



Gul Hayat Institute

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 28th June 1899.

From

R. GILES, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., M.A.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
Governor and President in Council,
Bombay.

MY LORD,

The proposals for the revision of the irrigational settlements of the Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro Talukas of the Karachi Collectorate were returned by Your Excellency's Government with their Resolution No. 4836-A, dated the 25th July, for reconsideration and for submission with proposals for the revision of five other talukas, viz., Jati, Shahbandar, Ghorabari, Mirpur Sakro and Tatta, on the ground that the tract comprised by the seven talukas formed "a homogeneous whole, subject to the same climate, producing the same crops, and possessing similar facilities of water communication."

2. The Resolution further directed that, if the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture was unable to carry out the requisite enquiries, the duty should be specially entrusted to an Assistant Collector with experience of the tract; but on my reporting in my No. 3773, dated the 4th August last, that the Superintendent could not do more than review the proposals for Sujawal and Mirpur and prepare original ones for three talukas, Government assented to the postponement of the work in talukas Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari. (*Vide* Resolution No. 5580, dated the 31st August 1898.) Subsequently, and for similar reason, the Tatta Taluka was also excluded. (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 7931, dated the 8th December 1898.)

3. This limited the revision operations to the four contiguous talukas of Mirpur, Sujawal, Jati and Shahbandar, which comprise the Shahbandar Division and are on the left bank of the Indus, whereas the excluded talukas are on the right bank.

4. The tract now dealt with is consequently more distinctly homogeneous than the larger one, in which, too, the facilities of railway communication come in, which practically do not exist for the left bank talukas.

5. I now therefore forward the somewhat voluminous papers which have been written on the revision of the settlement of the four talukas, viz. :—

- (1) Mr. Lawrence's original proposals for Sujawal and Mirpur, with the reviews by the Collector and Commissioner.
- (2) The reports thereon of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, No. 388 and No. 389, dated the 11th May 1899.
- (3) The report of the Collector of Karachi (No. 3459, dated the 22nd June) on the above reports of the Superintendent and on his proposals for the Jati Taluka, together with the remarks of the Assistant Collector of Shahbandar on the two former.
- (4) The proposals of the Superintendent (Mr. Seymour) for the Jati Taluka with an Appendix No. XXIV, containing some remarks thereon by the Assistant Collector of Shahbandar.

- (5) The proposals of the Acting Superintendent (Rao Bahadur Choitram for the Shahbandar Taluka (No. 49, dated the 24th January 1899), with a report thereon by the Collector (No. 3212, dated the 15th June 1899).
- (6) Letter from the Superintending Engineer (No. 1792, dated the 21st June), forwarding notes on all the proposals by the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

6. Before attempting to discuss these papers in detail, I would make a few general remarks, which bear in my opinion very materially on the issues raised.

7. The first is that, however able an officer of 6 years' standing and however intimate his knowledge of a particular division in Sind may be, he cannot be expected to submit proposals which will, when reviewed in the light of long experience and with due regard, as they should be, to the incidence of assessment in the Province generally, bear the test. Highly therefore as I appreciate the care and ability of Mr. Lawrence's work, I am of opinion that his proposals generally cannot be accepted.

8. My second general consideration is the vast inferiority of every circumstance connected with these delta talukas when compared with the lands in Northern and Central Sind and the absolute necessity for marking this distinction very clearly.

9. My own first real acquaintance with the delta lands was gained in company with Mr. Lawrence in the spring of 1896, and the impressions then made upon me remain fixed in my memory and may serve to convey some idea of the country.

10. I was struck, in the first place, with the system of canals and bands in the Shahbandar Division and the evidence everywhere of money having been and being spent by Government on irrigation works. I think my impression had previously been that comparatively little had been done in the delta, but I found that I was mistaken.

11. On the other hand, I was amazed at the miserable villages, consisting chiefly of a few huts on pieces of salt waste; at the inferior class of rice cultivation; at the absence everywhere of wells and rabi crops, which latter could not, I was told, flourish in the heavy dews and damp of the delta, and at the paucity of the population: every circumstance, in fact, pointing to a much inferior standard of wealth and prosperity.

12. The third general consideration affecting all the proposals is the heavy fall in prices, which renders the statement made in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on Sujawal and Mirpur, to the effect that "prices have risen greatly," no longer accurate (if, indeed, it ever was so), the price of rice, which is over 80 per cent. of the staple crop in three talukas and 77-86 in Jati, having fallen from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20 per kharar and even lower. On the rise in prices, however, reported by Mr. Lawrence in paragraph 18 of his two reports, attention is invited to paragraph 10 (2) of Mr. Seymour's report on Mirpur Batoro, in which, after careful consideration, he arrives at the conclusion that, though out of the ten years good prices ruled in four, "there is no such sustained rise as could be accepted as a ground for enhancing rates."

13. What this means to the zamindar is a difficult question to determine. Perhaps Mr. Choitram in paragraph 18 of his report has made the best attempt to calculate what the zamindar's profits are. Certainly, 30 kasas or $\frac{1}{2}$ kharar per acre is as high an average as could be taken for the out-turn in the Shahbandar Division, of which the zamindar's share would be $\frac{8}{13}$ or Rs. 6-2, from which, according to him, Rs. 4-4 for expenses and Rs. 2-13 assessment would have to be deducted, leaving a deficit of 15 annas. He, however, has made his calculation on the average price of rice, and not on the present actual price.

14. Fourthly, I would insist on the peculiar liability of all the four talukas to injury from floods as well as other causes such as rats and drought (*vide* table at paragraph 12 of the Sujawal, Mirpur and Shahbandar proposals and

paragraph 24 of the Jati proposals), for even though the Mirpur Batoro Taluka has been protected from river floods since 1894-95, for some years previous to which they had been an annual occurrence, it suffered in the current year a severe disaster from the floods, caused by a most sudden and abnormal fall of rain, which gauging at Sujawal over 10 inches in two days (*viz.*, 3 inches 97 cents on the 20th and 6 inches 35 cents. on the 21st) and occurring on the 20th and 21st of July, when the young crops were some inches high, destroyed them entirely, and even caused the people to flock to the canal banks for safety, so deep did the water lie upon the ground. The kharif remissions recommended in this taluka in the current year reach the sum of Rs. 34,486-2-0 (exclusive of remissions on time-expired fallow Numbers), of which almost the entire amount was due to the above cause, and in 1897-98 remissions due to river floods in Sujawal and Jati were Rs. 22,168-3-0 and Rs. 23,668-3-0, respectively, while a large slice of the Shahbandar Taluka has, as will be explained presently, been entirely abandoned to floods by the withdrawal inland of the river protective band.

15. Keeping the above considerations steadily in view, I will proceed to consider the somewhat various proposals, which the papers contain, commencing with the northernmost taluka of Mirpur Batoro, a taluka which almost seems to form the boundary of the delta lands and in a slight degree shows traces of the superiority of the lands beyond the delta.

16. As the question of rates is the most important and naturally affects that of grouping, and as rice is the staple crop throughout the tract in question, I shall in each taluka consider its assessment first, the assessment of other classes of irrigation being of minor importance.

17. The present rates for rice, then, in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka are Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3 per acre, and there are the following three different proposals regarding them :—

- (1) Mr. Lawrence, dividing the villages into four instead of two groups, assesses them at—

1st	...	...	Rs. 3 12 0
2nd	...	...	„ 3 8 0
3rd	...	...	„ 3 4 0
4th	...	...	„ 3 0 0

- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. James, dividing them into three groups, assesses them at—

1st	...	...	Rs. 3 8 0
2nd	...	...	„ 3 4 0
3rd	...	...	„ 3 0 0

While (3) Mr. Seymour, the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Mr. Giles as Collector, the present Acting Collector, Mr. Sladen, and his Assistant, Mr. Cross, are all in favour of retaining the present rates and the two groups only.

18. After purposely visiting this cold season the four talukas and inquiring closely into their condition, and after giving the subject the most careful consideration, and with the utmost wish to secure to Government any additional revenue which can be levied with safety, I adhere firmly to my former opinion, and would deprecate very strongly any interference with rates which are working most satisfactorily and securing as rapid an increase in the revenue as Government can desire.

19. Mr. Seymour, who undoubtedly must be regarded as the expert on the subject, has briefly recapitulated in his report the opinions recorded last year, and it is useless to repeat them : suffice it to draw particular attention to his 10th paragraph, in which he gives his reasons for “letting well alone,” points out that Mirpur is handicapped as regards other delta talukas by its distance from any market, and from the river and inland bandars, and show that Mr. Lawrence's idea of the superior “Khorwah” rice is virtually a myth.

20. As regards this point, I personally made careful enquiries when at Mirpur and went across to Khorwah itself to inspect some of the rice lands, with the result that I find that "Khorwah" rice means "Sugdasi," or the famous white rice of the "Mail" country near Larkana, and that in the Mirpur Taluka the percentage grown of that rice was 5·32, the remainder consisting entirely of the coarse red rice of the delta.

21. As regards the unfavourable situation of Mirpur as compared with Sujawal and Jati, it is of course a fact, as the riverain dehs are mostly under forest and the bulk of the produce has to cross the Sujawal Taluka to reach the river, and it has no tidal bandar such as Jati has in Sando Bandar. I think, however, that he attaches too much weight to the inferiority of position, as the superiority of the flood-protected and better cultivated lands in Mirpur must, when estimated in produce, be worth more than the loss of Rs. 2 or Rs 3 per kharar on carriage.

22. And here I would remark that I cannot but think that the fact that Mr. Seymour visited the Jati and Sujawal Talukas first has led to his under-estimating the difference between them and Mirpur, which before inspecting he evidently thought would bear higher rates. (*Vide* the last sentence in paragraph 32 of his report on Sujawal.)

23. While, therefore, thinking that there is no great difference in the class of rice cultivation in any of the delta talukas, all of it being inferior and coarse, I am clearly of opinion that Mirpur should be assessed at higher rates than Sujawal and Jati, but I would not on that account increase the Mirpur rice rate by an anna. Rs. 3-4 is the utmost any delta rice should pay, and even that approximates too closely to the rates in Upper Sind, the maximum rice rate in the Ratodero Taluka being Rs. 3-12, with the crops, soil, class of cultivation and general advantages of which Mirpur cannot compare.

24. "If it were not for the fear of land grabbing without the means to cultivate, I should like to see a Rs. 3 rate throughout all Lower Sind" wrote Mr. Seymour to me, and I am of much the same opinion. The present prices of rice will not justify more, and are not likely to rise unless famine or some other special cause, which it is very difficult to foresee, supervenes. From the very little that I saw of the cultivation in Khorwah and the condition of that canal itself, I should not anticipate that the portion of the Guni Taluka adjoining the Mirpur dehs could bear any enhancement on the present rate of Rs. 3-4. So that on that account also an increase in Mirpur is to be deprecated.

25. Finally, I repeat "Let well alone." The Shahbandar Division cries aloud to any experienced officer for development and for expenditure of capital—not only Government capital for large drainage and protection works, but equally in proportion for expenditure by the occupant in levelling, *banding* and clearing operations, of which in the Mirpur Taluka some evidence is visible, but which, if it is to be encouraged and extended, needs above all things a moderate assessment. Mr. Lawrence's assessment of Rs. 3-12 0 and rise of 8 annas is not moderate. The Hon'ble Mr. James's proposals are calculated to yield an enhancement of 2·2 per cent. over the average revenue of the last five years. Is this slight addition worth the risks, alluded to by Mr. Seymour, of discouraging the zamindars and retarding the present satisfactory progress?

26. The rates remaining as they are, I accept unhesitatingly Mr. Seymour's grouping, which leaves the present grouping intact, with the exception of raising the 5 dehs shown in his paragraph 10 (6) from the 2nd to the 1st group, thereby enhancing their rice rate by 4 annas. The number of dehs in the existing 2nd group is 13 and not 9, as stated in the above paragraph. The deh of Miranpur will be thrown out of settlement (*vide* paragraph 14 of Mr. Seymour's report).

27. In all four talukas, the garden rates should, according to the measure sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7111, dated the 6th October 1886, and now universally adopted, be the same as the rice rate, with an additional water rate for a cold weather supply other than from a well. In the Jati Taluka especially, sugarcane is grown on the banks of the Gungro wah, and

that no doubt accounts for the present high rate of Rs. 4; but I found that there are some gardens which get no such supply, and for them the rate is excessive. On the other hand, the sugarcane will now pay more as it will pay the rice rate, plus, according to Mr. Seymour, one rupee per acre for the cold weather supply; but regarding this I have in my No. 3636, dated 22nd instant, recommended that the fixing of this 2nd rate should be left in the hands of the Commissioner, and forwarded a new rule, including that proviso for the assessment of gardens under the "Rules for the Administration of Irrigational Settlements," and as at present advised I do not see why the rate for the gardens in the Shahbandar Division should not be Rs. 2 per acre, in which case their total assessment in a 1st class deh in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka would be Rs. 5-4, which is not excessive, considering the advantages of position and water which the sugarcane cultivation enjoys.

28. The only other changes in the current rates recommended by Mr. Seymour are (1) that proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. James, *i.e.*, a reduction of the "lift" rate in the 1st group from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-4 (the Guni rate), a measure which I cordially endorse, as the encouragement of "lift" cultivation means the encouragement of thrift in the use of both money and water, and (2) the assimilation of the "Sailab aided by lift" with the "Bosi aided by lift rate."

29. The rates therefore as given in Mr. Seymour's 11th paragraph are those recommended by me. In paragraph 10 (6), Mr. Seymour estimates that they will yield a loss of Rs. 771 only, but with the higher rate for gardens this would probably disappear. In any case, it is a *quantité negligible*.

30. Turning to Mr. James's report, I would notice, what is not quite clear in his 11th paragraph, that the average remissions spoken of include flood remissions only: also, that the Laikpur project (*vide* his paragraph 17) is not as yet a success (*vide* this office No. 1038, dated 25th February last), and has in the current year rather thrown the occupants into debt and difficulties than afforded them any benefit; and it is by no means certain when the canal will be working in a sufficiently satisfactory way to justify any increase of assessment. At present, as I realised from a personal visit, any increase would be most mischievous.

31. Turning now to the Sujawal Taluka, we find that the present rice rates are—

1st group, Rs. 3-2-0; 2nd group, Rs. 2-14-0; 3rd group, Rs. 2-10-0; and that the following changes are suggested:—

(1) Mr. Lawrence divides the villages into four groups and enhances the 3 first by 4 annas each, making them—

1st, Rs. 3-6-0; 2nd, Rs. 3-2-0; 3rd, Rs. 2-14-0; 4th, Rs. 2-10-0.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. James reduces the current rates by 2 annas each, but preserves the present number of groups, his rates being—

1st, Rs. 3; 2nd, Rs. 2-12-0; 3rd, Rs. 2-8-0.

(3) Mr. Giles, as Collector of Karachi, advised the middle course of retaining the current rates.

(4) Mr. Seymour raises the current rates by 2 annas, so as to secure their assimilation with Jati, and makes 4 groups, his rates being—

1st, Rs. 3-4-0; 2nd, Rs. 3; 3rd, Rs. 2-12-0; 4th, Rs. 2-10-0.

(5) The present Collector, Mr. Sladen, and Mr. Cross, the Assistant Collector, approve decidedly of a difference being made between the Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal Talukas, and are apparently in favour—although the Collector does not say so distinctly—of the reduction proposed by Mr. James.

32. That the retention of the present rates in Mirpur Batoro makes, as Mr. Cross says, a lower rate in Sujawal and Jati a logical consequence is beyond

oubt. Consequently, the only question is whether the present rates mark the difference between the two talukas sufficiently, or whether it is necessary to reduce the current rates to those recommended by Mr. James.

33. In my opinion, the difference of 2 annas is sufficient, coupled with the fact that, out of 63 villages in the Mirpur Taluka, 55 will be in the 1st group and assessed at Rs. 3-4-0, while in Sujawal there will only be 34 out of 9 in the 1st group assessed at Rs. 3-2-0; and moreover any slight doubt on the point may be set aside in view of the great advantage of not making any reduction of assessment—a measure always to be avoided, if possible.

34. I have already stated my opinion that Mr. Seymour has under-estimated the superiority of Mirpur, and that had he inspected that taluka before he sent in his proposals for Jati and Sujawal, he would probably have fixed their rates lower. Be that as it may, however, I have endeavoured to show that present prices will not justify higher rates than those now current in Mirpur, and looking at the undoubted superiority of that taluka they will equally fail to justify higher rates in Sujawal.

35. Turning to grouping, Mr. Lawrence had only raised the assessment on 14 out of 27 dehs in the original 1st group, and left the remaining 13 in his 2nd group, assessed as before, the rate for his 2nd group, *viz.*, Rs. 3-2-0, being that of the current 1st group. It follows, therefore, that under my proposal all 27 will remain in the 1st group.

36. With regard, however, to the 7 dehs which Mr. Lawrence raised to the 1st group, but which Mr. Seymour says can only bear a moderate enhancement, there is no reason why under my proposals they should not be raised to the 1st, as they will only be enhanced by 4 annas per acre, instead of 8 annas, as they would be under Mr. Lawrence's proposal, or 6 annas, if raised to Mr. Seymour's 1st class. Mr. Seymour himself raises their assessment by 2 annas, and looking at the great improvement in their condition, as reported by Mr. Lawrence, I think 4 annas may well be considered to be a moderate enhancement. The number of dehs in the 1st group will thus be 34.

37. In the 2nd group, there are now 28 dehs, from which 7 have been removed to the 1st and 10 are placed by Mr. Seymour in a new 3rd group on the ground that "it is absolutely necessary to differentiate their condition from the other dehs in the same group," because, quoting from Mr. Lawrence, "these are dehs in the great central depression. Whenever a flood occurs or heavy rain falls, this area is submerged, and the remission of assessment avails nothing to recompense the zamindars for the damage caused to their water-courses and embankments." Mr. Seymour adds in paragraph 23 a table showing the flood area and remissions in these 10 dehs for each year from 1889-90 to 1898-99.

38. Accepting the above view, I propose also to make a 3rd group, because I consider that under these rough settlements the importance of differentiating as much as possible is greater than the rigid adherence to the general principle (*vide* Mr. Seymour's paragraph 23) of avoiding the multiplication of groups and rates, as such differences, provided entire dehs are always in the same group, are in no way inconvenient.

39. Deducting the 7 villages raised to the 1st group and 10 reduced to a new 3rd group, the number of villages remaining in the 2nd will be 11. In Mr. Lawrence's 23rd paragraph, 27 is a mistake for 24.

40. Group III will thus consist of the above 10 villages, as it does in both Mr. Lawrence's and Mr. Seymour's proposals, and Group IV also of the 4 villages which now constitute the present 3rd group.

41. As regards the rates, I adhere in the main to the current ones, making, however, an intermediate 3rd group; and in order to assimilate them subsequently with those of the Jati Taluka, in which the kharif lift rate is 2 annas lower and the rates in the 2nd and 3rd groups are also lower for kharif

lift, I adopt for those groups Mr. Seymour's proposed rates for Sujawal. Thus, my rates will be—

	<i>Kharif.</i>	1st.			2nd.			3rd.			4th.		
Rice and Gardens	...	3	2	0	2	14	0	2	12	0	2	10	0
Flow and Lift aided by Flow	...	2	10	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	2	0
Lift	...	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0

Rabi.

Bosi and Sailab	...	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
Do. aided by Lift and Lift	...	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	0	0

The present rates are thus retained entirely for the 1st and 2nd groups, with the exception that "kharif lift" is reduced by 2 annas, and the "rabi sailab aided by lift" and "lift" rates are struck out, one rate for all being fixed according to the custom which is now general.

42. The result of the above proposals on the revenue would be insignificant, as the raising of the rice rate in 7 good dehs by 4 annas will go far to compensate for the reduction of 2 annas in the 10 bad dehs and the other small changes in the assessment of classes of cultivation, of which there is very little in the taluka. (*Vide* table in paragraph 37 of Mr. Seymour's report.)

43. There is not, as in the case of Mirpur and Sujawal, a variety of proposals for the Jati Taluka, as the Superintendent only prepared his this spring, and Mr. Sladen, the Collector, has had no opportunity of visiting the Division, owing to the prevalence of plague in Karachi.

44. Mr. Seymour's proposal as regards rates is to retain the current ones intact, thus making the rice rates the same as in Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal.

45. Now, I have already insisted on what appears to me, both from perusal of the reports and inspection of the talukas, to be absolutely necessary, *viz.*, that a difference must be made between Mirpur and Jati as well as between Mirpur and Sujawal. Thus, Mr. Sladen, who brings to the subject an entirely open mind, remarks in his 6th paragraph that "the reports make it abundantly clear that the Mirpur Batoro Taluka is the favoured one of the four," while the Assistant Collector, Mr. Cross, whose notes on the different settlements are, considering his short experience, thoughtful and intelligent, evidently contemplated what he hesitated to recommend, *viz.*, a revision of the rates based on the respective advantages of the four talukas, in which event, he said "the Jati rates may be somewhat altered," adding: "In the Shahbandar Division, the talukas fall into three classes—

- (1) Mirpur Batoro.
- (2) Sujawal and Jati.
- (3) Shahbandar.

"At present, the maximum rice rates are as follow :—

Mirpur Batoro	...	...	...	Rs. 3-4-0
Jati	...	...	...	" 3-4-0
Sujawal	...	...	...	" 3-2-0
Shahbandar	...	...	...	" 3-0-0

"It may be questioned whether Sujawal ought to be any lower than Jati, but it can hardly be questioned that both should be lower than Mirpur Batoro." He thus anticipates a satisfactory differentiation by Mr. Seymour, which unfortunately that officer, having already submitted his proposals for Jati, appears to me to have failed to make.

46. I entirely concur in the above view regarding the classing together of Jati and Sujawal. It is true that the latter has suffered more from floods, but it has a far larger area on a flow level, and as a matter of fact the two have been classed together by Mr. Seymour, the rates of the latter having been assimilated with those of the former (*vide* paragraph 21 of his Sujawal review), both, however, being placed on the same level as Mirpur Batoro.

47. Very unwilling therefore as I am to make any reduction, I feel constrained for the above reasons to assimilate the rates of the two talukas, and propose, with two slight exceptions only, the same assessments for Jati as I have in paragraph 41 proposed for Sujawal.

48. The exceptions are for the "rice" and "other flow and lift aided by flow" 4th class rates, which are now 2 annas less than the proposed Sujawal rates, and which I am unwilling to raise.

49. The results, therefore, will be as follow :—

(1) The current rice and "other flow and lift aided by flow" rates will be reduced in the 1st and 2nd groups by 2 annas, but will remain unaltered in the 3rd and 4th.

(2) The "kharif lift" and rabi rates will remain unaltered.

50. The loss from this reduction in the rice and flow rates of the first two groups will be a little over Rs. 2,000.

1st group	...	...	...	...	4,878 acres.
2nd group	...	...	...	...	12,559 acres.

Total	...	...	...	...	17,437 acres at 2 annas per acre
					= <u>Rs. 2,179-10-0</u>

51. Now, it is remarkable that, in the talukas of Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal, the rates of which I propose to maintain, the increase in the revenue has been very large indeed (*vide* paragraph 5 (2) of Mr. Seymour's Mirpur report and paragraph 20 of his report on Sujawal), while in Jati, the assessment of which I propose to reduce slightly, it has been practically stationary. It is true that Mr. Seymour in the 43rd paragraph of his Jati report attributes this to the limited flow lands of the taluka having been for the most part brought under cultivation, but I doubt if this is the chief reason, and I feel assured that the reduction in the rice rate will tend to stimulate its cultivation and yield an increased revenue. Undoubtedly, the taluka still holds some waste land available for rice.

52. As regards grouping, I accept Mr. Seymour's proposals entirely. They consist of raising 4 dehs from the 3rd to the 2nd group, 6 dehs from the 4th to the 3rd, and 4 from the 2nd to the 1st, 2 only being lowered for good reasons from the 2nd to the 3rd (*vide* paragraph 45 of his report). One new deh has also been created out of the measured portion of deh Jhol, and placed in the 3rd group. The dehs which have been raised have, writes Mr. Cross, "all been improved by expenditure on their water-supply and have given proof of their improvement by a large increase in cultivated area." The enhancement from this measure will contribute materially to lessen the loss referred to in paragraph 50.

53. Apart, however, from any consideration of the results of the current settlement, the report on the Jati Taluka appears to me to contain abundant evidence of the necessity for very moderate assessment, *e. g.*, paragraph 39 on the indebtedness of the occupants, the concluding portion of paragraph 40 on the slovenly nature of the cultivation, the last clause of paragraph 44 on the deterioration of the soil in the 1st group villages "in consequence of recurring floods," the description in paragraph 46 of the unlevel nature of the taluka, owing to the scouring of the floods and the vagaries of the Indus, and lastly to the details of the floods given in paragraph 24, which only as recently as

1897-98 caused remissions of Rs 23,668 of revenue--remissions, the only possible, but none the less totally inadequate, means of compensating the landholders for the terrible losses which such floods bring with them, especially in the delta, where no magnificent wheat and oil-seed crops cover, as they do in Upper Sind, the submerged kharif area, but in their stead a few scattered patches of most inferior rabi cultivation may be seen.

54. I think Mr. Seymour's 48th paragraph is written under a misapprehension, as column 3 of Table I (paragraph 21) does not only show uncultivable portions of Survey Numbers, but cultivable portions also, which were not cultivated, as may be gathered from a glance at the table, which shows that the area varies and has decreased considerably. I will, however, suggest to the Collector the advisability of acting in accordance with his suggestion.

55. I see no reason for altering in this or in the other talukas the present arrangement regarding the disposal of grazing rights.

56. The information given in paragraph 50 regarding the nature of occupancy rights is entirely incorrect. Mr. Cadell was not invested by me with authority to fix the rates of "Malkano" (*i. e.*, price of occupancy), nor did he introduce any scale of rates, nor is there such a scale in existence. I was Collector in Mr. Cadell's days, and personally passed orders on every land grant. It is true that Mr. Cadell, coming from the rich lands of the Shikarpur District, was inclined to recommend high rates in the delta, but I did not sanction them.

57. The suspension of the fallow rules rests with the Commissioner, and will be duly considered. There is no doubt that, as Mr. Cross says, their suspension would "greatly simplify the accounts," and they are in the Shahbandar Division at any rate of very doubtful benefit to Government or the people.

58. The proposals for the Shahbandar Taluka have been prepared by Rao Bahadur Choitram, while Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, and embrace the maintenance of the existing rates and the removal of three 2nd group dehs to the 1st group.

59. The Acting Collector, Mr. Sladen, remarks in paragraph 5 of his forwarding letter that his main criticism on these proposals is that Mr. Choitram does not seem to have sufficiently considered the propriety of the rates in force, and supports his argument against reduction by the fact that Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 were the (flow and wheel) rates in the pre-settlement period, when the taluka was unprotected. The Collector adds: "There are, it appears to me, good grounds for discussing this further," which he then proceeds to do, recommending finally that a reduction of 8 annas should be made in each group for rice, and for all other crops, and of 4 annas in each group for simple lift—a proposal which he subsequently modifies in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 3459, dated the 22nd instant, forwarding the reports on the other three talukas, by recommending that 4 annas should be substituted for 8.

60. Mr. Choitram's own discussion of the rates is limited to his 24th paragraph, the impression after reading which left on my mind is that he regards the current rates as too high, but, knowing the desire for an increase rather than a decrease of revenue, has hesitated to propose a reduction.

61. Thus, he says: "The taluka produces rice of a coarse kind." "It is more sparsely populated than" the other three. "There is no internal evidence of prosperity in the taluka." "The yield per acre of the staple crop (*i. e.*, rice) leaves a profit just a trifle over the present rates of assessment. This is hardly sufficient to enable the zamindars to face adverse seasons, which occur occasionally, without help from Government in the shape of takavi advances." "On rice, the staple crop of the taluka, the grower saves just a trifle over the Government assessment." Finally, he says reduction is impossible because

Rs. 3 was paid before the settlement; but in saying that he forgets that "a large portion of the taluka" was held on very favourable leases prior to the settlement and only the remainder assessed at the rates mentioned by him.

62. In paragraph 18 of his report, he endeavours, as before mentioned to show what the zamindar's profit is, but unfortunately he bases his calculation on the quantity and price of the cleaned rice, which the zamindar never sells, and takes the average instead of the actual assessment. His estimate of 30 kasas as the average out-turn per acre of uncleaned rice is in my opinion, and as I have before said, a very fair one, for, as Mr. Cross points out in paragraph 4 of his remarks on the Jati proposals, Mr. Lawrence's experiment yielding 102 kasas may be set against his own yielding 6 only, and looking at the large areas in all the talukas under poor crops, I do not believe that 30 kasas is exceeded on the average; yet if this is so, the value of such average at present rates yields no profit but a deficit.

63. Estimates of the kind, however, are never very satisfactory, but the above surely shows how close to the wind we are sailing under the present low prices of rice.

64. These considerations and the other matters alluded to by Mr. Sladen, viz., the universally indebted condition of the land-holders, the increasing number of sales, the fact that the taluka is nursed on takavi, the decreasing area under occupation and decreasing revenue, added to the continuous calamities from floods and other causes which in 10 years have resulted in the grant of Rs. 86,018 (exclusive of fallow) remissions, all appear to me to justify his conclusion that "all the conditions which govern assessment seem to be in favour of low rates."

65. He then mentions a fact, to which Mr. Choitram has in my opinion scarcely given sufficient weight when considering the assessment, i. e., the abandonment of the river protection bands along the north-western shoulder of the taluka, and the consequent abandonment to floods of the western half of the taluka, the bank of the Khanto wah being adopted as the river protective band.

66. This withdrawal took place, I believe, in 1894-95, and in February 1895 the Commissioner sanctioned the exclusion of 28 villages from the survey system owing to their being exposed to the force of the floods and to the destruction of their boundary marks.

67. Unfortunately, Mr. Choitram has not shown these villages separately either in Appendix III or in the map. They are, however, now so shown in my Appendix III-B.

68. Notwithstanding what Mr. Choitram says regarding these villages in his 23rd paragraph and the fact that the owners are no longer obliged to pay rent by Survey Numbers or maintain boundary marks, none of them ought in my opinion to remain in the 1st group, in which 20 now stand, as for the time at any rate their owners were practically ruined by the abandonment of the country, their lands being cut up in every direction, as I have myself seen in the northernmost dehs, while in order to cultivate at all they have to protect the lands "by putting up strong bands" at their own cost.

69. I went across this abandoned tract with Mr. Lawrence in 1896 and again this year, and could only wonder at the patience of the people, who saw their property destroyed in order to meet a public necessity, and I felt strongly at having to meet their complaints and requests for the restoration of the old line of band with a flat *non possumus*.

70. This measure has caused an actual decrease in the cultivated area of the taluka of nearly 7,000 acres (*vide* paragraph 9 of Mr. Choitram's report), from which the loss to the people may be estimated, and the least we can do for them is to reduce their assessment to the 2nd group.

71. The best of the remaining 1st class dehs are the 13 coloured red on the map in the north-east of the taluka, and adjoining the Jati Taluka, $4\frac{1}{2}$ dehs actually touching 2nd class dehs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ touching two 1st class dehs of Jati.

72. This has led me to propose that in the 1st group the rice and other flow and lift aided by flow rates of Shahbandar should be assessed the same as the second group of Jati, *i. e.*, at Rs. 2-14 and Rs. 2-6, respectively—a measure which will afford some relief and, coupled with the transfer of the large unsettled area to the 2nd group, be I think sufficient. The remaining rates I would leave unaltered, as the 2nd and 3rd group rice and other flow and lift aided by flow rates will equal the Jati 3rd and 4th, as also will the kharif lift and rabi rates of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd current Shahbandar groups correspond to the proposed rates in the Jati 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups.

