05	7,177	6,821	356		
1905-06	7,463	7,316	147	208	
1906-07	8,108	8,096	112	35	
1907-08	8,482	8,400	82	29	
1908-09	8,615	8,525	90		
1909-10	9,577	9,577		75	
1910-11	9,971	9,971		15	
1911-12	10,272	496	9,776		
1912-13	10,777	10,740	37	5,391	
1913-14	11,147	11,145	2	4,512	

## APPENDIX

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Darbari occupied land*

Number	Name of Village.	No of Group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			By former
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area	Assess-ment.	Average	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	
	<i>Group I</i>		Rs a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	
1	Mehlol	I	} 2 0 0 {	} S. 2 0 0 W. 2 0 0 {	}	570	854	1 8 0	
2	Halkundi	I				176	290	1 10 4	
3	Jodka	I				640	1,002	1 10 3	
4	Jitpura	I				357	539	1 8 1	
	Total of Group I					1,743	2,745	1 9 3	
	<i>Group II</i>								
1	Torna	I	} 2 0 0 {	} S. 2 0 0 W. 2 0 0 {	}	303	494	1 10 1	
2	Ladupura	I				73	128	1 12 2	
3	Rupnupura	I				141	229	1 10 0	
4	Karanpura	I				129	189	1 7 5	
5	Bhanpura	I				353	544	1 8 7	
6	Bhalaina	I				336	533	1 9 6	
7	Bhatpura	I				131	211	1 9 9	
8	Ranpura	I				149	221	1 7 0	
9	Partappura	I				80	135	1 11 0	
10	Talabardi	I				82	143	1 12 0	
11	Raisingpura	I				27	48	1 12 1	
12	Watlav	II	1 8 0	S. 1 8 0 W. 1 8 0		286	358	1 4 0	
	Total of Group II					2,090	3,233	1 8 9	
	<i>Group III</i>								
1	Kahana	II	} 1 8 0 {	} S. 1 8 0 W. 1 8 0 {	}	555	539	0 15 6	
2	Bhima	II				174	174	1 0 0	
3	Goli	II				116	103	0 14 2	
4	Gawachi	II				89	96	1 1 3	
5	Dhanol	II				539	54	0 14 11	
6	Ratanpur	II				78	77	0 15 9	
7	Relia	II				858	802	0 14 11	
8	Chanchnpur	II				46	47	1 0 4	
9	Akadia	II				201	180	0 14 3	
10	Verana	II				187	199	1 1 0	
11	Bhalodia	II							
	Total of Group III					2,843	2,721	0 15 2	
	Grand Total					6,676	8,099	1 4 10	



Q.

*in Mehlo Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.*

Survey.

Rice			Garden.			Total.		
Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
190	400	2 1 8				760	1,254	1 10 4
97	227	2 5 5				273	517	1 14 3
195	457	2 5 5				835	1,519	1 13 1
141	279	1 14 11				498	818	1 10 3
623	1,363	2 3 0				2,366	4,108	1 11 9
40	82	2 0 9				343	576	1 10 10
27	53	1 15 4				100	181	1 12 11
1	2	2 0 0				142	231	1 10 0
9	18	2 0 0				138	207	1 8 0
35	67	1 14 7				388	611	1 9 2
52	103	1 15 8				388	636	1 10 2
2	3	1 8 0				133	214	1 9 9
30	66	2 3 2				179	287	1 9 8
1	2	2 0 0				81	137	1 11 0
4	10	2 8 0				82	143	1 12 0
65	116	1 12 6				31	58	1 13 11
266	522	1 15 5				351	474	1 5 7
						2,356	3,755	1 9 6
31	45	1 7 2				586	584	0 15 11
10	17	1 11 2				184	191	1 0 7
19	33	1 6 9				116	103	0 14 2
57	92	1 10 0				108	129	1 3 1
27	44	1 10 0				596	596	1 0 0
60	104	1 11 9				105	121	1 2 5
1	1	1 0 0				918	906	0 15 9
2	3	1 8 0				47	48	1 0 4
46	86	1 14 0				203	183	0 14 5
						233	285	1 3 6
253	425	1 10 10				3,096	3,146	1 0 3
1,142	2,310	2 0 4				7,818	11,009	1 7 6

