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**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
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No. CCCCLXXXI—NEW SERIES

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

JHALOD MAHAL

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1909

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No 5477 of 1911
Ahmednagar 4th Dec

Copy forwarded to the
District Deputy Coll.

BY ORDER,

William Madge

Head Clerk to Collector.

Correction slip to the Revision Settlement report relating to Government villages
of the Jhalod Mahál of the Panch Maháls District.

Page.	Para.	Line.	For	Read
1	3	29 & 30.	33,390 acres 11 gunthás	... 33,554 acres 9 gunthás
2	4	Sta te- ment.	In all the figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 <i>omit</i> decimal point and <i>substi- tute</i> dash (—) and at the top of each column <i>add</i> Acres—Gunthas.	
4	10	14	numbers	... | numbers
"	"	21	Between the words "except" and "greater" <i>insert</i> "that they are at a".	
"	"	22	to	... | than
"	11	8	in brackets	... | in the third line
"	"	Sta te- ment	For the figure "16,623" showing milch cattle for 1891 <i>read</i> "11,623", and for the figure "72.2" showing decrease per cent. <i>read</i> "60.2".	
"	"	"	For the figure "+1.3" showing decrease per cent. under carts <i>read</i> "+13".	
"	"	"	Omit the word 'Rs.' at the top of columns 2, 3 and 4.	
5	15	Sta te- ment, Col. 1	Draw a line between the words "Period ending" and "ordinary sales".	
"	16	6	15,214 acres	... | 15,000 acres 38 gunthás
6	18	Sta te- ment.	The figures in columns 2 to 6 show "Lbs. per rupee"; the words "Lbs. per rupee." may be inserted above the figures in those columns.	
"	"	"	For the figure "40½" showing average lbs. per rupee for maize for the years 1860-1880 <i>read</i> "60½".	
8	25	15	8½	| 9½

At the end of Appendix A, page 9, *add* the following figures for 1903-1904 :—

1903	...	...	...	88	2	19.48	20	13.98	21	...	...	34.84	43
1904	...	1.08	3	3.01	2	10.94	19	3.81	5	0.11	...	18.95	29

In Appendix N, page 16, *for* the words "lbs. at 39 tolas per rupee" *read* "lbs. of
39 tolas per rupee" in the heading, and at the end of the Appendix *add* figures, as shown
below, showing prices for the years 1904, 1905 and those actually prevailing on 24th
December 1905 :—

Year.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						Remarks.
	Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice.	Kodra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1904	...	70½	50½	35½	24½	22½	...
1905	...	46	37½	27½	17½	17½	...
Actual price on 24th December 1905.	...	34½	30	24	17	17	...

Page.	Para.	Line.	For	Read
24	3		<i>Add</i> at the end "6 Kaliani Saraswani".	
28	...	30	Litwas	... Lilwas
"	...	31	Tandi	... Tandí,
"	...	34	(Rs. 2-1-8-8)	... (Rs. 2-(1-8-0) = 8 annas)

From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND SETTLEMENT
OFFICER, DOHAD SUB-DIVISION;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHA'LS.

Camp Dohad, 3rd March 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the * revision survey of the Jhálod Mahál.

This report should be read together with the Dohad report, which has just been submitted. In physical aspect, methods of cultivation and characteristics of the people there is little or no difference between the two Maháls; and repetition of remarks which apply to both is unnecessary. In some points, however, especially in the effect of the recent famine on the present condition of the people, the difference is marked and in such cases the details will have to be carefully weighed.

2. There are 72 Government Ryotwári villages in the Mahál, but of these one, Bhoera, was included in forest at the time of the Forest Settlement. At the time of the revision survey the occupied area of this village was only 38 acres.

3. *Introductory.*—The approximate area of the whole Mahál (including the 14 Tálukdári, the 13 Inám villages and the forest) is 268 square miles. It is bounded on the south by Dohad (with which it forms a single sub-division), on the east by Kushálgad, on the north by Chelkari State, and on the west by Sunth and Bária. The first survey was introduced in 1881-82, the revision in 1884-85, the latter settlement expiring in 1903-04. At the revision, as in the case of Dohad, a sub-soil rate took the place of the bágáyat or well assessment. Otherwise the old rates, which had been described by the Collector as exceedingly light, were adopted. The rates finally sanctioned were as follows:—

Group	I	2 Villages	Jardyat.			Rica.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	II	11	1	12	0	1	12	0
"	III	24	1	8	0	1	8	0
"	IV	35	1	4	0	1	4	0
"			1	0	0	1	0	0

The dry-crop rates were those approved for Groups II, III, IV and V of Dohad, the difference being intended to represent the inferiority of Jhálod both in position and in general resources.

The sub-soil rate, which was added to the above rates, varied as in the case of Dohad, from two annas to six pies per acre, and was applied to 12,501 acres 35 gunthas. The assessment so revised amounted to Rs. 30,980-8-0 on an area of 33,390 acres 11 gunthas. As the classification annas both in Dohad and Jhálod were based on a 24-annas scale (in order to allow for the great variety of soils and advantages), the actual dry-crop maximum rates were $1\frac{1}{2}$ times those shown in the table. Inasmuch, however, as the average rates fell far below the maximum, this fact does not much affect the purpose of the present report.

The original survey resulted in the resignation of over 5,000 acres of land. This was attributed by the Collector to the first introduction of a rigid system in a wild tract of country. Thus in 1884-85 the total occupied area was 33,390 acres 11 gunthas assessed at Rs. 29,931-2-0. The pre-survey details as to area are

* For details of the previous Settlement vide Government Selection No. CLX V.

wholly untrustworthy: the accounts show that in 1877-78 (*i. e.* before the famine) the actual collections were Rs. 29,952-7-0.

Before entering into further details a few of the chief points affecting the consideration of the present proposals may be noted, *vis. :-*

- (1) The great mass of the population consists of Bhils.
- (2) The inferiority of Jhálod to Dohad has been intensified by famine.
- (3) Prices are lower than in Dohad, but have risen since the last survey.
- (4) The táluka is worse off as regards communications and markets.
- (5) The people are generally less civilised and the country wilder.

4. *Area under settlement.*—The following figures have been supplied by the Mahálkari:—

	Government.	Alienated.	Total.
Cultivable area—			
A. Occupied	88,825.18	4,762.2	43,587.20
B. Waste	18,867.34	.....	18,867.34
C. Unassessed—Waste	14,570.21	.....	14,570.21
Forest	26,864.7	.....	26,864.7
Other land	6,036.33	.....	6,036.33
	105,164.33	4,762.2	109,926.35

The figures of occupied and waste land are taken from the accounts of 1902-03, the last year for which they have been properly made up. The jamábandi figures for 1,903-04 (noted at the end of Appendix O) show a decrease of more than 4,000 acres in the occupied area. The decrease relates chiefly to the lands of people who died or disappeared during the famine and had not been brought earlier to account, as it was for long thought possible that some of the ownerless land might be claimed.

The forest settlement was introduced in 1886-87; *cf.* Government Resolution No. 8095, dated 16th November 1888. An area amounting to 15 per cent. of the whole táluka was assigned, selected on the principles that "a large reserve is not needed by climatic or local conditions nor by financial prospects, and the prospects of increase in population and cultivation are so favourable that every legitimate encouragement should be given thereto." In Jhálod applications for disforestation have recently been received from Kaligam. The applicants are Bhils. Their application has been refused on the ground that there is a very large area of arable waste waiting for colonization in the neighbouring villages.

5. *Physical aspect.*—(*Cf.* paragraph 5 of Dohad report.) The Mahál closely resembles Dohad in every way: is similarly broken up by hills and intersected by small rivers. The chief differences are that there is probably a larger area of deep black soil producing very good crops of wheat and gram after maize, and that much of the country, especially on the borders, is wilder and more inaccessible than Dohad. The chief river, the Anas, flows all along the eastern boundary. In the interior of the Mahál the Machan and Kali (tributaries of the Anas) are the most important. Good tanks are numerous, the Jhálod town tank being the largest. As in Dohad, the rice depends entirely on rainfall. There are a certain number of wells and Dhekudis, but irrigation is the exception. The total area recorded as irrigated in 1898-99 being 483 acres 30 gunthas.

6. *Rainfall.*—*Vide* Appendix A. The average fall is between 30 and 31 inches. The climate is similar to that of Dohad.

7. *Details of cultivation.*—Appendix B to the Dohad report gives details for both Maháls and has therefore not been repeated. For ready reference figures are given below showing the percentage under different crops in the

ryotwari villages in 1898-99 (the corresponding Dohad percentages being also noted) :—

		Percentage.	Dohad.
Maize	22,260.24	36.5	37.9
Gram	12,756	20.9	26.7
Wheat	7,108.6	11.6	5.6
Oil-seeds	6,607.3	10.8	12.
Rice	6,529.39	10.7	8.1
Kodra	2,527.22	4.1	2.5
Henup	1,258.14	2.	1.1
Others ... ..	.....	3.4	6.1
		100 0	100.0

As in Dohad, the more valuable crops such as cotton and sugarcane are conspicuous by their absence. That the black soil of Jhalod could produce good cotton crops is highly probable. The reasons alleged by the people for not growing cotton are (1) ignorance of the methods required, (2) the labour involved, (3) the risk of injury by frost. An experiment would be very well worth trying and by preference should take place in one of the Kanbi or Labana villages in class II. The staple crop is maize and its price in Jhalod is even lower than in Dohad.

The area twice cultivated averaged 13,501 acres for 18 years up to 1901-02, or 16,056 acres, excluding the famine. The current fallows for the same periods were 7,572 and 4,421 acres respectively. Thus in normal times about $\frac{2}{5}$ of the total area bears two crops and between $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ remains fallow. It must be remembered however that the second crop is much less of a certainty than the first and depends on the later rainfall (in September and October). Since 1899 it has been continuously much below the normal. In 1884 and 1888 also there was very little rabi area. Thus apart from minor failures there have been seven years during the last twenty in which the rabi largely failed or could not be sown. No doubt the latter part of the period was exceptional: and so long as liberal remissions are given when needed the fact of occasional failures need not much affect an assessment which is admittedly a light one.

8. *Communications.*—During the period under report the Mahál has benefited by two new metalled roads—the Jhalod-Limbdi-Dohad Road and the Limbdi-Limkheda Road. Both are now important as connecting with the Godhra-Rutlám Railway which was opened in 1894. Jhalod is 20 and Limbdi 14 miles distant from Dohad Railway Station. The distance is sufficient to produce a considerable difference in prices to the disadvantage of Jhalod. Country roads are everywhere extremely bad. From the Bhil villages the people either take in their produce to the nearest-market town in head-loads or wait until it is removed by their sowcar or some other enterprising trader. Thus there are no carts at all in Kaliatalao, Sitavatli, Rajpur, Nani Handi, Mirakheda, Malvasi, Mahudi, Thala, Tandagola, Raliati Bhura, Piplod, Khakrakuva, Sabli, Kotda, Tetaria, Sarda, Kachaldra, Chatka, Khakharia, Ghodia, Rampura, Temachi, Maghanesar, Chasia, Ambazaran, Rajadia, Kheda and Bambela; while Thuthi Kankasia Gheswa, Thala, Fulpura, Dageria, Parewa, Lilwa Pokar and Devjini Sarsavni boast only one apiece. This means that the Bhils can rarely take their grain wholesale to market on their own account. The price they receive in the village is always considerably below the price at the nearest market. The Kanbi, Labana and Rajput villages (mostly in class II, a few in class III) are better supplied.