73. Mr. Choitram's only proposal for change in grouping is that he raises three dehs from the 2nd to the 1st group—a measure accepted by the Collector and myself

74. A glance at the map showing the irrigational facilities of the taluka will convey an idea of its poverty in that respect, the larger portion being without a water-supply. This will no doubt be remedied by the improvement to the "Kohri," which feeds the Satah and the Khanto canals, and the widening of the former (*vide* notes by the Executive Engineer, forming Appendix XXIII to the Jati report); but if improvements of the kind in such a backward country are to be made use of, the rates of assessment must be kept low.

75. The only possible method of assessing satisfactorily the "Bhal" lands, *i. e.*, the lands over which the tides as they flow into the mouths of the Indus raise the level of the sweet water and cause it to be distributed, is that of leases, any regular checks by measurement being totally impossible, as Mr. Lawrence reported in his very interesting letter to which Mr. Choitram has referred in his 23rd paragraph. Their settlement will, therefore, be arranged from time to time under the Commissioner's sanction.

76. The barani rates should remain unchanged, as also the system of collecting grazing fees.

77. As Mr. Choitram has not prepared the usual statement of the average areas cultivated in each group during the last five years, and given no details of cultivation for the dehs thrown out of settlement, it is difficult to estimate the loss from my proposals; but taking the figures of cultivation for the year 1897-98 (a very favourable year), the loss by the 2 annas reduction on rice and flow comes to Rs. 1,502. In the unsettled dehs, the amount would probably be very much less. Possibly, Rs. 2,000 would cover the entire (average) loss.

78. This sum added to the reduction in Jati may reach a total of Rs. 5,000; but when one looks at the present price of such rice as the Shahbandar Division affords and the chances of its rising, at the floods of 1897-98, which in the two talukas caused the remissions to reach the sum of over Rs. 30,000, and all the other disadvantageous conditions of life and agriculture, and compares them with the well-populated and busy towns and villages of Upper Sind, and with the splendid rice and wheat crops grown there, one doubts if the distinction made is not even yet insufficient and the assessment still too near the limit which excludes profit.

79. The different proposals were all forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, who, having no personal acquaintance with the Karachi Collectorate, has forwarded letters on the subject from the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, No. 5199-34 and No. 5201-34, dated respectively the 19th and the 20th instant.

80. The letters show how much is being done to improve the irrigation facilities, yet how far from secure the country is—*vide* his remark that the river is threatening two places on the Sujawal bands, while an entirely new band is being surveyed in a third direction, on the completion of which "the

taluka will be completely protected from the effects of the erosion." A new band is also contemplated in the Shahbandar Taluka.

81. The Executive Engineer confirms in part the views above stated regarding the relative position of the talukas by saying that he would impose the highest rate on the Mirpur Batoro and the lowest on the Shahbandar Taluka. I cannot agree with him, however, in his view that liability to agricultural disaster is not to be considered when fixing the assessments. Remissions, as I have before said, do little to compensate for the loss of the cultivator's food and the zamindar's income.

82. Lax cultivation is by economic law a certainty where land is abundant and population scanty; and the only remedy is the increase of population, which will best be fostered by moderate rates of assessment.

83. If Rs. 2 is added to the rice rate for a perennial supply, the assessment will be near to that which the Executive Engineer says is taken on sugarcane in the Deccan. From the value of sugarcane as stated by him must the very great expense of its cultivation be deducted, as I know from personal experience.

84. The Collector discusses the question of guarantee in paragraph 11 of his report (No. 3459, dated the 22nd instant), and I fully agree with him in holding that a guarantee is desirable for all the four talukas. Personally, I concur also in preferring a 20-years' guarantee, as I do not think that the circumstances of these delta talukas are likely to justify any enhancement for many years. I do not, however, anticipate that Government will approve of such a long period.

85. Should they not do so, then I would strongly recommend that, as in the case of the three revisions sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4327, dated the 22nd instant, Government should in the case of these four delta talukas undertake not to enforce their right to levy additional rates, as there is no likelihood whatever, nor any need, of any very large irrigational project being carried out in them beyond new lines of bands and drainage works.

86. A statement of the assessment proposed by me for each taluka is appended (marked A), also of the villages according to the grouping recommended (marked Appendix III-B) for each taluka.

87. I regret the late date of despatch of these papers, although I do not think that it could be avoided. I would, however, solicit a very early decision and its communication by wire. The rates have been duly notified.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

R. GILES,

Acting Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Rates proposed in the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal, Jati and Shahbandar Talukas of the Shahbandar Division in the Karachi District.

	MIRPUR BATORO.		SUJAWAL.				JATI.				SHAHBANDAR.			REMARKS
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
<i>Kharif.</i>														
Gardens and Rice	3 4	3 0	3 2	2 14	2 12	2 10	3 2	2 14	2 12	2 8	2 14	2 12	2 8	Gardens will pay 2 Rs. extra, if they receive a cold weather supply in addition to the kharif supply.
Other flow and lift added by flow.	2 12	2 8	2 10	2 8	2 4	2 2	2 10	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 6	2 4	2 0	
Lift	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 0	1 12	1 8	
<i>Rabi.</i>														
Sallabi and Bosi	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 0	1 12	1 8	
Do. aided by Lift and Lift.	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0	
<i>Barani.</i>														
Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4		1 0		1 4	1 0	1 0	
Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8		1 4		1 8	1 4	1 4	
<i>River kacha lands.</i>														
Lands sown with Kharif and Peshras crops.	Rs. a. 3 0				Rs. a. 3 0				Rs. a. 3 0					
<i>Rabi.</i>														
Lands sown with Wheat and Barley.	2 8				2 8				2 8					
Lands ploughed and sown with other crops.	2 8				2 8				2 8					
Lands ploughed	1 8				1 8				1 8					
Lands sown with Simko crop.	0 8				0 8				0 8					

R. GILES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX III-B.

List of Villages under the proposed settlement of the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal, Jati and Shahbandar Talukas.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
MIRPUR BATORO TALUKA.		MIRPUR BATORO TALUKA---contd.	
<i>1st Group.</i>		<i>2nd Group.</i>	
1	Miranpur.	56	Jurar.
2	Atal Shah.	57	Dhand Khad.
3	Bachal Gugo.	58	Kangan Khadi.
4	Rel Mulchand.	59	Ach.
5	Tiko.	60	Sandeji.
6	Bano.	61	Danri.
7	Raboth.	62	Sonhri.
8	Pad.	63	Lunia.
9	Kotkia.	<i>Government Forests.</i>	
10	Shahpur.	64	Fatia.
11	Husepur.	65	Khadi.
12	Laikpur.	66	Mulchand.
13	Abral.	67	Kacho Bano
14	Khiri Dahi.	SUJAWAL TALUKA.	
15	Mangiladho Gugo.	<i>1st Group.</i>	
16	Gul Muhammad Gugo	1	Wali Shah.
17	Dachiri.	2	Ladhako.
18	Gahiki.	3	Changani.
19	Khanpur.	4	Gap.
20	Daro.	5	Choretani.
21	Chaubandi.	6	Abad.
22	Chaubandi Chanhki.	7	Rapar Gujo.
23	Arara.	8	Piniladho.
24	Karimpur.	9	Jhalu.
25	Parhiarki.	10	Abad Pancho.
26	Jara Wah.	11	Nodo Baran.
27	Kandor.	12	Jar.
28	Mirpur.	13	Kandra.
29	Khadi Dani.	14	Khazano.
30	Bahto.	15	Sandki.
31	Samani.	16	Bhuti.
32	Relo.	17	Sujawal.
33	Thati.	18	Gujo Amro.
34	Fateh Muhammad Abro.	19	Ali Bahar.
35	Jhok.	20	Abad Rio.
36	Dalidal.	21	Walar.
37	Gunero.	22	Jainki.
38	Charbuti.	23	Tando Alam Khan
39	Dhandi.	24	Bijora.
40	Tarai.	25	Chak Sand.
41	Sahijki.	26	Sukhpur.
42	Kunghadi.	27	Samaki.
43	Kataro.	28	Vikia.
44	Amra.	29	Khariun.
45	Moujri.	30	Budho Talpur.
46	Kamaro.	31	Dando.
47	Larh Charo.	32	Damberlo.
48	Liari.	33	Dadu.
49	Laikpur West.	34	Chaubandi Vasu Shah.
50	Laikpur East.	<i>2nd Group.</i>	
51	Jubejani.	35	Belo.
52	Marhadi.	36	Wicholo.
53	Kukrat.		
54	Babri.		
55	Chelriun.		

No.	Name of Village	No.	Name of Village.
SUJAWAL TALUKA—contd.		JATI TALUKA—contd.	
<i>2nd Group—contd.</i>		<i>1st Group—contd.</i>	
37	Sohki.	12	Latifpur.
38	Miran Khori.	13	Halai.
39	Surjani.	14	Tal.
40	Khiral.	15	Ket (Jagir).
41	Ranta.	16	Chach Baraho.
42	Kot Almo.	17	Drigh Rahi.
43	Halki Wadi Jagir.		
44	Mor.		<i>2nd Group.</i>
45	Udhejani	18	Lodki.
	<i>3rd Group.</i>	19	Gujo Bihishti.
46	Muradpur.	20	Shahpur (Jagir).
47	Miranpur.	21	Shahpur Nandhi.
48	Wangaro.	22	Bhayori.
49	Ghotaro.	23	Muhammad Hasan Otho.
50	Jhol Ket.	24	Duho.
51	Gul Bahar.	25	Charki.
52	Kharar.	26	Kothi.
53	Mirzo Laghari.	27	Mirpur.
54	Khinjhar.	28	Thorki.
55	Liara.	29	Utharia.
	<i>4th Group.</i>	30	Khadi.
56	Chah Hatho.	31	Achh.
57	Kutko.	32	Warai.
58	Kalro.	33	Chaubandi.
59	Modi.	34	Chamai.
	<i>Jagirs.</i>	35	Duhar.
60	Sayadpur.	36	Tingu.
61	Seri.	37	Muharo.
62	Halaki Nandhi.	38	Belo.
63	Buhaki.	39	Dujo.
	<i>Forests.</i>	40	Kano.
64	Belo Panah.	41	Kundan Jagir.
65	Belo Khisar.	42	Karatar.
66	Belo Hadidani.	43	Khirsar.
67	Belo Surjani.	44	Dando.
68	Belo Ganj.	45	Samarko.
69	Belo Hazari.	46	Mula.
70	Belo Ket Saindino.	47	Satardino Shah.
71	Belo Kacho Surjani.	48	Bhangar Wado (Jagir).
72	Belo Kacho Ali Bahar.	49	Amirji.
	JATI TALUKA.	50	Tambu.
	<i>1st Group.</i>	51	Mughalblin.
1	Bahadipur.	52	Jhariro.
2	Aplanki Wadi.	53	Lakhi.
3	Aplanki (Jagir) Nandhi.	54	Khanto.
4	Daiki.	55	Sir Gandho.
5	Sukhpur.	56	Gujo Bari.
6	Sadhpur.	57	Karmulk.
7	Munarki.	58	Buhar.
8	Wareki.	59	Sariheji.
9	Pabun.	60	Menki.
10	Bhad.	61	Khara.
11	Said Alah Baksh.		<i>3rd Group.</i>
		62	Hetman.
		63	Rajar.
		64	Hur.
		65	War.
		66	Tali.
		67	Kaizi.
		68	Maraho Raiji.
		69	Bakhai.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
JATI TALUKA—contd.		JATI TALUKA—contd.	
<i>3rd Group—contd</i>		<i>Unsettled.</i>	
70	Phulki.	128	Chalko.
71	Geri.	129	Ahmad Rajo.
72	Keti Mawali.	130	Gandho.
73	Modi (Jagir).	131	Akri.
74	Maraho Bula Khan (Jagir).	132	Auranga.
75	Kinjhar.	133	Lakha.
76	Rahria.	134	Sari.
77	Bargah.	135	Garahri.
78	Ratni.		
79	Loyo.		
80	Chach Dars.		
81	Sahibani (Jagir).		
82	Gungado.		
83	Lunda Machharo.		
84	Shahkapur.		
85	Bunbalo.		
86	Wadihari.		
87	Pat Makra.		
88	Malhia.		
89	Hasani.		
90	Kochar.		
91	Kharik.		
92	Sar.		
93	Gujhro.		
94	Khath Bhargar.		
95	Dar.		
96	Radhan.		
97	Kalri.		
98	Kochuno.		
99	Sari Belaro.		
100	Maraho Maruwaro.		
101	Pahchari.		
102	Weki.		
103	Gath.		
104	Chaubiti.		
105	Chhan Belo.		
106	Jhim.		
107	Tobahro.		
108	Jhol.		
<i>4th Gr</i>		SHAHBANDAR TALUKA.	
		<i>Surveyed Villages.</i>	
		<i>1st Group.</i>	
		1	Chuhar Jamali.
		2	Dutri.
		3	Karna.
		4	Lakhi.
		5	Damria.
		6	Kacho Marho.
		7	Landhi.
		8	Kur.
		9	Rai.
		10	Bachal Jamali.
		11	Achh Marho.
		12	Budhani.
		13	Daulatpur.
		14	Pir Rajan Shah.
		15	Pir Suleman Shah.
		16	Magsi.
		17	Jamal Jatoi.
		18	Fateh Khan Zangejo.
		19	Bagana.
		20	Ladeon.
		21	Palki.
		22	Pir Karimdino Shah.
		23	Desra.
		<i>2nd Group.</i>	
109	Makhiaaro Jato.	24	Rappar.
110	Jekri.	25	Mirewari.
111	Ghaura.	26	Morchhadai.
112	Khado.	27	Dolo Sholani.
113	Buhra.	28	Bet Muhar.
114	Mukhraj.	29	Babio.
115	Chhandan.	30	Mutni.
116	Jhabo.	31	Musa.
117	Char.	32	Baksh Ali Kalhoro.
118	Pahting.	33	Imam Baksh Zangejo.
119	Dunhi.	34	Gujo.
120	Las.	35	Pir Jani Shah.
121	Gadap Wah.	36	Jhor Chaunki.
122	Dhang.	37	Ukarpur.
123	Mabri.	38	Nabi Baksh Jalbani.
124	Apan.	39	Mairufani.
125	Gathro.	40	Nawazio Jalbani.
126	Karund.	41	Chakri.
127	Barri.	42	Patari.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
SHAHBANDAR TALUKA—contd.		Unsurveyed Villages—contd.	
Surveyed Villages—contd.		2nd Group—contd.	
2nd Group—contd.		84	Umar Jawan.
43	Pirani.	85	Bagwah.
44	Kothi.	86	Jao.
45	Inayatpur.	87	Bahalki.
46	Khiri Dahi.	88	Kasim Sumro.
47	Chach.	89	Haja.
3rd Group.		90	Alahdino Wada.
48	Warai.	91	Shahbandar.
49	Gul Muhammad Jalbani.	92	Bhagdev.
50	Shekhano.	93	Jungo Jalbani.
51	Belo Gul Bahar.	94	Khanani.
52	Ali Kehar.	95	Larh Sanhro.
53	Datura.	96	Tharewari.
54	Kathor.	97	Darsi.
55	Bagh Bahar.	98	Atarki.
56	Dero Purano.	3rd Group.	
57	Islam Garh.	99	Chachri.
58	Shah Micaro.	100	Kalar.
59	Takio Sinhu Shah.	101	Karsia.
60	Wari.	102	Ali Samano.
61	Jhaleon.	103	Babuli.
62	Morlo.	104	Thori.
63	Chotki.	105	Lipato.
64	Kadaran.	106	Lalpur.
65	Karphuli.	Sea-Coast Villages.	
66	Chor Gujo.	Under Bigoti System.	
67	Shor.	107	Kinjhar.
Unsurveyed Villages.		108	Lyari.
2nd Group.		109	Sultanpur.
68	Alah Baksh Shah.	110	Tango.
69	Pir Muhammad Shah.	111	Sukhpur.
70	Saindad Jamali	112	Kombhati.
71	Ratol.	113	Lakho Ghot.
72	Machhki.	114	Wariaso.
73	Gungani.	115	Thul.
74	Baranki.	116	Ladhalipoto.
75	Balu Jamali.	117	Betri.
76	Mouledino Shah.	Under Lease System.	
77	Amir Baksh Jamali	118	Bablo.
78	Singharki.	119	Nindh.
79	Kadirdino Shah.	120	Padhwadi.
80	Bhalti.	121	Takro.
81	Ubhakappo.	122	Joshiawari.
82	Chaubandi.	123	Eracho.
83	Pahlu Hindu.	124	Kalikote.

R. GILES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

MIRPUR BATORO SETTLEMENT REPORT

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*Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 11th May 1899.*

From

L. W. SEYMOUR, Esquire,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the settlement proposals for the Mirpur Batoro Taluka made by Mr. Lawrence whilst Assistant Collector in charge of the Shahbandar Division of the Karachi Collectorate. Owing to a divergence of opinion regarding the suitability of the rates proposed, orders were issued in Government Resolution No. 4836-A of 25th July 1898 that the papers should be re-examined and re-submitted with the reports on the other talukas of the delta.

2. As Mr. Lawrence's proposals together with the correspondence thereon are to be re-submitted to Government, it does not seem necessary for me to do more than briefly recapitulate those proposals, to review the various objections and suggestions made, and to record the opinion to which I have myself been led from an examination of the taluka, both on the ground and from Revenue returns.

3. Mr. Lawrence's proposals as regards grouping and rates may be summarised thus:—

- (1) Out of the two groups formed by Colonel Anderson, Superintendent, Sind Survey, at time of settlement in 1883-84, Mr. Lawrence proposes to make four groups, comprising 18, 25, 11 and 9 dehs, respectively.
- (2) The changes in the existing rice rates by the proposed grouping would be as follow:—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	a.
18 Dehs to be raised from ...	3	4	to 3	12	=8 per acre.
1 Deh, Junejani, to be raised from...	3	0	to 3	8	=8 „
24 Dehs „ „ „ „ ...	3	4	to 3	8	=4 „
4 Dehs „ „ „ „ ...	3	0	to 3	4	=4 „
1 Deh, Miranpur, to be reduced „	3	4	to 3	0	=4 „
7 Dehs to remain unchanged at ...	3	4			
8 „ „ „ „ „ „ ...	3	0			

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As the coloured map of Mr. Lawrence's proposed grouping is with Government and as, in my opinion, such extensive changes in grouping, with the enhancements they involve, are not, except in a very modified form, necessary or expedient, I do not propose to enumerate them in detail. They will be found in Appendix III-B accompanying Mr. Lawrence's report.

(3) Mr. Lawrence makes no change in the garden rate, except for a reduction of 8 annas per acre in Group IV of his proposals.

(4) His proposed rates for kharif "other flow" and "lift aided by flow" and "lift," compared with existing rates, work out as under:—

In existing 1st group dehs, except Miranpur, an increase of	... 2 annas per acre.
In one deh, Miranpur, of existing 1st group, a decrease of	... 4 " "
In 1 deh of existing 2nd group, an increase of	... 6 " "
" 4 dehs " " " "	... 4 " "
" 8 dehs " " " " the rates are unchanged.	

For rabi "sailabi and bos," and bos aided by lift, as follow:—

In existing 1st group dehs, except deh Miranpur, in which the rates will remain unchanged, an increase of	... 4 annas per acre.
" 5 dehs of existing 2nd group " of	... 8 " "
" 8 " " " of	... 4 " "

The rates of rabi "lift" and "sailabi aided by lift" remain unchanged, except that, as a result of the proposed changes in grouping, there would be a reduction of 4 annas in deh Miranpur of the existing 1st group. Five dehs of the existing 2nd group would be assessed at 4 annas per acre more than at present.

4. Mr. Lawrence's proposed groupings were framed with considerable discrimination on considerations of water-supply, communications, markets and extension of cultivation, and his rates with reference to increased protection (the result of Government expenditure), advance of prices, the reputation of the rice grown and a general advance in prosperity (*vide* paragraph 23 of his report). Further investigations, however, prove that certain of his assumptions are fallacious, whilst others have been arrived at from apparently erroneous information received. These will be dealt with further on.

5. To the above proposals, exception was taken by yourself as Collector of Karachi in your letter No. 3267 of 29th June 1898 to the Commissioner in Sind on the grounds—

- (1) "That the best possible increase of revenue is, as Mr. Erskine has laid down, that due to extension of cultivation encouraged by moderate assessment and improved irrigational facilities; and if the increase resulting from the latter is already abundant, we should be very careful before we meddle with the former."
- (2) That the financial results of the settlement introduced in 1883-84 have been eminently successful and the increase in revenue enormous, the collections in Mirpur in 1896-97 being more than double the average of the 6 years prior to the present settlement.
- (3) That we have no right to expect better results, "but with the constant irrigational improvements effected by the Public Works officers, we have every reason to anticipate a similar rate of progress, provided our assessments continue to be moderate. That a little will turn the scale in the delta talukas, where the land, the crops and the energy and industry of the people themselves are much inferior to what they are in the north of Sind, may be judged by the good effect which followed the reduction of the rates in the Guni Taluka in 1886-87."
- (4) That Mr. Lawrence's proposed rice rates are higher by 4 annas than those of the adjoining taluka of Guni: that, whilst the 1st group dehs of Guni were so classed on account of their favourable situation as regards their communication with Hyderabad and capabilities of irrigation and population, they neither adjoin the Mirpur dehs nor can they be contrasted with them.

- (5) That, whilst Mr. Lawrence justifies his 1st group of villages being assessed at four annas higher (Rs. 3-12) than the Guni rates, because their produce "under the name of Khorwah rice is held to be far superior to the ordinary produce of Guni," the assessment really represents an increase of 8 annas per acre, as the dehs in which the Khorwah rice is grown are those immediately surrounding the village of Khorwah in the 2nd group of the Guni settlement assessed at Rs. 3-4 only.
- (6) That inquiry shows that, whilst the Khorwah seed is planted, the produce is not equal to nor sold as "Khorwah" rice in the Hyderabad market, nor does it realise the same price: that, from recollection, the rice cultivation around Khorwah is very superior to any in Mirpur Batoro.
- (7) That the rice rates in the Tatta Taluka are 4 annas less in each group than they are now in Mirpur Batoro and that, although the lands of the latter taluka are at an advantage as regards water-supply, immunity from floods and probably the soil also, the Tatta produce has a readier market at Karachi, for what Mr. Lawrence calls "easy communication with the ultimate market by river *via* Ketī Bandar and by sea *via* Mughalbin is, if easy, decidedly distant," and that on this point representations had been made by the people of Mirpur Batoro that "our produce is at a disadvantage in having a longer distance to the railway, as well as the Indus to cross, before it can reach Karachi."
- (8) That Rs. 3-12 appear to be approximating too nearly to the rice rates of Upper Sind, where the whole conditions of the land, crops and people are infinitely in advance of those prevailing in Mirpur Batoro.
- (9) That, in consequence of Colonel Boulton's strong views regarding the necessity for light rates, the rates originally sanctioned in 1882-83 for the Tatta Taluka were reduced from Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12 in 1884, and subsequently maintained.
- (10) That Colonel Anderson in 1883 particularly mentioned that he had assimilated the Mirpur rates to those of Tatta, showing—what is certainly true—that, in assessing one, the rates borne by the other should be considered, and that a subsequent proposal to reduce the rates of Mirpur Batoro was discussed, but rightly rejected.
- (11) That the reasons which led the Commissioner in Sind to reject Mr. Woodburn's proposals, 10 years later, to raise the rice rates of Guni apply with equal, if not with greater, force to Mirpur and Sujawal, where Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 were, as the Commissioner in Sind remarked, all that the "stuff produced can bear," and where the increased revenue under the settlement is almost as great as it was in Guni.
- (12) That the irrigational settlements in the delta talukas were allowed to remain open, owing to their liability to floods and the consequent uncertainty regarding their being able to bear the rates already imposed.

6. You were led, on the grounds detailed, to the conclusion that the rice rates in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka should remain unchanged. You said you would object strongly to any rise in excess of 4 annas on Mr. Lawrence's first two groups, you would deprecate very strongly any enhancement of other rates, "as the delta is utterly unsuited to any kharif crop, except rice, and to all but inferior kinds of rabi cultivation, whilst experience in the Guni Taluka has shown the folly of assessing lift cultivation too highly," and that, under the circumstances, you would leave the villages in two groups as at present, either

retaining, by preference, the rates unchanged or altering the rice rate only to Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 instead of Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3. You conclusively showed that there would be no objection to the retention of the two groups of the existing settlement, because Mr. Lawrence had admitted the difficulty of making any distinction between the villages of the 1st and 2nd groups with so good a water-supply, and that, with no enhancement, there could be no reason to separate the dehs of the 3rd and 4th groups, and you resolved a doubt in connection with a few alterations of grouping of dehs proposed by Mr. Lawrence from his local knowledge by deciding that the old grouping had better be maintained, "all reductions of assessment not urgently demanded being bad in principle and having a tendency to demoralise the occupants."

7. In his forwarding memorandum to Government, the Commissioner in Sind—then Mr., now the Honourable Mr. James—reviewed both Mr. Lawrence's proposals and the opinions expressed by yourself as Collector of Karachi. After stating with reference to the existing grouping that Colonel Anderson, whose survey was a rough one, could find but little difference between the villages throughout the taluka and put 50 villages in the first group and 13 in the second, the Commissioner summarises Mr. Lawrence's proposals as to grouping and rates, compares existing rates with those of the talukas of Guni and Tatta, remarks that Mr. Lawrence has not shown that each of his groups has an advantage decidedly superior to the group below, thinks the elaborate classification system of the Deccan is not requisite in Sind, but, after careful consideration, is led by Mr. Lawrence's local knowledge and good judgment, as shown in the case of Sujawal, to accept Mr. Lawrence's grouping with the modification that Groups II and III should be amalgamated and Group IV converted into Group III.

8. The Commissioner fully concurred with the Collector in thinking that no attempt should be made yet to raise the people of the swampy delta to the rates of Upper Sind, and admitted the anomaly of having the Mirpur Batoro villages adjoining the Khorwah group in Guni paying higher rates. He stated that each taluka should be decided on its merits, and that the Tatta, Jati and Shahbandar rates should be carefully considered in the cold season, and added: "The settlement has answered very well, and the Commissioner is not anxious to disturb it, for, as Mr. Erskine remarked, it is to the extension of cultivation rather than to the raising of rates that an increase of revenue is to be looked for. At the same time, as Mr. Erskine himself pointed out, Mirpur Batoro is the best taluka in the delta, even though it only pays the same rates as Jati, and if its rates were too low, the revising of the other talukas would be a difficulty. The existing rates were only experimental, though founded on Mr. Erskine and Colonel Anderson's excellent judgment and knowledge of the country, and the fact that the Commissioner has been compelled to recommend but few alterations or enhancements since he came to Sind in 1891 (although he has examined carefully into the results of every settlement that has fallen in) is only a testimony to the wisdom of his predecessors. Mr. Lawrence, moreover, calls attention to the expenditure by Government of Rs. 1,41,000 in repairing and maintaining the river bands in this taluka and Sujawal. The Commissioner thoroughly agrees that Government are entitled to some return on such expenditure outside the normal increase of cultivation, which is in itself a very handsome return on the outlay." Having made remarks on the expenditure for clearance of canals and the excavation of the new Laikpur Canal, the Commissioner considered that, on the whole, a rise of 4 annas and not of 8 annas was justifiable, which would make the new rates Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3, thereby removing the anomaly of the Mirpur dehs adjoining the Khorwah group of Guni being assessed at a higher rate, and concurred with the Collector that rates in excess of those would be too heavy.

9. The Commissioner further expressed an opinion that "lift" cultivation was too highly assessed, and, quoting Mr. Erskine's reduction of "lift" rates in Guni, suggested that the Mirpur "lift" rates should be assimilated to those of Guni and reduced from Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4 (existing rates) to Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 1-12. As regards rates generally, other than rice

and kharif lift, the Commissioner's and Mr. Lawrence's proposed rates were as follow :—

	COMMISSIONER'S RATES.		MR. LAWRENCE'S RATE.			
	1st and 2nd Groups.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Gardens	4 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8
Other flow	2 12	2 8	2 14	2 14	2 12	2 8
Lift aided by flow	2 8	2 4	2 14	2 14	2 12	2 8
Babul	0 12	0 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Rabi.</i>						
Sailabi and Bosi... ..	2 8	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 4
Do. do. aided by lift	3 0	2 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12
Lift	2 12	2 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12
Dubari	4 annas per acre.					

Mr. Lawrence did not propose "babul" rates, because they are now assessed at a value not exceeding half their produce under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6282 of 3rd August 1892.

The Commissioner in Sind showed that by his proposals the revenue of the taluka would be increased by 2·2 per cent. over the existing average revenue for the last 5 years.

10. I have now visited all parts of this taluka, and have made a most careful examination of its past and present condition. I have acquainted myself with Mr. Lawrence's proposals and with the various opinions expressed thereon, and I can bring to bear upon those proposals the double advantage of a very long experience of the Province and of a quite recent investigation of the conditions of two of the adjoining talukas of the delta, *viz.*, Sujawal and Jati. The result is to confirm, in my mind, the desirability, which has already been urged by yourself, of letting well alone. I agree with every word that you have written in regard to this taluka, and the only point in which I would go further than yourself is in recommending a substantial reduction in the kharif "lift" rates, as suggested by the Commissioner in Sind to Government. I propose to leave the grouping as at present, with the exception of transferring 5 dehs from the 2nd to the 1st group, to leave the rice rate unchanged, to assess gardens in terms of Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886 and rabi cultivation as in the talukas of Sujawal and Jati. My reasons are as follow :—

- (1) There is no necessity for a more complicated system of grouping being substituted for the simple one at present obtaining because the water-supply is good all round. Colonel Anderson's differentiation of a few villages in the extreme north and to the south-east of the taluka had reference to the inherent condition of the dehs themselves, and he remarks that "the whole of the rest of the taluka is good, and the villages differ so little from one another that I have made no distinction between them and brought them all into the 1st group." Since Colonel Anderson's time, these dehs have shared equally the common benefit of improved water-supply and increased protection from floods. Produce, too, is disposed of to local agents, resident in various parts of the taluka, and hence, though all zamindars suffer in the matter of prices

owing to the extremely distant markets to which the purchasers have to convey the produce, they suffer fairly equally.