## APPENDIX

Number.	Name of Village	By Revision					
		Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden	Area	Assessment.	Average
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
	<i>Group I</i>	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p.
1	Mehlol	} 2 8 0 {	S. 2 8 0 W. 2 8 0	}	570	1,068	1 13 10
2	Harkundi				176	363	2 1 0
3	Jodka				640	1,328	2 1 2
4	Jitpura				357	674	1 14 2
	Total of Group I				1,743	3,433	1 15 6
	<i>Group II</i>						
1	Torna	} 2 4 0 {	S. 2 4 0 W. 2 4 0	}	303	556	1 13 4
2	Ladupura				73	144	1 15 7
3	Rupanpura				141	257	1 12 2
4	Karanpura				129	213	1 10 5
5	Bhanpura				353	612	1 11 9
6	Bhalania				336	599	1 12 3
7	Bhatpura				141	237	1 12 2
8	Ranipura				149	249	1 10 8
9	Partappura				80	152	1 14 5
10	Tarbordi				82	161	1 15 4
11	Raisingpura				27	84	2 0 0
12	Watlav				286	537	1 14 5
	Total of Group II				2,090	3,771	1 12 10
	<i>Group III</i>						
1	Kahana	} 1 14 0 {	S 1 14 0 W. 1 14 0	}	555	674	1 3 6
2	Bhama				174	218	1 4 0
3	Goh				116	149	1 1 9
4	Gawachi				89	120	1 5 6
5	Dhanol				539	630	1 2 8
6	Ratanpur				78	96	1 3 8
7	Reha				858	1,002	1 2 8
8	Chanchpur				46	59	1 4 6
9	Akadia				201	25	1 1 10
10	Verana				187	249	1 5 3
11	Bhalodia						
	Total of Group III				2,843	3,402	1 3 1
	Grand Total				6,676	10,606	1 9 5

Q—contd.

Survey.

Rice.			Garden.			Total			Percentage increase
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a p	
190	500	2 10 1				760	1,568	2 0 10	25 p c
97	284	2 14 10				273	647	2 5 6	25 "
195	571	2 14 4				835	1,899	2 4 4	25 "
141	349	2 7 7				498	1,023	2 0 10	25 "
623	1,704	2 11 9				2,366	5,137	2 2 9	25 p. c
40	92	2 4 2				343	648	1 14 2	125 p. c
27	59	2 3 0				100	203	2 0 5	125 "
1	2	2 0 0				142	259	1 13 2	125 "
9	20	2 3 6				138	233	1 11 0	125 "
35	75	2 2 3				388	687	1 12 4	125 "
52	116	2 3 6				388	715	1 13 5	125 "
2	3	1 8 0				133	240	1 1 2	125 "
30	74	2 7 5				179	323	1 12 10	125 "
1	2	2 0 0				81	154	1 14 5	125 "
4	11	2 12 0				82	161	1 5 4	125 "
65	174	2 12 4				31	65	2 1 6	125 "
						351	711	2 0 5	50 "
266	628	2 5 9				2,356	4,399	1 13 10	17.15 p. c
31	56	1 12 10				586	730	1 3 9	25 p. c.
10	21	2 1 7				184	239	1 4 5	25 "
						116	129	1 1 9	25 "
19	41	2 3 6				108	161	1 7 10	25 "
57	115	2 0 3				596	745	1 4 0	25 "
27	55	2 0 7				105	151	1 7 0	25 "
60	130	2 2 6				918	1,132	1 3 8	25 "
1	1	1 0 0				47	60	1 4 5	25 "
2	4	2 0 0				203	229	1 2 0	25 "
46	107	2 5 5				233	353	1 8 5	25 "
253	530	2 1 6				3,096	3,932	1 4 4	25 p. c.
1,142	2,862	2 8 1				7,818	13,468	1 11 6	22.33 p. c.

APPENDIX Q<sup>1</sup>

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land.

Serial No as in Q	Name of village	Population	Unoccupied Government land		Remarks.
			Area.	Assessment.	
	<i>Group I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a</i>	
1	Mehlol	834	1,678 4	1,462 14	
2	Harkundi	674	1,080 3	971 4	
3	Jodka	751	321 5	383 12	
4	Jitpura	631	338 3	385 14	
	<i>Group II</i>				
1	Torna	172	29 22	35 8	
2	Ladupura	118	6 33	7 4	
3	Rupanpura	64	104 15	104 10	
4	Karanpura	30	141 24	170 8	
5	Bhanpura	68	99 23	99 8	
6	Bhalania	226	109 35	67 4	
7	Bhatpura	134	71 33	57 0	
8	Ranipura	45	130 31	156 12	
9	Partappura	38	61 15	61 0	
10	Tarbordi	60	49 39	39 4	
11	Watlav	181	749 7	687 8	
12	Raisingpura	91	0 10	0 6	
	<i>Group III.</i>				
1	Kaliana	195	2,257 29	2,066 5	
2	Bhima		585 34	604 0	
3	Goh	304	1,745 14	1,799 1	
4	Gawachi	115	974 16	941 7	
5	Dhanol	63	1,211 34	963 8	
6	Ratanpur	237	627 21	505 14	
7	Relia	28	211 22	185 12	
8	Chanchnpur	153	1,419 25	1,082 4	
9	Akadia	48	23 11	15 8	
10	Veraia	69	36 11	24 0	
11	Bhalodia	52	146 23	132 0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>14,212 22</b>	<b>13,009 15</b>	

No. S S. 60 of 1915.