9. *Markets and fairs.*—There are no weekly fairs. The only markets are at Jhalod (population 5,918) and Limbdi (population 2,379); and both are markets of some importance. So far as the mass of the cultivators are concerned these are usually the markets, which decide the prices they are to receive both because their sowcars, to whom all the Bhils are deeply in debt, live in Jhalod and Limbdi, and because they have not the means to take their grain to Dohad. The higher caste cultivators are freer and do cart a consider-

able part of their produce to Dohad on their own account; a course which is comparatively easy for them as they both have their own carts and dwell for the most part in the villages of class II near the high road. It must be remembered however that even in these villages (class II) the higher castes are in the minority.

10. *Population*.—Between 1891 and 1901 the population of the whole taluka decreased from 49,323 to 31,931—a decrease of 35·2 per cent. In the ryotwari villages (including Jhálod) the decrease was from 30,428 to 21,730 or 28·5 per cent,—the decrease in the Talukdari and Inam villages being very much greater (41·4 and 50·2 per cent. respectively). These compare very unfavourably with the Dohad figures. Details as to the different classes are given in Appendices D and E. The total proportion of the population employed in one way or another in cultivation probably exceeds 80 per cent. of the whole. From Appendix E it will be seen that Bhils amount to 23,922, thus forming the vast majority of the cultivators. Kanbis are found in Jhálod, Nansalai, Varod and Raniar Kanbini. In the midst of a Bhil population they are rather out of place, and recognize this fact to their discomfort. They live together in good houses, often of brick, and with wide verandahs. They are the best cultivators in the taluka. Their numbers (small to begin with) have suffered seriously from plague during the last cold weather.

Malis are to be found in small numbers in Jhálod, Varod and Karath.

Labanas in Jhálod, Karath, Lilva Deva, Tandi, Rupakheda and Pethapur have the same characteristics as in Dohad. There are Rajputs in Karath and Jhálod. Mahomedans (chiefly Bohra traders) and Bantias restrict themselves to Jhálod, Limbdi and Karath. Villages other than those above mentioned are almost exclusively Bhil. The Bhils are similar in every way except greater distance from the railway and from civilization to the Bhils of Dohad. In September 1899 when grain first rose to famine prices the Jhálod Bhils rose in large numbers and attempted to sack Jhálod, Limbdi and other places. They had then a bitter grievance against the Bantias, who had lived on them for so many years and deserted them at the first signs of trouble. The result of the famine has been greatly to weaken the Bhil's faith in the Bania and greatly to enhance his loyalty to Government. Unfortunately the Bhils still resort largely to the Bantias for cash advances to pay their revenue, no matter how good the season may be. The practice is convenient and saves them the trouble of arranging the sale of their grain beforehand. Its results in giving the Bania a constantly increasing share of the produce are disastrous.

Appendix H shows that in the 17 rural schools of Jhálod there is a decidedly better attendance than in Dohad. The total average attendance 456 works out to a little over 2 per cent. of the population.

11. *Live-stock*.—The details are contained in Appendix F. Comparison is made between the figures of 1891-92 and 1902-03, the figures of the 1879 enumeration being added in brackets. The reason for so doing is that the figures for the latter year (to use Mr. Beyts' own words) "do not represent the fair normal condition of Jhálod, as they were obtained only one year after a devastating dearth which lasted two seasons (1877 and 1878), when a number of people either died or fled across the frontier to die elsewhere, and when scores of cattle also died or were killed by the famished Bhils." An analysis of the figures gives the following results:—

			1891.	1902.	Decrease per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plough cattle	...	...	11,130	7,929	28·7
Milch "	...	...	16,628	4,624	72·2
Young stock	...	...	10,265	4,152	59·5
Ploughs	...	...	5,748	4,012	30·
Carts	...	...	554	626	+ 1·3

The decrease in plough cattle would have been very much greater had it not been for the liberal distribution of tagávi. Even as it is the figures are sufficiently serious, and in many cases the bullocks cannot yet be considered the full property of their owners, as much tagávi still remains to be paid off. Immediately before the famine (in 1899) the total number of plough cattle was 13,842. The decrease in ploughs and plough cattle is roughly proportionate to the decrease in population. In milch cattle and young stock the decrease has been more than twice as great. A larger proportion of them died, and a cultivator's first efforts are necessarily directed to replacing his bullocks. The general result of the losses is an increase in the price of bullocks, a reduction in the general standard of living owing to the greater scarcity of milk and ghee, a great decrease in the supplies of manure for the fields, a decline in the occupied area from 42,000 acres in 1898 to 34,000 in 1904 and a great (it is hoped temporary) increase in the fallow occupied area.

12. *Wells.*—*Vide* Appendix J. The increase in irrigation wells, mostly kacha (unbuilt) was from 37 to 240 and was, as in the case of Dohad, probably entirely due to famine. The difficulties of construction and the lack of enterprise amongst the people prevent any great increase of wells in normal times. The wells are to be found in Jhálod, Vasti, Dageria, Moti and Nani Handi and other villages.

13. *Shops, looms industry.*—*Vide* Appendix G. Industries similar to those noted in the case of Dohad are practised in Jhálod and Limbdi.

14. *Landlord and tenant.*—*Vide* paragraph 14 of the Dohad report. In Jhálod, as in Dohad, a considerable area has been re-settled under the new tenure.

15. *Sales, mortgages, etc.*—*Vide* Appendix K, L, N. As in the case of Dohad two periods have been given. For the period ending 1895-96 only 156 cases and for the period ending 1900-01 only 180 cases were available instead of the 500 aimed at by the Inspector General of Registration. The figures must, therefore, be regarded as representing the peculiar cases in which a sale takes place. The following is an abstract :—

		Number of times the assessment.		Rs. per Acre.		
		1895-96	1900-01	Rs.	a.	p.
Period ending	...	1895-96	1900-01	1900-01.		
Ordinary sales	...	26·4	31·	40	4	9
Sales by court	...	27·4	13·9	14	3	9
Simple mortgages	...	16·04	22·9	30	6	5
Mortgages with possession	...	22·5	19·3	34	5	0
Sublettings	...	2·5	2·8	4	9	3

These statistics, taken as they stand, show very much higher values than appeared in the case of Dohad and are *ipso facto*, as well as because of the limited number of the cases they represent, not to be accepted as showing average values. As already noted in the case of Dohad, they must all be instances of the sale of very favoured lands or of lands sold for some special reasons.

16. *Variations in occupied area.*—Appendix O. The occupied area at the time of the original survey was 37,505 acres. In 1883-84 it had fallen as low as 32,450. Subsequently the figures rose, but not nearly so rapidly as had been expected in view of the great extent of the waste area. The highest figure reached was 42,655 acres in 1898-99. The unoccupied waste area was then 15,214 acres. The present year's jamábandi shows a fall to 34,234 acres, more than 8,000 acres below the figures of 1899 and practically involving a return to the figures of 1886. As the fallow area is much above normal, an immediate recovery is not to be expected. The waste area now consists of 23,457 acres of assessed land and 14,570 of unassessed, the two combined being very considerably in excess of the occupied land. These figures compare very unfavourably with those of Dohad, where the decrease was only 2,669 acres in a very much larger area. The decrease in Jhálod since the famine amounts to 19 per cent. It is true that as compared with the figures for 1884-85 (the first year of the existing settlement) there was a trifling increase of about 700 acres; but in view of the extent of the available waste and the expectations of a heavy increase that existed the result is hardly ground for congratulation. It is also

true that the decrease in area is proportionately less than the decrease in population and livestock. This, however, simply means that the people are clinging to larger areas than they can at present cultivate, and this inference is amply borne out by the figures of fallow area. The actual jāmabandi figures only reached me a couple of days ago. What I had seen in the villages however had previously convinced me that the decrease would be a large one, as large areas formerly under the plough were found covered with high grass and bushes. The land given up is of course the poorer land and probably includes little or no land capable of bearing two crops. Much of it is nevertheless land which the Bhils can (and will again) cultivate with profit, when the country recovers. A considerable residuum will no doubt never come under the plough.

The proportion of assessed waste to occupied area works out as follows in the different classes :—

I.	8	per cent.	} Class I consists of the two villages of Jhálod and Devjini Sarsavni.
II.	33.8	"	
III.	42.2	"	
IV.	44.8	"	

17. Compulsory processes are comparatively rare as in the case of Dohad. Between 1892 and 1899 there were altogether 621 notices issued and 15 distraints.

18. *Prices.*—Details are given in Appendix N. The figures from 1881 to 1888 were not available in the Mahálkari's Office and were therefore obtained from the appendix to Mr. Mehta's report on the Tálukdári villages. There is considerable doubt as to their accuracy. They were obtained from the books of local merchants and therefore not compiled on the same principles as the Director's figures. Probably Mr. Beyt's figures (for 1860—1880) were obtained in the same way, but there is no evidence on the point. The averages work out as follows :—

		Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tal.
1860—1880	...	40½	52½	38	53½	25½
1881—1887	...	78	70	44	...	...
1888—1898	...	53	44	31	50	21
1903	...	73	43½	31½	18½	22

The figures from 1888 onwards represent averages for the twelve months. There has been no rise in the price of maize, the staple product of the táluka. In November 1903 the price was as low as 95 lbs. per rupee. The above figures show rises in the prices of gram, wheat and tal of approximately 18.7, 22.5 and 21.4 per cent. In view of the way in which the figures have been compiled there is a good deal of room for doubt. I am inclined to think that there has been a rise in the price of all these grains, though of a less extent than that shown. The high price of rice in 1903 was due to the fact that the 1902-03 rice crop failed.

19. Crop Experiments have been fewer in Jhálod than in Dohad. The result is tabulated below :—

No.	Year.	Village.	Grain.	Local.	Lbs. Outturn.	Value of produce.	Assessment.	Incidence.
				As.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1886-87 ...	Kaligam ...	Maize ...	12	1,496	36 8 0	1 5 4	3.65
2	1888-89 ...	Moti Handi ...	Wheat ...	12 {	2,147	73 5 4	1 0 3	1.29
3	" ...	Náni Handi ...	Irrigated ...		1,251	45 4 0	1 3 4	2.67
4	1889-90 ...	Karath ...	Wheat ...	14	786	20 3 0	2 1 3	9.98
5	" ...	Tandi ...	Gram ...	10	402	8 5 0	1 2 11	14.22
6	" ...	Jhálod ...	Wheat ...	10	1,336	34 8 9	3 7 2	9.95
7	" ...	" ...	Gram ...	12 {	284	6 1 1	2 2 9	35.79
8	" ...	" ...	" ...		610	12 7 7	2 1 1	16.57
9	1890-91 ...	Nansalai ...	Rice ...	13	1,364	31 12 0	2 3 9	7.08
10	" ...	" ...	Wheat ...	11	884	25 13 7	2 3 9	8.04
11	1894-95 ...	" ...	Rape ...	12	359	17 13 0	2 0 0	11.22
12	1897-98 ...	Devania ...	Wheat ...	6	906	41 4 8	1 0 0	2.42
13	1898-99 ...	Pethápur ...	Tal ...	11	222	7 15 8	0 10 1	7.89

Out of 13 experiments 3 were made in class I and 7 in class II, apparently all in the best befasli lands. The high value shown for maize in No. 1 is not easy to understand. In Nos. 2 and 3 the wheat was irrigated by wells in black soil. Nos. 9 and 10 were made on the same field. The high price shown for wheat in No. 12 was probably due to scarcity prices. It is difficult to draw any safe conclusion as to the Mahál as a whole, the experiments being on such a limited scale and almost confined to the first two classes. This much at least may be inferred that the incidence on befasli lands in classes I and II is very low except in scarcity years; and this inference corresponds, I think, with what is obviously the fact.

On the other hand we must not lose sight of the fact that the average holding in Jhálod is smaller than in Dohad.