- 9) As regards rates, I would beg to point out that the position of the taluka of Mirpur Batoro is unique in this respect—that all its ultimate markets are extremely distant. It is handicapped above every other delta taluka. Places like the town of Mirpur and the village of Daro are in no sense markets. At the best, they are merely depôts for grain *en route* to the distant markets of Sando Bandar in Jati, to Ketī Bandar in Ghorabari, Karachi, Kotri, Jerruck and Tatta. The prices which produce fetches are between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per kharar less than those of the adjoining taluka of Sujawal. On this point, I have convinced myself, not only from Revenue statistics, but from careful inquiry in different parts of the taluka and from examination of the books of various purchasing agents. The agents are kept informed of the wants of the different distant markets, and it is only natural that the prices they offer should be affected by the cost of carriage, which is less in both Sujawal and Jati than in the more inland taluka of Mirpur Batoro. I give here the prices per kharar of rice and jambho, other forms of cultivation being relatively unimportant:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rice	{ Sujawal	26 4	25 0	27 8	30 0	27 8	25 0	22 8	30 0	30 0	22 8
	{ Mirpur Batoro...	23 12	22 8	28 12	27 8	27 8	22 8	22 8	28 12	22 8	20 0
Jambho	{ Sujawal	50 0	45 0	48 8	50 0	52 8	50 0	50 0	55 0	55 0	50 0
	{ Mirpur Batoro...	50 0	43 12	42 8	50 0	50 0	45 0	47 8	52 8	45 0	50 0

The above are the figures supplied to me by the present Mukhtyarkar from the Revenue records. Mr. Lawrence's figures were probably supplied from a similar source, in which case it is difficult to reconcile the two sets. Mr. Lawrence's figures for Mirpur Batoro are as follow:—

	Rice.	Jambho.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	25	50
1890-91 ...	24	50
1891-92 ...	37	50
1892-93 ...	32	50
1893-94 ...	30	70
1894-95 ...	29	70
1895-96 ...	28	75
1896-97 ...	31	80

The figures I have been given are in accord with the result of independent inquiry, and are the more probable. In both cases, the prices purport to be those given on the threshing floors for rice in husk. It would be quite unfair to regard the retail prices of cleaned rice in small bazaars when considering the value that produce represents to the cultivator, who sells the grain in husk and bulk on the ground. From the prices given by me, it will be seen that, though good prices ruled in four out of ten years, there is no such sustained rise as could be accepted as a ground for enhancing rates. Again, with reference to the value of the Khorwah rice in this taluka, the facts are as you mention, *viz.*, there is very little (1,768 out of 33,261 acres in one year) grown, and that which is grown deterio-

rates in the soil or water of this taluka in quality and value Mr. Lawrence justifies his rates on the grounds of excellent water-supply, security from floods, fertile lands of a level that favours the "sugdasi" or white rice, and easy communication with ultimate markets by river *via* Ketī Bandar and by sea *via* Mughalbin. The excellent water-supply and comparative security from floods may be conceded, and are reflected in extended cultivation. The "sugdasi" or white rice is virtually a myth as far as this taluka is concerned, and the distance of the ultimate markets, in spite of easy communication, results in lower prices being obtained in this taluka than in Sujawal. On the whole, the conclusion is irresistible that, as far as the rice rate is concerned, this taluka is very appropriately assessed as it is. It would be unjust to assess the taluka (except as regards the lowly assessed "lift" rates) even on a par with the taluka of Guni, with its much greater advantages of markets, communications, and water-supply. On the other hand, there is no incongruity in its being assessed at the same rate as the talukas of Sujawal and Jati, because its greater security from floods and its improved water-supply are neutralised by the fact of the lower prices available for produce. Again, as you have pointed out, a difference in assessment must always be made between the talukas of the delta and those of Central and Upper Sind. The imposition of an increase on the present rice rate would, I feel sure, tend to discourage zamindars, and would imperil the present satisfactory progress of the taluka, whilst a reduction of rates would lead to an increase of the bad practice, which is said to be already landing zamindars into pecuniary difficulties, of extending their possessions without the means or the labour for their profitable cultivation.

- 3) With regard to kharif "lift" rates. At present, these rates are Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4, that is to say, they are four annas more than those of the dehs of corresponding groups of the Guni Taluka. No ground exists for the retention of higher rates in Mirpur than in Guni, even although the rates for Guni were kept specially low. The result of the lower assessment in Guni was a large increase of cultivation, and it may be hoped that a similar result will follow the reduction of rates in this taluka. The soil in the "lift" lands of Mirpur is not as good as that to be seen in Guni—the ground is covered with coarse grass difficult of eradication,—whilst the cultivators are deprived of the better labour and price market of Guni. I propose, therefore, that the rates be assimilated to those of Guni on the one side and to the proposed same rates for Sujawal on the other. They would thus be Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2. In return for a temporary loss of Rs. 1,178 on the whole taluka, relief would be given to a form of irrigation which is neither popular nor profitable at the present time, and which appears unduly assessed with reference to the rates in adjoining talukas.
- 4) As "gardens" in the delta cannot be said to be as favourably situated with reference to climate, water-supply or markets as the gardens of Upper Sind, there is no reason for levying a higher rate of assessment, and I recommend that in future they be assessed in accordance with the orders of Government contained in their Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886, by which, ordinarily, they will pay the rice rate of the deh, and the same, *plus* Re. 1, should they obtain a double supply of canal water, *i.e.*, water in both seasons. The loss to present revenue would be Rs. 311.
- 5) The rabi rates for sailabi and bosi (natural and artificial inundation) are already the same as in Jati and Sujawal. Rabi cultivation is poor in the delta talukas, and cannot bear enhanced assessment. The "aided" forms of rabi cultivation and rabi lift are very scarce, and they might well be classed together, as I have

suggested for Sujawal. The loss to revenue would be Rs. 30 on the average of the past 5 years.

- (6) Of 9 dehs of the existing 2nd group, I propose to transfer 5 to the 1st group. Except one, they are adjoining the dehs of the 1st group, they have shared in the general improvements of water-supply and security from floods, and they dispose of their produce in exactly the same way as the dehs they adjoin. The following table shows their cultivation during the first five years of the settlement and during the past five years:—

	1883-84 to 1887-88.					1893-94 to 1897-98.				
Junejani ...	583	530	642	627	851	1,094	1,057	871	1,109	1,225
Marhadi ...	323	213	263	251	321	490	483	464	483	451
Kukrat ...	438	547	543	559	623	745	833	655	791	801
Chelrium ...	165	192	228	142	139	336	335	445	469	477
Babri ...	372	326	362	418	386	541	778	595	563	578

These dehs are rice dehs, and under Mr. Lawrence's suggested grouping the rates of the first would have been enhanced by 8 annas and the others by 4 annas per acre. By the present transfer, there will be an increase of 4 annas in each. The additional revenue from the inclusion of these dehs in the 1st group would be Rs. 748. If this additional revenue be set against the loss mentioned on reductions in the rates for gardens, kharif lift and certain rabi cultivation, the total loss of revenue amounts to Rs. 771 only.

11. The modifications in the "gardens," kharif "lift" and aided form of rabi cultivation and rabi lift will be seen from the subjoined tabular statement of existing and proposed rates:—

				Current Settlement.		Proposed Settlement.	
				1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Kharif.</i>							
Sugarcane and gardens ...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 0
Rice under flow ...	...	...	...	3 4	3 0	3 4	3 0
Other flow ...	...	...	...	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8
Lift ...	...	...	...	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 0
Lift aided by flow ...	...	...	...	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8
<i>Rabi.</i>							
Bosi ...	...	...	...	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0
Bosi aided by lift ...	...	...	...	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8
Sailabi ...	...	...	...	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0
Sailabi aided by lift ...	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	2 12	2 8
Lift ...	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	2 12	2 8

The rates under the present proposals are the same as those recommended for Sujawal and Jati. But for the convenience of comparison the rabi rates might more clearly be stated thus:—

		Group I.	Group II.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bosi and sailabi ...	...	2 4	2 0
Bosi and sailabi aided by lift and rabi lift ...	...	2 12	2 8

12. The *kucha* rates should remain unchanged.

13. For reasons given in my Jati report, I am of opinion that the suspension of the fallow rules in this taluka would be of benefit to Government.

14. The four 2nd group dehs in the north-west of the taluka (Jurar, Dhand Khad, Kangan Khadi and Ach) will shortly be entirely Government forests. A little over half of dehs Bachal Gugo and Miranpur and about half of Atal Shah will also become forests. Of the remainder of Miranpur, part has been eroded by the river, whilst the remainder (369 acres) has been covered by silt and the boundary marks obliterated. For this area and for an area of 129 acres in Atal Shah, similarly circumstanced, it is proposed that the deh rates of assessment should be levied on annual measurements. Good progress is being made in bringing the original Laikpur forest under cultivation. In this forest, land has been given to 72 zamindars in exchange for that taken up in the dehs or portions of dehs to be afforested. There are complaints of insufficiency of water in the Laikpur Canal, but measures are being taken by the Canal Department to increase the supply. Out of a total area of 7,429 acres in the two dehs of Laikpur East and West, 2,944 acres are said to have been given out for cultivation either with or without *malikano*. Additional applications for land are still under consideration.

15. To bring the condition of the taluka up to date, the following particulars are given. The figures for 1896-97 were not fully available when Mr. Lawrence wrote his report, nor are the figures for the current Revenue year:—

TABLE I.
(*Vide* paragraph 12 of Mr. Lawrence's Report.)

Year.	Occupied Area.	AREA CULTIVATED		Total Assessment.	Alienations.	Remissions.	Revenue for collections.	Collections.	Outstanding Balance.
		Kharif.	Rabi.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	64,029	38,367	2,059	1,26,250	224	147	1,25,879	1,25,873	6
1897-98 ...	65,289	41,344	4,293	1,41,433	225	5,257	1,33,951	1,33,164	2,787

The Mukhtyarkar ascribes the increase of cultivation partly to new land having been taken up and partly to a good inundation season. The outstanding balance of Rs. 2,787 was on account of payments for which extra time was allowed by special permission. Remissions are explained below:—

TABLE II.
(*Vide* paragraph 12 of Mr. Lawrence's Report)

Year.	Floods.	Drought.	Time-expired Fallows.	Locusts and Disease.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	...	49	...	98	147
1897-98 ...	154	...	5,103	...	5,257

16. The coercive processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are shown in Supplementary Appendix XX. An abstract of the average number of processes under their various headings is as follows:—

385 cases of issue of notice under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code.

76 cases of forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153.

There have been no cases under Section 148 (penalty for unpunctual payment), nor any under Section 151, distraint and sale of moveable property.

17. The result of the application of the rates now proposed for the surveyed and unsurveyed villages, based on the average of the five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, will be as follows :—

		Acres.		Rs. a.	Rs.
1st Group	Gardens ...	406	at 3 4 =	1,320	
	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Rice under flow ...	30,159	at 3 4 =	98,017	
	Other flow ...	411	at 2 12 =	1,130	
	Lift ...	4,728	at 2 4 =	10,688	
	Lift aided by flow ...	97	at 2 12 =	267	
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift ...	113	at 2 12 =	311	
	Sailabi ...	1,687	at 2 4 =	3,796	
	Bosi ...	287	at 2 4 =	646	
		37,888			1,16,125
2nd Group.	Gardens ..	7	at 3 0 =	21	
	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Rice under flow ...	1,131	at 3 0 =	3,393	
	Other flow ...	3	at 2 8 =	8	
	Lift ...	74	at 2 0 =	148	
	Lift aided by flow ...		at 2 8 =		
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift ...	11	at 2 8 =	28	
	Sailabi ...	258	at 2 0 =	516	
	Bosi ...		at 2 0 =		
		1,484			4,114
Total of both Groups ...		39,372			1,20,239
<i>Add—</i>					
Unsurveyed (<i>Kacha</i>) lands ...		32			80
Dubari, at 4 annas per acre ...					351
GRAND TOTAL ...		39,404			1,20,670

18. Briefly stated, the financial results of the proposed settlement as compared with the current settlement, in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands, at the average of the 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, stand thus. These figures have been utilised for the purpose of comparison with Mr. Lawrence's financial results and because figures for only two additional years are available :—

Present Gross Demand, including Assessment of Dubari, but excluding Canal Clearance.	Estimated Gross Demand, including Dubari.	Deduct Canal Clearance Allowance.	Estimate Revenue for collection.	Village Cess.	Land Revenue.	Decrease as per Cols. 1 and 4.	Percentage Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,20,424	1,20,670	800	1,19,870	7,051	1,12,819	554	46

* The difference between the figures shown here and the sum of Rs. 771 shown in paragraph 10, clause 6, is on account of canal clearance allowance, "Darsud" ("give and take") assessment.

The small amount of canal clearance allowance is due to the comparatively few private canals and the large number of Government canals. The canals receive half allowance only, the amount of clearance being slight in flow channels.

19. The present proposals work out as a decrease of nearly one-half per cent. on the *current* revenue of the taluka, which, last year, exceeded in demand and collections the average demand and collections of the six years prior to the settlement by 109·0 and 120·72 per cent., respectively. It is hoped that the relief afforded to "lift" cultivation by the reductions proposed will result in a still further increase of revenue.

20. I beg to propose that the new settlement be introduced from the Revenue year 1899-1900 and that it remain without guarantee, as at present.

21. With this report are submitted—

Appendix I. Map showing proposed Grouping.

„ XVI. The existing and proposed Assessment for each Village.

„ XX. Coercive Processes.

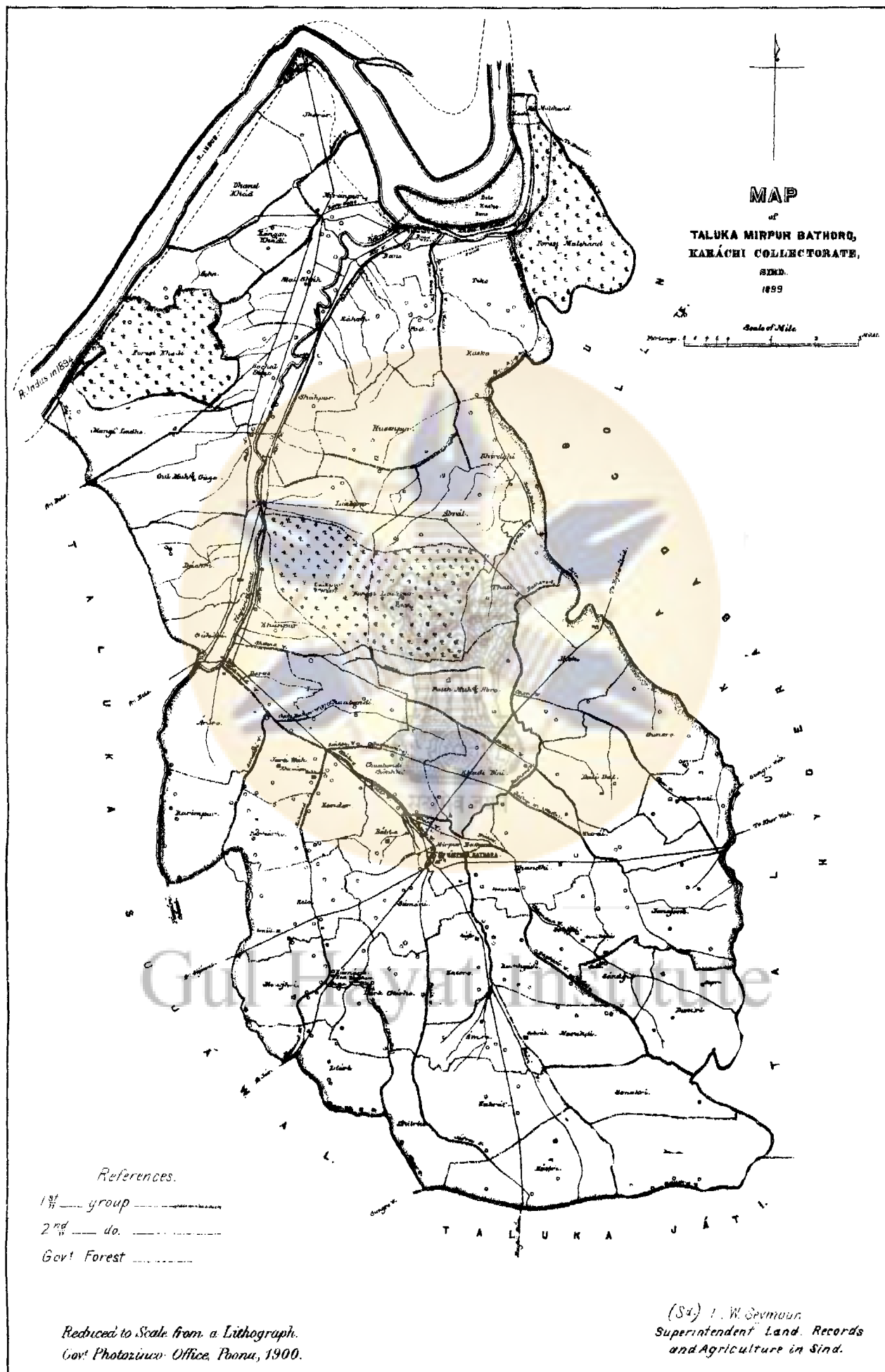
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.





Gul Hayat Institute

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Results of the proposed Rates as compared with the existing Rates in each village of the Mirpur Batoro Taluka, on the basis of the cultivation of five years, from 1891-92 to 1895-96.

No.	Name of Village.	GARDENS, &c.			KHARIF.										RABI.				TOTAL.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.		Average Assessment						
					RICE UNDER FLOW.					OTHER CROPS UNDER FLOW.																			
		Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.									
																					Area.	Rate.		Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.
1	2nd Group Villages proposed to be raised to the 1st Group.																												
1	Kukrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Marhadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jupejani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Babri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chehriua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent,

Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Coercive Processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue during the past two years in the Mirpur Batoro Taluka.

Year.	NOTICE UNDER S. 152, BOMBAY ACT V OF 1879.			PENALTY UNDER SECTION 148.			DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PRO- PERTY UNDER S. 154.			
	No. of Cases.	Amount of Arrears for which Notices issued.	Amount of Notice Fees received.	No. of Cases.	Amount due.	Amount levied.	No. of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Distraint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which Sale was resorted to.	Amount realised by Sale.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	272	10,652 3 8	127 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	498	26,602 7 11	233 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORFEITURE AND SALE OF OCCUPANCY UNDER S. 153.											
Year.	No. of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Forfei- ture was resorted to.	OCCUPANCY OF LAND DECLARED FORFEITED.		OCCUPANCY OF LAND SOLD TO THE PUBLIC.			FORFEITED AND RETURNED TO DEFAULTER.		OCCUPANCY OF LAND REMAINED WITH GOVERNMENT.	
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Amount realised by Sale.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	152	5,335 11 0	1,830 34	5,069 14	...	...	...	35 25	100 4	1,795 9	4,969 10

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

SUJAWAL TALUKA SETTLEMENT REPORT.

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No. 389 of 1899.

*Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 11th May 1899.*

From,

L. W. SEYMOUR, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

R. GILES, ESQUIRE, M.A.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that, in accordance with instructions received, I have carefully re-examined the settlement proposals submitted in 1897 by Mr. Lawrence, then Assistant Collector in charge of the Shahbandar Division, and have also made myself acquainted with the views expressed thereon by the Commissioner in Sind in his memo. No. 3216 of 11th July 1898 and by yourself, as Collector of Karachi, in your letter No. 3267 of 29th June 1898.

2. I have traversed all parts of this taluka, and, having come direct from an examination of the adjoining taluka of Jati, have the advantage of a knowledge of both talukas, gained on the ground as well as from statistical returns.

3. Before proceeding to discuss them, it will be necessary to briefly recapitulate Mr. Lawrence's proposals and the opinions of those through whom they passed in transmission to Government. It was owing to the divergence of opinion between the Commissioner, the Collector and Mr. Lawrence that the proposals were sent back by Government for re-examination and re-submission (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4836A of 25th July 1898).

4. Under the existing settlement, there are three groups of villages, made up as follow:—

Group I—27 villages.

„ II—28 „

„ III— 4 „

On the grounds that the irrigational conditions of the taluka had undergone a complete change, Mr. Lawrence proposed to entirely re-cast the grouping and, with a view to accomplishing this, he purported retaining the existing 3rd group unchanged at the bottom of his grouping and breaking up the existing 1st and 2nd groups into three, creating thereby four instead of three groups.

5. In Mr. Lawrence's 1st group, were to be included 14 out of the 27 villages of the 1st group and 7 out of the 2nd group of the existing settlement. The composition of his various groupings, with the reasons assigned for their formation, is shown below :—

Mr. Lawrence's proposed 1st Group (21 Dehs)

In 1st Group of existing settlement.	1	Wali Shah	Dehs situated on Pinyari: excellent water-supply and protection from floods, owing to their comparatively high level.
	2	Ladhakho	...	...
	3	Changani	...	...
	4	Gap	...	...
	5	Choretani	...	...
	6	Abad	...	...
	7	Rapar Gujo	...	...
	8	Piniladho	...	...
	9	Jhalu	...	...
	10	Abad Pancho	...	...
	11	Nodo Baran	...	...
	12	Jar	...	...
	13	Kandra	...	...
	14	Khazano	...	...
In 2nd Group of existing settlement.	15	Vikia	Exceptionally favourable situation, being adjacent to the Indus, and, whilst possessing a low level, being removed from track of central floods.
	16	Khariun	...	...
	17	Budho Talpur	...	...
	18	Dando	...	...
	19	Damberlo	...	...
	20	Dadu	...	...
	21	Chaubandi Vasu Shah	...	...

Thus, of the 27 villages of the 1st group of the existing settlement, 14 are raised to Mr. Lawrence's 1st group, which is a group *higher* than the existing 1st group, and 13 (to be shown presently) are placed in his 2nd group, which group is the same as the existing 1st group. To complete his 1st group, Mr. Lawrence raises 7 dehs from the existing 2nd group to his own 1st group, a proceeding which constitutes a *double* enhancement of assessment. Hence, whilst 14 dehs of his 1st group will be assessed at 4 annas per acre higher than under the existing settlement, the rates of the remaining 7 dehs will represent an increase of 8 annas per acre over existing assessment, the increase applying to all classes of kharif cultivation—

6.—Mr. Lawrence's proposed 2nd Group (24 Dehs).

All in existing 1st Group.	1	Saudki	...	Decrease in occupied lands of 37.9 per cent. and in cultivation from 5,672 to 3,577. Decrease due to movements of a <i>kacha</i> in front of the canal mouths, and also to the high level of the lands, which, being irrigable by lift only, were abandoned by the people in favour of the easier mode of cultivation by flow, when the river embankments afforded protection from flood to the rice crops in the depressions.
	2	Bhuti	...	
	3	Sujawal	...	
	4	Gujo Amro	...	
	5	Ali Bahar	...	
	6	Abad Rio	...	
	7	Walhar	...	
	8	Jaiuki	...	
	9	Pando Alam Khan.	...	
All in existing 2nd Group.	10	Bijora	...	Reduced, but with hesitation. In the first two, cultivation has largely increased, and in the latter has remained unchanged, but their position on the banks of the Indus is somewhat high and, though safe from floods, they suffer by being the last to feel the rise of the inundation and the first to feel its fall.
	11	Chaksand	...	
	12	Sukhpur	...	
	13	Samaki	...	Similarly situated to the four dehs above, and are kept in existing group. Progress satisfactory during settlement. Their retention involves an increase of assessment which they can easily bear, though their condition does not justify promotion to 1st group.
	14	Belo	...	
	15	Wicholo	...	
	16	Sohki	...	
	17	Miran Khori	...	
	18	Surjani	...	
	19	Khiral	...	
	20	Ranta	...	
	21	Kot Almo	...	
	22	Halki Wadi Jagir	...	
	23	Mor	...	Position of these dehs in the 2nd group instead of in 1st needs explanation. Cultivation increased, but precarious. Low ground, receiving drainage from surrounding dehs. Hence, liability to floods.
	24	...	...

These proposals amount to a reduction in *grouping only* of 13 dehs of the existing 1st group, with a retention of the existing assessment, and the raising of 11 dehs of the existing 2nd group to Mr. Lawrence's 2nd group, with an enhancement of assessment on existing rates of 4 annas per acre for all kharif cultivation.

7.—*Mr. Lawrence's proposed 3rd Group (10 Dehs)*

All in existing 2nd Group.	1	Muradpur	...	These are dehs in the great central depression. Whenever a flood occurs or heavy rain falls, this area is submerged and the remissions of assessment avail nothing to recompense the zamindars for the damage caused to their water-courses and embankments. This, again, is a change in grouping only, the rates of assessment remaining as in the existing settlement.
	2	Miranpur	...	
	3	Wangaro	...	
	4	Ghotaro	...	
	5	Jhol Ket	...	
	6	Gul Bahar	...	
	7	Kharar	...	
	8	Mirzo Laghari	...	
	9	Khinjhar	...	
	10	Liaro	...	

8.—*Mr. Lawrence's proposed 4th Group (4 dehs).*

Existing 3rd Group.	1	Chah Hatho	...	Irrigation as bad now as before. They lie at the distant tails of inferior canals, and derive but little benefit in kharif cultivation. In the 3rd and 4th groups, lands are sown with rabi only on the occurrence of large floods, and the crops that are then reaped are superior to the crops raised annually elsewhere.
	2	Kutko	...	
	3	Kalro	...	
	4	Modi	...	

The rates of assessment proposed for Mr. Lawrence's 4th group are identical with the rates of the existing settlement for dehs of the 3rd group, so that the change is one of grouping only.

9. Mr. Lawrence retains the rates for "kacha" lands sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 270 of 14th January 1888.

10. One set of rabi rates for all groups is proposed, which is as follows:—

Bosi and sailab	...	...	Rs.	2	4
Do.	aided by lift	...	"	3	0
Lift	...	...	"	2	8

11. The rate for gardens and sugarcane has not been increased, as Mr. Lawrence considers the quadrupling of the area a sign of the lightness of the assessment and that such form of agriculture deserves encouragement.

12. Mr. Lawrence commends his various proposals in these words: "The greater security from flood now prevailing and the general rise in value of agricultural products are, in my opinion, ample justification for the additional revenue that will accrue to Government and, under the proposed rates, I look for the prosperity of the taluka to grow as it undoubtedly has grown during the current settlement."

13. The Commissioner in Sind, Mr. (now the Honourable Mr.) James, was averse to the rates proposed by Mr. Lawrence and thought that Mr. Lawrence was a little too sanguine as to the effects of the protective bands in Sujawal, and that, "had Mr. Lawrence been in charge in 1897 and sailed in boats over the submerged area, he would have hesitated before raising the rates as he suggests." Further, he quotes the low rice rates of Tando Bago and Badin as stimulating increased cultivation, and "believes a slight reduction in rates in Sujawal will, specially if the river bands remain staunch, stimulate cultivation out of all proportion to the reduction, and encourage the zamindars to drain the chandans and dhands, protect their fields by bands, and take up larger areas for cultivation." Finally, he proposes that Mr. Lawrence's Groups III and IV be amalgamated, and for all three groups and all kinds of cultivation in them the rates of the Tando Bago and Badin Talukas be adopted. Mr.

Lawrence's and the Commissioner's suggested rates for rice are as follow :—

	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mr. Lawrence's rates ...	3 6	3 2	2 14	2 10
The Commissioner's do. ...	3 0	2 12	2 8	

The idea of adopting the Tando Bago and Badin rates for other form of kharif cultivation than rice was to "encourage other crops, and especially the use of lift and the growth of rabi crops, which are very precarious in the delta, but which low rates in Tando Bago and Badin have stimulated."

14. In your letter No. 3267 of 29th June 1898, written as Collector of Karachi, reviewing Mr. Lawrence's proposals for both Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal, you first deal with the local conditions of the Mirpur Batoro Taluka in connection with the Guni and Tatta Talukas, and then mention certain general considerations of the assessment of the delta lands which, together with the fact of the recent inundation of dehs considered to be protected, lead you to the conclusion "that no case whatever is made out for any change in the present settlement of the Sujawal Taluka, except the raising of the seven dehs

- 1 Budho Talpur.
- 2 Khariun.
- 3 Dando.
- 4 Dadu.
- 5 Chaubandi Vasu Shah.
- 6 Damberlo.
- 7 Vikia.

above mentioned to Group I. The only rate at all susceptible of enhancement is the rice rate, but so long as the taluka is not safe from floods—and it is a difficult taluka to render safe,—the present rice rates are in my opinion sufficient, and are much more likely to secure the present satisfactory progress in the revenue than enhanced rates would be." The general considerations alluded to above were briefly—

(1) The lowering of the rates of the 1st and 2nd groups in the Tatta Taluka from Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12 in 1884, and the confirmation of the lower rates by Government in 1886.

(2) Colonel Anderson's procedure in assimilating the Mirpur Batoro rates to those of Tatta in 1883.

(3) Colonel Boulton's rejected proposals for a still further reduction.

(4) The rejection by the Commissioner in Sind in 1895 of Mr. Woodburn's proposal to raise the rice rate in Guni.

(5) The recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind that the settlements of certain delta talukas should remain "open," owing to liability to floods, and the consequent uncertainty regarding their being able to bear the rates already imposed.

15. Having placed before you, in the preceding paragraphs, a summary of the settlement proposals made by Mr. Lawrence and of the correspondence connected therewith, I would respectfully submit the opinion I have myself formed from an inspection of this taluka and of the adjoining taluka of Jati, the circumstances of both being somewhat similar.

16. On inspection of this taluka, a fact which strikes one as being anomalous is the lower assessment by 2 annas per acre of rice, other flow and lift aided by flow in the Sujawal Taluka as compared with the assessment of similar irrigation in the adjoining taluka of Jati, which lies to the south of Sujawal, and is, therefore, nearer the sea-board, whilst the rate for wheel is 2 annas per acre higher than in Jati. The advantage of the one taluka over the

other is slight, but, such as it is, it lies with the Sujawal Taluka, where the land, though lower, is of a much more uniform level than in Jati. The taluka of Jati boasts of no such water-supply as that portion of the Pinyari Wah which traverses the taluka of Sujawal. Both talukas suffer from equal visitations of river floods, and although the extent of country damaged by floods is greater in Sujawal than in Jati, still there are no such large depressions in Jati, as in Sujawal, which can be brought under rice cultivation when the water has subsided or been artificially drained. It is true that in Jati the portion of the Gungro Wah in the lower third of its course has a rabi supply of water from a drainage canal, but as rabi cultivation is merely nominal in amount, such water is utilised for a few gardens only on the bank of the canal. The Sujawal Taluka has a river frontage along the whole length of its western boundary, which is utilised for the carriage of its produce to Ketī Bandar, whereas the bulk of the Jati produce has to be carried on camels to the port of Sando Bandar on the Sir creek. The most careful enquiries tend to show that none of the produce of the Sujawal Taluka is carried by railway to Karachi, although a small amount is taken to the town of Tatta for local disposal. There appear, therefore, no grounds for a lower assessment in Sujawal than in Jati.

17. Dealing now with Mr. Lawrence's settlement proposals for grouping and rates in the Sujawal Taluka, it will first be noted that, even under his new grouping, nearly half the taluka (27 out of 59 dehs) will bear the *same* assessment as heretofore (*vide* paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of *this* report), whilst of 4 of these 27 dehs, as also of 11 dehs to be raised by 4 annas (Nos. 14 to 22, paragraph 6), he himself had doubts as to the necessity of making any alteration in the existing grouping. There remain, therefore, to be considered the 13 Pinyari dehs and the one river deh, Khazano (paragraph 5), which, by virtue of inclusion in Mr. Lawrence's 1st group, will bear an enhancement of 4 annas per acre in assessment, and the 7 dehs (paragraph 5) which, by being practically raised two groups, will pay 8 annas per acre over and above the existing assessment. Unless the enhancement of assessment proposed as regards these dehs can be supported, the case for a new system of grouping falls to the ground, because, under Mr. Lawrence's proposals, the rest of the dehs will consist of those either bearing the existing assessment or as to the new grouping, of which Mr. Lawrence had some hesitation in his own mind.

18. A perusal of Mr. Lawrence's report amply confirms the facts of his knowledge of the taluka and of the care with which he had approached the subject of a revision of rates. At the same time, the doubt which he himself expresses as to whether sufficient weight has been allowed to distance from markets is, I think, well founded as far as the 13 Pinyari dehs are concerned. Although there are no markets in the real sense of the word, the common rendezvous for produce, except in the case of a few dehs of the existing 2nd group to be hereafter mentioned, is the river frontage; and in that case, it can hardly be contended that these 13 dehs, which lie, ladder-like, along the extreme eastern boundary of the taluka, and whose produce has to be carried some 9 miles to the river, are as favourably situated as the remaining dehs of the 1st group of the existing settlement, which are situated practically on the river bank. The "excellent water-supply and protection from floods, owing to their comparatively high level," were doubtless considered by Colonel Anderson as compensating for their greater distance from the river. Hence Colonel Anderson's inclusion of them in the first group with dehs situated close to the river. They enjoy a comparative immunity from floods, but that they are not safe from breaches in the Pinyari canal is proved by the fact, mentioned by yourself, of certain of them having been flooded in 1897-93. I have revised several of Colonel Anderson's settlements, but have scarcely ever been able to make any improvement on his original grouping. I do not consider that a change of existing grouping is necessary as far as these dehs are concerned. The deh of Khazano is a river deh, and will remain as before. I had at first thought it might be necessary to reduce the dehs of Abad Rio, Alam Khan, Jainki and Walhar, owing to the precarious nature of their water-supply from a creek which had partly silted up, but the Executive Engineer does not think this necessary, and is taking steps to improve the supply.