From

C. W. M. HUDSON, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Collector of the Panch Mahals;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division,  
Ahmedabad.

Godhra, 9/10th July 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the Revision Settlement of the 27 villages of the Talukdari estate of Mehlool drawn up by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Western Mahals.

2. Mr. Hamid A. Ali has in his report gone into the facts and figures. The settlement which is now coming to an end was carried out in 1895-96 and the estate has since passed through the great famine of 1899-1900 and some years of scanty rainfall. The figures, however, show that there has been a steady increase in the material prosperity of the villages of the estate, due mainly to improved communications and a tremendous extension of cotton cultivation. The Godhra Baroda Chord line puts some villages of the estate in direct communication with the great trade centres of Godhra, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Bombay; and a dip has, in the current year, been built in the Memdi river and this will render the cart tract to Godhra extremely easy. The area under cotton cultivation has increased from 38 acres in 1909-10 to 1264 acres in 1913-1914. The soil being suitable for this crop, many Patidar families from adjoining territory have been induced to settle in the more important villages of the estate. With the establishment of two ginning factories at Derol on the Godhra Baroda Chord Railway, there is every probability of a further extension of cotton cultivation in this tract.

3. The revised grouping as proposed by Mr. Hamid A. Ali leads to a total increase of 22.33 per cent. in the assessment. It is 25 per cent. in the proposed groups I and III and 12.5 per cent. in all the villages of group II except Wetlav where it is 50 per cent. I agree in thinking that the fixing maxima rates we should keep our eyes on the south, *i.e.*, Kalol, but I am unable to see that the old grouping needs to be altered. The 1896 rates were considered low, and I am in favour of a 25 per cent increase all round. The proposed grouping looks patchy, and I see no reason why the middle group should have a 2 annas enhancement, while the lowest has 4 annas.

4. The rates for water proposed by the Assistant Collector are suitable and may be accepted. The existing orders as to trees will stand.

5. The revised rates may be sanctioned up to 1935-36 as suggested by Mr. Hamid A. Ali.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
C. HUDSON,  
Collector, Panch Mahals.

Through

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
Poona.

## No. 383 S. S. of 1914.

Poona, 30th August 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N.D.

Since receipt of the report, it has been ascertained that under the proclamation by the Collector, dated 17-12-10, the tenants on this Mehlool estate are allowed to sell, lease, and mortgage their holdings subject to payment of a small fine and sanction of the Talukdar. The estate is under the Collector's management as Court of Wards, and there is every probability of its remaining under his management for a considerable period. As manager the Collector levies only the survey rates and not the much enhanced rates which Talukdars are at liberty to levy. These circumstances explain references to sales, and mortgages and tenants' rights and the ability of the tenants to pay the proposed revision rates, all of which would be inexplicable if the villages were ordinary Talukdari villages not under management.

The basis of the increase in rates is chiefly the rise in prices as compared with those which prevailed before 1908. No doubt there has been a notorious rise, but the details of the rise have not actually been given in the report.

It is suggested that the decline in the number of carts is very likely due to the new Railway communication.

An important feature of the estate is the huge area of unoccupied land. Since much of the future revenue of the estate will depend upon this unoccupied land being taken up, it is not desirable that any deterrent rates should be imposed. There is not the least reason to fear that the rates suggested will check the expansion of cultivation when population is forthcoming.

As to the grouping I concur entirely with the Collector. There is no sufficient reason for making three groups out of 27 villages, and the whole of the conditions in these villages indicate that they could easily bear substantial enhancements even if they were Government villages; and as Talukdari villages there is even less reason to shrink from the increase involved in the Collector's grouping.

Ordinarily, in a Talukdari estate the Settlement of Survey rates does not affect the landholders but merely forms a scientific basis for the recalculation of Jama. In the case of this estate the revision as already explained, has far more actuality.

Mr. Hamid Ali has written an interesting report and has shown very clearly that the enhancement proposed is very moderate. Had it not been for the large unoccupied area it would probably have been desirable to press for an increase more nearly approaching 33 per cent. instead of the increase of 22½ per cent. to which these proposals work out. The Settlement proposed is for 20 years only, and we shall thus have an opportunity of reconsidering the matter in 1935.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. S R. V. 38.