20. *Grouping*.—Kaliáni Sarsavni, which has a good deal of land in the Jhálod plain, should be promoted to group II. There are no other changes to suggest. The groups are arranged with a view to their position in relation to the markets at Jhálod and Limbdi and to the high road (from Limbdi to Jhálod). Apart from the results of the famine the second class might have been extended to Kaligam, Moti and Nani Handi; but having these results in view, such a change (involving an enhancement of 20 per cent.) is not desirable. Of the other villages in class III, Gamdi, Pethapur, Vagola and Rupakheda are the best.

Rating.—To sum up the changes during the period, we find a loss of 28·5 per cent. in population with a corresponding decrease in ploughs and plough cattle; a loss of about 60 per cent. in milch cattle and young stock; a decrease of capital; an increase of debt; a recent heavy decrease in occupied area; an increase in fallow area and in an already large area of waste. On the other side of the scale there is a new railway within 20 miles, a new metalled road to Limkheda and another under construction to Dohad, a problematical rise in prices and an increase in the number of wells which do not, however, much affect the taluka as a whole. The soil is undoubtedly exceptionally fertile (excepting the poorer descriptions), but the people are simple, poor, lazy and unthrifty. Finally the Mahál is surrounded by Native States which have large waste areas and every reason for trying to attract colonists. The famine losses may be summarized in the different groups thus:—

				Population.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Carts.
I	...	...	...	— 3·29	— 3·72	— 36·42	+ 25·50
II	...	...	...	— 27·78	— 28·25	— 64·04	— 36·7
III	...	...	...	— 31·5	— 44·4	— 71·01	— 31·81
IV	...	...	...	— 40·2	— 56·3	— 75·5	— 20·4

In view of the above circumstances, I would suggest that no change is advisable in the rating for groups II, III and IV. Group I has suffered less and has special advantages by reason of its connection with the Kasbo town. It can stand an increase of 4 annas both for dry crop and for rice rates. The rates will then run:—

				Dry crop.	Rice.	Increase.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	14·2 per cent.
II	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	Nil.
III	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	"
IV	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	"

The financial effect will be an increase of about 618 or 1·8 per cent. for the whole Mahál.

21. There are no cesses.

22. The rules for trees should be the same as those sanctioned in Dohad.

23. *Period of guarantee*.—The full period of 30 years is recommended.

24. *Talukdári villages*.—A separate settlement report is being prepared.

25. In conclusion it is necessary to call attention to a misunderstanding which has arisen owing to certain remarks at the end of the report on the Talukdári villages (written in 1896). In paragraph 22 of the report it is stated: "The last census returns show an increase (total) of 49,323 or 63 per cent. on the enumeration of 1879. The expansion of 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 Maháls Gazetteer) was 18,319 acres and in 1894-95 it was 44,896 acres, which show an increase of 145 per cent." It should be noted that 1877-78 was a pre-survey period and that the statistics of area given in the Gazetteer are wholly untrustworthy. Mr. Beyts shows in paragraphs 60-63 of his settlement report written in 1881 that the actual area under cultivation in 1879-80 was 41,086 acres, of which 36,546 acres were Government land. Mr. Beyts' figures were based on an actual survey, and must therefore be accepted. The increase of 145 per cent. thus dwindles down to an increase of $8\frac{1}{2}$.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. V. VERNON,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, and
Settlement Officer, Dohad.

P.S.—After the above report was completed your vernacular order No. 1782, dated 12th June 1903 (to the effect that the village of Chitrodia was to be included in the settlement), was first brought to my notice. The order was received when I was on leave, and owing to an oversight had not been brought to my notice. Details as to this village have therefore not been included in the appendices. Inasmuch, however, as the village was not included in the former settlement, it is better to give separate statistics. The village was originally Kazayat Inám, but was attached under the circumstances noted in Government Resolution No. 8304, dated 13th November 1894. The village has now been more than 12 years under attachment. Hitherto the practice has been to levy the old rents except on lands newly occupied. For these latter the maximum rate of class II, *viz.*, Rs. 1-8-0, has been charged. The village falls naturally in class II and I recommend that its inclusion in that class be confirmed.

The following are the details as to its condition :—

- (1) The population consists of Bhils.
- (2) There are 20 kacha wells and 5 dhekudis.
- (3) Bullocks 139, milch cattle 49, young stock 47, total cattle 235, ploughs 69, carts 3.

- (4) Arable area 1,655 acres 26 gunthas, of which—

A.	g.	
939	23	Kazayat occupied.
481	28	Do. waste.
226	39	Government waste.
1,648	10	
	7	16 Alienated.

Total ... 1,655 26

- (5) Occupied area and revenue—

			A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
1889	...	...	698	37	965	14	0
1898	...	...	1,032	26	1,045	0	0
1903-1904	...	...	939	23	965	2	0

The introduction of survey rates will probably result in a slight decrease. The village has already been surveyed and demarcated.

C. V. VERNON,

Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Jhalod, district Panch Mahals, for the years 1892 to 1902.

1899-3

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	...	...	...	...	0.11	1	14.96	23	22.88	22	1.59	3	39.54	49	Season fairly good.
1893	...	...	0.24	1	1.88	3	30.32	36	12.33	16	1.63	4	46.40	60	Maize damaged by excessive rain.
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.21	31	8.63	19	2.37	4	39.21	54	Season fairly good.
1895	...	..	...	...	...	...	19.93	24	4.93	9	1.30	3	26.16	36	Rain deficient, season below average.
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.18	37	6.40	5	1.01	4	37.59	46	Season poor to mid- dling.
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.43	25	9.75	18	...	...	24.18	43	Season middling to fair.
1898	...	...	1.15	2	0.18	1	25.69	22	13.56	16	0.60	2	41.18	43	Season fairly good.
1899	...	...	...	...	0.13	...	7.77	12	1.64	4	0.04	...	9.58	16	A year of famine.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.21	18	13.29	17	...	...	24.50	35	Season poor.
1901	...	...	0.31	1	...	...	14.96	16	4.24	10	...	...	19.51	27	Season poor, much damage done by rats.
1902	...	...	0.61	1	...	...	8.40	10	21.72	16	0.65	2	31.38	29	Kharif crops good, rabi poor owing to insufficiency of later rain.
Average	...	...	0.21	1	0.21	...	18.73	23	10.85	14	0.84	2	30.84	40	

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
100 0·31	20,046 62·79	...	22 0·06	20,168 63·16	...	5,235 16·40	5,235 16·40	25,403 79·56	2,999 9·40	790 2·47	2,739 8·57	6,528 20·44

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.			Musalman Sects.			Christians.	Parsi s.	Others.
				Bhils.	Brahmins and Banias.	Others.	Bohoras.	Ghanchia.	Others.			
Males	...	15,407	8·17	...	632	2,616	150	193	309	24	4	...
Females	...	16,434	0·24	...	588	2,500	125	154	327	30	1	...
Total	...	31,931	4·09	23,922	1,220	5,116	275	347	636	64	5	346

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 72 Government villages in the Jhalod Mahál of the Panch Mahál Collectorate.

No. of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Plovens.		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For Plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i. e. of over 2 cart).-	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Jhalod ... }	11,128 7,920 4,510	2	231 41 ...	41 20 ...	326 7 ...	1 11 ...	9,006 2,901 5,623	2,617 1,633 2,972	8,611 2,698 ...	1,654 1,554 ...	33,616 16,004 13,185	391 214 261	510 163 305	3,762 8,044 1,934	5,748 4,012 2,404	... ... ...	11 4 ...	543 622 396	6 6 ...

The upper line of figures is that of 1891-92.

Second do. do. 1902-03.

Third is previous settlement.

APPENDIX G.

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

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW GINS.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Talim-khanas.	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					
71	236	31	4	...	...	...	{	1898	...	1,187	1898	...	1,008	1898	...	785	}	5	...	4	22	7
								1899	...	1,035	1899	...	818	1899	...	691						
								1900	...	504	1900	...	29,897	1900	...	122						
								1901	...	417	1901	...	605	1901	...	181						
								1902	...	891	1902	...	537	1902	...	435						
									4,034			32,985			2,114							
Average		...	806.8	Average		...	6,597	Average		...	422.8											

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1902-1903.

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
	Jhālod	16	422·9	1	34·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of Water-supply in the 72 Government villages of the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals Collectorate for the year 1902-03.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE								TANKS								OTHER SOURCES								REMARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other Causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other Causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
71	.....	18	222	37	161	7	4	27	2	...	...	2	11	1	14	...	2	...	...	...	30	...	106	...	...	...

Abstract.	Wells.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
For Irrigation	18	222	...	...	...	...
Drinking supply of human beings	37	161	2	11	...	30
For cattle, washing	7	4	1	14	...	106
In disuse	27	2	...	2	...	...
Total ...	89	389	3	27	...	136

At original settlement 54, of which 37 for irrigation, 9 out of repair.

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 72 villages of the Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Maháls Collectorate for the 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	4	32 1	41 0 0	1 4 5	297 8 0	9 4 6	7.2
Class II— 11 to 25 times	13	68 35	82 0 0	1 4 6	1,523 7 7	23 13 7	18.5
Class III— 26 to 50 times	10	27 18	87 15 0	1 6 1	1,352 3 3	49 4 2	35.6
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	10	14 22	26 10 0	1 13 8	1,768 4 6	120 13 6	66.03
Class V—101 to 250 times	1	0 9	0 6 0	1 10 8	43 7 7	192 12 0	115.6
Total ...	38	138 5	187 15 0	1 5 9	4,974 12 11	36 0 2	26.4

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing sales by decrees of Courts in the villages of the Jhálod Peta Mahál in 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 area.	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	1	10 10	9 4 0	0 14 5	48 0 0	4 10 11	5.1
Class II— 11 to 25 times	2	11 15	22 0 0	1 14 11	473 0 0	42 0 4	21.7
Class III— 26 to 50 times	1	4 37	8 0 0	1 9 11	250 0 0	50 12 2	31.2
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	1	3 34	5 8 0	1 6 4	450 0 0	116 14 1	83.7
Class V—101 to 250 times ... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5	30 16	44 10 0	1 7 5	1,226 0 0	40 5 8	27.4

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 72 villages of the Jhálod Mahál 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	20	146 14	184 12 0	1 4 2	1,193 3 7	8 2 5	6.4
Class II— 11 to 25 times	32	169 12	248 6 0	1 7 5	4,108 18 10	24 4 3	16.5
Class III— 26 to 50 times	17	60 25	76 9 0	1 4 2	2,684 0 2	43 15 0	34.7
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	1	2 14	3 14 0	1 10 4	200 0 0	85 1 8	51.6
Class V—101 to 150 times	1	0 16	0 12 0	1 14 0	86 15 3	217 6 1	115.9
Total ...	71	379 1	514 5 0	1 5 8	8,253 0 10	21 12 4	16.04

APPENDIX L (C).