19. As regards the 7 villages of the existing 2nd group which Mr. Lawrence proposes to raise to his 1st group, I have already pointed out that such a procedure would involve a *double* enhancement, *i. e.*, an increase of 8 annas per acre on existing assessment. This fact probably escaped Mr. Lawrence's attention, as no stress is laid on what would undoubtedly prove a very heavy burden. In no part of the taluka are the evidences of private enterprise so apparent as in that portion east of the Pinyari in which 6 out of the 7 dehs are situated. Heavy jungle has been cleared, new land brought under cultivation, and attempts at protection by bands and drainage have been made. The imposition of an additional rate of 8 annas per acre on land, much of which is only beginning to bring in a return for labour and expense incurred, would have a decidedly deterrent effect on enterprise, and would be entirely opposed to the policy of Government. Moreover, that the "protection from floods, owing to the better control of the Pinyari canal since the construction of the regulator and the strengthening of the bands," is not absolute was illustrated by the fact that 4 out of 6 dehs suffered in 1898-99 from a breach in the Pinyari, to which a heavy rainfall was super-added. The amount of cultivation destroyed and the remissions granted thereon were as follow :—

			Total Cultivation.	Cultivation destroyed.	Remissions.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a.
Dando	...	...	1,439	1,285	3,854 2
Khariun	...	...	472	439	1,299 2
Chaubandi Vasu Shah	...	...	1,042	525	1,535 8
Damberlo	...	...	597	285	801 8
Total			3,550	2,534	7,490 4

Deh Vikia is on the river side of this taluka. Without going so far as to say that no enhancement of assessment is possible on these dehs, I would merely submit that an enhancement of 8 annas per acre is excessive, and consequently the grouping cannot stand.

20. It was already Mr. Lawrence's opinion that the present assessment rates do not press hardly on the people, even in "lift" lands, because, where he recommended a reduction in grouping, he still retained the existing rates, and his opinion is confirmed by the facts to which you draw attention in paragraph 6 of your No. 3267 of 29th June 1898 to the Commissioner in Sind, *viz.*, that, whereas the average annual demands and collections during the five years 1877-78 to 1881-82 were Rs. 63,012 and Rs. 54,917, respectively, the same annual averages from 1883-84 to 1896-97 of the current rates were Rs. 97,271 and Rs. 77,639, respectively, representing increases of 54.37 and 41.38 per cent. My own inspection of and investigation into the state of this taluka lead me to agree most fully in the deduction at which you arrive in the next paragraph of your letter, *viz.*, "it will be at once conceded that we have no right to expect better results, but with constant irrigational improvements effected by the Public Works officers, we have every reason to anticipate a similar rate of progress, provided our assessments continue to be moderate. That a little will turn the scale in the delta talukas, where the land, the crops and the energy and industry of the people themselves are much inferior to what they are in the north of Sind, may be judged by the good effect which followed the reduction of the lift rates in the Guni Taluka in 1886-87."

Bearing in mind the necessity for, and the hitherto satisfactory results of, moderate assessments in this taluka, I would recommend that, with a slight modification, the existing grouping be allowed to stand and the rates

raised by the very moderate enhancement only, which will secure their assimilation with those of Jati. You have concurred in Mr. Lawrence's suggestion to raise the assessment of the 7 dehs marginally noted, but I have already given (paragraph 19) reasons why it appears desirable they should be exempted from any but moderate enhancement.

1. Budho Talpur.
2. Khariun.
3. Dando.
4. Chaubandi Vasu Shah.
5. Damberlo.
6. Vikia.
7. Dadu.

22. The application of the Jati rates would mean an enhancement of 2 annas per acre in the kharif rates on "rice," "other flow" and "aided flow," and a reduction of 2 annas on "lift" irrigation. I would apply these rates to all dehs of Group I and in most of Group II of the existing settlement, but not to Group III. If, however, at the time of making this small enhancement, the 7 dehs abovementioned be raised from Group II to Group I, the actual enhancement will be 4 annas + 2 annas = 6 annas per acre, which would, in my opinion, be excessive. It would be better to allow these dehs and the dehs of Udhejani and Mor (all on the protected side of the Pinyari), some time at least, to participate simply in the small general enhancement proposed. Mr. Lawrence had doubts as to whether Mor and Udhejani ought not to have been raised to his 1st. group, but finally placed them in his 2nd group, which meant an enhancement of 4 annas per acre as against the 2 annas now suggested. It is proposed, therefore, that, with the exception of 10 dehs, all dehs of the existing 2nd group remain as such and share in the enhancement mentioned.

23. Although, on general principle, the multiplication of groups and rates in Revenue settlements should, if possible, be avoided, yet it is absolutely necessary to differentiate the condition of certain dehs of the 2nd group of the existing settlement from others situated in the same group. I allude to the dehs of which Mr. Lawrence writes: "These are dehs in the great central depression. Whenever a flood occurs or heavy rain falls, this area is submerged, and the remissions of assessment avail nothing to recompense the zamindars for the damage caused to their water-courses and embankments."

24. The following table shows the total cultivation, the cultivation destroyed by floods, and the remissions granted thereon in each deh during the past 10 years:—

No.	Name of Deh.	1880-91.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
		Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Miranpur	494	339	1,014 10	185	228 0	2 7 0	431	245	724 9	287	245 0	781 8
2	Muradpur	1,460	1,235	3,704 4	1,367	119 25	3,361 7	303	141	349 11	665	638 25	1,597 8
3	Wansaro	1,195	999	2,997 8	1,021	679 0	1,832 13	405	278	824 5	406	417 0	1,240 0
4	Lisro	616	339	417 13	503	29 0	86 0	507	287	358 6	661	34 0	611 8
5	Mirzo Lagari	1,043	337	1,010 4	821	...	...	894	286	885 3	1,405	784 0	2,347 11
6	Kharar	339	168	500 8	201	85 0	251 10	161	89	266 0	354	168 0	555 8
7	Gul Bahar	2,090	1,879	5,038 11	1,923	...	...	1,945	1,801	5,438 8	1,760	1,638 0	4,918 8
8	Jhol Ket	584	186	1,155 14	502	339 0	982 13	432	319	856 9	239	219 0	654 0
9	Ghotaro	604	498	1,491 3	558	163 0	457 2	480	354	1,059 5	416	367 0	1,099 0
10	Kinjhar	692	...	...	138	...	...	401	43	128 8	638	23 0	67 8
	Total	9,121	6,080	18,228 5	7,529	2,642 25	7,778 13	5,738	3,819	11,551 0	6,791	4,798 25	14,162 11

No.	Name of Deh.	1894-95.			1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.			TOTAL.		
		Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.	Total Cultivation.	Flood Area.	Remissions.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Acres.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Miranpur	336	109 9	286 2	306	...	...	476	242 26	656 7	298	...	...	3,113	1,450 35	4,170 4
2	Muradpur	416	110 19	311 0	269	...	...	580	494 35	1,374 2	146	...	...	5,245	3,749 14	11,047 10
3	Wansaro	471	247 25	662 14	793	...	...	964	806 27	2,297 14	480	...	...	5,775	3,422 12	9,945 1
4	Lisro	422	44 0	180 12	422	...	...	687	79 0	242 2	389	...	...	4,235	782 0	2,345 1
5	Mirzo Lagari	771	...	...	364	55 25	149 5	1,438	601 25	1,722 2	748	...	...	7,941	2,057 10	6,114 9
6	Kharar	149	90 0	295 8	147	...	...	274	187 15	529 12	240	...	...	1,781	816 15	2,394 14
7	Gul Bahar	1,572	48 10	116 14	1,069	...	...	1,510	1,482 13	4,115 4	1,262	...	...	13,150	6,831 23	20,195 13
8	Jhol Ket	372	85 6	223 10	478	...	...	677	614 15	1,417 3	964	...	...	3,522	1,932 21	5,680 0
9	Ghotaro	303	207 5	610 7	587	...	...	688	627 30	1,805 0	350	...	...	3,885	2,107 1	6,222 10
10	Kinjhar	220	...	...	68	...	...	498	39 10	108 7	100	...	...	2,513	105 10	304 7
	Total	5,044	980 34	2,537 3	5,033	55 25	149 5	7,610	4,946 32	14,048 13	4,375	...	...	51,347	23,268 21	68,496 2

For dehs Miranpur, Muradpur, Wangaro, Kuarar and Ghotaro, a scheme of drainage has been sanctioned and is being prosecuted as funds become available. Its main object is to reclaim certain submerged lands, but it will also help to carry off flood waters. Notwithstanding prospective improvements, the fact remains that, in 10 years, these dehs have been six times flooded. The same remark holds good as far as the dehs of Liaro and Jhol Ket are concerned, whilst Gul Bahar has been five times flooded. As Mr. Lawrence has justly pointed out, the mere remission of assessment on a destroyed crop does not compensate the cultivators for the damage caused to their water-courses and embankments, or for the expense incurred for seed and labour. Moreover, the very uncertainty as regards the future acts as a deterrent on the cultivators. The deh of Mirzo Laghari lies lower than the deh of Gul Bahar and receives the flood waters from it, though the loss of kharif cultivation is to some extent recouped by cultivation of oil-seeds or wheel crops on the higher lands. The deh of Kinjhar suffers from want of water. Three-fourths of the deh are uncultivated. The bigger figures shown represent cultivation possible only on occasions of flood.

25. Looking at the length of time (1883-84 to 1898-99) during which these dehs have suffered from the vicissitudes of floods or drought and the impoverishment induced thereby, it would seem only right to accord them some measure of relief, and I propose that, instead of sharing in the general enhancement suggested for the remaining dehs of the existing 2nd group, their present assessment be reduced by 2 annas on all kharif cultivation except "lift," which will be reduced by 6 annas. It is very desirable, as Mr. James remarked at the time of reviewing Mr. Lawrence's proposal, that "lift" cultivation should be stimulated by light assessment, and there is no reason why the rate in this group should be more than that for the 3rd group of the taluka of Jati, with which this group corresponds. The separate treatment of these 10 dehs necessitates the interposition of a 3rd group, just as it did on account of certain dehs in Jati, and the old 3rd group of the existing settlement must now become the 4th group.

26. I quite agree with Mr. Lawrence's decision to retain the 4 dehs Shah Hatho, Kutko, Kalro and Modi of the existing 3rd group in their humble position, and they will now constitute the proposed 4th group. They are little better off for water at present than in Colonel Anderson's time. I would make no alteration in the present rates, except to reduce the "lift" rate from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 1-8, for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, and to assimilate the rate to that paid in the 4th group of Jati. The total average amount of lift cultivation in the four dehs together for the past five years has been 217 acres only, so that the loss to present revenue would be Rs. 81. It will be noticed that the other existing kharif rates of this group are 2 annas per acre less than those for the 3rd group dehs of Jati by which they are surrounded, and 2 annas more than those of the 4th group of that taluka, but that exactly represents the relative condition of the dehs of the two talukas as regards water-supply.

27. The rabi rates of this taluka for artificial and natural inundation (bosi and sailabi) are identical with those of the taluka of Jati, but whilst in the Jati Taluka the "aided" forms of both kinds of inundation are similarly assessed, in this taluka the two forms differ by 4 annas. I would suggest, however, that both forms be assessed alike as in Jati. There is no cultivation of the "aided" kind in this taluka, and consequently there will be no loss of revenue.

28. As regards "garden" cultivation, I would beg to propose that, ordinarily, the rice rate of the deh be levied, but where a double supply of canal water is utilised, an extra sum of Re. 1 per acre be imposed. This is the procedure ordered by Government in their Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886 in the case of "gardens" in Upper Sind, and it has been adopted in the case of most settlements prepared after its receipt. The gardens in Upper and Central Sind are more favourably circumstanced with regard to climate and markets than those in Lower Sind, which should not be assessed at a higher rate, even if the result be a small loss of revenue.

29. For reasons given in my report on Jati, I would recommend the suspension of the fallow rules in this taluka also.

30. Briefly summarised, my proposals as regards grouping, rates, & are as follow :—

- (1) Group I of the current settlement to remain unchanged, its rates being assimilated with the rates of the corresponding group of the adjoining taluka of Jati. The existing rates on "rice," "other flow" and "aided flow" will be enhanced by 2 annas per acre, whilst the rate for "lift" will be reduced by the same amount.
- (2) Group II of the current settlement, as far as 18 of its dehs are concerned, to remain as before, the slight enhancement of its flow rates and reduction of lift rates over present rates being the same as in Group I.
- (3) 10 dehs of Group II of the current settlement to be differently treated and to form Group III. In these dehs, the existing rates for "rice," "other flow" and "aided flow" to be reduced by 2 annas and that of "lift" by 6 annas per acre.
- (4) Group III of the existing settlement to consist of the same dehs as hitherto, but to constitute Group IV of the proposed settlement. The rates in this group to remain as before, with the exception of the "lift" rate, which will be reduced by 6 annas per acre.
- (5) The rabi rates to be the same as those of the taluka of Jati, which they already practically are.
- (6) Gardens to pay the rice rate of the deh, unless receiving a double supply of canal water in both kharif and rabi seasons. In the latter case, an extra levy of Re. 1 per acre to be imposed.
- (7) Kacha rates to remain unchanged.
- (8) The Fallow Rules to be suspended.

31. The following table shows (1) the rates of the current settlement, (2) the proposed rates, and (3) the rates of the adjoining taluka of Jati :—

				SUJAWAL TALUKA.							
				CURRENT SETTLEMENT.			PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.				
				1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Gardens and Sugarcane	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 10	
<i>Kharif.</i>											
Rice under flow irrigation	...	...	...	3 2	2 14	2 10	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 10	
Other crops under flow and lift aided by flow	...	...	...	2 10	2 6	2 2	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 2	
Lift irrigation	...	...	...	2 6	2 2	1 14	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	
<i>Rabi.</i>											
Sailabi	...	...	...	2 4	2 0	1 12	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	
Do. aided by lift or flow	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	
Bosi	...	...	...	2 4	2 0	1 12	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	
Do. aided by lift or flow	...	...	...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	
Lift	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	

		JATI TALUKA.							
		CURRENT SETTLEMENT.				PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.			
		1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gardens and Sugarcane	...	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 12	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8
<i>Kharif.</i>									
Rice under flow irrigation	...	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8
Other crops under flow and lift	...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
aided by flow	...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift irrigation	...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
<i>Rabi.</i>									
Sailabi	...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. aided by lift or flow	...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Bosi	...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. aided by lift or flow	...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift	...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0

Mr. Lawrence's rates are shown in paragraph 24 of his report.

32. The advantages which will accrue from the adoption of the present proposals appear to be various. By the very moderate enhancement proposed on kharif cultivation (other than lift), the rates of the adjoining talukas of Sujawal and Jati will be virtually equalised. The cultivators of Jati will be deprived of a reasonable grievance, whilst no undue burden will be imposed on those of Sujawal, who have had the advantages of the existing rates for 16 years. Again, by the reduction of the "lift" rates, relief is afforded to a form of cultivation which is not very successful in the delta talukas and which greatly needs the encouragement of light assessment. The rates for lift will now be the same as those for the taluka of Guni, in which taluka, however, 17 dehs of the 1st group were specially treated and rated 4 annas less than the other dehs of the 1st group. I do not think the "lift" rates now proposed are more than moderate, and they have been fixed in reference to their situation and water-supply; but should you consider it advisable as an experiment to club the "lift" rates in Groups I and II so that the highest "lift" rate shall be Rs. 2-0-0 instead of Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-0, I see no objection to the procedure, except that the same should, in justice, be applied to the taluka of Jati. There seems no reason for a further reduction than this. The "lift" rates in Tando Bago, so far as my knowledge of the Province generally and of that taluka in particular extends, are unduly low and represent an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. I recollect calling attention to this fact whilst engaged in the settlement of the adjoining dehs of the Umarkot Taluka. The lower assessment of Sujawal as compared with Guni as far as other forms of kharif cultivation are concerned is appropriate, when the greater facilities for the carriage and disposal of produce in Guni are considered. Whether it would be judicious to lower the rice rates in Sujawal and Jati to those of Tando Bago, I am unable to say. It would represent a considerable loss of present revenue, and would probably lead to an extension of slovenly cultivation, which would hardly bear even a rate of Rs. 3. The fact is that the zamindars in these talukas are not able to secure tenants in sufficient numbers to deal with the lands they already possess. This difficulty is not felt in the drier and healthier talukas above the delta proper. A third advantage in the proposals now submitted is that their moderation, justifiable in itself, will better permit of the consideration of the rates in the taluka of Mirpur Batoro.

33. The figures of occupied area, cultivated area, &c., in the table under paragraph 12 of Mr. Lawrence's report, which are up to the year 1896-97, inclusive, can be supplemented by one year's figures only, as the details for this year, 1898-99, are not yet available. The figures for 1896-97 and 1897-98 are as follow, those for 1896-97 being repeated as some changes were made subsequently :—

Year.	Occupied Area.	AREA CULTIVATED.		Total Assessment.	Alienations.	Remissions.	Revenue for collection.	Collections.	Balance outstanding.
		Kharif.	Rabi.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
1896-97 .	48,401	31,250	1,531	97,116	631	2,089	94,396	93,569	827
1897-98 .	51,974	33,839	6,035	114,175	651	26,951	86,573	85,417	1,156

Of the outstanding balance, a sum of Rs. 841 is due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates, whilst the collection of Rs. 1,142, which was deferred by permission, was subsequently recovered, with the exception of the sum of Rs. 83-11, which is still under investigation.

34. The various causes for which the large sum of Rs. 26,951 was remitted are shown below :—

Year.	Floods.	Frost.	Time-expired Fallows.	Kalar.	Blight and Locusts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1896-97 ...	1,565 5	...	...	28 2	495 11
1897-98 ...	22,168 3	90 7	4,692 10	...	...
Total...	23,733 8	90 7	4,692 10	28 2	495 11

Of the total of Rs. 23,733-8 remitted above, Rs. 23,644-12 were on account of river floods and Rs. 88-12 for a slight breach in the Pinyari. I may also mention that, in July last of the current Revenue year, very heavy rain fell just as the rice was growing above the water, and proved most disastrous by submerging and destroying the crops. A breach occurred also in the Pinyari, so that it is feared the remissions this year will considerably exceed those for last year.

35. The figures of the local products for the past two years have been as follow :—

Year.	Rice.	Bajri.	Mung.	Gram.	Remarks.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1896-97 ...	1 8	2 6	3 0	4 0	} Retail prices per maund.
1897-98 ...	1 8	2 6	3 0	4 0	

The rise in the price of mung and gram, *vide* Mr. Lawrence's report, paragraph 18, is attributed to the small quantity available for sale and to enhanced demand.

36. The coercive processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are shown in Supplementary Appendix XX. An abstract of the average number of processes under their various headings is as follows :—527 cases of issue of notice under Section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879 (Land Revenue Code), 7 cases under Section 148 (penalty for unpunctual payment), 70 cases of forfeiture of occupancy under Section 153. There have been no cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154.

37. The result of the application of the rates now proposed for the surveyed villages, based on the average of the five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, will be as under :—

			Acres.	Rs.	
				Rs.	Rs.
1st Group.	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens, sugarcane and vegetables	...	98 at Rs. 3 — 4 =	319	
	Rice	...	12,797 at Rs. 3 — 4 =	41,590	
	Other flow	...	30 at Rs. 2 — 12 =	83	
	Lift	...	804 at Rs. 2 — 4 =	1,809	
	Lift aided by flow	...	2 at Rs. 2 — 12 =	6	
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	...	at Rs. 2 — 12 =		
	Sailabi	...	916 at Rs. 2 — 4 =	2,061	
	Bosi	...	38 at Rs. 2 — 4 =	85	
			14,685		45,953
2nd Group.	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens, sugarcane and vegetables	...	37 at Rs. 3 — 0 =	111	
	Rice	...	9,469 at Rs. 3 — 0 =	28,407	
	Other flow	...	39 at Rs. 2 — 8 =	98	
	Lift	...	212 at Rs. 2 — 0 =	424	
	Lift aided by flow	...	7 at Rs. 2 — 8 =	18	
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	...	at Rs. 2 — 8 =		
	Sailabi	...	693 at Rs. 2 — 0 =	1,386	
	Bosi	...	34 at Rs. 2 — 0 =	68	
			10,491		30,512
3rd Group.	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens, sugarcane and vegetables	...	9 at Rs. 2 — 12 =	25	
	Rice	...	4,327 at Rs. 2 — 12 =	11,899	
	Other flow	...	7 at Rs. 2 — 4 =	16	
	Lift	...	155 at Rs. 1 — 12 =	271	
	Lift aided by flow	...	1 at Rs. 2 — 4 =	2	
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	...	1 at Rs. 2 — 4 =	2	
	Sailabi	...	414 at Rs. 1 — 12 =	724	
	Bosi	...	at Rs. 1 — 12 =		
			4,914		12,939
4th Group.	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens, sugarcane and vegetables	...	4 at Rs. 2 — 10 =	10	
	Rice	...	91 at Rs. 2 — 10 =	239	
	Other flow	...	14 at Rs. 2 — 2 =	30	
	Lift	...	217 at Rs. 1 — 8 =	326	
	Lift aided by flow	...	at Rs. 2 — 2 =		
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	...	2 at Rs. 2 — 0 =	4	
	Sailabi	...	678 at Rs. 1 — 8 =	1,017	
	Bosi	...	at Rs. 1 — 8 =		
			1,006		1,626
Total Acres			81,096	Total Rs.	91,030
<i>Add—</i>					
Unsurveyed lands (<i>kacha</i>)			37		93
"Dubari" at 4 annas per acre					713
Grand Total			Acres 31,133	Estimate of Collections. 91,836	

38. Briefly stated, the financial result of the proposed settlement as compared with the current settlement, in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands, at the average of the five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, stands thus. These figures have been utilised both for the purpose of comparison with Mr. Lawrence's financial results and because the figures of the two remaining years are unsuitable, one being a year without and one with floods :—

Present Gross Demand, including Assessment of Dubari, but excluding Canal Clearance Allowance.	Estimated Gross Demand, including Dubari.	Deduct Canal Clearance Allowance.	Estimate for Revenue collection.	Village Cess.	Land Revenue.	Increase, as per Cols. 1 and 4.	Percentage Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89,248	91,836	1,000	90,836	5,343	85,493	1,588	1.78

Note.—The canal clearance allowance shown in this taluka is about Rs. 1,000 only as against Rs. 3,500 in Jati. The reason for such variation between the two talukas is that in the Jati Taluka there are numerous zamindari karias, one-third of which is entitled to *full* allowance and the remainder to half, while in Sujawal the number is small, and almost all of them get half allowance. In the Sujawal Taluka, the number of Government canals is greater than in Jati.

39. It will be observed that the financial results of my proposals amount to an increase of 2 per cent. only over the existing revenue. It may confidently be expected that the proposals will secure a continuance of the present satisfactory progress of the taluka, and at the same time afford relief to the dehs which have suffered most from floods and to wheel cultivation generally. It has already been shown (paragraph 20) that the average annual demand and collection of the 14 years (1883-84—1896-97) have exceeded the average of the five years previous to the introduction of the settlement by 54.37 and 41.38 per cent. The reduction in the wheel rates will probably also result in an increase of revenue in the future.

40. I beg to propose that the new rates be introduced from the year 1899-1900, and that the settlement remain without guarantee, as at present.

41. With this report, are submitted—

Appendix I.—Map showing proposed Grouping.

Appendix XVI.—The existing and proposed Assessment for each Village.

Appendix XX.—Coercive Processes.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

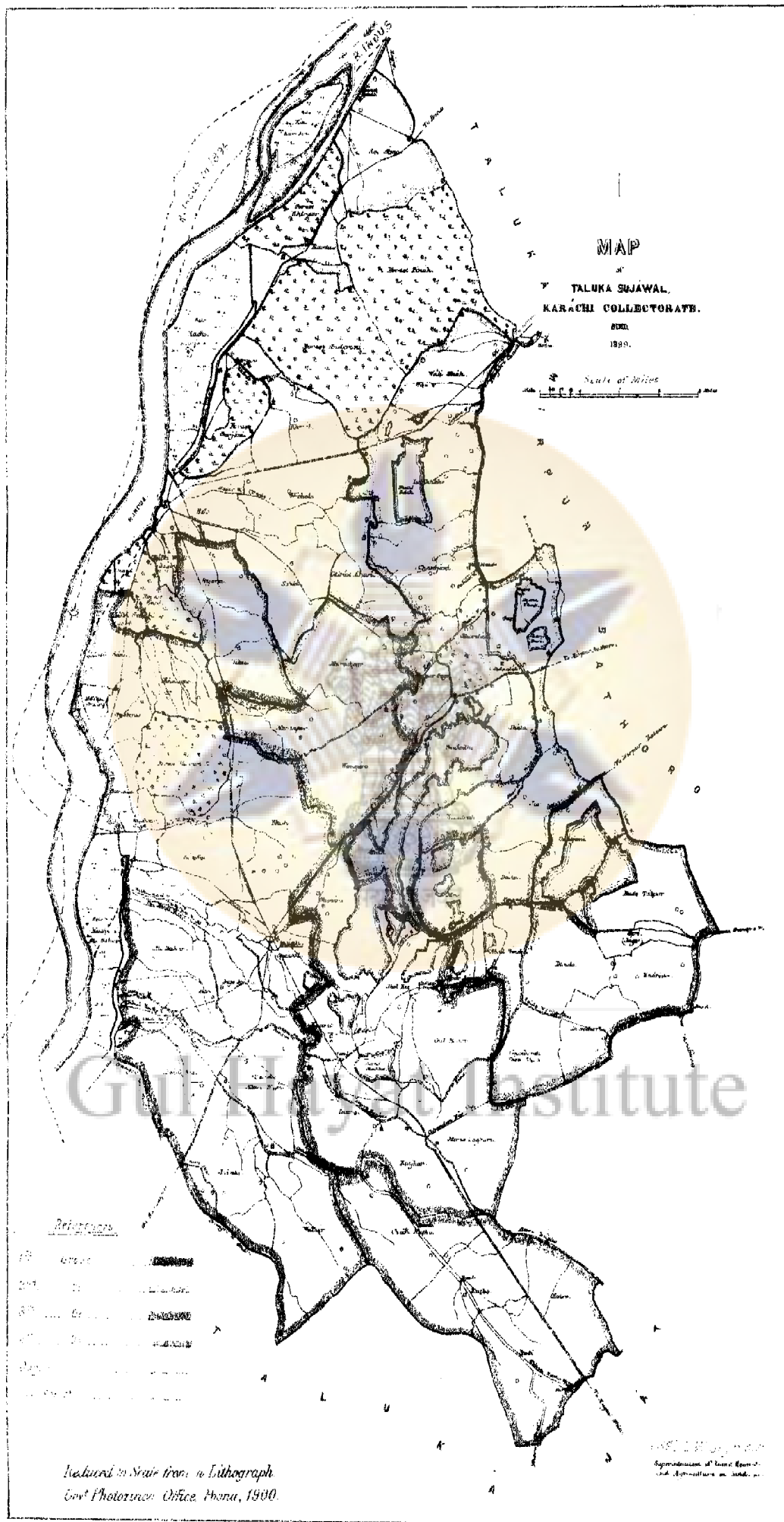
Your most obedient Servant,

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent,

Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.





Gul Hayat Institute



Gul Hayat Institute

REVISED APPENDIX

Statement showing the Results of the proposed Rates as compared with the cultivation of the five years

No.	Name of Village.	GARDENS, &c.			KHARIF.								
					RICK UNDER FLOW.			OTHER FLOW AND LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.			LIFT.		
		Acres.	Rate.	Assessment.	Acres.	Rate.	Assessment.	Acres.	Rate.	Assessment.	Acres.	Rate.	Assessment.
1st Group.		Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1	Wali Shah	2	4 0	8	768	3 2	2,400	4	2 10	10	63	2 6	150
	Existing Assessment.												
	Proposed Assessment.		3 4	7		3 4	2,496		2 12	11		2 4	142
2	Ladhakho	4	4 0	16	903	3 2	2,822	2	2 10	5	27	2 6	64
	Do.		3 4	13		3 4	2,955		2 12	5		2 4	61
3	Changanai	...	4 0	...	925	3 2	2,881	3	2 10	8	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	...		3 4	3,008		2 12	8		2 4	...
4	Gap	1	4 0	4	722	3 2	2,256	1	2 10	3	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	3		3 4	2,347		2 12	3		2 4	...
5	Choretani	2	4 0	8	636	3 2	1,988	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	6		3 4	2,067		2 12	...		2 4	...
6	Rapar Gujo	5	4 0	20	1,046	3 2	3,206	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	16		3 4	3,386		2 12	...		2 4	...
7	Jhalu	6	4 0	24	648	3 2	2,025	1	2 10	3	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	20		3 4	2,106		2 12	3		2 4	...
8	Jar	2	4 0	8	820	3 2	2,562	1	2 10	3	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	7		3 4	2,665		2 12	3		2 4	...
9	Piniladho	1	4 0	4	650	3 2	2,031	1	2 10	2	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	3		3 4	2,113		2 12	3		2 4	...
10	Abad	...	4 0	...	472	3 2	1,475	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	...		3 4	1,534		2 12	...		2 4	...
11	Bijora	1	4 0	4	412	3 2	1,287	3	2 10	8	6	2 6	14
	Do.		3 4	3		3 4	1,339		2 12	8		2 4	13
12	Khazano	1	4 0	4	501	3 2	1,568	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	3		3 4	1,628		2 12	...		2 4	...
13	Chaksand	3	4 0	12	193	3 2	603	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	10		3 4	627		2 12	...		2 4	...
14	Sukhapur	...	4 0	...	105	3 2	328	...	2 10	...	1	2 6	2
	Do.		3 4	...		3 4	341		2 12	...		2 4	2
15	Sanaki	10	4 0	40	116	3 2	363	...	2 10	...	16	2 6	36
	Do.		3 4	32		3 4	377		2 12	...		2 4	34
16	Sandaki	...	4 0	...	222	3 2	694	...	2 10	...	190	2 6	451
	Do.		3 4	...		3 4	722		2 12	...		2 4	427
17	Bhuti ...	2	4 0	8	404	3 2	1,263	...	2 10	...	18	2 6	43
	Do.		3 4	7		3 4	1,313		2 10	...		2 4	41
18	Sujawal	11	4 0	44	186	3 2	581	...	2 10	...	124	2 6	294
	Do.		3 4	36		3 4	604		2 12	...		2 4	279
19	Gujo Amro	1	4 0	4	237	3 2	807	5	2 10	14	10	2 6	24
	Do.		3 4	3		3 4	933		2 12	14		2 4	23
20	Ali Bahar	6	4 0	24	250	3 2	875	...	2 10	...	25	2 6	50
	Do.		3 4	20		3 4	910		2 12	...		2 4	56
21	Abad Pancho	4	4 0	16	449	3 2	1,403	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	13		3 4	1,450		2 12	...		2 4	...
22	Nodo Baran	11	4 0	44	252	3 2	787	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	36		3 4	819		2 12	...		2 4	...
23	Kandra	...	4 0	...	487	3 2	1,522	...	2 10	...	...	2 6	...
	Do.		3 4	...		3 4	1,582		2 12	...		2 4	...
24	Abad Rio	1	4 0	4	250	3 2	812	6	2 10	15	73	2 6	173
	Do.		3 4	3		3 4	843		2 12	17		2 4	164
25	Walhar	4	4 0	16	478	3 2	1,494	1	2 10	3	128	2 6	304
	Do.		3 4	13		3 4	1,554		2 12	3		2 4	288
26	Tando Alam Khan.	17	4 0	68	307	3 2	1,147	2	2 10	5	60	2 6	143
	Do.		3 4	55		3 4	1,193		2 12	5		2 4	135
27	Jainki...	3	4 0	12	209	3 2	653	2	2 10	5	64	2 6	152
	Do.		3 4	10		3 4	679		2 12	6		2 4	144
Total of 1st Group		98	4 0	392	12,797	3 2	39,091	32	2 10	84	804	2 6	1,909
2nd Group.			3 4	319		3 4	41,500		2 12	89		2 4	1,809
28	Kot Almo	9	4 0	36	668	2 14	1,920	4	2 6	10	132	2 2	280
	Do.		3 0	27		3 0	2,004		2 8	10		2 0	264
29	Ranta ...	3	4 0	12	243	2 14	699	25	2 6	59	8	2 2	17
	Do.		3 0	9		3 0	729		2 8	63		2 0	16
30	Surjani	9	4 0	36	295	2 14	848	8	2 6	19	46	2 2	98
	Do.		3 0	27		3 0	885		2 8	20		2 0	92
31	Khiral	2	4 0	8	189	2 14	543	...	2 6	...	4	2 2	8
	Do.		3 0	6		3 0	567		2 8	...		2 0	8
32	Whicoholo	1	4 0	4	450	2 14	1,311	...	2 6	...	6	2 2	13
	Do.		3 0	3		3 0	1,388		2 8	...		2 0	12

XVI.

existing Rates in each village of the Sujawal Taluka on the basis of the from 1891-92 to 1895-96.