*Ahmedabad: Shahi Bagh,  
14th September 1915.*

*Revenue Department.*

Submitted to Government.

2. At the original settlement the villages were divided into two groups. The first group contained 15 villages and the second group 12. Mr Hamid A. Ali proposes to divide the first group into two groups placing 4 villages in first group and remaining 11 villages of the original first group with Wetlav, one of the 12 villages in the original second group in a new second group and to constitute the remaining 11 villages of the original second group into a new third group. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner think there should be no change in the old groups and the Acting Commissioner concurs with them.

3. As regards the rates, the statistics show clearly that there is a good case made out for an enhancement of the old rates, which were low. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner both agree that the two original groups should be retained and that in each group there should be an all round increase of 25 per cent. The maximum rates will thus be Rs. 2-8-0 in the first group and Rs 1-14-0 in the second. I concur in these proposals.

4. The rates proposed for water in the Assistant Collector's paragraph 16, sub-paragraphs 5 and 6 are suitable and may be approved.

F. PRATT,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Panch Mahals.

Revision Settlement of the 27 Talukadari Villages of the Mehlool Estate in the Godhra Taluka.

No. 11252.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1915.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S. B. V.—38, dated 14th September 1915—Submitting, with

Letter from Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, No. 1426, dated 11th June 1915, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. S. S.—60, dated 9th July 1915.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 383 S.S., dated 30th August 1915

his remarks, the papers specified in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the 27 talukdari villages of the Mehlool Estate in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals district.

ORDER.—The proposals of the Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, as modified by the Collector of the Panch Mahals, which are supported by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N.D., are sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1915-16, levied in and from the revenue year 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of twenty years up to the revenue year 1935-36.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Assistant Collector's report, the Collector of the Panch Mahals should be asked to submit, through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., proposals for the preparation of settlement registers for these villages as contemplated by paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 9065, dated 10th September 1907.

J. A. POPE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of the Panch Mahals,  
 The Settlement Commissioner and  
 Director of Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Talukdari Settlement Officer,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the  
 Secretariat.



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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on occupied land of th

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group	Existing					
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mehlof	I	} 2 0 0 {	} S. 2 0 0 W. 2 0 0 {	}	557	867	1 7 8
2	Harkundi	I				207	316	1 8 5
3	Jodka	I				636	1,057	1 10 7
4	Jitpura	I				357	542	1 8 3
5	Torna	I				308	504	1 10 2
6	Ladupura	I				73	127	1 11 10
7	Rupanpura	I				141	229	1 10 0
8	Karanpura	I				127	193	1 8 4
9	Bhanpura	I				347	546	1 9 2
10	Bhalania	I				342	544	1 9 5
11	Bhatpura	I				143	218	1 8 5
12	Ranipura	I				152	227	1 7 11
13	Partappura	I				80	135	1 11 0
14	Tarhordi	I				84	147	1 12 0
15	Raisingpura	I				27	48	1 12 5
	Total of Group I					3,611	5,700	1 9 3
	<i>Group II.</i>							
1	Watlav	II	} 1 8 0 {	} S. 1 8 0 W. 1 8 0 {	}	529	615	1 2 7
2	Kalana	II				578	562	0 15 7
3	Bhima	II						
4	Goli	II				215	216	1 0 0
5	Gawachi	II				116	103	0 14 2
6	Dhanol	II				236	256	1 1 4
7	Ratanpur	II				733	671	0 14 8
8	Relia	II				123	122	0 15 10
9	Chanchpur	II				886	826	0 14 11
10	Akadia	II				47	47	1 0 0
11	Varaia	II				219	192	0 14 0
12	Bhalodia	II				207	222	1 1 2
	Total of Group II					3,889	3,832	0 15 9
	Grand Total					7,500	9,532	1 4 4

## APPENDIX Q.

Mehlol (Godhra) Estate (vide G. R. No. 11252 of 25-10-15).