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the village of the Jhalod Peta Mahāl of the Panch Mahāls 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.	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	7	84 36	43 4 0	1 3 9	803 4 0	8 11 0	7.01
Class II— 11 to 25 times	13	52 6	71 9 0	1 4 4	1,337 5 1	23 18 0	18.6
Class III— 26 to 50 times	9	16 11	28 2 2	1 11 7	1,042 1 7	64 0 5	37.1
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	5	6 15	9 5 0	1 7 4	671 1 8	105 4 3	72.06
Class V— 101 to 150 times	1	0 5	0 8 0	4 0 0	84 0 0	672 0 0	1.68
Total ...	35	113 38	152 12 2	1 5 5	3,437 9 11	30 3 2	22.5

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in 72 Villages of the Jhalod Mahāl of the Panch Mahāls 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 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	6	11 25	21 6 0	1 13 5	64 0 10	4 10 4	2.5
Class II— 6 to 10 times ... ..	}	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Class III— 11 to 25 times							
Class IV— 26 to 50 times							
Class V— above 50 times	6	11 25	21 6 0	1 13 5	64 0 10	4 10 4	2.5
Total ...	6	11 25	21 6 0	1 13 5	64 0 10	4 10 4	2.5

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 72 villages of the Jhalod Mahāl of the Panch Mahāls 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	12	62 34	81 1 0	1 4 7	431 10 1	6 13 10	5.3
Class II— 11 to 25 times	77	87 8	88 3 0	1 0 2	1,718 3 6	19 11 8	19.4
Class III— 26 to 50 times	15	58 29	98 5 0	1 9 5	2,543 8 0	60 5 5	37.9
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	9	22 1	35 10 0	1 9 10	2,808 11 6	118 7 1	78.2
Class V— 101 to 250 times	3	3 23	6 7 3	1 12 10	1,142 10 5	319 9 11	177.06
Total ...	56	234 15	304 10 3	1 4 9	9,444 11 6	40 4 9	31.002

APPENDIX K ⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing sales by decrees of Courts in the villages of the Jhalod Peta Mahál 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 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 ...	2	25 2	24 10 0	0 15 8	165 0 0	6 9 4	6.7
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	1	15 28	16 0 0	1 0 3	285 0 0	18 2 5	17.8
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	1	1 16	2 8 0	1 12 6	150 0 0	107 2 8	6.0
Class V—101 to 250 times ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	42 6	43 2 0	1 0 4	600 0 0	14 3 9	13.9

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 72 villages of the Jhalod Mahál 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 ...	18	111 18	188 12 0	1 3 11	916 0 6	8 3 6	6.6
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	87	248 38	328 0 0	1 4 11	5,845 8 0	23 8 0	17.9
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	16	67 22	91 12 0	1 5 8	3,449 14 4	51 1 1	37.6
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	10	23 11	39 0 0	1 10 9	2,438 7 10	104 12 8	62.5
Class V—101 to 150 times ...	2	2 38	6 2 0	2 1 2	1,152 2 9	390 9 0	188.1
Total ...	78	453 37	601 10 0	1 5 2	13,802 1 5	30 6 5	22.9

APPENDIX L ⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Jhalod Peta Mahál in 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 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 ...	8	40 10	64 14 0	1 9 9	403 6 9	10 2 4	6.2
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	19	60 2	113 6 0	1 14 2	1,776 1 8	29 9 2	15.6
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	9	20 13	36 12 0	1 12 11	1,243 10 3	61 4 2	33.8
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	4	6 24	11 12 0	1 12 5	815 3 5	123 8 3	69.8
Class V—101 to 250 times ...	1	1 21	1 4 0	0 13 1	173 14 7	114 0 7	139.1
Total ...	41	128 29	228 0 0	1 12 4	4,417 4 8	34 5 0	19.3

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the villages of the Jhálod Peta Mahál in 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 sublet.	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.
	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
Class I.—1 to 5 times	...	1	4 7	6 12 0	1 9 10	19 2 0	4 9 3
Class II.—6 to 10 times	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—11 to 25 times	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV.—26 to 50 times	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V.—above 50 times	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	4 7	6 12 0	1 9 10	19 2 0	4 9 3
							28

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Jhálod Táluka from 1860 to 1903.

Years,	Lbs. at 39 Tolás per Rupee.						Remarks.
	Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Til.	Rice.	Kodra.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1860—80	60½	52½	38	25½	53½	81½	As given by Mr. Beyta.
1881	146	102	51	...	...	...	
1882	90	69	42	...	...	...	As given by Mr. Mehta in his report on Tálukdári villages of Jhálod.
1883	65	61	39	...	...	...	
1884	52	58	45	...	...	...	
1885	69	91	58	...	...	...	
1886	58	63	43	...	...	...	
1887	69	48	36	...	...	...	
Average	78	70	44½	...	...	...	
1888	39	89	32	24	42	51	From Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
1889	55	41	...	22	43	85	
1890	78	51	40	22	54	123	
1891	58	42	27	25	46	111	
1892	54	44	26	20	51	95	
1893	55	62	34	22	52	106	
1894	53	62	34	23	67	87	
1895	55	56	35	20	63	91	
1896	46	32	29	20	51	68	
1897	30	22	29	18	33	50	
1898	66	38	27	26	48	88	
Average	53½	44½	31½	22	50	86½	
1899	33	32	20	20	35	...	Famine period.
1900	19	17	16	12	22	...	
1901	30	26	21	14	25	...	
1902	34	24	22	13	35	...	
Average	29	24½	19½	14½	29½	...	
1903	73	43½	31½	22	*18½	...	* Rice crop was a failure.
November 1903	95	...	...	25	25	...	
April 1903	...	48	34	...	...	...	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue statement for khālā Villages situated in the Jhalod Taluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1895-96.
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSIGNED 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 area.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Area.	Full assessment.	Realisations from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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
	A. g.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
1891-92	87,506 28	33,312 0 0	...	10,889 9 9	10,889 9 9	22,322 6 3	22,580 9	13,069 8 0	17 0 0	4,152 27	5,075 4 0	506 1 5	64,238 19	51,886 12 0	32,845 7 3	2,114 4 9	.....	
1892-93	88,390 11	39,947 0 0	...	25 14 0	25 14 0	29,931 2 0	25,371 14	15,598 1 0	247 2 9	4,159 25	5,060 7 0	506 15 5	62,921 10	50,613 8 0	30,674 2 2	0 0 3	.....	
1893-94	89,450 84	29,149 8 0	...	57 6 10	57 6 0	29,093 2 0	26,800 38	16,352 9 0	292 5 4	4,161 25	4,760 12 0	1,622 10 5	63,913 17	50,252 14 0	30,907 1 2	1,246 18 1	.....	
1894-95	88,554 9	29,981 2 0	...	584 13 0	584 13 0	29,545 5 0	25,187 17	16,516 0 0	324 7 4	4,164 20	5,272 6 0	580 7 0	62,906 0	51,719 8 0	30,331 3 4	690 10 0	584 13 0	
1895-96	88,738 27	30,120 4 0	...	52 11 7	52 11 7	30,067 8 5	24,966 6	16,392 4 0	332 12 9	4,167 5	5,276 8 0	554 7 0	62,999 28	51,700 14 0	30,954 12 2	26 13 0	52 11 7	
1896-97	88,434 30	31,189 0 0	...	25 4 4	25 4 4	31,163 11 8	28,298 87	15,217 4 0	347 14 9	4,156 0	5,272 6 0	749 8 0	63,357 27	51,678 10 0	32,260 13 8	36 10 6	25 4 4	
1897-98	88,434 30	32,878 10 0	...	18 14 0	18 14 0	33,859 12 0	31,618 7	12,673 12 0	325 9 0	4,152 9	5,266 12 0	749 8 0	61,100 6	52,019 2 0	34,938 8 8	189 0 0	18 14 0	
1898-99	88,913 30	32,451 0 0	...	14 3 5	14 3 5	32,486 12 7	19,803 27	11,895 0 0	336 13 0	4,173 29	5,286 4 0	752 0 0	60,691 6	49,572 4 0	33,556 9 7	.....	14 3 5	
1899-00	84,948 9	31,100 6 0	...	27 2 0	27 2 0	31,073 4 0	21,648 26	13,200 2 0	372 13 0	4,175 29	5,336 4 0	752 0 0	60,712 24	49,586 12 0	32,193 1 0	299 8 9	27 2 0	
1900-01	88,446 18	32,246 8 0	...	...	...	32,246 8 0	20,299 4	12,189 4 0	390 13 0	4,173 16	5,292 14 0	751 8 0	60,915 38	49,780 14 0	33,300 11 0	.....	...	
1901-02	85,149 0	32,193 8 0	...	16 14 6	16 14 0	32,175 10 9	27,480 19	12,235 2 0	337 15 0	4,172 88	5,291 14 0	751 1 0	59,902 17	49,720 8 0	33,314 10 0	.....	16 14 0	
1902-03	86,332 29	32,175 3 0	...	5 9 0	5 9 0	32,169 9 0	19,316 9	11,245 4 0	410 5 0	4,173 5	5,292 3 0	752 6 0	59,921 32	49,752 8 0	34,832 4 0	.....	5 9 0	
1903-04	87,186 24	33,818 18 7	...	3 11 0	3 11 0	33,805 2 7	19,662 0	10,739 10 0	435 0 0	4,173 4	5,292 2 0	752 6 0	60,921 32	49,830 9 7	35,082 8 7	.....	3 11 0	
1904-05	89,072 34	35,681 11 7	...	3 11 0	3 11 0	35,678 0 7	16,597 28	9,368 10 0	431 2 0	4,173 0	5,292 0 0	752 6 0	60,443 3	50,237 5 7	36,761 8 7	.....	3 11 0	
1905-06	89,082 16	35,638 13 7	...	4 10 6	4 10 6	35,624 3 7	16,693 3	9,046 8 0	617 14 0	4,173 0	5,291 12 0	752 12 0	60,796 19	50,566 1 7	36,894 13 7	0 15 0	4 10 6	
1906-07	40,006 14	35,839 15 7	...	3 11 0	3 11 0	35,836 4 7	16,886 24	9,618 2 0	441 5 0	4,174 27	5,292 4 0	753 4 0	61,067 26	50,750 5 7	37,030 18 7	.....	3 11 0	
1907-08	41,463 10	36,730 3 7	...	4 10 6	4 10 6	36,725 9 1	15,591 2	8,971 12 0	440 1 0	4,169 31	5,288 0 0	753 4 0	61,493 8	50,989 16 7	37,918 14 1	.....	4 10 6	
1908-09	42,555 30	37,604 1 7	...	10 11 0	10 11 0	37,494 6 7	15,000 38	8,317 10 0	469 13 6	4,161 12	5,278 0 0	753 4 0	61,918 0	51,129 11 7	38,707 8 0	.....	10 11 0	
1909-1900	43,442 30	37,363 9 7	...	5 3 0	5 3 0	37,358 6 7	15,214 8	8,438 2 0	.....	4,161 3	5,278 0 0	754 4 0	61,817 31	51,129 11 7	38,113 10 7	30,956 2 0	5 3 0	Outstanding due to famine.
1900-01	43,140 10	37,100 1 7	...	83 1 0	83 1 0	37,017 0 7	15,551 36	8,886 2 0	168 9 0	4,161 3	5,279 0 0	752 2 0	61,852 39	51,284 3 7	37,927 9 7	30,997 11 4	83 1 0	
1901-02	38,390 36	34,387 5 7	...	186 4 0	186 4 0	34,201 1 7	19,392 16	11,537 7 0	175 6 6	4,159 13	5,378 5 0	752 13 0	61,852 25	51,191 1 7	36,129 4 7	24,246 2 4	186 4 0	
1902-03	38,824 18	34,834 8 7	...	3,734 15 3	3,734 15 3	33,099 9 4	18,897 34	11,066 4 0	192 7 6	4,159 12	5,373 5 0	752 13 0	61,852 24	51,164 1 7	34,044 13 10	23,257 6 0	.....	
1903-04	34,234 5	31,907 8 7	...	299 4 9	299 4 9	31,908 3 10	23,417 35	13,962 0 0	294 6 0	4,159 13	5,373 5 0	752 13 0	61,831 2	51,143 13 7	32,563 10 10	1,743 15 4	.....	
1904-05	35,280 29	32,628 12 7	...	165 12 6	165 12 6	32,463 0 1	22,189 35	13,052 2 0	242 6 6	4,143 4	5,263 5 0	751 15 0	61,612 28	50,934 3 7	32,468 5 7	23,942 3 4	.....	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class I.														
1	Jhalod	Jhalod	4,778 25	744 39	2,193 25	590 0	561 12 0	4,807 16	784 24	2,593 27	302 22	125 2 0	5,916	2,074 25 = Occupied area in 1898-99 in Class I.
2	Devjini Saravani	Do.	259 5	14 36	130 15	4 38	7 8 0	257 30	14 36	180 28	8 10	6 8 0	155	
Total			5,037 30	759 35	2,324 0	594 38	572 4 0	5,065 6	799 20	2,774 15	306 32	131 10 0	6,073	
Class II.														
1	Devania Bajarwada	Jhalod	1,469 15	101 13	768 12	589 15	423 0 0	1,470 13	127 26	1,033 19	255 13	195 4 0	289	A. G. 1,124 30
2	Melanla	Do.	365 18	55 26	213 4	79 1	70 10 0	365 18	55 26	266 15	25 30	18 8 0	102	270 36
3	Namsalai	Do.	1,514 2	104 21	421 29	517 15	495 10 0	1,514 3	101 26	672 9	271 23	248 12 0	262	770 34
4	Varod	Do.	1,879 23	102 29	672 11	759 14	484 12 0	1,878 13	100 24	1,091 8	370 27	155 10 0	585	1,227 39
5	Karath	Do.	4,955 14	246 37	1,967 39	2,106 4	1,541 12 0	4,949 8	332 14	2,924 4	1,120 7	759 12 0	1,398	3,071 15
6	Tandi	Do.	619 39	89 34	347 19	135 16	129 6 0	619 39	89 34	357 39	114 25	106 14 0	242	457 39
7	Lilwa Deva	Do.	446 32	44 21	218 20	42 8	35 4 0	446 27	44 21	231 12	39 4	23 8 0	217	299 14
8	Lilwa Pokar	Do.	154 9	7 4	127 35	...	...	154 9	7 4	127 35	...	...	80	127 35
9	Rantar Kunbini	Do.	2,112 5	229 1	892 28	574 8	424 10 0	2,112 3	497 0	840 12	594 16	350 0 0	506	678 25
10	Jaffarpura	Do.	1,406 7	47 3	550 18	485 20	331 14 0	1,404 18	47 25	662 7	239 21	297 4 0	287	674 24
11	Kalia Talao	Do.	202 3	17 28	112 25	59 9	51 6 0	202 3	17 28	141 26	31 5	31 0 0	111	122 14
Total			15,125 6	1,146 34	6,284 0	5,296 24	3,968 4 0	15,127 31	1,472 8	9,380 24	2,173 23	2,168 8 0	4,179	8,986 35 = Occupied area in Class II in 1898.
Class III.														
1	Anverpura	Jhalod	627 0	39 3	307 3	247 6	171 8 0	626 13	38 24	402 35	150 36	101 4 0	146	
2	Sitavalli	Do.	484 21	11 14	72 0	166 2	112 8 0	485 22	11 13	146 32	92 2	58 0 0	30	
3	Rajpur	Do.	1,688 25	38 2	250 23	426 6	263 4 0	1,687 26	612 18	421 14	254 5	158 8 0	96	
4	Kallani Saravani	Do.	980 1	82 25	344 22	314 5	175 4 0	989 20	261 15	420 29	225 26	122 4 0	289	
5	Parewa	Do.	1,471 5	94 27	427 20	716 29	478 10 0	1,468 22	94 25	538 14	574 9	304 8 0	163	
6	Nani Handi	Do.	586 2	32 2	121 2	305 9	225 8 0	583 21	31 28	352 29	74 17	47 12 0	97	
7	Moti Handi	Do.	2,100 10	67 29	451 10	567 29	383 14 0	2,104 9	709 24	763 13	162 22	72 8 0	262	
8	Dageria	Do.	1,213 17	28 19	279 35	374 21	163 4 0	1,210 6	460 22	121 27	468 18	204 0 0	66	
9	Vasti	Do.	206 24	12 22	96 27	73 18	47 4 0	208 20	12 28	155 16	12 14	7 8 0	96	
10	Mirakhedi	Do.	1,213 9	34 25	324 21	252 1	162 6 0	1,213 29	146 13	570 23	180 7	97 12 0	284	
11	Kaligam Gujar	Do.	2,232 27	85 24	648 10	442 29	292 8 0	2,232 32	1,315 14	792 35	48 13	38 4 0	289	
12	Dharadungar	Do.	1,546 19	3 12	297 8	166 22	123 12 0	1,545 33	949 26	296 21	113 21	64 0 0	149	
13	Rupakheda	Do.	1,607 27	175 7	465 18	860 26	588 2 0	1,607 21	179 24	500 14	820 27	548 8 0	231	
14	Malvasi	Do.	2,398 35	44 0	577 8	280 26	194 4 0	2,397 22	838 20	705 35	396 0	299 12 0	302	
15	Mudaheda	Do.	1,899 23	463 8	581 2	657 23	492 14 0	1,890 15	522 29	710 18	448 14	359 2 0	288	
16	Pethapur	Do.	2,971 24	297 5	1,206 20	1,029 8	534 14 0	2,971 14	1,113 17	1,322 7	730 22	394 0 0	985	
17	Pahania	Do.	316 6	9 27	71 2	102 24	59 0 0	316 6	50 26	80 24	68 29	46 8 0	53	
18	Vaghela	Do.	2,724 15	353 20	1,225 22	861 27	482 14 0	2,718 21	272 25	1,274 8	706 17	295 10 0	554	
19	Gamdi	Do.	1,577 18	76 17	530 26	446 6	279 12 0	1,579 21	76 28	859 25	528 27	321 4 0	246	
20	Fulpura	Do.	1,807 22	66 4	702 30	740 8	441 4 0	1,804 20	64 25	675 10	631 16	394 2 0	244	
21	Hadmatkhunta	Do.	988 28	84 0	412 0	205 22	123 0 0	987 15	34 0	373 2	247 4	129 0 0	129	
22	Shankarpura	Do.	1,373 8	61 6	538 29	437 11	293 12 0	1,370 16	61 6	407 12	558 20	377 0 0	189	
23	Mahudi	Do.	1,970 29	112 6	555 10	357 18	221 0 0	1,970 26	816 13	661 6	262 22	254 12 0	321	
24	Kharsana	Do.	1,538 39	62 7	792 26	465 18	271 1 0	1,538 28	111 12	689 24	544 25	321 6 0	233	
Total			36,402 9	2,222 31	11,252 25	10,506 26	5,816 0 0	36,369 33	2,090 1	13,613 27	8,460 9	5,211 6 0	5,914	