RABI.									TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.		Average Assessment.
LIRR.			SAIFARI.			HOMI.			Area.	Assessment.			Increase.	Decrease.	
Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.							
Acrees.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acrees.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acrees.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acrees.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.
...	3 0	...	21	2 4	47	9	2 4	20	887	2,035	88	...	3 34	...	3 0 8
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	47	...	2 4	10	...	2,723	...	...	...	...	3 1 3
...	3 0	...	29	2 4	65	11	2 4	25	973	2,997	107	...	3 57	...	3 1 2
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	65	...	2 4	25	...	3,101	...	...	...	...	3 2 11
...	3 0	...	3	2 4	7	13	2 4	29	944	2,935	115	...	3 02	...	3 1 9
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	7	...	2 4	29	...	3,050	...	...	...	...	3 2 8
...	3 0	...	8	2 4	18	...	2 4	...	732	2,281	90	...	3 96	...	3 1 10
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	18	...	2 4	...	...	2,371	...	...	...	...	3 2 10
...	3 0	...	...	2 4	...	3	2 4	7	641	2,003	77	...	3 84	...	3 2 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	...	...	2 4	7	...	2,030	...	...	...	...	3 3 11
...	3 0	...	4	2 4	9	...	2 4	...	1,055	3,235	133	...	3 82	...	3 2 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	9	...	2 4	...	...	3,321	...	...	...	...	3 3 11
...	3 0	...	23	2 4	52	...	2 4	...	678	2,104	77	...	3 66	...	3 1 8
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	52	...	2 4	...	...	2,181	...	...	...	...	3 3 6
...	3 0	...	23	2 4	52	...	2 4	...	846	2,625	102	...	3 89	...	3 1 8
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	52	...	2 4	...	...	2,727	...	...	...	...	3 3 7
...	3 0	...	4	2 4	9	...	2 4	...	650	2,046	82	...	4 01	...	3 1 11
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	9	...	2 4	...	...	2,118	...	...	...	...	3 3 11
...	3 0	...	...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	472	1,475	58	...	4 00	...	3 2 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	...	1,554	...	...	...	...	3 4 0
...	3 0	...	10	2 4	35	...	2 4	...	438	1,440	50	...	3 71	...	3 1 3
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	35	...	2 4	...	...	1,399	...	...	...	...	3 3 1
...	3 0	...	3	2 4	7	...	2 4	...	505	1,577	61	...	3 87	...	3 2 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	7	...	2 4	...	...	1,633	...	...	...	...	3 3 11
...	3 0	...	...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	170	615	22	...	3 58	...	3 2 2
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	...	637	...	...	...	...	3 4 0
...	3 0	...	25	2 4	56	...	2 4	...	131	368	13	...	3 37	...	2 15 2
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	56	...	2 4	...	...	399	...	...	...	...	3 0 9
...	3 0	...	40	2 4	90	...	2 4	...	181	529	4	...	0 76	...	2 14 9
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	90	...	2 4	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	2 15 1
...	3 0	...	129	2 4	400	...	2 4	...	590	1,848	4	...	0 26	...	2 9 11
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	400	...	2 4	...	...	1,529	...	...	...	...	2 10 0
...	3 0	...	50	2 4	112	...	2 4	...	474	1,426	47	...	3 30	...	3 0 2
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	112	...	2 4	...	...	1,473	...	...	...	...	3 1 9
...	3 0	...	57	2 4	106	...	2 4	...	408	1,115	...	...	...	...	2 11 9
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	106	...	2 4	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	2 11 9
...	3 0	...	51	2 4	115	...	2 4	...	354	1,054	34	...	3 23	...	2 15 8
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	115	...	2 4	...	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	3 1 2
...	3 0	...	78	2 4	176	...	2 4	...	380	1,134	28	...	2 47	...	2 14 8
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	176	...	2 4	...	...	1,142	...	...	...	...	2 15 10
...	3 0	...	8	2 4	18	...	2 4	...	401	1,367	63	...	3 69	...	3 1 10
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	18	...	2 4	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	3 3 9
...	3 0	...	9	2 4	20	...	2 4	...	272	871	21	...	2 82	...	3 2 1
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	20	...	2 4	...	...	875	...	...	...	...	3 3 6
...	3 0	...	1	2 4	2	...	2 4	...	489	1,524	60	...	3 94	...	3 2 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	2	...	2 4	...	...	1,554	...	...	...	...	3 3 11
...	3 0	...	65	2 4	166	2	2 4	4	407	1,154	25	...	2 17	...	2 13 4
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	166	...	2 4	4	...	1,179	...	...	...	...	2 14 4
...	3 0	...	90	2 4	203	...	2 4	...	701	2,070	41	...	2 03	...	2 14 1
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	203	...	2 4	...	...	2,061	...	...	...	...	2 15 0
...	3 0	...	83	2 4	187	...	2 4	...	529	1,550	25	...	1 61	...	2 14 11
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	187	...	2 4	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	2 15 8
...	3 0	...	17	2 4	33	...	2 4	...	285	800	17	...	1 95	...	2 14 8
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	33	...	2 4	...	...	877	...	...	...	...	2 15 7
...	3 0	...	916	2 4	2,061	38	2 4	85	14,085	44,822	1,431	...	3 22	...	3 0 6
...	2 12	...	...	2 4	2,061	...	2 4	85	...	45,953	...	...	...	...	3 2 1
...	2 12	...	205	2 0	410	...	2 0	...	1,018	2,656	59	...	2 22	...	2 9 9
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	410	...	2 0	...	...	2,715	...	...	...	...	2 10 8
...	2 12	...	124	2 0	248	...	2 0	...	403	1,035	30	...	2 30	...	2 9 1
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	248	...	2 0	...	...	1,065	...	...	...	...	2 10 3
...	2 12	...	25	2 0	50	...	2 0	...	383	1,051	23	...	2 19	...	2 11 11
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	50	...	2 0	...	...	1,074	...	...	...	...	2 12 10
...	2 12	...	9	2 0	18	...	2 0	...	201	577	22	...	3 81	...	2 13 3
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	18	...	2 0	...	...	599	...	...	...	...	2 15 0
...	2 12	...	10	2 0	20	...	2 0	...	473	1,318	55	...	4 08	...	2 13 7
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	20	...	2 0	...	...	1,403	...	...	...	...	2 15 6

No.	Name of Village.	GANDREW, &c.			KHARIP.								
					RICK UNDER FLOW.			OTHER FLOW AND LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.			LIFT.		
		Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.
2nd Group—contd.		Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.
33	Sohki	Existing Assessment.	4 0	...	226	2 14	650	1	2 6	3	9	2 2	19
		Proposed Assessment.	3 0	...		3 0	678		2 8	3		2 0	18
34	Mirankhori	Do.	4 0	4	429	2 14	1,273		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	3		3 0	1,287		2 8	...		2 0	...
35	Belo ...	Do.	4 0	12	521	2 14	1,498	6	2 6	14	6	2 2	13
		Do.	3 0	9		3 0	1,563		2 8	15		2 0	12
36	Vikia ...	Do.	4 0	8	481	2 14	1,362		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	6		3 0	1,452		2 8	...		2 0	...
37	Halaki Wadi	Do.	4 0	...	...	2 14	...		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	...	...	3 0	...		2 8	...		2 0	...
38	Khariun	Do.	4 0	...	391	2 14	1,124		2 6	...	1	2 2	2
		Do.	3 0	...		3 0	1,179		2 8	...		2 0	2
39	Damberlo	Do.	4 0	...	351	2 14	1,009		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	...		3 0	1,053		2 8	...		2 0	...
40	Chanbandi	Do.	4 0	...	923	2 14	2,654		2 6	...		2 2	...
	Vasu Shah.	Do.	3 0	...		3 0	2,769		2 8	...		2 0	...
41	Dando	Do.	4 0	...	1,237	2 14	3,556		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	...		3 0	3,711		2 8	...		2 0	...
42	Budho Talpur	Do.	4 0	...	959	2 14	2,757		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	...		3 0	2,877		2 8	...		2 0	...
43	Mer ...	Do.	4 0	8	707	2 14	2,033	1	2 6	2		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	6		3 0	2,121		2 8	2		2 0	...
44	Dadu	Do.	4 0	4	679	2 14	1,952		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	3		3 0	2,037		2 8	...		2 0	...
45	Udhejani	Do.	4 0	12	711	2 14	2,044	1	2 6	2		2 2	...
		Do.	3 0	10		3 0	2,133		2 8	3		2 0	...
Total of 2nd Group		37	4 0 3 0	118 111	9,169	2 14 3 0	27,223 28,497	46	2 6 2 8	109 116	212	2 2 2 0	460 424
3rd Group.													
46	Muradpur	Do.	4 0	...	472	2 14	1,357		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	2 12	...		2 12	1,295		2 4	...		1 12	...
47	Wangaro	Do.	4 0	...	421	2 14	1,210		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	2 12	...		2 12	1,158		2 4	...		1 12	...
48	Mirapur	Do.	4 0	...	293	2 14	813		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	2 12	...		2 12	806		2 4	...		1 12	...
49	Lilro ...	Do.	4 0	4	355	2 14	731	1	2 6	2	61	2 2	130
		Do.	2 12	3		2 12	701		2 4	2		1 12	167
50	Kharar	Do.	4 0	4	106	2 14	305		2 6	...	2	2 2	4
		Do.	2 12	2		2 12	241		2 4	...		1 12	3
51	Mirzo Laghari	Do.	4 0	...	753	2 14	2,170		2 6	...	25	2 2	53
		Do.	2 12	...		2 12	2,076		2 4	...		1 12	44
52	Kinjhar	Do.	4 0	16	43	2 14	124		2 6	...	67	2 2	112
		Do.	2 12	11		2 12	118		2 4	...		1 12	117
53	Gul Bahar	Do.	4 0	...	1,370	2 14	3,939	7	2 6	17		2 2	...
		Do.	2 12	...		2 12	3,765		2 4	16		1 12	...
54	Jhol Kot	Do.	4 0	4	292	2 14	839		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	2 12	3		2 12	803		2 4	...		1 12	...
55	Ghotaro	Do.	4 0	8	329	2 14	930		2 6	...		2 2	...
		Do.	2 12	6		2 12	880		2 4	...		1 12	...
Total of 3rd Group		9	4 0 2 12	36 25	4,327	2 14 2 12	12,440 11,899	9	2 6 2 4	19 19	158	2 2 1 12	329 271
4th Group.													
56	Kalro	Do.	4 0	...	...	2 10	...		2 2	...	5	1 14	9
		Do.	2 10	...		2 10	...		2 2	...		1 8	7
57	Modi	Do.	4 0	8	22	2 10	58		2 2	...	55	1 14	103
		Do.	2 10	5		2 10	58		2 2	...		1 8	83
58	Kutko	Do.	4 0	...	25	2 10	66	14	2 2	30	27	1 14	51
		Do.	2 10	...		2 10	66		2 2	30		1 8	41
59	Chah Hatho	Do.	4 0	8	44	2 10	115		2 2	...	130	1 14	244
		Do.	2 10	5		2 10	115		2 2	...		1 8	195
Total of 4th Group		4	4 0 2 10	16 19	91	2 10 2 10	230 239	14	2 2 2 2	50 30	217	1 14 1 8	467 328
Total of the Taluka		143	...	592 465	26,684	...	79,593 82,135	100	...	242 253	1,398	...	3,095 2,940

RABL.									TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.		Average Assessment.
LIFT.			SAUABI.			HOOR.			Area.	Assessment.			Increase.	Decrease.	
Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.							
Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.
...	2 12	...	81 {	2 0	168	...	2 0	...	320 {	840	27 {	...	3 21	...	2 10 0
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	168	...	2 0	...	...	867	...	...	...	...	2 11 4
...	2 12	...	29 {	2 0	44	...	2 0	...	452 {	1,281	53 {	...	4 14	...	2 13 4
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	44	...	2 0	...	...	1,334	...	...	...	...	2 15 3
...	2 12	...	44 {	2 0	88	...	2 0	...	680 {	1,625	62 {	...	3 32	...	2 12 10
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	88	...	2 0	...	...	1,687	...	...	...	...	2 14 6
...	2 12	...	4 {	2 0	8	...	2 0	...	49 {	1,408	58 {	...	4 12	...	2 14 0
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	8	...	2 0	...	...	1,460	...	...	...	...	2 15 10
...	2 13	...	3 {	2 0	6	...	2 0	...	3 {	6	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	6	...	2 0	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
...	2 12	...	1 {	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	393 {	1,128	40 {	...	4 24	...	2 13 11
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	...	1,177	...	...	...	...	2 15 11
...	2 12	...	1 {	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	352 {	1,011	44 {	...	4 35	...	2 13 11
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	...	1,055	...	...	...	...	2 15 11
...	2 13	...	19 {	2 0	38	...	2 0	...	942 {	2,602	115 {	...	4 27	...	2 13 9
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	38	...	2 0	...	...	2,807	...	...	...	...	2 15 8
...	2 12	...	9 {	2 0	18	21 {	2 0	62	1,277 {	3,636	155 {	...	4 26	...	2 13 7
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	18	...	2 0	62	...	3,791	...	...	...	...	2 15 6
...	2 12	...	43 {	2 0	86	3 {	2 0	6	1,011 {	2,861	120 {	...	4 19	...	2 13 3
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	86	...	2 0	6	...	2,981	...	...	...	...	2 15 2
...	2 13	...	1 {	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	711 {	2,045	85 {	...	4 21	...	2 14 0
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	...	2,131	...	...	...	...	2 15 11
...	2 12	...	2 {	2 0	4	...	2 0	...	632 {	1,960	84 {	...	4 29	...	2 14 0
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	4	...	2 0	...	...	2,044	...	...	...	...	2 15 11
...	2 13	...	81 {	2 0	162	...	2 0	...	797 {	2,324	86 {	...	3 87	...	2 12 8
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	162	...	2 0	...	...	2,510	...	...	...	...	2 14 4
...	2 12	...	693 {	2 0	1,386	34 {	2 0	68	10,401 {	20,801	1,128 {	...	3 84	...	2 12 10
...	2 8	...	...	2 0	1,386	...	2 0	68	...	20,932	...	...	...	...	2 14 6
...	2 12	...	...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	472 {	1,357	...	...	...	...	2 11 0
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	1,398	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	421 {	1,210	...	...	...	...	2 14 0
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	1,158	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
...	2 12	...	...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	293 {	843	...	...	...	...	2 14 0
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	806	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
...	2 12	...	123 {	2 0	246	...	2 0	...	441 {	1,115	...	...	...	...	2 8 5
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	246	...	1 12	...	...	1,028	...	...	...	...	2 5 4
...	2 12	...	29 {	2 0	58	...	2 0	...	138 {	371	...	...	...	...	2 11 0
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	58	...	1 12	...	...	317	...	...	...	...	2 8 3
...	2 12	...	120 {	2 0	240	...	2 0	...	930 {	2,463	...	...	...	...	2 11 9
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	240	...	1 12	...	...	2,340	...	...	...	...	2 9 5
...	2 12	...	131 {	2 0	262	...	2 0	...	245 {	514	...	...	...	...	2 3 6
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	262	...	1 12	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	1 15 0
1 {	2 12	3 2	1 {	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	1,379 {	3,061	...	...	...	...	2 13 11
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	2	...	1 12	...	...	3,788	...	...	...	...	2 11 11
...	2 12	...	2 {	2 0	4	...	2 0	...	295 {	817	...	...	...	...	2 13 11
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	4	...	1 12	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	2 11 11
...	2 12	...	8 {	2 0	16	...	2 0	...	330 {	911	...	...	...	...	2 13 9
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	16	...	1 12	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	2 11 8
1 {	2 12	3 2	414 {	2 0	828	...	2 0	...	4,914 {	13,655	...	...	...	...	2 12 8
...	2 8	...	...	1 12	828	...	1 12	...	...	13,939	...	...	...	...	2 10 2
...	2 8	...	122 {	1 12	313	...	1 12	...	127 {	222	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
...	2 0	...	...	1 8	189	...	1 8	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	1 7 11
2 {	2 8	5 4	220 {	1 12	335	...	1 12	...	301 {	559	...	...	...	...	1 13 9
...	2 0	...	...	1 8	335	...	1 8	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	1 9 6
...	2 8	...	118 {	1 12	207	...	1 12	...	184 {	354	...	...	...	...	1 11 9
...	2 0	...	...	1 8	177	...	1 8	...	...	314	...	...	...	...	1 11 4
...	2 8	...	218 {	1 12	332	...	1 12	...	394 {	719	...	...	...	...	1 14 5
...	2 0	...	...	1 8	327	...	1 8	...	...	642	...	...	...	...	1 10 1
2 {	2 8	5 4	678 {	1 12	1,187	...	1 12	...	1,006 {	1,864	...	...	...	...	1 14 0
...	2 0	...	...	1 8	1,017	...	1 8	...	...	1,926	...	...	...	...	1 9 10
3 {	...	8 6	2,701 {	...	5,162	72 {	...	153	31,096 {	89,445	1,685 {	...	...	...	2 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	5,188	...	...	153	...	91,030	...	...	...	...	2 14 10

L. W. SEYMOUR,
 Superintendent,
 Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Coercive Processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue during the past two years in the Sujawal Taluka.

Year.	NOTICE UNDER SECTION 152, (BOMBAY ACT V OF 1819).			PENALTY UNDER SECTION 148.			DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 154.			
	Number of Cases.	Amount of Arrears for which Notice issued.	Amount of Notice Fees received.	Number of Cases.	Amount due.	Amount levied.	Number of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Dis- traint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which Sale was resorted to.	Amount realised by Sale.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	392	17,180 10 4	185 12	14	690 3	94	...	...	...	...
1897-98	662	49,601 7 2	304 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORFEITURE AND SALE OF OCCUPANCY UNDER SECTION 153.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Forfeiture was resor- ted to.	OCCUPANCY OF LAND DECLARED FORFEITED.		OCCUPANCY OF LAND SOLD TO THE PUBLIC.			FORFEITED AND RETURNED TO DEFAULTERS.		OCCUPANCY OF LAND REMAINED WITH GOVERNMENT.	
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Amount realised by Sale.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
		Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1896-97	3	1,265 6	437 36	1,209 4	...	...	...	437 36	1,209 4	...	...
1897-98	136	4,986 6	1,982 27	4,692 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,982 27	4,692 10

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Collector's Office,
Karachi, 22nd June 1899.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI
To
THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement Reports prepared by Mr. Seymour, together with the Assistant Collector, Mr. Cross's remarks thereon, of the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati Talukas.

With 4 maps.

2. The reports reached me on the following dates :—

Mirpur Batoro	...	...	15th June 1899.
Sujawal	...	...	16th „
Jati	...	...	16th „

And as you have expedited them, I submit them as quickly as possible.

3. Mr. Cross's remarks show that he has acquired an unusually thorough and intelligent knowledge of his division in the short time he has been in charge.

4. It is unfortunate that Mr. Seymour was not able to prepare the Settlement Report of the Shahbandar Taluka in addition to the other three. The reports of the Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati Talukas have been prepared together, and Mr. Seymour has been able to compare the rates which he has recommended the one with the other.

5. For convenience of reference and with the object of seeing how the rates now proposed do compare with one another, I append the following summary :—

The rates proposed for the three talukas Mirpur Batoro, Jati and Sujawal are almost the same throughout, and those proposed for Shahbandar are 4 annas less throughout than the Mirpur and Jati rates.

The rates are given on pages 9 and 10 of Mr. Seymour's Sujawal Report.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Garden	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8†
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Rice	3 4	3 0	2 12	+2 8
Other crops, flow ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	+2 0
Lift	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Sailabi	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. aided by lift or flow ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Bosi	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. aided by lift or flow ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0

* Re. 1 more for rabi supply.

† These rates for Sujawal are Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-10 and Rs. 2-2, the reasons for the difference being given on page 8 of the Sujawal Report.

The Shahbandar rates proposed correspond with these, except the garden rate, the Groups I, II and III in Shahbandar being assessed at the rates for Groups II, III and IV above.

The villages in each group in the several talukas are—

	I	II	III	IV	
Mirpur Batoro...	55	8	...	...	5 dehs raised from 2nd to 1st group.
Jati	... 17	44	47	19	4 dehs raised to 1st group from 2nd. 2 reduced from 2nd to 3rd. 6 raised to 3rd from 4th. 4 raised from 3rd to 2nd. 1 added from unsettled to 3rd.
					1 do. do. 4th.
Sujawal	... 27	18	10	4	10 of Group II reduced to Group III and 4 of Group III reduced to Group IV.
Shahbandar	... 43	35	28	...	3 of Group II raised to Group I. Besides these, there are 18 sea-coast villages, 11 under <i>bigoti</i> system and 7 under lease system.

6. The reports make it abundantly clear that the Mirpur Batoro Taluka is the favoured one of the four. It enjoys an immunity from flood and the soil is said to be better. On the other hand, it is at a distance from the river and further than the other talukas from markets.

7. The Superintendent's proposals have reversed the position of the Sujawal and Jati Talukas. In the former, the Group I rates have been raised to the Jati rates, while the number of dehs in the group is unaltered. Jati hitherto appears to have been considered the more favoured taluka of the two—with larger population, more safety, a more abundant water-supply, and greater conveniences as regards disposal of produce. But under the proposals, 27 dehs of Sujawal, very nearly half the taluka, are thought capable of paying the highest rates, the same as the best taluka, Mirpur Batoro, as against 17 dehs out of 125 settled dehs in Jati.

8. You yourself opposed the raising of the rates suggested by Mr. Lawrence in Sujawal, and the Honourable Mr. James further proposed that Rs. 3 should be the rice rate. My opinion is not worth much, but it seems reasonable that there should be a difference between the highest rates in the Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro Talukas, when, in spite of the distance from markets, the cultivating population gravitates to the latter, and the land is evidently more valuable.

9. I have in my remarks on the Shahbandar settlement suggested a decrease of 8 annas in the flow rates proposed and 4 annas in the lift rates. From a consideration of the reports of the other talukas, I would like to suggest a reduction of 4 annas only instead of 8 annas. The first class dehs of Shahbandar would then pay 4 annas less than the first class dehs of Sujawal and 8 annas less than those of Jati and Mirpur Batoro.

It would also be convenient if the description of the cultivation assessed was assimilated to that in the other talukas.

10. The rates and the number of dehs in which these rates would be levied in the 4 talukas would stand thus, and can be conveniently compared :

	I	II	III	IV	Sujawal	V
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Rice flow ...	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 10	2 4
Other crops, flow ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 2	1 12
Lift ...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	...	1 4
<i>Rabi.</i>						
Sailabi or bosi ...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	...	1 4
Sailabi aided by lift or flow.	2 12	2 8	2 4	2	...	1 12
Lift ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2	...	1 12
No. of villages which would then pay the above rates :						
Mirpur Batoro ...	55	8	...	...	...	...
Jati ...	17	44	47	19	...	...
Sujawal ...	...	27	18	10	...	4
Shahbandar ...	...	...	43	35	...	28

Garden and kacha rates might be the same for all talukas.

11. Regarding the duration of the several settlements, of the three talukas, Mr. Seymour proposes that no guarantee should be given in Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro, and a 20-years' guarantee, if any, in Jati. On principle, a guarantee is desirable. It seems possible that a small increase in assessment may be looked for in Mirpur Batoro after 10 years. The reason given for a 20-years' guarantee in Jati is that, if Government are able to provide an immunity from floods to the taluka, many years will be required for it to recuperate. The same reasoning might apply to Sujawal and Shahbandar also, for which a 10-years' guarantee was proposed. The scheme for the drainage of the former taluka is advancing slowly, and all three southern talukas have suffered disastrously from floods of recent years. The Honourable Mr. James recommended a 10-years' guarantee for both the Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal rates. The circumstances of the three southern talukas seem sufficiently similar for the guarantee in each to be the same, and I should almost prefer a 20-years' guarantee in their case with the reservation regarding any great improvement effected during the period of settlement. It is possible, however, that these talukas are too backward for the zamindars to take advantage of, and profit by, a long guarantee.

12. Mr. Seymour has recommended the suspension of the fallow rules in the three talukas of which he has prepared the settlements. This is a matter for your consideration. I have not sufficient experience of the conditions to recommend it.

13. As regards the settlement of grazing rights in the Jati Taluka, both the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture and the Assistant Collector are in favour of leaving the present arrangements alone, as they work smoothly, and the Government revenue derived is greater than was surmised in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 6182, dated 16th December. I cannot do more than accept their opinion, as I have not seen the localities. The "rakhs" would be in waste land, and could be selected and reserved at any time.

14. Any further remarks from me may, I trust, be excused, as ever since I took charge Plague has occupied much of my time, and the two months in which I was able to leave Karachi were spent in the north of the district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. SLADEN,

Acting Collector of Karachi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Collector's Office,
Karachi, 17th June 1899.*

From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
Shahbandar,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

SIR,

With reference to your memo. No. 3203 of 15th June 1899, I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the subject of the proposed Mirpur Batora settlement.

As so much has already been written on the subject, I shall endeavour to make them as brief as possible; but it seems desirable that some mention should be made of the experiences of the taluka during the last year.

2. Mr. Lawrence's reasons for enhancing the assessment, as summarised by Mr. Seymour, are—

- (1) The advance of prices.
- (2) The reputation of the rice grown.
- (3) The general advance in prosperity.

The second reason has already been sufficiently criticised.

As regards the first and third, much has happened since Mr. Lawrence wrote his report in November 1897 to deprive them of their force.

3. The price of rice has gradually but continually fallen from Rs. 28—30 per kharar, when Mr. Lawrence wrote his report, to Rs. 18—20, at the present time, and shows no signs of recovering, so long as trade is hampered by the presence of Plague. The loss to the zamindars represented by this fall in price far exceeds the extra demand which Mr. Lawrence proposed to make upon them by way of increased assessment. The zamindar's share will on the average exceed one-third a kharar of rice per acre, so that a fall in price of only one Rupee is more prejudicial (so long as it is maintained) than an increase of assessment of annas 4 per acre.

4. As regards the general advance in prosperity, the disaster which befell the taluka in July last has gone far to check it. In that month, there was an exceptionally heavy rainfall, which did enormous damage, the extent of which may be judged from the fact that, during the previous 16 years, the total remissions granted amount to less than Rs. 77,000: in the current year, the Mukhtyarkar's recommendations exceed Rs. 40,000.

Although the taluka certainly presents an appearance of prosperity, it is to be feared that its inhabitants have made little provision against bad times beyond extending their cultivation. So long as they had a succession of fairly good seasons, they could pay their way; but now the greatest difficulty is experienced in collecting the revenue due.

It is to be feared that this one bad season will result in the indebtedness of many of the zamindars, although efforts are being made to prevent it by granting liberal remissions and by giving out takavi freely.

The present lowness of prices and the present scarcity of money may be only temporary, but the existence of these facts shows that the advance in prices

spoken of by Mr. Lawrence was only temporary also, and that the general advance in prosperity is liable to checks.

5. The present would, I think, be a most inopportune time for increasing the assessment. I therefore fully concur with Mr. Seymour that the present rates should be retained.

On one point, I beg to differ with him—in that he says in paragraph 10 (2) that “there is no incongruity in its being assessed at the same rate as the talukas of Sujawal and Jati, because its greater security from floods and its improved water-supply are neutralised by the fact of the lower prices available for produce.” The advantages spoken of seem to me to be of quite a different order from the disadvantage of a somewhat lower price for the produce. As, however, the difference between the talukas is rather a reason for low assessment in Jati and Sujawal than for high assessment in Mirpur Batora, any reasons for this difference of opinion may better be given in commenting on the Sujawal proposals.

6. I fully concur in Mr. Seymour's proposal for lowering the lift rates. The flow land of the taluka is being rapidly taken up, and it is in lift cultivation that future development may be expected. As it also has the virtue of economising the water available, there seems every reason to encourage lift cultivation as much as possible.

7. As regards the grouping of the dehs, I am strongly of opinion that there is a very appreciable difference between the dehs in Mr. Lawrence's 3rd group and those in his 2nd and 1st groups. The cultivation in the suggested 3rd group dehs appeared to me somewhat inferior; but, besides this, the greater distance from which the produce of those dehs has to be sent must make a difference to the zamindars considerably exceeding 4 annas per acre when compared with the average of the 1st and 2nd class dehs.

Mr. Seymour proposes to raise 4 of these dehs to the 1st group, in which the remaining 7 find a place already, and although a reduction cannot reasonably be asked for these latter, I think the four 2nd group dehs of Marahdi, Kukrat, Babri and Chelriun might well be left in that group, to which they seem on account of their situation more properly to belong.

8. Except on the points mentioned above, I fully agree with all that Mr. Seymour says as to the condition of the taluka and with his proposals for the revision of its settlement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. CROSS,
Assistant Collector, Shahbandar.

True copy,

MADANDAS,

Head Clerk to Collector of Karachi.

No. 680 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Assistant Collector's Office,
Karachi, 19th June 1899.*

From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,
SHAHBANDAR,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. 3242, dated 16th June 1899, I have the honour to make the following remarks on the proposed settlement of the Sujawal Taluka.

2. As regards the grouping of the dehs, I had the advantage of discussing the question with Mr. Seymour personally, and fully agree with the grouping he has suggested, if the maximum rice rate of Rs. 3-4-0 is to be adopted. I should like to suggest, however, that the maximum rice rate be Rs. 3, as was recommended by the Commissioner, Mr. James, in his No. 3216 of 11th July 1898. If this course be decided upon, a slight modification of Mr. Seymour's grouping would be desirable, as he himself would doubtless agree.

3. I would submit that the reasons advanced by Mr. James for a low assessment still hold good, and that they are accentuated by the present low price of grain and tightness of the local money market, and by the heavy losses which befell the zamindars in 1897-98 and 1898-99, as evidenced by remissions amounting to Rs. 26,951 in 1897-98 and to at least as much in the current year. These two years of heavy remissions will still further increase the average, as shown in Mr. Lawrence's report, of Rs. 10,745 yearly, or 11% of the gross demand.

4. The figures of remission give a very inadequate idea of the losses of the zamindars, for some zamindars neglect to apply for remission, the petitions of others are rejected for non-compliance with the rules, and many suffer loss considerable in itself but not sufficiently complete to constitute a claim to remission.