Figures

Old Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
Area	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres.	Rs	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres,	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
179	366	2 0 9				766	1,233	1 9 9
99	240	2 6 9				306	556	1 13 1
196	460	2 5 7				832	1,517	1 13 2
137	270	1 15 6				494	812	1 10 4
35	72	2 0 11				343	576	1 10 10
27	54	2 0 0				100	181	1 13 0
1	2	2 0 0				142	231	1 10 0
8	17	2 2 0				135	210	1 8 11
35	66	1 14 2				382	612	1 9 8
52	102	1 15 5				394	646	1 10 3
2	3	1 8 0				145	221	1 8 5
27	60	2 3 7				179	287	1 9 8
1	2	2 0 0				81	137	1 11 1
4	10	2 8 0				84	147	1 12 0
						31	58	1 13 11
803	1,724	2 2 4				4,414	7,424	1 10 11
66	116	1 12 1				595	731	1 3 8
27	40	1 7 8				605	602	0 15 11
10	15	1 8 0				225	231	1 0 5
19	33	1 11 9				116	103	0 14 2
57	91	1 9 7				255	289	1 2 2
24	41	1 11 4				790	662	0 15 5
60	104	1 11 9				147	163	2 1 9
1	1	1 0 0				946	930	0 15 9
2	3	1 8 0				48	48	1 0 0
47	81	1 11 7				221	195	0 14 1
						254	303	1 3 1
313	525	1 10 10				4,202	4,357	1 0 7
1,116	2,249	2 0 3				8,616	11,781	1 5 11

REVISED

Number.	Name of Village.	Revised					
		Maximum rates.			Dry-crop		
		Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p.
1	Mehlol	} 2 8 0 {	S. 2 8 0 W. 2 8 0	}	587	1,083	1 13 6
2	Harkunda				207	306	1 7 8
3	Jodka				636	1,321	2 1 3
4	Jitpura				357	677	1 14 4
5	Torna				308	630	2 0 8
6	Ladapura				73	159	2 2 10
7	Rupanpura				141	286	2 0 5
8	Karanpura				127	241	1 14 4
9	Bhanpura				347	682	1 15 5
10	Bhalania				342	680	1 15 10
11	Bhatpura				143	273	1 14 6
12	Ranipura				152	284	1 13 11
13	Partappura				80	169	2 1 10
14	Tarbordi				84	183	2 2 10
15	Raisingpura				27	60	2 3 6
	Total of Group I				3,611	7,124	1 15 7
	<i>Group II.</i>						
1	Watlav	} 1 14 0 {	S. 1 14 0 W. 1 14 0	}	529	769	1 7 3
2	Kaliana				578	702	1 3 5
3	Bhima						
4	Goli				215	270	1 4 1
5	Gawachi				116	129	1 1 10
6	Dhanol				236	320	1 5 8
7	Ratanpur				733	638	1 2 4
8	Relia				123	153	1 3 11
9	Chanchpur				886	1,033	1 2 8
10	Akadia				47	59	1 4 1
11	Varaia				219	240	1 1 6
12	Bhalodia				207	278	1 5 6
	Total of Group II				3,889	4,791	1 3 9
	Grand Total				7,500	11,915	1 9 5

## APPENDIX Q—contd.

Figures.									
Old Race.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.
Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	
179	458	2 8 11				766	1,541	2 0 2	25 p. c.
99	299	3 0 4				306	696	2 4 5	25 "
196	575	2 14 11				832	1,896	2 4 6	25 "
137	337	2 7 4				494	1,014	2 0 10	25 "
35	90	2 9 2				343	720	2 1 7	25 "
27	67	2 7 8				100	226	2 4 2	25 "
1	3	3 0 0				142	289	2 0 7	25 "
8	21	2 10 0				135	262	1 15 0	25 "
35	83	2 5 11				382	765	2 0 1	25 "
52	127	2 7 1				394	807	2 0 9	25 "
2	4	2 0 0				145	277	1 14 7	25 "
27	75	2 12 5				179	359	2 0 1	25 "
1	3	3 0 0				81	172	2 2 0	25 "
						84	183	2 2 10	25 "
4	13	3 4 0				31	73	2 5 8	25 "
803	2,155	2 10 11				4,414	9,279	2 1 8	25 p. c.
66	145	2 3 2				595	914	1 8 7	25 p. c.
27	50	1 13 8				605	752	1 8 11	25 "
10	19	1 14 5				225	289	1 4 7	25 "
19	41	2 2 6				116	129	1 1 10	25 "
57	114	2 0 0				255	361	1 6 8	25 "
24	51	2 2 0				790	952	1 3 3	25 "
60	130	2 2 8				147	204	1 6 2	25 "
1	1	1 0 0				946	1,163	1 3 8	25 "
2	4	2 0 0				48	60	1 4 0	25 "
47	101	2 2 5				221	244	1 1 8	25 "
						254	379	1 7 10	25 "
313	656	2 1 6				4,202	5,447	1 4 9	25 p. c.
1,116	2,811	2 8 4				8,616	14,726	1 11 4	25 p. c.

CHECKED  
2003-04