APPENDIX Q^W—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.
			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				
						Area.				Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Class IV.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Garadu ...	Jhalod ...	4,824 29	137 37	1,963 20	819 11	463 4 0	4,885 6	1,407 21	1,949 4	617 16	380 0 0	904	
2	Valpura ...	Do. ...	1,712 1	84 16	420 21	144 0	66 0 0	1,712 3	1,181 15	396 24	23 15	13 12 0	201	
3	Bodadungar ...	Do. ...	987 37	31 4	214 0	303 19	93 0 0	983 36	551 21	234 36	178 23	52 10 0	96	
4	Khavani ...	Do. ...	2,957 1	69 17	716 30	487 2	187 2 0	2,957 24	1,211 33	937 6	242 24	101 8 0	239	
5	Thala ...	Do. ...	1,189 23	48 26	322 1	184 23	122 14 0	1,178 38	340 23	322 29	201 30	120 8 0	148	
6	Tandagola ...	Do. ...	2,781 21	65 26	541 29	614 23	838 0 0	2,779 6	1,430 39	617 22	368 27	196 8 0	239	
7	Danti ...	Do. ...	997 20	36 23	265 6	204 3	144 2 0	997 24	408 2	322 30	147 13	74 14 0	150	
8	Raliati Gujar ...	Do. ...	642 16	29 37	227 30	65 28	41 14 0	642 26	93 34	209 32	92 29	61 8 0	158	
9	Raliati Bhura ...	Do. ...	2,386 21	88 38	554 24	510 3	285 12 0	2,236 4	834 32	735 8	232 15	141 8 0	284	
10	Piplod ...	Do. ...	876 2	20 27	205 28	122 31	66 12 0	876 27	420 14	275 27	43 18	23 12 0	71	
11	Khakhrakva ...	Do. ...	780 30	9 24	168 11	70 19	31 4 0	780 30	286 37	123 30	182 3	86 0 0	48	
12	Sabli ...	Do. ...	1,568 8	8 16	151 23	130 7	07 0 0	1,568 9	1,170 26	176 18	108 3	61 4 0	87	
13	Kotda ...	Do. ...	379 16	5 30	35 10	47 5	20 0 0	379 16	263 19	41 38	40 16	16 12 0	19	
14	Tetaria ...	Do. ...	754 10	9 34	110 5	210 10	136 8 0	733 37	305 36	144 26	156 6	97 4 0	62	
15	Gultora ...	Do. ...	1,808 16	66 10	781 24	457 13	312 0 0	1,808 28	23 17	710 24	500 8	230 4 0	326	
16	Sarda ...	Do. ...	1,594 35	7 36	848 1	49 0	24 3 0	1,595 12	607 0	311 8	90 27	89 4 0	93	
17	Chinan ...	Do. ...	5,861 13	117 35	408 3	797 10	377 8 0	5,855 20	3,920 33	555 21	492 37	233 4 0	268	
18	Kachhadiara ...	Do. ...	1,698 10	75 1	83 14	9 21	3 0 0	1,698 13	862 23	227 30	149 16	66 12 0	21	
19	Dholakhakra ...	Do. ...	1,176 2	27 35	247 39	86 31	40 12 0	1,175 7	386 0	418 32	98 20	42 2 0	209	
20	Chaska ...	Do. ...	874 29	89 6	30 23	16 34	5 8 0	874 29	461 1	134 26	65 27	26 0 0	35	
21	Chakalia ...	Do. ...	7,942 37	894 38	1,846 25	1,531 19	763 4 0	7,939 36	2,414 20	2,381 16	1,162 8	523 0 0	300	
22	Khakharia ...	Do. ...	475 17	58 19	147 24	121 4	84 0 0	475 27	58 19	199 20	60 8	38 14 0	65	
23	Ghodia ...	Do. ...	1,034 5	58 7	277 0	275 16	149 2 0	1,034 20	224 4	285 19	238 1	140 12 0	62	
24	Ravapura ...	Do. ...	1,184 35	99 1	830 7	225 24	115 6 0	1,183 16	462 2	308 4	229 16	128 12 0	78	
25	Raipura ...	Do. ...	846 35	26 3	213 5	184 29	83 0 0	846 23	27 22	253 4	227 27	119 8 0	65	
26	Temadul ...	Do. ...	440 16	54 24	129 22	32 4	24 4 0	440 19	156 32	80 31	79 37	57 4 0	46	
27	Bholra ...	Do. ...	450 7	80 25	19 23	62 14	35 8 0	450 7	450 7	...	...	...	...	
28	Choswa ...	Do. ...	689 20	49 5	254 5	71 27	35 8 0	689 20	180 11	229 1	98 22	52 8 0	68	
29	Maghanisar ...	Do. ...	858 19	11 18	188 39	63 1	39 12 0	855 19	11 18	163 31	40 25	17 0 0	102	
30	Chhasla ...	Do. ...	1,008 36	90 34	332 28	114 19	51 4 0	1,009 19	298 18	344 0	82 33	37 6 0	153	
31	Thunthi Kankasia ...	Do. ...	733 18	71 22	229 27	68 10	35 4 0	732 37	350 36	239 0	31 35	12 12 0	164	
32	Amhasaran ...	Do. ...	355 14	17 7	61 20	121 2	51 12 0	355 26	178 29	35 6	111 21	45 0 0	14	
33	Rajadia ...	Do. ...	417 4	11 20	256 25	139 26	50 2 0	415 34	11 30	145 14	240 23	103 2 0	74	
34	Kheda ...	Do. ...	687 29	36 18	279 22	133 15	50 0 0	686 30	244 7	214 27	191 2	89 0 0	85	
35	Bambela ...	Do. ...	1,286 27	50 23	467 28	224 5	115 12 0	1,295 26	159 21	521 20	183 36	92 10 0	100	
	Total ...	...	63,371 14	1,975 17	13,011 24	8,689 21	4,298 10 0	53,354 5	21,546 23	14,136 22	6,968 10	3,437 12 0	5,464	
	Grand Total ...	...	109,907 19	6,134 37	33,573 9	24,167 31	15,399 3 0	109,923 35	32,698 12	33,515 18	18,867 34	11,397 4 0	21,630	