Again, where the loss of the crop is complete, it is a mistake to look upon the zamindar's loss as represented by his expenses of cultivation, an amount approximating to the assessment, as is sometimes done. If his circumstances are compared with those of a zamindar whose crops have escaped damage, it will be seen that the loss is really the value of the crop, for the expenses of both zamindars are the same. This loss will usually be two or three times the loss to Government. In addition to all this, there is the damage to consider which is done by floods to bands, karias (water-courses), &c., and the additional labour necessary after a flood to again cultivate the land.

5. In his report on the Mirpur Batoro Taluka, Mr. Seymour says that there is no incongruity in that taluka being assessed at the same rates as Jati and Sujawal, as the difference in the value of the produce may be taken as counterbalancing the difference in water-supply and safety from floods. In my opinion, the advantage of a better regulated water-supply quite makes up to Mirpur Batoro for its greater distance from the market, leaving the safety from floods as an advantage over the Sujawal Taluka quite sufficient to justify a difference of 4 annas in the maximum rate. That the cultivation in Mirpur Batoro is superior to that in Sujawal can hardly be doubted. I venture to think that the average crop in Mirpur Batoro will be quite as valuable as the average crop in Sujawal in spite of the difference in price.

In the lower lying parts of Sujawal, broad-cast sowing is resorted to, which necessitates a much larger expenditure on seed, and the reaping has to be done from boats—a most expensive and wasteful method.

6. It has been said that a reduction of assessment demoralises the zamindars, and this is probably true where the zamindar has no difficulty in paying the higher assessment, but it cannot be laid down as a rule with no exceptions. The zamindars of the Shahbandar Division have had to be assisted by liberal remissions, postponements and takavi, and yet even the most energetic of them are in debt.

A reduction of assessment would, I believe, encourage them to renewed efforts, and, by giving them as a right some of the consideration they now obtain as a privilege, would tend to make them less dependent on the good will of the Revenue subordinates.

7. If it be decided to retain the maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 for Mirpur Batora, the rates of Rs. 3 for Sujawal and Jati and Rs. 2-12-0 for Shahbandar should, I think, follow as a logical consequence. It might then be fairly expected that these three talukas would show something of the progress which Mirpur Batora has shown during the current settlement when assessed at rates proportionately light.

8. The maximum rate for Sujawal in the current settlement is Rs. 3-2-0 per acre, or 2 annas lower than Mirpur Batora. In spite of this difference, Mr. Lawrence is of opinion that the slight decrease in population in Sujawal is due to migration to Mirpur Batora. The migration seems to me evidence of a general opinion that Mirpur Batora is at present more favourably assessed than Sujawal. If this be so, an increase of the maximum rate to Rs. 3-4-0 might be expected to still further depopulate Sujawal, whilst a reduction to Rs. 3 would tend to equalise matters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. CROSS,

Assistant Collector, Shahbandar.

True copy,

MADANDAS,

Head Clerk to Collector of Karachi.

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Superintendent's Office,
Camp Mirpur Batoro, 20th April 1899.

From

L. W. SEYMOUR, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the revision of settlement rates in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate of Sind.

2. An irrigational settlement was introduced for the first time into this taluka from the Revenue year 1887-88 under the sanction of Government, contained in their Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887. The settlement is one of the open settlements, *i.e.*, without guarantee for any definite period, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6522 of 9th September 1893.

Brief description of the Taluka—
area, position, boundaries, &c.

3. As no territorial changes have occurred since the introduction of the survey, the boundaries, extreme length and breadth, and the total area of the taluka remain unaltered. They may be briefly recapitulated thus: boundaries—on the north, the talukas of Sujawal, Mirpur Batoro and Guni; on the south, the Indian ocean; on the east, the taluka of Badin and the Rann of Cutch; on the west, the river and the taluka of Shahbandar: extreme length from north to south 70 miles and from east to west 56 miles: gross area 2,144·73 square miles. Colonel Anderson's settlement proposals had reference to about one-fourth of the taluka only as having been brought under settlement survey. The condition of the remainder of the taluka is still practically as described eleven years ago, *viz.*, "the portion towards the south is, near the coast, a maze of tidal creeks, and, further inland, a plain of salt with no cultivation, little vegetation and uninhabited by man or beast. The country towards the north-east is culturable waste land, for which at present there is no irrigation available. It contains a fair amount of scrub vegetation and some babul trees, on which large herds of camels are grazed."

4. At the time of settlement in 1887-88, the taluka consisted of 125 dehs, of which 5 were unsurveyed. The remainder of the taluka was shown on the taluka map as "undivided waste and kalar land," and was not included in the settlement proposals. It had, however, been originally divided by the Survey of India in 1868-69 into 10 dehs. Recently, two of these dehs in the north-east (dehs Jhol and Rarri) have been partially subjected to a cadastral survey by the Revenue Department, and are now included in the number of surveyed dehs. Adding these to the 120 surveyed dehs of Colonel Anderson's time and the remaining 8 unsurveyed dehs to Colonel Anderson's 5 dehs, the taluka at present consists of 122 surveyed and 13 unsurveyed dehs. These may further be sub-divided as follow:—

	No. of Dehs.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.
Wholly Government Dehs..	119	107	12
Wholly Jagir ...	1	1	...
Mixed Dehs ...	15	14	1
Total ...	135	122	13

It will be noted that the two newly surveyed dehs (Rarri and Jhol) have been formed out of that portion (north-east) of the undivided waste tract mentioned by Colonel Anderson as consisting of culturable land, but for which irrigation was not then available. The measured land in deh Rarri is now irrigated by branches from the Malhia canal and that in Jhol by the Imam canal from the adjoining taluka of Guni.

5. The population of the whole taluka by the census of 1881 was 27,055 and by that of 1891, 27,895—an increase of 840, or 3·10 per cent. These figures, distributed over the whole area of the taluka, populated and unpopulated, would give, as in Colonel Anderson's report, a density of 13·01 per square mile, but, confined to the populated portion only, would represent 38·18 per square mile. The almost stationary condition of the population may be due partly to defective figures on account of the difficulty of obtaining a correct census of the various nomad grazing tribes, but the statistics of births and deaths show that it is also largely due to the heavy mortality prevailing in the unhealthy climate of the delta. The excess of births over deaths for the total period of the past 10 years is only 1,440 in a population of about 27,000 people. The census figures are merely up to 1891. The Muhammadans number 25,400, Hindus 2,400, Christians 9, and other sects 26. There is no immigration or emigration in the ordinary sense of the words. The taluka is periodically visited by harvesters and graziers, but such visits are temporary only, and, in the case of graziers, dependent on the amount of rainfall in Sind and Cutch, respectively.

6. The small town of Mughalbhin is the head-quarters of the taluka. Its population by the last census is 1,613, of whom 1,076 are Muhammadans and 537 Hindus. It contains the bungalow of the Assistant Collector, the office of the Mukhtyarkar, a Police Thana, Vernacular School, Post Office, Cattle Pound and Musafirkhana. A hospital has been recently built, and, it is hoped, will shortly be occupied by a Hospital Assistant. The want of some institution for the relief of sickness in this taluka has long been felt.

The more important villages in the taluka are—

	Population.		
Sando Bandar	400
Shahkapur	323
Mula	297
Bahadipur	263
Raj Malak	254

Since the last census, the village of Bahadipur has been practically destroyed by floods. Sando Bandar is the chief place of export for the great bulk of the local produce. It is situated on the Sir river, two miles below the band thrown across the Gungro canal, which band is the limit between tidal and fresh water. The produce is taken 40 miles down the Sir river to the Sir creek, where the larger sea-boats lie. Near the village of Shahkapur, there are extensive ruins of an ancient brick-built town, said to have existed about the time of the Sumra dynasty of Sind (1051—1351 A. D.) and to have been subsequently abandoned as a result of constant fights. Small copper coins, bits of glazed pottery and of coloured glass, chips of cornelian, and iron nails are found here, exactly as in the town of Brahmanabad, with which this town was probably contemporary. The ruins, however, have suffered far more than those of Brahmanabad owing to the action of repeated floods.

7. Statistics of agricultural stock will be found in Appendix X. The figures are from the year 1892-93, when a special form for the more accurate census of stock was introduced. No serious mortality of an epidemic nature has occurred during the currency of the settlement. There is, on the whole, a very considerable increase in the various classes of animals. Occasional fluctuations are associated with the amount of pasturage available. Some cattle are also transported annually to surrounding parts for sale, but the number is inconsiderable.

8. Communications in this taluka are sufficient for all requirements although the western half of the taluka has more made roads. The eastern half, consisting chiefly of tracts of open waste lands, is traversed by numerous paths in every direction. As the traffic of this taluka is carried on by means of camels, these paths take the place of roads, whilst, owing to this fact and the greater consistency of kalar soil, the made roads remain generally in better condition than in drier talukas. The road to Lakhpur, used by Hindu pilgrims *en route* to Narayensar and Dwarka, is, however, liable to be partially submerged in the monsoon. Six small inter-village roads have been made during the currency of the settlement. There are some 80 boats in the taluka, which are used for carrying goods transferred from the larger Indus boats, for fishing purposes, and as ferries.

Communications.

9. There are no regular markets in the taluka. Agricultural produce is sold on the threshing grounds of the various dehs and conveyed thence on camels by purchasers either to the river or to Sando Bandar. The produce of only a small group of dehs on the river frontage of the taluka in the extreme north-west is carried by river to Keti Bandar or Kotri: the great bulk of the produce of the taluka is taken to Sando Bandar, to Cutch and places along the sea-coast. There is an annual fair held in this taluka at Mughalbhin during March or April in honour of a Muhammadan pir (or saint), named Bhin or Shaikh Salamat. It is stated that this Bhin was at one time a Koreshi ruler of Tatta, who afterwards resigned his rule in favour of his brother Amir Umar, gave up the world, and became a pir or holy man. The town was named after a son of his, Mughal. At a later period, a Jat settlement sprang up a little distance from the tomb of Mughal, and was called Jati in contradistinction to the village in the immediate vicinity of the tomb, which is known as Mughalbhin. At this fair, various trades are represented, games (swings, &c.) indulged in, and articles for domestic use sold. The Government dues in connection with the fair amounted last year to Rs. 79. Later on, in May, the owners of camels assemble with their camels at Mughalbhin, make their devotions at the shrines near the town, give presents of milk to the Kwalli and in charity, water their camels at the Gungro in the hope of averting disease, and then return to their grazing-grounds. The number of camels so assembled is estimated at about 900. In addition to the shrine of Mughalbhin, there are seven other shrines of minor importance (one Hindu and six Muhammadan), to which pilgrimages are annually made. In the case of three of these, owing to the number of people who attend, the pilgrimage is regarded as a kind of religious fair, though no articles are sold and no dues levied.

Markets and Fairs.

10. The chief exports from the taluka are rice (husked and unhusked), bajri, ghi, and molasses. Smaller quantities of Indian corn, tir, and, in years of flood, sariha and jambho are also exported. The imports consist of tobacco from Shahdadpur, cloths, sugar and sugar-candy, wheat flour, black pepper, sopari, kerosine oil, &c., from Karachi. Products locally consumed are rice, bajri, ghi, sugarcane and molasses.

Exports, Imports and Rates of Carriage of Produce.

The rates of carriage of produce obtaining in the taluka are—

By camel ... 4 annas per kharar per mile.

By boat ... 4 to 6 pies per kharar per mile.

Boats ply on the canals within the taluka (Gungro, New Gungri, Hajia and Satah Wah) during the period from July to September. The larger boats at Sadhpur and Sando Bandar are available throughout the year for river traffic.

11. There are no special manufactures in the taluka. As regards industries, there are 20 hand-looms for making woollen textiles, 2 primitive wooden oil-expressing machines and 20 (8 iron and 12 wooden) machines for extracting sugarcane juice. Ten maunds of sugarcane produce one maund of molasses.

Manufactures and Industries.

12. The following table shows the number and nature of the schools in the taluka, with attendance of pupils, on 31st March 1898, and the average daily attendance during the past five years :—

Nature of Schools,	No. of Schools.	ATTENDANCE ON 31st MARCH 1898.				AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.					Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
		Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.						
<i>Local Board—</i>											
Vernacular ...	1	28	17	...	...	42	40	43	36	27	
<i>Indigenous—</i>											
Aided from Local Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	58	31	...	...	...	For particulars of indigenous schools, see below.
Total ...	1	28	17	...	...	100	71	43	36	27	

From the above table, it will be seen that at present there is only one Local Board School, which is at the head-quarters station of the taluka. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, reports that the only school in the Jati Taluka shows a decline during the last two years. There were also 4 indigenous schools in the taluka during 1893-94, one of which was closed in 1894-95 and the remaining 3 were also closed in the next year, 1895-96. The cause of the closure of these schools is attributed by the Deputy Educational Inspector to the fact that the mulahs would not undertake to give secular instruction, which they were required to do by the head of the department. From further inquiry on the subject of the closure of indigenous schools from the Head Master at Jati, it appears that the giving of secular instruction to pupils and receiving a grant being considered to be against the Muhammadan religion led the mulahs to decline to comply with the wishes of the Educational Inspector. The schools were accordingly closed. In the mulahs' schools, the kuran is always taught and, in some cases, instruction in Sindhi and Persian is also given. The Deputy Educational Inspector adds that new schools were not registered under orders from Government, that the restriction has now been removed, and that it is not unlikely that many will be registered.

13. The climate of the delta is enervating and, during the months of October, November and December, unhealthy owing to heavy dews and malaria. The hot months are March, April, May, June, September and part of October, viz., the periods preceding and following the monsoon. The cooler months are July, August, part of October, November, December, January and February. The average rainfall during the past 11 years has been 8.82 inches, the heaviest rainfalls (11.62 and 15.19 inches) having occurred in 1893-94 and 1897-98, respectively. Southerly winds are favourable to the kharif crops (rice and bajri), and northerly winds to rabi crops. Rain usually falls in July and August and in January and February. Moderate rain in June, July, August and September is beneficial to kharif crops, and in November, December and January to rabi crops. Heavy rain in July and August is injurious to rice crops, and late spring rains to rabi crops. For a few days at the commencement of the monsoon breeze, clouds of the loose salt soil of the Rann are blown on to the rice fields, and are said to have a very injurious effect on the young rice plants.

14. The water-supply of the taluka is still that of eleven years ago, described in Colonel Anderson's settlement report, *viz.*,
 Irrigation. irrigation by canals taking either direct from the river or else from the Gungro wah, an old natural branch of the river modified into a canal. The canals taken from the river are the Gungri wah, the Saida wah, the Mirzan wah and the Satah wah. The Gungro wah receives water from that portion of the Pinyari canal known as the Chejo wah or Chandan Pinyari, from the Gungri wah and by percolation drainage of the country north of it, as well as by natural channels (*dhoras*) conveying surplus water from the taluka of Sujawal. When the cultivators have used as much water as they require for their rice crops, they break the field embankments, and it is this water which finds its way into natural channels and thence into the Gungro. The inlet of water to the taluka is regulated by sluices at the heads of the Pinyari (in the Mirpur Bitora Taluka), the Shor wah (a loop of the Pinyari in the Sujawal Taluka) and the Gungri wah (in this taluka). The outlet is regulated by the escape sluice situated a little distance below the town of Mughalbhin. The Engineer in charge of Karachi Canals, whose report is attached as Appendix XXIII, states that "all Government canals in this taluka have been working satisfactorily, and the supply in the Gadup and Sher Khanah canals has much increased during the current settlement. They were not in good order previous to the settlement, as ordinary clearances were not efficiently done." He further says that "no improvements other than ordinary clearances have been carried out since the introduction of the current settlement, except the construction of a regulator over the Hujia wah, costing Rs. 5,840, and the raising of the road bridge over the Mir Khanah wah, at its mouth, at a cost of Rs. 475," and suggests, as a result of these latter measures, special attention being paid to the existing rates in deh Khiara on the Mir Khanah wah and dehs Lakhi, Sari Belaro, Buhar and Chach Baraho, which have benefited therefrom.

The annual expenditure on clearance maintenance is estimated at about Rs. 1,000. Proposed improvements and their cost are as follow :—

	Rs.
(1) Widening the tail of the Mir Khanah wah ...	600
(2) Conversion of road-bridge into a regulator over the Bagnah wah ...	600
(3) Embanking Gungri 52/36 ...	400
(4) Do. do. 52/37 ...	400
Total ...	2,000

15. Subjoined is a list of canals stated by the Revenue Department to have been formerly in charge of the Irrigation Department, but to have been abandoned by that Department between the years 1883-84—1886-87, *i.e.*, previous to the introduction of the present settlement, on the two-fold ground of heavy expenditure on account of clearance and unremunerative returns of cultivation. The Mori Bhaledino wah, however, was abandoned in 1895-96 :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Menki wah | 10. Chandan Sher Khanah wah. |
| 2. Dhirna wah. | 11. Dhaunrotar wah. |
| 3. Mori Bhaledino wah. | 12. Chaubiti wah. |
| 4. Raj wah. | 13. Kutko wah. |
| 5. Runjah wah. | 14. Ladka wah. |
| 6. Kochar Bhaledino | 15. Saida wah ^{S.P.} |
| 7. Rann Malak wah | 16. Chandan Nawab. |
| 8. Jharro wah. | 17. Charki wah. |
| 9. Pochari wah. | 18. Hetmah wah. |

The Mukhtyarkar of the taluka is of opinion that, if Nos. 5, 14 and 16 (Runjah, Ladka and Chandan Nawab) were taken over by Government, there would be an increase of cultivated area and a corresponding advantage to Government.

16. The following table shows the amount of cultivation on the various canals, on the river, on certain karias led through the Bahadipur protective band, and on rainfall in the first year of the settlement, also the average amount for succeeding periods of five years each :—

	1887-88.	Average of next five years.	Average of following five years.	REMARKS.
<i>On Canals.</i>				
Gungro wah ...	6,933	7,019	7,146	
Chejo wah (or Chandan Pinyari).	696	917	960	
Gungri wah (new) ...	1,363	1,789	1,974	
Do. (old) ...	266	231	213	
Rahro wah ...	270	410	497	
Malhia wah ...	562	1,151	889	
Mirkhanah wah ...	1,504	2,592	2,915	
Begmah wah ...	954	912	813	
Imam wah ex Guni...	...	28	205	
Gadap wah ...	2,182	2,211	2,536	
Sherkhanah wah ...	2,706	1,982	2,249	
Hajia wah ...	5,497	4,706	4,532	
Saida wah ex Indus...	763	849	1,061	
Mirzan wah ...	1,257	1,647	1,395	
Tango wah ...	361	550	311	
Satah wah ...	1,059	961	1,313	
Raj wah ex Satah ...	377	561	826	
Mori Bhaledino wah ...	255	249	92	Abandoned by Irrigation Department in 1895-96.
Total ...	27,305	28,765	29,930	
<i>On River.</i>				
Kacha lands ...	1,316	1,393	853	
Lands watered by karias taken through the protective band ...	...	...	1,403	Cultivation has been undertaken in this class of lands during the past five years only.
Total ...	1,316	1,393	2,256	
On Rainfall (Barani) ...	80	11	120	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,401	30,169	32,306	

The annual average area of land twice-cropped during the past eleven years has been 980 acres 14 guntas, representing an assessment of Rs. 254-9.

17. There are at present only 8 *paka* wells in the taluka, which are used solely for drinking purposes. Water is found at a depth of about 40 feet below the surface, and is generally about 6 feet in depth. The water of these wells is sweet. No cultivation is grown on these wells, nor is ordinary irrigation anywhere aided by wells.

18. Previous to the introduction of the current settlement from 1887-88, the taluka had never been subjected to a regular survey settlement. In the year 1865-66, a rough settlement, known as Mr. Mansfield's kacha settlement, was introduced. The rates, as before, were leviable on actual cultivation, and represented a slight enhancement on those existing up to 1865-66. The rates retained their old name of "bigoti" rates, but a new feature introduced in Mr. Mansfield's rough settlement was the leasing of the land in his posses-

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sion to each zamindar. The lease being fixed on the average of the 3 years' previous collections, with a small addition on account of waste lands, grazing, &c., Colonel Anderson, at the time of settlement in 1886, reported that "in some few cases the leases then granted were subsequently cancelled, and the land reverted to 'bigoti,' but generally they have been maintained up to the present day." The subjoined tabular statement shows at a glance the rates for "bigoti" lands before and after 1865-66, with the rates proposed and sanctioned in the current settlement survey :—

Before 1865-66.				From 1865-66 to 1886-87.			
<i>Kharif.</i>				<i>Kharif.</i>			
Per Acre.				Per Acre.			
Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Moki ...	2	14	6	Moki ...	3	0	0
Charkhi...	1	15	0	Charkhi...	2	0	0
Mahsuli...	3	13	11	Mahsuli...	4	0	0
<i>Rabi.</i>				<i>Rabi.</i>			
Sailabi ...	1	7	3	Sailabi ...	1	8	0
<i>Kharif and Rabi.</i>				<i>Kharif and Rabi.</i>			
Barani ...	0	15	6	Barani ...	1	0	0

Commissioner's sanction No. 630
of 17th March 1863.

Commissioner's sanction No. 2569
of 31st August 1871.

Rates of settlement survey introduced in 1887-88 and sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887 :—

	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Gardens and sugarcane ...	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 12
Rice under flow ...	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8
Other crops under flow and lift aided by flow ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift irrigation ...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Babul plantations ...	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 6
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Natural and artificial inundation, i. e., sailabi and bosi ...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. do. aided by lift or flow or perennial lift irrigation ...	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
<i>Barani.</i>				
Kharif ...	1 4		1 0	
Rabi ...	1 8		1 4	

Note.—The survey settlement rates had application to the culturable portion only of the Jati Taluka, consisting of 125 villages, of which Colonel Anderson proposed to place 13, 46, 42 and 24 in his 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups, respectively. At the time of the proposed rates and grouping, about three-fourths of the culturable land were held on leases, the remainder being cultivated on the bigoti system.

19. It was pointed out at the time of the settlement that, owing to the great variations in the incidence of assessment per acre of cultivated land in leasehold villages, it would be impossible to introduce any rates that would not cause enormous differences from the existing demand, and that, in introducing a systematic settlement, such rates should be applied as seemed fair, and matters be allowed to right themselves. Colonel Anderson wrote: "When we see that, irrespective of leases, the rates now proposed, notwithstanding the improvements in irrigation and protection from floods that have in the *interim* been carried out at Government expense, are not higher than those that were applied before 1865 and have continued in force ever since, I do not think they can be considered anything but moderate and within the means of the occupants to pay." Colonel Anderson explained the cause of the variations in incidence of assessment in lease-lands, and showed that the average of the proposed survey rates and the existing "bigoti" rates were as follow :—

	Gardens,			Rice Mok.			Lift.			Rabi, Sailab, &c.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Average survey rates for whole taluka.	3	3	2	2	15	0	1	15	0	2	0	9
Existing "bigoti" rates	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0

The proposed rates were accepted by Government, with a slight reservation about gardens, in Government Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887.

20. Having briefly alluded to the conditions of land revenue in the taluka up to the period of the introduction of the current settlement survey, I proceed to a review of the working of that settlement during the eleven years ending 1897-98. The figures for the current year are not yet available, and, as the year was a normal one, are not absolutely essential.

21. The following table shows the occupied area and assessment of the taluka, with all relevant particulars :—

TABLE I.

Year.	OCCUPIED AREA, EXCLUDING HURI GRANTS.						Area twice-cropped.	ASSESSMENT.						Jagir, Aliens, &c., Meb and Ser.
	Actual cultivated Area.	Uncultivated portions of Survey Numbers.	Ex inc. F. Low.	Total assessed Area.	Unexpired Fallows.	Total Area occupied.		Gross Demand, including Assessment o. Duban.	Remissions, including time-expired Fallows.	REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.				
										Total.	Collected.	Balance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	28,401	1,616	...	30,017	25,610	56,627	1,321	78,246	989	77,257	76,673	584	37,214	
1888-89	26,830	1,462	5	28,297	26,367	54,664	959	75,646	189	73,478	73,269	2,219	34,667	
1889-90	31,724	1,853	13	33,593	21,054	56,647	1,363	85,877	7,672	78,205	78,205	...	33,679	
1890-91	28,264	1,168	...	29,432	35,714	55,146	1,035	78,110	9,378	68,732	68,165	567	34,307	
1891-92	29,740	1,198	7,873	37,811	15,541	53,352	751	99,119	18,407	80,712	79,872	1,140	34,149	
1892-93	35,285	612	1,199	37,126	15,483	52,614	1,672	93,564	31,362	62,262	62,168	94	33,967	
Total of 1st five years.	150,843	6,326	9,690	166,359	106,164	272,423	5,780	4,32,346	60,947	3,65,399	3,61,359	4,040	1,70,969	
Average...	30,169	1,265	1,918	33,252	21,233	54,485	1,156	86,439	13,389	73,050	72,272	808	34,194	
1893-94	32,259	251	1,242	33,755	18,122	51,777	944	86,425	17,874	68,551	66,360	2,181	13,680	
1894-95	32,527	267	2,579	35,363	15,943	51,206	1,028	90,315	23,030	67,285	67,285	...	13,621	
1895-96	28,254	391	1,799	30,444	17,833	48,297	431	82,700	6,671	76,029	75,812	217	13,858	
1896-97	29,670	381	176	30,229	19,437	49,666	337	82,775	211	82,564	82,247	317	13,807	
1897-98	33,812	331	2,400	41,630	13,170	54,800	943	1,08,069	28,816	79,253	77,104	2,149	13,744	
Total of 2nd five years.	161,529	1,616	8,276	171,421	84,325	255,746	3,683	4,50,284	76,602	3,73,682	3,68,806	4,874	66,510	
Average...	32,306	323	1,655	34,284	16,865	51,149	737	90,057	15,320	74,737	73,762	975	13,702	
Percentage of increase of 2nd five years over 1st 5 years	+ 7.08	...	...	+ 3.10	- 20.57	- 6.12	...	+ 4.15	...	+ 2.27	+ 2.06	...	...
Percentage of increase of 11th over 1st year of settlement	+ 36.68	...	...	+ 39.60	- 48.57	- 1.40	...	+ 38.12	...	+ 2.56	+ .56	...	...

It is usual to keep separate the figures of the first year of a settlement as being of doubtful stability, owing to the excitement consequent on a change. The remaining ten years, therefore, may conveniently be divided into two periods of five years each for purpose of comparison. It will be observed that, under the headings actual "Cultivated Area," "Assessed Area," "Gross Demand," there are percentage increases as follow :—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessed Area.	Gross Demand.
Percentage of increase of 2nd five years over 1st five years	+ 7.08	+ 3.10	+ 4.15
Percentage of increase of eleventh over first year of settlement	+ 36.68	+ 38.69	+ 38.12

But there is an obvious fallacy in accepting these figures as representing actual progress, because they include the adventitious cultivation and assessment of flood years. During the past eleven years, the taluka has been visited by six floods from the river and two from the bursting of canal banks. From the figures of actual cultivation and gross demand shown in columns 2 and 9 of the above table, it is necessary to deduct, for certain flood years, the following details, *viz.* :—

TABLE II.
Extra Cultivation due to floods.

Year.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acre.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	699	1,398
1888-89 ...	410	820
1889-90 ...	3,903	7,806
1890-91 ...	1,612	3,284
1892-93 ...	6,818	13,636
1893-94 ...	5,913	11,826
1894-95 ...	5,136	10,272
1897-98 ...	6,230	12,460
Total ...	30,751	61,502

Deprived of the adventitious cultivation and assessment of flood years, the *normal* actual cultivated area (column 2) and gross demand (column 9) of the taluka during the currency of the settlement will prove to have been as under :—

TABLE III.

Year.	Actual cultivated Area, excluding Dubari.	Assessed Area, excluding Dubari.	Gross Demand, including Dubari Assessment.
	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	27,702	29,318	76,848
1888-89 ...	26,120	27,887	74,816
1889-90 ...	27,821	29,690	78,071
1890-91 ...	26,612	27,790	74,836
1891-92 ...	28,740	37,811	99,119
1892-93 ...	28,467	30,308	79,928
1893-94 ...	26,346	27,812	74,599
1894-95 ...	27,391	30,227	80,043
1895-96 ...	28,254	30,444	82,700
1896-97 ...	29,670	30,229	82,775
1897-98 ...	32,589	35,400	95,609
Total ...	310,022	336,946	8,99,374
Average of 11 years' currency of settlement	28,184	30,631	81,761

The assessed area shown here includes uncultivated portions of Survey Numbers and time-expired fallows (columns 3 and 4 of Table I). Considering the cultivated area of the taluka, the amount of land forfeited on account of time-expired fallows will be seen to have been considerable in certain years. The subject will be dealt with under the head of remissions.

22. In the light of the *normal* "actual cultivated area" and "gross demand" of the taluka, the percentage increases shown in paragraph 21 will now be as follow :—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessed Area.	Gross Demand.
Percentage of increase of 2nd five years over 1st five years ...	+ 4.48	+ 0.43	+ 2.19
Percentage of increase of eleventh over first year of settlement ...	+ 17.64	+ 20.74	+ 24.41

23. Colonel Anderson's estimate of yearly cultivation was 28,616 acres, based on the figures of the previous field season, obtained by the Survey Department from field-to-field inspection, whilst his prediction of the assessment thereon, after abatement for canal clearances, was Rs. 75,587. By comparing facts with predictions, the results are seen to be as follow :—

	Cultivated Area. Acres.	Assessment thereon. Rs.
Colonel Anderson's estimate ...	28,616	75,587
Normal average of current settlement on actual cultivation, excluding dabari ...	28,184	75,420

Or, in other words, a percentage *decrease* of 1.51 in normal cultivated area and of .22 in assessment thereon.

24. The remissions granted during the eleven years of the current settlement, with the causes necessitating their grant, are given below :—

Year.	Drought.	Flood.	Blight.	Rats.	Fallows expired.	Assessment conditional on cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88	293 14	695 2	...	...	...	...	989 0
1888-89	...	187 14	...	...	...	...	187 14
1889-90	...	7,671 8	...	...	...	...	7,671 8
1890-91	...	7,228 7	...	2,149 2	...	...	9,377 9
1891-92	77 5	...	18,329 8	...	18,406 13
1892-93	...	29,553 6	502 5	...	2,46 8	...	31,502 3
1893-94	...	14,836 7	357 12	56 0	2,224 0	...	17,874 3
1894-95	...	17,051 2	671 14	...	5,524 8	...	23,030 8
1895-96	2,430 6	...	200 5	97 14	3,949 0	23	6,670 9
1896-97	210 13	...	...	...	210 13
1897-98	...	23,608 3	363 1	...	4,784 9	...	28,815 13

The figures prove how disastrously the taluka has suffered from floods in certain years. Comment on the large amount of time-expired fallow lands will be found in paragraph 31.

25. The only outstanding balances calling for notice are those shown in column 13 of Table I (paragraph 21) for the years 1888-89, 1893-94 and 1897-98. The sums shown there had not been collected within the Revenue year, either by reason of correspondence that was pending connected with

them or on account of the extension of the period of payment. With the exception of the sum of Rs. 2,023-9-0 belonging to 1897-98, as to which references are still passing, the outstanding balances were recovered during the succeeding year.

Takavi grants during the past five years for the purchase of seed and the clearance of private water-courses have been as follow :—

Year.	Purchase of seed, &c.	For improvement of Cultivation.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,049	400	4,449
1894-95 ...	3,815	...	3,815
1895-96 ...	15,700	...	15,700
1896-97 ...	10,000	500	10,500
1897-98 ...	1,065	...	1,065
Total ...	34,659	900	35,559

26. The subjoined statement shows the condition of the taluka in respect of survey operations according to the latest Survey Registers :—

Year.	No. of Villages.	Total Area.	MEASURED.			UNMEASURED.	
			Survey Nos.	Area.	Average Size per No.	Survey Nos.	Area.
			Nos.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Nos.	Aeres.
1897-98 ...	135	Government	13,919	64,236	} 4 26	1,430	1,294,861
		Jagir	883	4,726		61	8,802
		Total ...	14,802	68,962	4 26	1,491	1,303,663

27. Since the abolition of the Sind Survey Department, statistics required for the revision of the settlement are prepared by the Revenue Department and the taluka inspected by the officer in charge of the revision work.

28. Increases and decreases in occupied and unoccupied area will be found in Appendix XIII, attached to the report. You have already drawn attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the figures in the column "Uncultivable waste," but, until the various waste tracts have been examined, the cultivable separated from the uncultivable, and a "ghat-wadh" register kept, the present variations will continue to exist.

29. Including the adventitious cultivation on occasional floods, it will be seen from the cultivation returns of the past five years that 91.30 per cent. of the taluka is under flow and 8.70 per cent. under "lift" irrigation. The average annual amounts of cultivation under each kind of irrigation have been as follow :—

	Aeres.
Flow (including sailab and bosi) ...	31,209
Lift (and aided lift) ...	2,973
Total ...	34,182

30. A map, showing in different colours the distribution of flow and wheel, respectively, accompanies this report as Appendix II.

31. Increases and decreases of cultivation under each kind of irrigation in the various dehs of the taluka are shown in Appendix XIV. Yearly fluctuations for the whole taluka during the currency of the settlement can be seen from the table given below :—

Year	KHARIF.					RABI.				BARANI.		Babal Plantations, i. e., "furis."	Total.
	Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Wheel.	Aided Wheel.	Wheel.	Aided Wheel.	Sallabi.	Posi.	Kharif.	Rabi.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88	539	24,614	252	1,882	...	9	...	1,162	...	58	18	1,236	29,970
1888-89	558	23,353	116	2,398	...	7	...	865	...	...	...	881	28,178
1889-90	493	24,731	17	2,983	...	20	...	4,485	...	92	...	697	33,467
1890-91	441	23,542	...	2,818	...	10	...	2,682	...	22	7	491	29,413
1891-92	427	30,693	49	4,777	...	14	...	1,291	...	...	...	555	37,806
1892-93	449	25,455	26	3,203	...	18	...	7,221	...	...	...	577	36,949
1893-94	476	23,301	17	3,203	13	10	...	6,332	...	111	...	...	33,463
1894-95	447	24,950	65	3,109	18	36	...	6,274	...	137	59	...	35,095
1895-96	484	27,003	181	1,980	6	1	...	627	...	110	1	...	30,363
1896-97	520	26,774	636	1,874	24	...	...	308	10	55	...	...	30,201
1897-98	558	30,705	118	2,534	11	33	3	7,101	...	10	26	395	41,494
Total	5,392	285,821	1,477	30,761	72	167	3	37,743	10	535	111	4,832	366,429
Average	490	25,938	134	2,797	7	15	...	3,432	1	49	10	439	33,312

The fluctuations are due primarily to the vagaries of the Indus, both as regards canal-supply and floods, but also to additional land having been taken up or old land resigned or forfeited. The figures also include uncultivable portions of occupied Numbers and time-expired fallows. The uncultivated portions of Numbers and time-expired fallows have already been shown in columns 3 and 4 of Table I. The extent to which land has been forfeited to Government under the fallow rules, and that to which land has been taken up, will be seen from the following :—

Year.	Forfeited under Fallow Rules.	Resigned.	Land taken up.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88	...	292	12
1888-89	...	714	297
1889-90	...	318	229
1890-91	...	276	285
1891-92	7,500	1,376	269
1892-93	849	...	1,241
1893-94	1,106	142	599
1894-95	2,414	...	864
1895-96	927	...	1,803
1896-97	...	...	2,663
1897-98	1,949	...	2,108
Total	14,745	3,118	10,370

Thus, during eleven years of the current settlement a total area of 17,863 acres of occupied land has been thrown up or forfeited as against 10,370 acres of land taken up, representing a loss to Government and to agriculture of

7,493 acres. The large amounts of land forfeited under the fallow rules represent Survey Numbers scattered throughout the whole taluka. Slovenly cultivation, whereby the land becomes covered with coarse grasses, difficult of eradication, and subsequently useless, together with the taking up of lands of too high a level for cultivation on flow, which the zamindars are disinclined or unable to cultivate by wheels, or on which wheel cultivation does not prosper, are said to be the chief causes of forfeiture. The absence of entries of *huris* (plantations) in the years 1893-94 to 1896-97, inclusive, is due to a change of system by which the value of half the estimated produce was taken and credited to "Miscellaneous" revenue. This system is said to be still in force, and the reversion to the old system of taking the fixed assessment (shown in 1897-98) was due to a misunderstanding of orders.

32. The following are the average annual areas, in detail, of the principal kinds of crops grown during the past five years :—

Crops.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bajri ...	2,425	2,418	1,474	1,795	1,586	1,939
Rice in husk ...	22,467	23,477	25,447	26,390	28,880	25,332
Barley ...	4,297	3,479	97	18	815	1,741
Mung ...	47	163	108	234	165	143
{ Sariha ...	307	266	1	6	1,355	387
{ Jambho ...	1,376	1,230	42	96	3,690	1,287
Gardens ...	541	730	425	598	1,650	789

* Sugarcane, Melons and Vegetables.

The variations reflect the condition of water-supply both as regards canal and floods. The increase in rice in the years 1895-96, 1896-97 and 1897-98 was due to the taking up of additional land. "Other Crops" (Appendix XII) in the kharif consist of almost nominal amounts of cereals—*chenna* (*panicum milaceum*), *narguli*, *karing*, &c., and in the rabi of maize and hemp.

33. The area under plantation-growth is composed of—

	Area.
	A. g.
Plantations in Government land ...	1,039 11
„ in occupied land ...	395 19
Total ...	1,434 30

Alienated Lands.

34. Alienated lands are as follow :—

	A. g.
Jagirs, 1st Class...	4,576 1
„ 2nd „ ...	8,676 34
„ for life only ...	267 26
Personal Grants ...	7 15
Total ...	13,527 36

Forests.

35 There are no reserved forests in the taluka.

36. The average out-turn per acre of the principal crops, so far as it is possible to estimate from enquiries on the ground, in the absence of crop experiments, appears to be as follows :—

Rice	...	...	...	15 to 40 Kasas per acre.
Bajri	...	...	...	10 to 15 „
Barley	...	...	...	10 to 25 „
Sariha and Jambho (Oil-seeds)	...	...	...	7 Kasas „
Til	...	...	...	7 to 8 „

It is true that the climate of the delta is not favourable to luxuriant crops, whilst crops themselves are sown in a slovenly manner in ground imperfectly ploughed and full of coarse grasses, which undoubtedly absorb a large portion of the nutrition which would otherwise be available for the crop. Still, it is also my impression that there is an effective combination to mislead the officer doing the settlement as far as the out-turn of crops is concerned. Mr. Lawrence, Assistant Collector, in 1895 made a crop experiment in rice in land said to be "very good," viz., in sweet soil and with a 16-anna out-turn, and obtained as a result 1 kharar and 42 kasas, or, in other words, 102 kasas per acre as against 40 kasas, the highest that will be admitted by zamindars. Again, according to a crop experiment made by the said officer with regard to a "very good" sample of sugarcane, the out-turn of gur (molasses) was found to be 4,851 lbs. 11 tolas per acre, whereas the zamindars say that the out-turn of the very best crop is about 2,337 lbs. 4 tolas. No doubt, a very large percentage of the soil in this taluka is saltish and the crop out-turn is affected thereby, but it is difficult to believe that the out-turns are not more than shown above. There have been no new staples introduced into the taluka during the settlement.

37. The table below shows the retail prices per maund, at the headquarters town of the taluka, of the principal staples during the first year of the current settlement, the average prices of the succeeding period of five years, and those of the following five years. Figures for the present year are not available :—

Year.	Cleaned Rice (red).	Bajri.	Barley.	Mung.	Matar.	Sariha.	Jambho.	Til.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88 ...	3 4	2 8	1 8	2 12	1 8	3 8	2 8	5 0
1888-89 ...	3 4	2 8	1 12	2 12	1 8	3 8	2 8	5 0
1889-90 ...	2 10	2 6	1 8	2 10	1 10	3 4	2 8	5 0
1890-91 ...	2 8	2 4	1 4	2 8	1 8	3 4	2 8	5 0
1891-92 ...	2 10	2 7	1 8	2 11	1 8	3 12	2 10	5 0
1892-93 ...	2 9	2 8	1 10	2 10	1 10	3 12	2 9	5 0
Average of 1st five years ...	2 11	2 7	1 8	2 10	1 9	3 8	2 9	5 0
1893-94 ...	2 3	2 6	1 12	2 8	1 8	4 0	2 8	5 0
1894-95 ...	2 2	2 4	1 6	2 6	1 8	3 12	2 6	5 0
1895-96 ...	2 5	2 5	1 8	2 7	1 10	3 12	2 7	5 0
1896-97 ...	2 4	2 4	1 7	2 10	1 12	4 0	2 8	4 12
1897-98 ...	2 0	2 0	1 4	2 8	1 10	3 0	2 10	4 8
Average of 2nd five years ...	2 3	2 3	1 7	2 8	1 9	3 11	2 7	4 13

If these prices are reliable, it will be seen that in rice there has been a most serious decline. It is said that the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 were years of abnormal outside demand, hence the high prices. Red rice is the chief staple of the taluka, the amount of the sathriun variety being merely nominal. If, again, the prices of rice be followed year by year, it will be seen that red rice has had a very low value during the past five years compared with the years immediately preceding. The year, 1897-98, shows a fall in prices of everything, except jambho. The Mukhtyarkar of the taluka can throw no light on the decline of prices, except by a statement to the effect that the prices are ruled by the nature of the harvest and outside demands (from Cutch, &c). Outside a radius of 10 miles from Sando Bandar, prices are said to rule slightly lower than those shown in the above table.

38. The value of land as shown by the Registration returns of sales and mortgages (Appendices VII and IX) during twelve years of the currency of the settlement has been as follows :—

I.—SALES.

Year.	Minimum Rate per Acre.	Maximum Rate per Acre.	Average Rate.	No. of Cases.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887 ...	2 1 0	34 13 0	2 2 0	41
1888 ...	3 13 0	84 3 0	3 15 0	38
1889 ...	2 6 0	166 11 0	2 7 0	37
1890 ...	4 8 0	285 12 0	5 0 0	44
1891 ...	5 7 0	100 0 0	5 7 0	84
1892 ...	6 1 0	66 2 0	6 8 0	65
1893 ...	6 5 0	199 6 0	7 8 0	63
1894 ...	5 6 0	172 1 0	8 5 0	44
1895 ...	5 9 0	170 3 0	6 3 0	34
1896 ...	11 0 0	55 0 0	11 5 0	37
1897 ...	5 6 0	75 0 0	7 13 0	41
1898 ...	8 2 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	39
				557

II.—MORTGAGES.

1887 ...	0 4 0	259 3 0	3 0 0	4
1888 ...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	6
1889 ...	4 15 0	100 0 0	5 0 0	11
1890 ...	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4
1891 ...	6 7 0	73 2 0	9 2 0	8
1892 ...	3 1 0	160 0 0	4 2 0	11
1893 ...	18 13 0	18 13 0	18 13 0	3
1894 ...	3 8 0	34 5 0	3 10 0	12
1895 ...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	3
1896 ...	7 13 0	7 13 0	7 13 0	9
1897 ...	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4
1898 ...	7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	4
				79

Condition of People and Transfer of Land.

12 years :—

39. The following abstracts from Appendices VII and IX show the extent to which lands have changed hands during the past

I.—SALES.

No. of Cases.	Area.		Nominal Sum for which sold.			Nominal Sale Rate per Acre.		Total Assessment.	
	Acres	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
557	36,125	37	2,00,771	13	10	5	9	1,05,738	5

II.—MORTGAGES.

79	11,973	6	53,819	5	3	3	10	44,149	6
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Of the sales above shown, an area of 662 acres and 2 guntas, representing an assessment of Rs. 1,500-10, and of mortgages a total area (with and without possession) of 7,688 acres and 30 guntas, assessed at Rs. 13,308-2, have passed from Muhammadans to Hindus. In the lands mortgaged without possession, the owner pays Government assessment and defrays cost of canal clearance, and in the lands mortgaged with possession the mortgagee pays Government assessment and defrays cost of clearance, &c. The amount of land sold and mortgaged during the past twelve years would at first sight appear to be very considerable, but no fair deductions can be made from the figures of registration, because they include land subjected to repeated transactions. The people of the taluka are undoubtedly in a state of indebtedness and poverty. Of 811 landowners in the taluka, 8 only, possessing an aggregate of 8,593 acres, are said to be free of debt. Nine zamindars, including Mir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, are under the protection of the Incumbered Estates Act. The Mukhtyarkar of the taluka states that the chief causes of the general indebtedness have been (1) a succession of ruinous floods, causing both immediate loss to zamindars and, by their frequent recurrence, subsequent loss also in the apprehension raised in the minds of cultivators which has deterred them from cultivating, (2) the unstable prices of produce during the past few years, (3) the indolent and thriftless character of the people, and (4) the raising of money at high rates of interest to meet expenses connected with domestic affairs. The same authority adds a further remark, which has fortunately a limited application only, *viz.*, that "some Muhammadans have married two or three wives, and have expended large sums on them." Apart from the sale and mortgage value of land, the Mukhtyarkar gives the following figures as obtainable in private sale:—

	Rs.
For the very best land, per acre	75
„ land of fair quality „ ...	15 to 31
„ „ of inferior quality „ ...	5 to 6

40. The land in this taluka is cultivated by either small land-holders in person or by large owners through tenants-at-will (haris) on engagements terminable yearly. Land is also sub-let to a certain extent, particulars of which will be found in Appendix VIII. As a rule, however, a system of "batai" or division of produce obtains, of which the shares, in the case of land irrigated by "flow" (kharif and rabi), are divided between the zamindar and cultivator in the proportions of 9 and 4, respectively, and of 10 and 6 in the case of "lift" irrigation. Out of his share, the zamindar has to pay one portion to the village artizans. Garden produce is divided equally, as also is produce grown on rainfall only. Sugarcane produce is sometimes equally divided, and sometimes the arrangement is that the hari undertakes the cultivation and bears all its cost, paying the zamindar the Government assessment *plus* $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the value of the gross produce, which is assessed by *amins*. For other kinds of cultivation, the zamindar finds the seed, clears the water-courses and pays the Government assessment. He also assists the hari at the outset of his engagement with advances of money. These advances are said to be allowed to remain in abeyance as long as the hari remains as such, and to be recovered only in the event of his impending departure. A certain amount of grain is annually advanced to the hari for maintenance and deducted at the time of division of produce. The amount of money advanced to a hari who brings a pair of

bullocks is from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, free of interest. It is said that the object of the zamindar in making such large advances is to keep a hold over the hari, but the system has its disadvantages in that a hari, feeling himself unable to ever return the money and knowing that the zamindar would be the loser by his departure, becomes indifferent and apt to do as little as he can, whereby the zamindar suffers loss. Rice is the predominant cultivation of the taluka. From careful inquiry, it seems that about two-thirds are sown broad-cast and one-third by transplantation. The amount of seed required for broad-cast sowing is variably estimated at from 4 to 10 kasas (110 to 275 lbs.) per acre, whilst that of transplantation at from 2 to 5 kasas (55 to 139 lbs.). My *locum tenens*, Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchand, who began the settlement of this taluka, has left able and valuable notes, the accuracy of which I have been able to confirm, as to what appears to be an extravagant use of seed. He states: "The reason assigned for resorting to broad-cast cultivation, which involves a larger expenditure of seed, was given to be that cultivation was undertaken in dhands, which dried up late in the season and which were liable to be rapidly over-grown with grasses, and as the haris were a set of drones, too apathetic to root up the grasses as they grew up, *korai* (broad-cast sowing) was the only profitable method of cultivation in them."

41. The area and the number of present holdings in the taluka are as shown below :—

Within	5 acres	...	...	115
From	5 to 10	...	...	109
"	10 to 20	...	...	124
"	20 to 30	...	...	101
"	30 to 50	...	...	99
"	50 to 100	...	...	112
"	100 to 300	...	...	110
"	300 to 500	...	...	22
"	500 to 1,000	...	...	15
"	1,000 to 2,000	...	...	2
"	2,000 to 3,000	...	...	1
"	3,000 to 4,000	...	...	1
				811

At present, there are 19 large land-owners, of whom 7 are Hindus and 12 Muhammadans (*vide* Appendix XXI). No improvements, irrigational or agricultural, have been made by zamindars during the currency of the settlement.

42. The pressure exercised in the recovery of revenue during the past ten years is shown in Appendix XXII. An abstract of the *average* number of processes under their various headings is as follows :—

273 cases of issue of notice under Section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879 (Land Revenue Code).

2 cases under Section 148 (penalty for unpunctual payment).

1 case of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154.

83 cases of forfeiture of land under Section 153 (time-expired fallows).

There have been no cases of sale of immoveable property. The large amounts of land forfeited under the Fallow Rules has already been referred to by me in paragraph 31.

43. Having concluded a review of the working of the current settlement during the past eleven years, I pass on to the question of the suitability or otherwise of the present rates of assessment. Colonel Anderson, in proposing them, stated: "When we see that, irrespective of leases, the rates now proposed, notwithstanding the improvements in irrigation that have in the *interim* been carried out at Government expense, are not higher than those that were

Remarks on present condition of
Dehs of Taluka.

applied before 1865 and have continued in force ever since, I do not think they can be considered anything but moderate and within the means of occupants to pay." The Commissioner in Sind (Mr. Brskine), in submitting the proposals to Government, remarked of the comparatively high estimate of cultivation adopted by Colonel Anderson as against the recorded Revenue figures: "It is scarcely likely that the average area cultivated during the five years, even allowing for inaccuracy in the Taluka officials' figures, would be so high, and consequently the results given by Colonel Anderson for his proposed rates in comparison with an average of former rates seem to the Commissioner to show a larger substantive increase than is likely to result in fact. It is also to be noticed that the proposed rates are, except as regards rabi crops, lower than the 'bigoti' (annual measurement) rates now in force in the taluka. Under the circumstances of the case, the Commissioner can see no ground for thinking that the rates are other than fair and moderate, and would recommend their adoption, subject to the modification in the rate for gardens receiving a rabi supply of canal water, as contemplated in Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886." Deducting adventitious cultivation on floods, it will be seen that Colonel Anderson's estimated average annual cultivation (28,616 acres) was far nearer the mark than the Revenue officials' returns (21,753 acres) for the previous five years, as the annual average of the past eleven years has proved to be 28,184 acres (paragraph 23). Colonel Anderson's estimate of revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 75,587, was also very nearly accurate, as will be seen by the fact that the average assessment on normal cultivation has been Rs. 75,420. This seems to support the conclusion at which one arrives from an inspection of the taluka that nearly all the cultivable flow lands have already been brought under cultivation, whilst "lift" cultivation is attempted only on the immediate banks of canals. Under these circumstances, any material progress was hardly to be expected. It is not, therefore, necessary to assume from the stationary nature of cultivation and revenue during the currency of the settlement that the present rates are unduly heavy. Colonel Anderson placed 13 dehs in his 1st group, and remarked at the time with regard to this group: "This is the best populated part of the country, and has the advantages of good irrigation and easy communication by river with both the northern and southern markets. In these villages, also, there is the greatest proportion of rabi cultivation, and second crops of mung are taken on a good deal of the rice land." The dehs of this group are—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bahadipur. | 7. Munarki. |
| 2. Aplanki Wadi. | 8. Wareki. |
| 3. Aplanki Jagir. | 9. Pabun. |
| 4. Daiki. | 10. Bhad. |
| 5. Sukhpur. | 11. Said Alah Baksh. |
| 6. Sadhpur. | 12. Latifpur. |
| 13. Halai. | |

Unfortunately, the protective band along the river frontage has been breached, either in the deh of Munarki or Bahadipur, or both, six times during the past eleven years, and not only have these dehs suffered, but, generally, the whole portion west and south of the Gungri wah (as also the dehs of Lodki and Miraho Bula Khan on the east bank) up to the Gungro wah and its continuation, the Sir creek. The dehs of Mirpur, Thorki, Utharia, Khudi and Hetmah have escaped. The damage caused has varied from a small to a large amount in different years. The only portion of the taluka that has not suffered from river-floods is that bounded on the north by the Gadap wah and on the west by the Sir creek. A few high-lying 3rd group dehs—Kalri, Radhan, Dar—and the 4th group dehs Khath Bhangar, Jhabo, Char, Dunhi, Las, Dhang and Gadap wah have also escaped damage from floods. With these exceptions, the whole of the taluka, other than that part flooded by breaches in the band of this taluka, has been flooded from the talukas of Sujawal and Guni. Considering the extensive nature of the floods, the loss to

cultivation has not been as much as it might. The total area of cultivation in the whole taluka destroyed by the various floods has been as follows:—

				Acres	g.
1889-90	...	...	...	2,718	10
1890-91	...	...	...	2,362	15
1892-93	...	...	...	9,847	10
1893-94	...	...	...	5,023	0
1894-95	...	...	...	5,712	30
1897-98	...	...	...	7,902	20

Minor floods occurred from breaches in the Gungri wah in 1887-88, 1893-94 and 1894-95, and in the Gungro and Sher Khanah wahs in 1888-89—1894-95.

44. Of the 1st group dehs, the deh of Sadhpur has been completely ruined by the flood of 1897-98. Half the deh lies on the exposed side of the band, whilst on both the exposed and the formerly protected sides the flood has deposited a deep layer of silt, obliterating the Survey Numbers with their boundary marks. The zamindar has been ruined, and there is no doubt that time, labour and capital will be required before the deh can be restored to its former condition. I would suggest that, for the present, this deh be excluded from settlement, as in the case of certain dehs in Shahbandar, and that annual measurement rates for cultivation be levied.

The deh of Bahadipur has suffered during the past five years both from floods and from the closing of certain private karias as being a source of danger to the band. As the river has receded for the present towards the opposite bank and left a separate channel, the zamindars are petitioning the Engineer to let them get water from the channel for their karias.

Deh Latifpur consists largely of high land, and together with the adjoining deh of Halai is on the tail of the Mirzan wah. There is sufficient water for the lower but not for the higher land. In time of floods, Halai suffers more than Latifpur, as it is altogether of lower level.

In deh Bhad, some of the higher wheel lands have become kalar from the action of repeated floods.

The deh of Paban has been adversely affected by the cutting off of a karia, which used to be continued from the deh of Sadhpur into it. The owner, named Kilumal, who has land in this deh as well as in Sadhpur and elsewhere, is in correspondence with the Irrigation Department for a bridge through the new protective band.

The dehs of Sukhpur, Daiki, Aplanki Wadi, Alah Baksh and Wareki, in spite of the floods, show an increase both of total and of rice cultivation during the past five years over the previous five years.

In the deh of Munarki, the average of the two periods is the same.

The opinion of my *locum tenens*, who had commenced the settlement of this taluka (whilst I was engaged on special duty), after a close examination on the ground of the circumstances of each deh, was to the effect that the "soil in the first group villages is no doubt of a superior quality to that in the rest of the taluka, although it has deteriorated somewhat in consequence of recurring floods. There are no longer those fine barley crops to which Colonel Anderson refers in his Settlement Report on this taluka. Mung is now grown either as a first or as a dubari crop. Virgin lands, when flooded, were grown with oil-seeds, but when the same lands were flooded again, the venture to cultivate them as a rule proved unremunerative." Whilst, therefore, it would appear to be an unwise measure to enhance assessments in a tract so liable to recurring floods, I do not feel justified in proposing any reduction of assessment. The assessment is moderate in itself, the dehs have a river frontage for transport to markets, the soil is the best in the taluka, with apparently excellent recuperative powers, whilst the same flood which destroys the rice crops frequently allows of the cultivation of other land with oil-seed crops. It is true that there is a limit within which good soil can be swept by floods without deteriorating, and if protective measures do not accomplish more in the future than they have in the past, it will eventually become necessary

to accept the deterioration as a fact and consider the expediency of a reduction of rates ; but the stage has not, in my opinion, been reached as yet.

45. As regards dehs of the other group, Colonel Anderson's arrangements were undoubtedly sound in view of the condition of the taluka as it then existed ; but with a lapse of nearly twelve years, with changes and improvements of water-supply, &c., it is not surprising that a careful examination of the condition of dehs on the ground and statistics should reveal the necessity for certain transfers from one group to another. The Executive Engineer has brought to my notice certain improvements that have been executed with the result of an increased water-supply to the Mir Khanah, the Gadap and Sher Khanah canals, and he mentions the dehs of Khiara on the Mir Khanah and four dehs on the others as having received considerably more water. These dehs were probably given as types only, because I find that other dehs on the canals mentioned have also received great benefit from the improvement carried out by Government. The following are the figures of actual cultivation during the past eleven years. Time-expired fallows and uncultivated portions of Numbers have been excluded. The names of the dehs with the transfers proposed are also shown. It should be mentioned that rice is occasionally allowed one or even two years' fallows :—

No.	Name of Deh.	Present Group.	Proposed Group.	AREA OF ACTUAL CULTIVATION IN										
				1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1	Khiara	III	II	66	84	106	103	150	155	136	178	216	254	258
2	Menki	III	II	967	904	846	969	1,158	1,108	1,024	1,127	1,317	1,299	1,240
3	Sariheji	III	II	502	534	656	618	795	700	603	651	739	850	850
4	Hasani	IV	III	99	118	236	180	183	286	225	237	326	318	395
5	Gujhro	IV	III	139	114	274	138	148	329	176	215	262	320	430
6	Khath Bhangar	IV	III	228	385	407	321	324	381	337	356	364	336	375
7	Malhia	IV	III	332	329	461	410	464	520	438	555	519	494	479
8	Weki	IV	III	466	473	542	442	533	456	525	591	704	378	640
9	Pachhari	IV	III	229	224	250	265	247	254	267	298	357	362	357
10	Buhar	III	II	66	60	132	89	107	112	122	131	142	147	131
11	Chach Baraho	II	I	796	669	769	813	768	875	767	804	981	969	1,007
12	Ket Jagir Ryati	II	I	77	73	72	73	71	73	73	73	70	75	70
13	Tal	II	I	469	455	517	542	624	609	531	567	540	555	850
14	Drigh Rahi	II	I	262	268	293	494	604	596	521	550	555	497	678
15	Kinjhar	II	III	119	163	71	110	81	125	72	64	38	39	72
16	Maraho Bula Khan.	II	III	57	23	30	40	80	29	42	...	28	45	63

46. Dehs Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, derive their water-supply from the Mir Khanah wah, whilst Nos. 1 and 7 obtain an additional supply from the Malhia wah. The dehs of Pat Makra, Khado, Buhra and Chandan on the north and east of the same canal are of high level and have not received the same benefit, so that I do not propose changing their grouping. Dehs 8 to 13, inclusive, are on the Gadap and Sher Khanah wahs, and should certainly contribute some return to the expenditure on these canals, from which they derive such advantage. The small area in Ket Jagir represents the whole area on ryati tenure included in the deh, and the Numbers receive an excellent supply. The deh of Drigh Rahi is low-lying and receives water from a branch of the Gungro wah, which is running freely even at this date (22nd March), and breaks up in that deh. The people use this rabi supply to wet their fields before the regular kharif supply arrives. In the above list, I have indicated those dehs only (most of them—11 out of 14—originally placed in the two inferior groups of the taluka) which have manifestly derived advantages of water-supply from improvements effected by Government during the currency of the settlement, and it is unavoidable, if Government is not to suffer, that the so-called symmetry of the grouping should be disturbed. The dehs have been dealt with on their merits. In the north-east of the taluka in the dehs of Barri and Jhol, formed at the time of survey by the Topographical Survey Department, a certain amount (236 and 731 acres, respectively) of land has been brought under cultivation since 1895-96. In Barri, a karia from the Malhia wah irrigates 236 acres of land—partly flow, partly lift. The rates are those of the adjoining fourth group dehs, and considering the water-supply, which is indifferent, and the distance from the market of Sando Bandar, the grouping appears appropriate. The measured portion of the original deh of Jhol to the east of Barri has been made into a separate deh (Jhol, Sheet No. 1). It is watered by a karia from the Imam wah of the Phuleli system of the Hyderabad Canals. It is owned by the Hon'ble Mir Alah Baksh

Khan, Talpur, and its produce is disposed of along with the produce of other land belonging to him in the adjoining taluka of Guni. The deh was first placed in the 4th group, but from a consideration of the facts mentioned it has been placed in the 3rd group of this taluka, the rates of which are similar to those of the group of dehs situated on the boundary of Guni. The dehs of Kinjhar and Maraho Bula Khan have been transferred from Group II to Group III, owing to the steady decline in cultivation, consequent on the abandonment by Government of the clearance of the Gungri, minor. No other changes appear necessary. One especially noticeable fact about this taluka is that, as a rule, cultivation is attempted only on the immediate banks of canals or in the lower lying lands. The taluka is exceedingly unlevel, probably owing to the scouring action of floods and to former vagaries of the river or its delta branches. In the great majority of the dehs of the taluka, patches of low-lying lands are mixed up with extensive tracts of unculturable kalar or high lands. The people of the enervating climate of the delta have even greater repugnance to the more laborious form of "wheel" cultivation than have the people of other parts of the Province, but, apart from this, the higher lands, except towards the boundary of Mirpur Batoro, are to some extent saltish, and it is an actual fact that wheel cultivation does not prosper. The latter remark is also applicable to rabi cultivation, except on the river bank, and, in the case of both classes of cultivation, the damp climate, too, is unfavourable. Owing to these facts, there appears to be a larger supply of water available for the taluka than is utilised. With reference to the transfers proposed above, I append for convenience of reference a table of the present rates in the taluka. No deh has been advanced more than one group :—

	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.	4th Group.
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Garden and sugarcane	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 12
Rice under flow	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8
Other crops under flow and lift aided by flow	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift irrigation	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Babul plantation	0 12	0 10	0 8	0 6
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Natural and artificial inundation (sailab and bosi)	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. aided by lift or flow or perennial lift irrigation	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
<i>Barani.</i>				
Kharif	1 4		1 0	
Rabi	1 8		1 4	
<i>River kacha lands.</i>				
Lands sown with kharif and peshras crops.			3 0	
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Lands sown with wheat and barley ...			2 8	
Lands ploughed and sown with other crops			2 8	
Lands unploughed			1 8	
Lands sown with simko crop			0 8	

The reservation about gardens deriving a rabi as well as a kharif supply of canal water does not appear to have been acted upon, and the Mukhtyarkar of the taluka is unable to supply a reason.

The average annual area under garden cultivation for the past 5 years is 497 acres. Although, after the most careful consideration and examination of the conditions of the taluka, I cannot suggest any alteration of the present rates, I am of opinion that the provisions of Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886 should be applied to garden cultivation, *i. e.*, it should ordinarily pay the rice rate and, where receiving a double supply of canal water, the rice rate of the deh *plus* Re. 1 should be levied in the future. The transfer of dehs I have proposed should, I respectfully submit, be sanctioned.

47. Kacha lands, *i. e.*, lands lying on the exposed side of the protective bands, should pay the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 270 of 14th January 1888, *viz.* :—

<i>River Kacha lands.</i>		Rs.	a.
Lands sown with kharif and peshras crops	...	3	0
<i>Rabi.</i>			
Lands sown with wheat and barley	...	2	8
„ ploughed and sown with other crops	...	2	8
Lands unploughed ...	...	1	8
Lands sown with simko crop	...	0	8

The rates levied on other unsurveyed lands are those of similar irrigation in adjoining surveyed dehs.