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Governme

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.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Class I.																		
1	Jhalod ...	I	1 12	1 12	...	2,563 27	3,400 1	1 5 9	30 0	72 2	2 6 5	...	...	...	2,593 27	3,562 3	1 5 11	
2	Deojini Sarsvani ...		...	...	...	...	125 5	227 14	1 13 0	5 23	13 0	3 4 4	...	...	...	130 28	245 14	1 14 1
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	2,688 32	3,717 15	1 6 1	35 23	90 2	2 8 6	...	...	...	2,724 15	3,608 1	1 6 4
Class II.																		
1	Devania Bajaryada ...	II	1 8	1 8	...	1,008 21	937 8	0 14 10	23 38	40 10	1 12 3	...	...	...	1,032 19	978 2	0 15 1	
2	Melania ...		...	...	...	...	265 23	315 10	1 3 8	10 32	22 14	2 2 0	...	...	...	266 15	338 8	1 4 1
3	Nansalai ...		...	...	...	...	619 5	706 12	1 2 3	53 4	111 14	2 1 9	...	...	...	672 9	818 10	1 3 5
4	Varod ...		...	...	...	...	1,077 22	1,051 4	0 15 7	13 24	25 8	1 13 7	...	...	...	1,091 6	1,076 12	0 15 9
5	Karath ...		...	...	...	...	2,879 4	3,095 12	1 1 2	45 0	95 0	2 1 9	...	...	...	2,924 4	3,190 12	1 1 5
6	Tandi ...		...	...	...	...	330 28	436 2	1 5 1	27 11	50 6	1 13 6	...	...	...	357 39	486 8	1 5 8
7	Lilwa Dewa ...		...	...	...	...	211 21	265 12	1 4 1	22 31	51 0	2 3 10	...	...	...	234 12	316 12	1 5 7
8	Lilwa Pokar ...		...	...	...	...	122 9	174 14	1 6 11	5 26	14 2	2 9 1	...	...	...	127 35	189 0	1 7 8
9	Ranjar Kunbini ...		...	...	...	...	806 7	985 6	1 3 1	34 5	78 2	2 3 9	...	...	...	840 12	1,041 8	1 3 10
10	Jafarpura ...		...	...	...	...	659 0	696 12	1 0 10	3 7	6 2	2 10 8	...	...	...	662 7	702 14	1 0 11
11	Kaliatalao ...		...	...	...	...	139 35	182 12	1 4 11	1 31	3 10	2 1 1	...	...	...	141 28	186 6	1 5 0
12	Kaliani Sarsvani ...		...	1 4	1 4	...	420 29	374 12	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 29	374 12	0 14 2
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	8,530 4	9,203 4	1 1 2	241 9	497 4	2 0 11	...	...	...	8,771 13	9,700 8	1 1 8	
Class III.																		
1	Anvarpura ...	III	1 4	1 4	...	400 12	389 8	0 15 6	2 23	5 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	402 35	394 8	0 15 8	
2	Sitavatli ...		...	...	...	...	146 32	123 0	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 32	123 0	0 13 4
3	Rajpur ...		...	...	...	...	421 24	803 0	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	421 24	303 0	0 11 6
4	Parewa ...		...	1 4	1 4	...	538 14	444 4	0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	538 34	444 4	0 13 2
5	Nani Handi ...		...	...	...	...	352 29	273 8	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	352 29	273 8	0 12 4
6	Moti Handi ...		...	...	...	...	763 13	585 12	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	763 13	585 12	0 12 7
7	Dageria ...		...	...	...	...	181 37	119 4	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	181 37	119 4	0 7 10
8	Vasti ...		...	...	...	...	155 18	126 12	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 18	126 12	0 13 1
9	Mirakhedi ...		...	...	...	...	570 23	431 8	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 23	431 8	0 12 1
10	Kaligam Gujar ...		...	...	...	...	787 36	824 4	1 0 9	4 39	9 8	1 14 4	...	...	...	792 35	833 12	1 0 9
11	Dharadungar ...		...	...	...	...	295 34	246 2	0 13 4	0 27	1 0	1 7 8	...	...	...	296 21	242 2	0 13 4
12	Rupakheda ...		...	...	...	...	498 0	569 10	1 2 3	2 14	3 14	1 15 0	...	...	...	500 14	573 8	1 2 4
13	Malvasi ...		...	...	...	...	694 25	676 7	0 15 7	11 10	19 10	1 11 10	...	...	...	705 35	696 0	0 15 9
14	Mudaheda ...		...	...	...	...	694 20	801 2	1 2 5	15 38	27 2	1 11 1	...	...	...	710 18	828 4	1 2 7
15	Pethapur ...		...	...	...	...	1,338 17	1,192 12	0 12 4	43 30	76 14	1 12 1	...	...	...	1,382 7	1,269 10	0 14 8
16	Pahania ...		...	...	...	...	80 34	77 0	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 34	77 0	0 15 4
17	Vagela ...		...	...	...	...	1,343 19	1,116 8	0 13 3	30 29	55 6	1 13 6	...	...	...	1,374 8	1,171 14	0 13 7
18	Gandi ...		...	...	...	...	833 10	779 0	0 14 11	26 16	47 0	1 12 11	...	...	...	869 26	826 0	0 15 4
19	Fulpura ...		...	...	...	...	923 4	671 10	0 6 6	52 6	95 12	1 13 5	...	...	...	875 10	767 6	0 14 0
20	Hadmatkhunta ...		...	...	...	...	367 15	282 4	0 12 3	5 28	9 8	1 14 4	...	...	...	373 3	291 12	0 12 6
21	Shankarpura ...		...	...	...	...	336 29	316 0	0 18 1	20 23	38 0	1 14 4	...	...	...	407 12	364 0	0 13 10
22	Mabudi ...		...	1 4	1 4	...	622 23	517 2	0 13 3	8 23	15 10	1 15 3	...	...	...	631 6	532 12	0 13 1
23	Kharsana ...		...	...	...	...	686 14	631 10	0 15 2	3 20	5 14	1 15 4	...	...	...	669 34	637 8	0 15 1
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	12,464 2	11,497 14	0 14 2	229 6	410 2	1 12 7	...	...	...	13,193 8	11,908 8	0 14 1
Class IV.																		
1	Garadu ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	1,868 23	1,465 4	0 12 6	65 21	89 10	1 6 0	...	...	...	1,949 4	1,554 14	0 12 1	
2	Velpura ...		...	...	...	...	396 24	276 12	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	396 24	276 12	0 6 3
3	Bodadungar ...		...	...	...	...	234 38	97 4	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	234 38	97 4	0 6 7
4	Kharrvani ...		...	...	...	...	937 6	435 2	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	937 6	435 2	0 7 5
5	Thala ...		...	...	...	...	322 19	215 8	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 19	215 8	0 10 8

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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				
	Class IV—continued.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.				A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.				
6	Tandagola ...	IV	1 0	1 0		516 18	366 6	0 9 9	1 4	1 8	1 8 0	...	...	...	517 22	367 14	0 11 4				
7	Dantia ...					319 3	244 10	0 12 8	3 27	5 2	1 11 4	...	...	...	322 80	246 12	0 12 8				
8	Rallati Gujar...					202 36	162 14	0 11 3	6 33	9 8	1 6 8	...	...	...	209 32	171 6	0 12 3				
9	Rallati Bhura ...					727 23	514 4	0 11 3	7 25	11 2	1 9 5	...	...	...	735 8	525 6	0 11 3				
10	Piplod ...					272 20	176 8	0 10 4	3 7	4 8	1 8 0	...	...	...	275 27	181 0	0 10 0				
11	Khakhrakva...					122 30	58 0	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 30	58 0	0 7 7				
12	Sabli ...					175 7	110 14	0 10 1	1 11	1 6	1 6 0	...	...	...	176 18	112 4	0 10 2				
13	Kotda ...					41 83	20 12	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 88	20 12	0 8 1				
14	Tetaria ...					143 33	116 12	0 13 0	9 32	1 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	144 25	117 12	0 13 0				
15	Gultora ...					709 35	463 12	0 10 5	0 29	1 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	710 24	463 12	0 10 5				
16	Sarda ...					311 8	178 4	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	311 8	178 4	0 9 2				
17	Chasen ...					549 34	349 8	0 10 2	5 27	8 0	1 9 7	...	...	...	556 21	357 8	0 10 2				
18	Kachaldra ...					237 6	117 8	6 8 3	0 24	0 12	1 4 0	...	...	...	237 30	118 4	0 10 2				
19	Dholakhakra...					418 32	282 6	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	418 38	282 6	0 10 9				
20	Chatka ...					134 28	88 4	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	134 28	88 4	0 10 6				
21	Chakalia ...					2,335 9	1,404 4	0 9 7	46 7	60 2	1 4 10	...	...	...	2,381 16	1,464 6	0 9 7				
22	Khakharia ...					199 20	177 4	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	199 20	177 4	0 14 3				
23	Ghodia ...					255 19	198 0	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	255 19	198 0	0 12 5				
24	Rampura ...					300 33	211 4	0 11 3	7 12	10 12	1 8 6	...	...	...	308 4	223 0	0 12 5				
25	Baipura ...					253 4	159 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 4	159 0	0 10 0				
26	Temachi ...					76 4	58 0	0 12 3	4 27	7 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	80 31	65 0	0 12 3				
27	Bhoira ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
28	Gheswa ...					223 6	117 10	0 8 5	5 25	8 14	1 12 4	...	...	...	229 1	126 8	0 8 5				
29	Maghanisar ...					183 2	123 14	0 10 9	0 29	0 14	1 3 3	...	...	...	183 31	124 12	0 10 9				
30	Ghhasia ...					342 21	188 10	0 8 0	1 29	2 0	1 2 0	...	...	...	344 0	190 10	0 8 0				
31	Thunthi Kankasia ...					238 23	143 0	0 9 8	3 17	3 4	1 8 0	...	...	...	239 0	143 4	0 9 8				
32	Ambasaran ...					35 6	18 8	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 6	18 8	0 6 5				
33	Rajedia ...					144 15	94 4	0 10 5	0 33	1 4	1 4 6	...	...	...	145 14	95 8	0 10 5				
34	Kheda ...					209 18	150 14	0 11 7	6 9	9 2	1 8 4	...	...	...	214 27	160 0	0 11 7				
35	Bambela ...					519 37	341 10	0 10 6	1 23	1 14	1 4 0	...	...	...	521 20	343 8	0 10 6				
	Total ...					...	...	...	...	13,962 2	9,126 10	0 10 5	174 20	237 10	1 5 9	...	...	...	14,136 22	9,368 4	0 10 5
	Grand Total ...					...	...	...	...	38,145 0	23,544 11	0 13 11	680 19	1,235 2	1 13 0	...	...	...	38,826 18	24,779 12	0 14 3

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. s. p.	Aores.	Rs.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Class IV—continued.		
No change.																Tandagola	6	
																Dantla	7	
																Baliati Gojar	8	
																Baliati Bhura	9	
																Piplod	10	
																Khakhrakva... ..	11	
																Sabli	12	
																Kotda	13	
																Tetaria	14	
																Gultora	15	
																Sarda	16	
																Chasen	17	
																Kachaldra	18	
																Dholakhakra... ..	19	
																Chatka	20	
																Chakalia	21	
																Khakharia	22	
																Ghodia	23	
																Rampura	24	
																Raipura	25	
																Tamachi	26	
																Bhoira	27	
																Gheswa	28	
																Maghanisar	29	
															Chhasia	30		
															Thunthi Kankasia	31		
															Ambasaran	32		
															Rajedia	33		
															Kheda	34		
															Bambela	35		
																Total.		
			88,145 0	54,150 11 5	0 14 3	630 18	1,247 13	1 3 2				38,845 18	35,398 8 5	0 14 7	1'77	Grand Total.		

No. 1802 of 1905.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHÁLS;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.*Godhra, 28th May 1905.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the Revision Settlement Report of the Jhalod Mahál of the Panch Maháls District submitted by the Assistant Collector Mr. Vernon under his No. S-50 dated 3rd March 1904.

2. I attach my predecessor Mr. Carmichael's note upon the report and beg to refer you to my letter forwarding the Dohad report for the reasons for the delay in its submission. I may add to what I have then written that it is only in the current touring season that I have had an opportunity of going over the ground myself.

3. Mr. Carmichael has fully dealt with Mr. Vernon's report and I have nothing to add except that I agree with Mr. Vernon's conclusions and recommendations. Mr. Carmichael while suggesting two alternative modifications has expressed his preference for the creation of a fresh group with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10 to include the villages of Karath, Lilwa Dewa, Lilwa Pokar, Raniar Kanbi, Tandi, Nansalai, and Warod.

I support this proposal. Group III (maximum rate 1-8) would then contain

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Dewania Bajarwara. | 4 Kalia talao. |
| 2 Melania. | 5 Chitrodia. |
| 3 Jaffarpura. | |

4. I do not think that the proposed group with a Rs. 1-6 maximum rate should be formed.

5. The rice rates, both soil and water, should be raised in the same proportion in those groups in which enhancement of the dry-crop rate is made.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERICK PRATT,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

*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 20½ 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 31½. 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 are 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 taluka 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 Patália 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, choléra worked great havoc, and in the rains of 1900 two bridges on the only good road connecting the bázars 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 taluka 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 1899 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, Dageria 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, Chitrodi, 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-459 of 1906.

From

G. S. CURTIS, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Joint Director, Land Records, Bombay, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Poona, 15th February 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith proposals for the revision settlement of the Jhálod Mahál prepared by Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Panch Maháls. Attached to Mr. Vernon's report is a review by Mr. Carmichael, a former Collector of the District, which is so full and lucid that a detailed examination of the facts is unnecessary. I shall therefore confine myself to furnishing supplementary information where that is necessary and in discussing how far the conclusions arrived at in the report can be accepted.

2. *Paragraph 8—Communications.*—I think Mr. Vernon hardly lays sufficient stress on the enormous improvement which has taken place during the settlement. At the date of its introduction Jhálod must have ranked with West Khándesh as one of the wildest and most backward part of the Presidency. It is now close to a main line of railway, with which it is connected by two metalled roads, and produce can be exported free of transit duty to any part of India.

3. *Paragraph 16.*—There can, it is to be feared, be no doubt that the Mahál suffered more from the famine than Dohad and that it has not made nearly so rapid a recovery. In contrast with that taluka, where the cultivated area, after a slight decline in the famine, reached a figure in 1904-05 higher than any yet recorded, the totals for Jhálod are far from satisfactory. There was a decline from 42,655 acres in 1898-99 to 38,300 acres in 1901-02 : followed by a further drop to 34,234 in 1903-04, and though there was a rise in 1904-05 to 35,280 acres, the season both in that and current year has been so bad that there is every probability of a relapse. The figures for collection in 1904-05 are as bad as those for Dohad, no less than Rs. 23,942 out of Rs. 33,463 having been of necessity suspended. It is, I understand, unlikely that any large part of these arrears will be recovered during the current year.

4. *Paragraph 18—Prices.*—I have added to Mr. Vernon's Appendix N figures showing the average prices in 1904-05 and those actually prevailing on December 24th, 1905. Seasons have been so abnormal of late years that it is difficult to generalize, but there is, I think, no doubt that Mr. Vernon has underrated the advantage which the ryot has secured from the appreciation of his produce. With the advent of the railway he reaps the benefit of a rise of prices in any part of India ; and in the long run this must mean an increase of at least 20 per cent. in his rental.

5. *Paragraph 20—Grouping and rates.*—The changes proposed by Mr. Vernon in the grouping and rates are very simple : Kaliani Sarsavani is to be moved from Group III to Group II, Chitrodia, an inámi village, which has lapsed to Government and is now to be brought under Survey Settlement for the first time, is to be placed in the latter group : and the dry crop and rice water rates for Group I are to be raised 4 annas.

The result is an increase of Rs. 619 or 1·77 per cent. Mr. Carmichael proposes to form a group with a rate of Rs. 1-10 (presumably for soil only) intermediate between the present Groups I and II consisting of the following villages which have benefited by the new road from Jhálod to Dohad : Karath, Lilwa Dewa and Pokar, Raniar Kunbini Tandi, Nansalai and Warod. The adoption of this suggestion will raise the assessment of these villages from

Rs. 7,120 to Rs. 7,713. He also proposes to form a group intermediate between Groups II and III on Rs. 1-6 consisting of villages which adjoin the new road further to the south, *viz.*, Rupakheda, Moti and Nani Handi, Lageria Wasti, Mirakhedi and Kaligam. This will raise the assessment by approximately Rs. 294 from Rs. 2,944 to Rs. 3,238. It may be noted in passing that if this is done, Parewa situated between the two main roads from Jhalod to Limkheda and Jhalod to Dohad should apparently be added too. Mr. Pratt accepts the former suggestion but not the latter: and proposes raising the rice water-rates to the same extent as those for dry crop. This latter will cause a trifling increase of about Rs. 35. All these officers are agreed in suggesting a guarantee of 30 years.

6. Mr. Carmichael's proposals, which go further in this direction of enhancement than those of the other two officers, result in an increase of Rs. 1,506 or about 4 per cent. I find it difficult to support proposals which will restrict the demand to this extent for so long a period as 30 years. No doubt the Mahál has suffered and is suffering from a cycle of very bad seasons, but these will not, it is to be hoped, last for ever. Given two or three good years, the Mahál must regain its former prosperity: for the occasional years of failure, which must be expected, our new system of remissions and suspensions will make ample allowance. Further more I doubt whether the proposals have been framed with sufficient regard to the change in conditions caused by the opening of the railway at Dohad. At the date of the original settlement Jhalod Mahál and Dohad taluka were self-contained units: and the settlement officer was justified in graduating the rates according to the distance of each village from their respective capitals. But now things have changed. With a railway at Dohad, the importance of that place must increase: that of Jhalod will comparatively speaking diminish. No doubt the inhabitants of the Southern Jhalod villages will continue to resort to Jhalod for business purposes; but they will do so to a diminishing extent every year and in ten or fifteen years' time proximity to Dohad and to Dohad only will be the main consideration in fixing the rates. It is obvious that this fact has been left out of sight by Mr. Vernon, and the result is that we have the anomaly of Doki and Kharoda in Dohad being assessed in revision at Rs. 1-10, while Kaligam and Sarda in Jhalod remain at Rs. 1-4 and Re. 1 respectively. As a matter of fact if we consider the position of the villages in Mr. Carmichael's group on Rs. 1-6, *viz.*, Kaligam, Mirkhedi and five others with reference to Dohad, apart from the temporary deterioration caused by famine, it is clear that we should be justified in imposing a rate of Rs. 1-8, while in Sarda, Tandogola, Chaen, Dantia, Gultora and Tetaria, now rated at Re. 1, an increase to Rs. 1-4 would not be excessive. For these reasons I would suggest the adoption of two alternatives either (i) a guarantee for ten years with Mr. Carmichael's rates and grouping, subject to the addition of Parewa to the group on Rs. 1-6. This would mean an increase of Rs. 1,500 about; or (ii) a postponement of the introduction of revised rates for five years. I should prefer the latter in view of the heavy arrears of land revenue, now outstanding.

7. As regards trees I would recommend that in accordance with the policy generally adopted in the revision settlements in Gujarát they should be handed over to the ryots where situated in occupied land. In giving out land for cultivation the Collector should exercise his discretion whether they should be sold with the land or not. Where the grant is on the new tenure this may not be desirable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. CURTIS,

Joint Director, Land Records.

No. 2564 of 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 25th June 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Jhalod Revision Survey Report is submitted by the same officer who has drawn up the Dohad Report.

3. Jhalod forms a Peta Mahal of Dohad, and there is not much new matter to record beyond what has been treated in the Dohad Report.

4. The great difference between the two is that Jhalod is much inferior in all those standards which are usually considered in Settlement Reports. Thus it is more distant from the chief market town (Dohad) and from the Railway; the area of unoccupied land is much larger; the befasli area is about half; the population figures show that the effect of the famine was more disastrous; and the mortality among the cattle was also serious. Curiously, the statistics for sales and mortgages compare more favourably with those of Dohad; as, however, these transactions are rare between the Bhil cultivator and the Bania, they do not count for much. Since the famine, there has been a drop in the cultivated area; so much so that the occupied area is now reduced to the level of that held in 1884-85. The crop experiments work out the incidence of assessment at a low rate. There can be no doubt that the assessment is low, but at the same time it would appear that the crop experiments are confined to good soil, as evidenced from a glance at the assessment column.

5. For these and other reasons set forth in para. 10 of the report, Mr. Vernon has not thought fit to propose an increase in the demand for the ensuing settlement.

Mr. Carmichael supports these proposals, but would add two more groups, raising the total demand to a small extent.

Mr. Curtis accepts Mr. Carmichael's proposals adding one more village to his Rs. 1-8-0 group. He is, however, of opinion that the effect of the famine will soon pass away and would postpone the settlement for five years. If the new settlement be introduced now, he would restrict it to ten years.

6. The Commissioner is inclined to agree with Mr. Carmichael and to advocate his proposals, but with a thirty-year settlement. He thinks stability of assessment desirable in itself, and to attract capital and enterprise. The Commissioner, therefore, recommends the introduction of the Revision Survey now and for the normal period, and does not think Mr. Carmichael's proposals can be bettered.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Panch Maháls.

Proposed revision settlement of the Jhálod Mahál.

No. 7169.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2554, dated 25th June 1906—Submitting,

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, and Settlement Officer, Dohad Sub-Division, No. s.—80, dated 3rd March 1904, to the Collector of the Panch Maháls and accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 1802, dated 28th May 1905, to the Commissioner, N. D., and its accompaniment.

Letter from the Joint Director of Land Records, No. L.—459, dated 15th February 1906, to the Commissioner, N. D.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Jhálod Mahál of the Panch Maháls District.

Memorandum* from the Joint Director of Land Records, No. L.—729, dated 9th March 1906—Forwarding a letter* No. 2018, dated 31st May 1905, from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, who states that no petitions of objections from the rayats of the Jhálod Mahál were received in response to the notification published in accordance with Rule 7, Chapter I, of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is clearly of opinion that the deterioration in the condition of this taluka has been such as to make any increase in the assessment unjustifiable for the present. The present rates should be continued for another five years after which a report should be submitted regarding the condition of the taluka with fresh proposals as regards the assessment.

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 Talukdári Settlement Officer,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

* Not printed.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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
Class I.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Jhālod ...	I	1 12	1 12	...	2,568 27	3,460 1	1 5 9	30 0	72 2	2 6 5	...	...	...	2,568 27	3,502 2	1 5 11
2	Deojini Suraśvāni.	I	1 12	1 12	...	195 5	227 14	1 12 0	5 23	18 0	3 4 4	...	...	...	195 28	245 14	1 14 1
Total ...			...	...	...	2,683 32	3,717 15	1 6 1	35 28	90 2	2 9 6	...	...	...	2,734 15	3,806 1	1 6 4
Class II.																	
1	Devānīā Bājārwādā	II	1 8	1 8	...	1,008 21	837 8	0 14 10	23 28	40 10	1 12 3	...	...	...	1,022 19	978 2	0 15 1
2	Melānīā	II	1 8	1 8	...	255 23	315 10	1 5 8	10 33	23 14	2 2 0	...	...	...	268 15	338 8	1 4 1
3	Nansāīā	II	1 8	1 8	...	619 5	706 12	1 2 3	63 4	111 14	2 1 9	...	...	...	672 9	818 10	1 2 6
4	Varod	II	1 8	1 8	...	1,077 23	1,051 4	0 15 7	13 24	25 8	1 13 7	...	...	...	1,091 6	1,070 12	0 15 9
5	Kārāth	II	1 8	1 8	...	3,879 4	3,095 12	1 1 2	45 0	96 0	2 1 9	...	...	...	2,924 4	3,190 12	1 1 6
6	Tandi	II	1 8	1 8	...	330 23	436 2	1 5 1	27 11	50 6	1 13 6	...	...	...	387 39	486 8	1 6 8
7	Lilwā Dewā	II	1 8	1 8	...	211 21	265 12	1 4 1	22 31	51 0	2 3 10	...	...	...	224 12	316 12	1 8 7
8	Lilwā Pokar	II	1 8	1 8	...	122 9	174 14	1 6 11	5 26	14 2	2 9 1	...	...	...	127 35	189 0	1 7 8
9	Ranlar Kumb'ni	II	1 8	1 8	...	806 7	935 6	1 3 1	34 5	76 2	2 3 9	...	...	...	840 12	1,041 8	1 3 10
10	Jāffarpurā	II	1 8	1 8	...	659 0	696 12	1 0 10	3 7	6 2	2 10 8	...	...	...	662 7	702 14	1 0 11
11	Kālā Tālāo	II	1 8	1 8	...	139 35	182 12	1 4 11	1 31	3 10	2 1 1	...	...	...	141 26	186 6	1 6 0
Total ...			...	...	...	8,109 15	8,828 8	1 1 5	241 9	497 4	2 0 11	...	...	...	8,360 24	9,325 12	1 1 10
Class III.																	
1	Kālāni Sarsavāni.	III	1 4	1 4	...	420 29	374 12	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 29	374 12	0 14 2
2	Anwarpurā	III	1 4	1 4	...	400 12	389 8	0 15 6	2 23	5 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	402 35	394 6	0 15 8
3	Sitāvatli	III	1 4	1 4	...	146 23	123 0	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 32	128 0	0 13 4
4	Bājpur	III	1 4	1 4	...	421 24	303 0	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	421 24	303 0	0 11 6
5	Parwā	III	1 4	1 4	...	538 14	444 4	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	538 14	444 4	0 12 2
6	Nāni Hāndi	III	1 4	1 4	...	352 29	273 8	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	352 29	273 8	0 12 4
7	Moti Hāndi	III	1 4	1 4	...	763 13	565 12	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	763 13	565 12	0 12 7
8	Dageriā	III	1 4	1 4	...	181 37	119 4	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	181 37	119 4	0 7 10
9	Vasti	III	1 4	1 4	...	155 18	126 12	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 18	126 12	0 13 1
10	Mirākhedi	III	1 4	1 4	...	570 23	481 8	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 23	481 8	0 12 1
11	Kāligām Gujār	III	1 4	1 4	...	787 34	824 4	1 0 9	4 39	9 8	1 14 4	...	...	...	792 35	838 12	1 0 9
12	Dhārādungar	III	1 4	1 4	...	295 34	246 2	0 13 4	0 27	1 0	1 7 8	...	...	...	296 21	247 2	0 13 4
13	Rupākhedā	III	1 4	1 4	...	498 0	569 10	1 2 3	2 14	3 14	1 15 0	...	...	...	500 14	578 8	1 2 4
14	Malvāsi	III	1 4	1 4	...	684 25	676 7	0 15 7	11 10	19 10	1 11 10	...	...	...	705 35	696 1	0 15 9
15	Mudākhedā	III	1 4	1 4	...	684 20	601 2	1 2 5	15 39	27 2	1 11 1	...	...	...	710 18	628 4	1 2 7
16	Pethāpur	III	1 4	1 4	...	1,338 17	1,192 12	0 12 4	43 20	76 14	1 12 1	...	...	...	1,382 7	1,269 10	0 14 6
17	Pāhānīā	III	1 4	1 4	...	80 34	77 0	0 16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 34	77 0	0 16 4
18	Vagelā	III	1 4	1 4	...	1,243 19	1,116 8	0 13 3	30 29	55 6	1 13 6	...	...	...	1,274 8	1,171 14	0 13 7
19	Gāndi	III	1 4	1 4	...	833 10	779 0	0 15 11	25 16	47 0	1 12 11	...	...	...	869 26	826 0	0 15 4
20	Fūlpurā	III	1 4	1 4	...	828 4	671 10	0 6 6	52 6	95 12	1 13 5	...	...	...	878 10	767 6	0 14 0
21	Hadmatkhuntā	III	1 4	1 4	...	367 15	282 4	0 12 3	5 29	9 8	1 14 4	...	...	...	373 3	291 12	0 12 6
22	Shankarpurā	III	1 4	1 4	...	386 29	316 0	0 13 1	20 23	38 0	1 14 4	...	...	...	407 12	354 0	0 13 10
23	Mahudi	III	1 4	1 4	...	622 23	517 2	0 13 3	8 23	15 10	1 16 3	...	...	...	631 5	532 2	0 13 6
24	Kharsānā	III	1 4	1 4	...	686 14	631 10	0 15 2	3 20	5 14	1 15 4	...	...	...	690 34	637 8	0 15 2
Total ...			...	...	...	13,384 31	11,672 11	0 14 2	229 6	410 2	1 12 7	...	...	...	13,612 37	12,242 13	0 14 5
Class IV.																	
1	Garāda	IV	1 0	1 0	...	1,993 23	1,465 4	0 12 6	65 21	69 10	1 6 0	...	...	...	1,948 4	1,544 14	0 13 9
2	Velpurā	IV	1 0	1 0	...	598 24	276 12	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	596 24	270 12	0 6 2
3	Borādungar	IV	1 0	1 0	...	234 23	97 4	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	234 23	97 4	0 6 7
4	Kharsāni	IV	1 0	1 0	...	937 6	435 2	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	937 6	435 2	0 7 5
5	Thālā	IV	1 0	1 0	...	222 19	215 8	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 19	215 8	0 10 5

REVISED APPENDIX

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>Class IV</i> <i>—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A. S.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6	Tándagolá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	516 18	366 6	0 7 9	1 4	1 8	1 8 0	...	...	...	517 22	367 14	0 11 4
7	Dántiá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	319 8	244 10	0 12 8	3 27	5 2	1 11 4	...	...	...	323 30	249 13	0 12 4
8	Baliáti Gujar ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	202 86	162 14	0 11 8	6 86	8 8	1 6 8	...	...	...	209 82	171 6	0 13 2
9	Baliáti Bhurá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	737 23	514 4	0 11 8	7 25	11 2	1 9 5	...	...	...	738 8	525 8	0 11 4
10	Piplod ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	273 20	176 8	0 10 4	3 7	4 8	1 8 0	...	...	...	273 27	181 0	0 10 4
11	Khákhakuvá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	122 30	58 0	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 30	58 0	0 7 7
12	Sábil ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	176 7	110 14	0 10 1	1 11	1 6	1 6 0	...	...	...	176 18	112 4	0 10 1
13	Kotdá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	41 32	30 12	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 32	30 12	0 8 1
14	Tetariá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	148 33	116 13	0 13 0	0 83	1 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	148 26	117 18	0 13 0
15	Gulkorá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	709 35	482 13	0 10 8	0 39	1 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	710 24	483 13	0 10 8
16	Sárdá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	311 8	178 4	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	311 8	178 4	0 9 2
17	Cháon ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	549 34	349 8	0 10 2	5 27	8 0	1 9 7	...	...	...	556 21	357 8	0 10 2
18	Káchaldará ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	227 6	117 8	0 8 3	0 34	0 13	1 4 0	...	...	...	227 30	118 4	0 8 4
19	Dholákhákrá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	419 32	282 6	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 32	282 6	0 10 9
20	Chatká ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	131 28	86 4	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 28	86 4	0 10 6
21	Chákalá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	2,335 9	1,404 4	0 9 7	46 7	60 2	1 4 10	...	...	...	2,381 16	1,464 6	0 9 10
22	Khákhariá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	193 20	177 4	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 20	177 4	0 14 8
23	Ghodlá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	356 19	198 0	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	356 19	198 0	0 12 8
24	Rámpurá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	330 82	211 4	0 11 8	7 12	10 12	1 8 6	...	...	...	338 4	222 0	0 11 8
25	Rálpurá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	253 4	159 0	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 4	159 0	0 10
26	Temáchi ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	76 4	53 0	0 12 2	4 27	7 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	80 31	65 0	0 12 2
27	Bhoirá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Gheswá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	223 6	117 10	0 8 5	5 35	8 14	1 12 4	...	...	...	229 1	126 8	0 9 9
29	Maghánisár ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	183 2	123 14	0 10 9	0 29	0 14	1 3 3	...	...	...	183 31	121 12	0 10 10
30	Chhásiá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	342 21	188 10	0 8 9	1 29	2 0	1 3 8	...	...	...	344 10	190 10	0 8 10
31	Thunthi Kanká- alá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	236 23	143 0	0 9 8	2 17	3 4	1 8 0	...	...	...	239 0	146 4	0 9 8
32	Ambásaran ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	35 6	18 8	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 6	18 8	0 8 5
33	Rájedlá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	144 15	94 4	0 10 5	0 39	1 4	1 4 8	...	...	...	145 14	95 8	0 10 6
34	Khodá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	208 18	150 14	0 11 7	6 9	9 2	1 8 4	...	...	...	214 27	160 0	0 11 11
35	Bambelá ...	IV	1 0	1 0	...	519 37	341 10	0 10 6	1 23	1 14	1 4 0	...	...	...	521 19	343 8	0 10 6
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	13,961 32	9,125 10	0 10 6	174 29	237 10	1 8 9	...	...	...	14,198 21	9,363 4	0 10 7
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	38,141 30	23,544 12	0 14 1	680 27	1,235 2	1 13 0	...	...	...	39,375 17	24,779 14	0 14 3

Q—continued.

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	35	36	
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.		Class IV. —continued.		
No change.																Tándagolá ...	6	
																Dántiá ...	7	
																Ralláti Gujar ...	8	
																Ralláti Bhurá ...	9	
																Piplod ...	10	
																Khákhakuvá ...	11	
																Sáblí ...	12	
																Kotdá ...	13	
																Tetariá ...	14	
																Gultorá ...	15	
																Sárdá ...	16	
																Cháen ...	17	
																Káohaldrá ...	18	
																Dholákhákrá ...	19	
																Chatká ...	20	
																Chákalá ...	21	
																Khákhariá ...	22	
																Ghodlá ...	23	
																Rámpurá ...	24	
																Rálpurá ...	25	
																Temfohi ...	26	
																Bhoirá ...	27	
																Gheswá ...	28	
																Maghánisar ...	29	
																Chháela ...	30	
																Thunthí Kanká-sá ...	31	
																Ambázaram ...	32	
																Rájudiá ...	33	
Khedá ...	34																	
Bambelá ...	35																	
																Total.		
																	Grand Total.	

R. G. GORDON,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.