48. From column 3 of Table I (paragraph 21), it will be seen that considerable portions of Survey Numbers are uncultivable and still bear assessment, with the result that the owners pay a higher rate per acre than they need, were these pieces excluded by measurement. It would be as well, I think, that the fact be made more widely known that the Revenue authorities are prepared, on petition, to have these portions separated from the Numbers. They should not have been included at the time of measurement, but the difference of level is not always apparent to the eye, and it has been found, in many cases, by experience only.

49. As regards the system of leasing grazing-tracts in this taluka, the Assistant Collector in charge states: "The grazing in the unsurveyed dehs is sold annually by public auction; that in the surveyed dehs is given out at what is considered a reasonable rate to the chief zamindar of the deh. Orders have been issued by the Commissioner in Sind that, in case of dispute or complaints that a zamindar abuses his position, the deh in question is to be divided up and given out in pieces. There is no rule exactly how this is to be done. The division would depend on circumstances, but the general rule would be that each zamindar would have his own *kabuli* (occupied) Numbers and all Government land mixed up with them. The deh would not be minutely sub-divided, as a lease-holder is looked on as an intermediary between Government and the smaller zamindars, paying a lump sum to Government and recovering small amounts from these zamindars. The present system, I consider, works very satisfactorily, as it has not yet been necessary to sub-divide any deh in consequence of a dispute." The average annual revenue to Government from this source for the past five years has been Rs. 3,076. According to the most recent list submitted for sanction, the grazing fees vary from Rs. 10 to 135 per deh. There is no doubt that both the quality and quantity of the grazing-tracts vary widely in different parts of the taluka. The Revenue authorities must always be the best judges of the propriety of the fees levied, and may well be trusted to safeguard the interests of Government and people alike.

50. The matter of occupancy rates (*hak malkano*) in this taluka would

Occupancy Rates (*Hak Malkano*). seem to rest on a somewhat unsatisfactory basis.

During my various deh inspections, complaints were frequently made to me of the high rates now charged as compared with those taken in Mr. Lawrence's time. In reply to an official request for information as to the rates charged and the orders bearing on the subject, the Assistant Collector (Mr. Cross) replied: "I have the honour to inform you that in the time of Mr. Lawrence the *malkano* levied was very small—two, four, six or eight annas an acre. When Mr. Cadell became Assistant Collector in July 1897, he introduced the present rates. In the absence of special circumstances, *malkano* equal to the assessment is taken. If there is more than one applicant for the same piece of land, this rule is generally adhered to, but the *malkano* is often reduced on account of the amount of work to be done on the land before it is ready for cultivation, and occasionally when the applicant cannot well afford to pay the full rate, but is considered a desirable occupant. One cause of Mr. Cadell's increasing the rates was the fact that several zamindars had taken up land at the low rates and sold it at a profit almost immediately." The difficulty of preventing a traffic in occupancies should not be insurmountable. The facts, however, remain (1) that a system exists which is deterrent and bewildering to would-be purchasers, as it appears to them to be largely dependent on the idiosyncrasies of the various officers temporarily in charge of the taluka, and (2) that a rate equal to the assessment is, in my opinion—and apparently was in Mr. Lawrence's also—far too high for the agricultural classes of the delta talukas, when the soil conditions and requisite labour are considered. Several ploughings are needed before the coarse grasses can be eradicated, and, in most cases, the salt soil requires two or three flushings before it can be cultivated with any profit. Assuming that it is more profitable to Government that land should be cultivated than lie waste, I would respectfully suggest that the maximum occupancy rate should be eight annas per acre and the minimum two annas, according to circumstances. With fixed light rates, cultivators might be tempted to extend their cultivation instead of being disheartened, as they appeared to me to be, by the present almost prohibitive rate.

51. In a taluka so liable to floods from the bursting of protective em-

Suspension of Fallow Rules suggested.

bankments along the river, either in this or the taluka of Sujawal, the fallow rules appear to operate against the interests of Government and to press hardly on the people. Owing to sparse population, there is practically no competition for land forfeited under the rules. Such land not only lies waste, but, owing to the nature of the soil and the moist climate, rapidly deteriorates from the growth of rank grasses, &c. Cultivation cannot be resumed unless arrears of assessment in connection with the fallow-expired period be first paid. Government is a loser in the following manner. Supposing, from the impoverishment caused by floods and a succession of bad harvests, a zamindar has been unable to cultivate certain fields of his holding for five years. At the end of that time, his circumstances are still such that he cannot pay up the assessment on these Numbers, and they are forfeited. No one else applies for them. The year after their forfeiture, the river rises early and the inundation is a specially good one, or, owing to influx of flood-water from elsewhere, an extra supply of water is brought into the canals at a favourable moment. Were there no fallow rules and no arrears hanging over him, the zamindar would undoubtedly cultivate the land and Government would get the assessment. There have been many instances in the case of wheel lands of this taluka where, under the operations of the fallow rules, zamindars would certainly have lost their lands but for the accident of floods, which allowed of their cultivating oil-seeds, &c.; but there are also areas not liable to floods where this chance does not exist. It is not an unusual thing to allow the fallow rules to remain in abeyance in talukas liable to recurring floods (as in Ghotki, Sanghar, &c.), and I would beg to suggest that they be suspended in this taluka also. I am not in a position to speak of the remaining delta talukas, but your own intimate knowledge of all parts of the Province will lead you to decide whether it would not be in the interests of Government and the people that the fallow rules should be suspended in them as well.

52. The result of the application of the present rates to the existing and altered groupings, based on the average cultivation of the past five years, is shown below :—

Financial Results of the proposed Settlement.

		Acres.		Rs. a.	Rs.
1st Group	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens and sugarcane	21	at	3 8	= 74
	Rice under flow	4,849	at	3 4	= 15,759
	Other flow	29	at	2 12	= 80
	Lift irrigation	241	at	2 4	= 542
	Lift aided by flow	5	at	2 12	= 14
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Sailabi	1,120	at	2 4	= 2,520
	Total	6,265			18,989
2nd Group.	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens and sugarcane	440	at	3 4	= 1,430
	Rice under flow	12,488	at	3 0	= 37,464
	Other flow	71	at	2 8	= 178
	Lift irrigation	1,418	at	2 0	= 2,836
	Lift aided by flow	1	at	2 8	= 2
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	2	at	2 8	= 5
	Sailabi	1,784	at	2 0	= 3,568
	Total	16,204			45,483
3rd Group	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens and sugarcane	27	at	3 0	= 81
	Rice under flow	7,709	at	2 12	= 21,200
	Other flow	100	at	2 4	= 225
	Lift irrigation	605	at	1 12	= 1,059
	Lift aided by flow	8	at	2 4	= 18
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	9	at	2 4	= 20
	Lift aided by flow	1	at	2 4	= 2
	Sailabi and bosi	1,015	at	1 12	= 1,777
4th Group.	<i>Kharif.</i>				
	Gardens and sugarcane	9	at	2 12	= 25
	Rice under flow	1,228	at	2 8	= 3,070
	Other flow	3	at	2 0	= 6
	Lift irrigation	253	at	1 8	= 380
	<i>Rabi.</i>				
	Lift	5	at	2 0	= 10
	Sailabi	99	at	1 8	= 149
	Total	1,597			3,640
	Total of 4 Groups	33,540		Estimated Revenue	92,494
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Amount of Canal Clearance Allowances, <i>vide</i> Rule 5 of the rules for the administration of irrigational settlements					3,500
<i>Add—</i>					88,994
Area and Assessment of Barani lands					113
Do. do. of unsurveyed lands, including deh Sadhpur and 18 acres of Barani lands.					1,505
Do. do. Dubari at 4 annas per acre (737 acres)					184
					34,205
<i>Deduct—</i>					90,796
Flood cultivation (average of the past 5 years)...					6,912
Acres ... 30,749					Estimate of Net Collections... 83,884

An area of 79 acres under plantation growth has been omitted in the above total of cultivation, because, under the present system, the revenue collected is charged to Miscellaneous Revenue.

53. Briefly stated, the financial result of the proposed settlement as compared with the current settlement, in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands, at the average of the past five years, stands thus :—

Comparison of Financial Results in both surveyed and unsurveyed lands with the current settlement.

Present Gross Demand, including Assessment of Dubari.	Estimated Gross Demand, including Dubari.	Deduct Canal Clearance.	Estimated Revenue for collection.	Village Cess.	Land Revenue.	Increase as per Cols. 1 and 4.	Percentage Increase.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Including flood figures ... 90,008	94,296	3,500	90,796	5,341	85,455	788	·87
Excluding flood figures .. 83,096	87,384	3,500	83,884	4,934	78,950	788	·95

Colonel Anderson's estimate of canal clearance allowance (Rs. 2,000) was on actual cultivation only, and did not include the area of uncultivated portions of Numbers or of fallow-expired lands, on both of which canal clearance abatement is allowed. Based on a few alterations in grouping only, the financial results, allowing for the larger expenditure on canal clearance, are seen to be within 1 per cent. of the present revenue of the taluka. They represent, however, an increase of ·54 and 4·40 per cent. in cultivation and revenue, excluding floods, over the estimate made by Colonel Anderson at the time of the introduction of the existing settlement, the comparison in both cases being on actual cultivation. If gardens be assessed at rice rates, as per Government Resolution No. 7111 of 6th October 1886, there will be a decrease in revenue of Rs. 124.

54. In accordance with the wishes of Government conveyed in their Resolution No. 519 of 22nd January 1895 (paragraph 4), I have consulted the Assistant Collector and the Executive Engineer in charge of the taluka. Although the Assistant Collector has not been very long in charge, it was apparent that he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the general condition of the taluka, and to the interest with which he examined and followed the various proposals, and to the willing assistance he rendered to me in the matter of local information and statistics, I am considerably indebted. A short memorandum of his accompanies this report as Appendix XXIV.

55. The Executive Engineer approves of the transfers of dehs made in paragraph 45 of this report. I had kept the report open, until our interview, for his opinion on the reduction of the two dehs of Kinjhar and Maraho Bula Khan. These dehs used to be watered by a part of the Gungri wah. They are high-lying, especially the deh of Kinjhar. Since the opening of a new mouth to the Gungri wah, the portion of what is now termed the Old Gungri wah (Gungri Ghar) has been abandoned by the Canal Department on account of its small size and its insignificant cultivation. The zamindars no longer clear it, and trust to cultivation of oil-seeds in years of flood. The dehs adjoin other 3rd group dehs and should be included with them in the 3rd group. The Engineer sees no objection to the proposal, as he can offer no hope of Government clearing the small canal and as cultivation is gradually being relinquished.

56. I would beg to propose that the new settlement be introduced from the beginning of the Revenue year 1899-1900, and that it remain without guarantee for any period, as

General Remarks.

heretofore, or, if Government wish a guarantee, that the term be for 20 instead of 10 years, a reservation being made as to the right of Government to impose an additional cess, if improvements in irrigation render it expedient (*vide* Rule 3, Section 55, Land Revenue Code). With the people themselves, such as they are, with the primitive conditions of life and agriculture, with the frequent recurrence of floods, it is impossible to expect any rapid material progress in such a short period as that of ten years. So far, in this taluka at least, the expenditure incurred by Government on protective bands has not succeeded in securing immunity from floods, and, even were such immunity secured within the next few years, the people might well be allowed to enjoy the immunity for the period remaining to the expiration of a 20-years' guarantee. At present, their condition alternates between hope and despair. It might be considered out of place my making here any allusion to the advantages or otherwise of short settlements throughout Sind, so that my suggestion has reference more especially to the inefficiently protected talukas of the delta from Sujawal, inclusive, southward towards the sea.

Appendices.

57. With this report, I submit—

Appendix No. I. Map showing proposed Grouping.

Do. No. II. Irrigation Map.

Do. No. III-A. List of existing Villages.

Do. No. III-B. List of proposed Villages.

Appendices Nos. IV to XXIV. Miscellaneous Appendices (see Index).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Gul Hayat Institute

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent,

Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.

APPENDIX III-A.

List of Villages under existing settlement in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>1st Group.</i>		<i>2nd Group—continued.</i>	
1	Bahadipur.	56	Chach Baraho.
2	Aplanki Wadi.	57	Karmulk.
3	Aplanki (Jagir) Naudhi.	58	Tal.
4	Daiki.	59	Gujo Bari.
5	Sukhpur.		
6	Sadhpur.		
7	Munnarki.		
8	Wareki.		
9	Pabun.		
10	Bhad.		
11	Said Alah Baksh.		
12	Latifpur.		
13	Halai.		
<i>2nd Group.</i>			
14	Lodki.	60	Geri.
15	Muhammad Hasan Otho.	61	Modi (Jagir).
16	Bhayori.	62	Keti Mawali.
17	Shahpur (Jagir).	63	Kaizi.
18	Gujo Bihishti.	64	Maraho Raiji.
19	Shahpur Nandhi.	65	War.
20	Maraho Bula Khan (Jagir).	66	Tali.
21	Kinjhar.	67	Rajar.
22	Duho.	68	Hetmah.
23	Charki.	69	Hur.
24	Warai.	70	Bakhai.
25	Kothi.	71	Phulki.
26	Mirpur.	72	Rahria.
27	Thorki.	73	Bargah.
28	Utharia.	74	Ratni.
29	Achh.	75	Loyo.
30	Khadi.	76	Chach Dars.
31	Tingu.	77	Sahibani (Jagir).
32	Duhar.	78	Gungado.
33	Chamai.	79	Bunbalo.
34	Chaubandi.	80	Lundo Machharo.
35	Belo.	81	Shahkapur.
36	Muharo.	82	Khiara.
37	Dujo.	83	Wadihari.
38	Sir Gandho.	84	Pat Makra.
39	Karo.	85	Menki.
40	Kundan Jagir.	86	Sariheji.
41	Karatar.	87	Kharik.
42	Khirsar.	88	Kochar.
43	Dando.	89	Sar.
44	Samarko.	90	Dar.
45	Mula.	91	Radhan.
46	Satardino Shah.	92	Kalri.
47	Tambu.	93	Kachuno.
48	Bhangar Wado (Jagir).	94	Gath.
49	Amirji.	95	Buhar.
50	Drigh Rahi.	96	Maraho Maruwaro.
51	Mughalbhin.	97	Sari Belaro.
52	Jhariro.	98	Tobahro.
53	Lakhi.	99	Jhim.
54	Khanto.	100	Chhan Belo.
55	Ket (Jagir).	101	Chaubiti.
			<i>4th Group.</i>
		102	Makhiaro Jato.
		103	Jekri.
		104	Ghaura.
		105	Khado.
		106	Malhia.
		107	Hasani.
		108	Buhra.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>4th Group—continued.</i>		<i>4th Group—concluded.</i>	
109	Mukhrāj.	124	Karund.
110	Chhandan.	125	Jhabo.
111	Gujhro.	<i>Unsettled.</i>	
112	Khath Bhangar.		
113	Char.		
114	Dauli.	126	Barri.
115	Las.	127	Jhol.
116	Gadap Wah.	128	Ahmad Rajo.
117	Mahri.	129	Akri.
118	Dhang.	130	Auranga.
119	Apan.	131	Garahri.
120	Garhro.	132	Gandho.
121	Weki.	133	Sari.
122	Pahting.	134	Lakha.
123	Pahchari.	135	Chalko.

APPENDIX III-B.

List of Villages under the proposed settlement in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>1st Group.</i>		<i>2nd Group—continued.</i>	
1	Bahadipur.	33	Chanbandi.
2	Aplanki Wadi.	34	Chamai.
3	Aplanki (Jagir) Nandhi.	35	Duhar.
4	Daiki.	36	Tingu.
5	Sukhpur.	37	Muharo.
6	Sudhpur.	38	Belo.
7	Munarki.	39	Dujo.
8	Wareki.	40	Fano.
9	Pabun.	41	Kundan Jagir.
10	Bhad.	42	Karatar.
11	Said Alah Baksh.	43	Khirsar.
12	Latifpur.	44	Dando.
13	Halai.	45	Samarko.
14	Tal.	46	Mula.
15	Ket (Jagir).	47	Satardino Shah.
16	Chach Baraho.	48	Bhangar Wado (Jagir).
17	Drigh Rahi.	49	Amirji.
<i>2nd Group.</i>		50	Tambu.
18	Lodki.	51	Mughalbhin.
19	Gujo Bihishti.	52	Jhariro.
20	Shahpur (Jagir).	53	Lakhi.
21	Shahpur Nandhi.	54	Khanto.
22	Bhayori.	55	Sir Gandho.
23	Muhammad Hasan Otho.	56	Gujo Bari.
24	Duho.	57	Karmulk.
25	Charki.	58	Buhar.
26	Kothi.	59	Sariheji.
27	Mirpur.	60	Menki.
28	Thorki.	61	Khiara.
29	Utharia.	<i>3rd Group.</i>	
30	Khadi.	62	Hetmah.
31	Acth.	63	Rajar.
32	Warai.	64	Hur.

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
<i>3rd Group—continued.</i>		<i>3rd Group—concluded.</i>	
65	War.	104	Chaubiti.
66	Tali.	105	Chhan Belo.
67	Kuzi.	106	Jhim.
68	Maraho Raji.	107	Tobahro.
69	Bekhai.	108	Jhol.
70	Puniki.		
71	Gori.	<i>4th Group.</i>	
72	Keti Mawali.	109	Makharo Jato.
73	Modi (Jagir).	110	Jekri.
74	Maraho Bala Khan (Jagir).	111	Ghaura.
75	Kinjhar.	112	Khado.
76	Raaria.	113	Buhra.
77	Bargah.	114	Mukhras.
78	Ratni.	115	Chhandan.
79	Loyo.	116	Jhabo.
80	Chach Dars.	117	Char.
81	Sahibani (Jagir).	118	Painting.
82	Gungado.	119	Dunbi.
83	Lando Machharo.	120	Las.
84	Shahkapur.	121	Gadap Wah.
85	Banbalo.	122	Dhang.
86	Wahhari.	123	Mahri.
87	Pat Makra.	124	Apan.
88	Malha.	125	Gathro.
89	Hasani.	126	Karund.
90	Kochar.	127	Rarri.
91	Kharik.		
92	Ser.		
93	Gajhro.		
94	Khath Bhangar.		
95	Dar.		
96	Radhan.	128	Chalko.
97	Kadri.	129	Ahmad Rajo.
98	Kochmo.	130	Gandho.
99	Sari Belaro.	131	Akri.
100	Maraho Marawaro.	132	Auranga.
101	Pelchari.	133	Lakha.
102	Weki.	134	Sari.
103	Gath.	135	Garahri.
			<i>Unsettled.</i>

L. W. SLYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX IV.

Average of Rainfall for eleven years, i. e., from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	AVERAGE RAINFALL.		Remarks
			Inches.	Cents.	
Jati	Mughal-bhin.	1887-88 ... {			
		January ...	2	57	
		February ...	1	23	
		July ...	1	20	
		Total ...	5	...	
		1888-89 ... {			
		August ...	7	...	
		January ...	...	2	
		February ...	...	2	
		March ...	...	20	
		June ...	1	...	
		July ...	3	9	
		Total ...	11	33	
		1889-90 ... {			
		August ...	1	77	
		September ...	...	5	
		June ...	1	...	
		July ...	4	15	
		Total ...	6	97	
		1890-91 ... {			
		August ...	1	59	
		November ...	...	70	
		January ...	...	77	
		March ...	...	10	
		July ...	1	7	
		Total ...	4	23	
		1891-92 ... {			
		September ...	...	55	
		January ...	...	15	
		May ...	...	31	
		July ...	8	20	
		Total ...	9	21	
		Total of 1st 5 years 1887-88 to 1891-92.	36	74	
		Average of 1st 5 years 1887-88 to 1891-92.	7	35	
		1892-93 ... {			
		August ...	1	7	
		January ...	...	20	
		February ...	1	9	
		June ...	1	79	
		July ...	4	99	
		Total ...	9	14	

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	AVERAGE RAINFALL.		Remarks.
			Inches.	Cents	
Jati	Mughal-bhin.	1893-94 ... {			
		December ...	...	15	
		January ...	...	38	
		February ...	...	16	
		June ...	...	23	
		July ...	13	70	
		Total ...	14	62	
		1894-95 ... {			
		September ...	...	39	
		January ...	...	27	
		June ...	3	80	
		July ...	1	81	
		Total ...	6	27	
		1895-96 ... {			
		August ...	2	2	
		June ...	6	55	
		July ...	1	53	
		Total ...	10	10	
		1896-97 ... {			
		August ...	1	69	
		January ...	...	3	
		July ...	3	27	
		Total ...	4	99	
		Total of 2nd 5 years 1892-93 to 1896-97.	45	12	
		Average of 2nd 5 years 1892-93 to 1896-97.	9	2	
		1897-98 ... {			
		August ...	7	55	
		September ...	2	5	
		July ...	5	59	
		Total ...	15	19	
		Total of 11 years 1887-88 to 1897-98.	97	5	
		Average of 11 years 1887-88 to 1897-98.	8	82	

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APPENDIX V.

Details of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES		Total Males.	FEMALES		Total Females.	Total Population.	CAN READ AND WRITE OR LEARNING.			
		Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 12.	Over 12.			Males per cent.		Females per cent.	
									No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
Jati	Hindus ...	515	878	1,393	388	679	1,067	2,460	44	31.87	2	19
	Muhammaders ...	6,174	7,594	13,769	5,209	6,422	11,631	25,400	274	1.99	41	35
	Christians ...	1	5	6	...	3	3	9	5	83.33	3	100
	Monghwars ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Shikaris ...	6	8	14	5	6	11	25	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,696	8,486	15,182	5,602	7,111	12,713	27,895	723	4.76	46	36

APPENDIX VI.

Occupation of People.

Taluka.	Number of surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
			No.	Per cent.
Jati	122	Agricultural ...	15,495	56.79
		Partly agricultural..	10,036	36.78
		Non-agricultural ...	1,754	6.43
			27,285	100.00

The population of the 13 unsurveyed villages according to the last census was 610.

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APPENDIX VII.
Statement showing Sales in the Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Area.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	PASSED FROM MUHAMMADANS TO HINDUS.			Remarks.
							Area.	Assessment.	Rs. a. p.	
1887	1 to 10 times Government Assessment	5,096 33	10,556 8 0	2 1 0	14,839 0 0	2 15 0	1,009 9	2,938 0 0		
	11 to 20 "	5 30	200 0 0	34 13 0	17 0 0	3 0 0	5 30	17 0 0		
	Total	5,102 23	10,756 8 0	2 2 0	14,856 0 0	2 15 0	1,014 39	2,955 0 0		
1888	1 to 10 "	2,230 23	8,542 0 0	3 13 0	6,416 0 0	2 14 0	768 17	2,210 0 0		
	21 to 30 "	2 15	200 0 0	84 3 0	8 0 0	3 4 0	2 15	8 0 0		
	Total	2,232 38	8,742 0 0	3 15 0	6,424 0 0	2 14 0	770 32	2,218 0 0		
1889	1 to 10 "	4,107 33	9,753 0 0	2 6 0	12,036 0 0	2 15 0	415 37	1,219 0 0		
	31 to 60 "	0 36	150 0 0	166 11 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 36	3 0 0		
	Total	4,108 29	9,903 0 0	2 7 0	12,039 0 0	2 15 0	416 33	1,222 0 0		
1890	1 to 10 "	2,430 17	10,936 10 6	4 8 0	7,228 0 0	3 0 0	534 32	1,583 8 0		
	11 to 20 "	5 5	200 0 0	39 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	5 5	15 0 0		
	31 to 40 "	9 3	1,100 0 0	120 2 0	29 0 0	3 4 0	9 3	29 0 0		
	51 to 90 "	0 7	50 0 0	285 12 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	0 7	0 8 0		
	Total	2,444 32	12,316 10 6	5 0 0	7,272 8 0	3 0 0	549 7	1,628 0 0		
1891	1 to 10 "	6,364 1	34,476 0 0	5 7 0	18,113 8 0	2 14 0	2,135 27	6,079 4 0		
	31 to 40 "	0 10	25 0 0	100 0 0	0 12 0	3 4 0	0 10	0 12 0		
	Total	6,364 11	34,501 0 0	5 7 0	18,114 4 0	2 14 0	2,135 37	6,080 0 0		
1892	1 to 10 "	2,254 0	13,651 0 0	6 1 0	6,437 8 0	2 14 0	596 17	1,361 0 0		
	11 to 20 "	27 4	863 2 0	31 15 0	78 8 0	2 14 0	27 4	78 8 0		
	21 to 30 "	6 2	400 0 0	66 2 0	19 8 0	3 4 0	6 2	19 8 0		
	Total	2,287 6	14,914 2 0	6 8 0	6,555 8 0	2 14 0	629 23	1,459 0 0		

1893	1 to 10	...	53	3,368	2	21,198	13	4	6	5	0	10,359	4	0	3	1	0	278	28	860	4	0
"	11 to 20	...	3	28	8	1,352	0	0	47	15	0	77	0	0	2	12	0	28	8	77	0	0
"	21 to 30	...	2	11	35	910	0	0	76	10	0	38	8	0	3	4	0	11	35	38	8	0
"	31 to 40	...	1	9	4	900	0	0	98	14	0	27	0	0	3	0	0	9	4	27	0	0
"	41 to 50	...	1	5	10	600	0	0	114	5	0	17	0	0	3	4	0	5	10	17	0	0
"	51 to 70	...	1	4	1	800	0	0	199	6	0	13	0	0	3	4	0	4	1	13	0	0
Total		63	3,426	20		25,760	13	4	7	8	0	10,531	12	0	3	2	0	337	6	1,032	12	0
1894	1 to 10	...	29	1,594	13	8,556	8	0	5	6	0	4,731	8	0	2	15	0	535	20	1,482	0	0
"	11 to 20	...	4	162	25	5,200	0	0	31	14	0	420	0	0	2	9	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	41 to 50	...	1	5	15	925	0	0	172	1	0	16	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total		34	1,762	13		14,681	8	0	8	5	0	5,167	8	0	2	15	0	535	20	1,482	0	0
1895	1 to 10	...	30	2,049	9	11,372	4	0	5	9	0	5,959	8	0	3	0	0	180	25	510	0	0
"	11 to 20	...	3	17	19	400	0	0	34	14	0	31	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	41 to 50	...	1	5	35	1,600	0	0	170	3	0	19	0	0	3	8	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total		34	2,066	23		12,772	4	0	6	3	0	6,000	8	0	2	14	0	180	25	510	0	0
1896	1 to 10	...	34	1,686	38	18,270	0	0	11	0	0	4,949	1	0	3	0	0	402	28	1,249	8	0
"	11 to 20	...	2	13	32	600	0	0	45	0	0	56	3	0	2	10	0	13	32	36	3	0
"	21 to 30	...	1	7	37	410	0	0	55	0	0	20	0	0	2	8	0	7	37	20	0	0
Total		37	1,708	27		19,310	0	0	11	5	0	5,005	4	0	2	15	0	424	17	1,305	11	0
1897	1 to 10	...	33	1,634	39	8,805	0	0	5	6	0	4,859	5	0	2	15	0	48	35	125	9	0
"	11 to 20	...	5	118	35	3,800	0	0	31	15	0	313	6	0	2	10	0	...	...	...	...	...
"	21 to 30	...	3	15	30	1,200	0	0	75	0	0	43	6	0	2	11	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total		41	1,769	15		13,805	0	0	7	13	0	5,216	1	0	2	15	0	48	35	125	9	0
1898	1 to 10	...	30	2,852	0	23,309	0	0	8	2	0	8,553	0	0	3	0	0	1,306	0	3,918	0	0
Grand Total		557	36,125	37		2,00,771	13	10	5	9	0	1,05,738	5	0	2	15	0	8,349	34	23,936	0	0
Deduct:—Passed from Hindus to Mahomedans		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,687	32	22,435	6	0
Net from Mahomedans to Hindus		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	2	1,500	10	0

Note.—In all cases where the Sale rate per acre exceeds Rs. 30, either best rice or garden lands have been sold.

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APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract of Statement of Sub-letting in the Jati Taluka.

Year.	No. of Cases.				No. of Acres sub-let.	Sum for which sub-let.	Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1888	{	6 to 10 times Government Assessment. 1				126 37	2,400 0	18 14	349 0	2 12
		11 to 15 " " ... 1				4 5	200 0	18 8	13 0	3 2
		16 to 20 " " ... 1				3 10	150 0	46 2	10 0	3 0
						3	134 12	2,750 0	20 8	372 0	2 12
1889...	1 to 5	"	"	... 3	7,662 28	1,960 4	0 4	23,134 0	3 2	
1890...	1 to 5	"	"	... 2	437 4	950 0	2 3	1,404 0	3 3	
1891...	1 to 5	"	"	... 4	426 24	1,960 0	4 9	1,207 0	2 13	
1892...	1 to 5	"	"	... 1	121 34	550 0	4 8	347 0	2 14	
1893...	1 to 5	"	"	... 2	279 2	650 0	2 5	813 0	2 15	
1894...	{	1 to 5 " " ... 6				612 12	3,480 0	5 11	1,857 0	3 1
		6 to 10 " " ... 1				92 32	1,500 0	16 2	301 0	3 4
						7	705 4	4,980 0	7 1	2,158 0	3 0
1896...	1 to 5	"	"	... 2	47 33	310 0	6 7	134 2	2 13	
1897...	6 to 10	"	"	... 1	117 7	850 0	7 4	321 10	2 12	
1898...	1 to 5	"	"	... 2	1405 0	828 0	2 1	1,215 0	3 0	
GRAND TOTAL ... 27					10,336 28	15,788 0	1 8	31,103 12	3 0	

Note.—1. In all cases, assessment and canal clearance expenses are borne by the lessee.

2. There was no sub-letting in the years 1887 and 1895.

* In these cases, the lease is for 5 years for the sum of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150, respectively. The land is a garden, containing fruit-trees and sugar plantations.

† Of this area, 255 acres are under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind. The lessee pays Government assessment and bears canal clearance expenses. In addition, he pays Rs. 700 to the Manager yearly on account of lease money. The lease is for 10 years.

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APPENDIX

Statement showing Mortgages in the

Year.	No. of Cases.		Total Number of Acres.	Sum for which mortgaged.		
				A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
1887	... {	1 to 10 times Government Assessment.	3	4,618	20	1,218 0 0
		50 to 100 " " ...	1	1	10	324 0 0
		Total...	4	4,619	30	1,532 0 0
1888	...	1 to 10 " " ...	6	1,451	2	3,107 0 0
1889	... {	1 to 10 " " ...	10	1,418	9	7,030 0 0
		26 to 50 " " ...	1	1	10	125 0 0
		Total...	11	1,419	19	7,155 0 0
1890	...	1 to 10 " " ...	4	1,276	6	5,990 0 0
1891	... {	1 to 10 " " ...	5	1,002	1	6,467 9 3
		11 to 25 " " ...	1	81	10	2,812 8 0
		26 to 50 " " ...	2	9	23	700 0 0
		Total...	8	1,092	34	9,980 1 3
1892	... {	1 to 10 " " ...	8	1,209	13	4,451 4 0
		11 to 25 " " ...	2	7	20	368 8 0
		26 to 50 " " ...	1	1	10	200 0 0
		Total...	11	1,218	3	5,019 12 0
1893	...	1 to 10 " " ...	3	177	21	3,350 0 0
1894	... {	1 to 10 " " ...	11	1,561	5	5,461 0 0
		11 to 25 " " ...	1	8	30	300 0 0
		Total...	12	1,569	35	5,761 0 0
1895	...	1 to 10 " " ...	3	557	8	955 8 0
1896	...	1 to 10 " " ...	9	579	33	4,408 0 0
1897	...	1 to 10 " " ...	4	346	15	1,561 0 0
1898	...	1 to 10 " " ...	4	665	0	5,000 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...			79	14,973	6	53,819 5 3
Deduct—Passed from Hindus to						
Net from Muhammadans						

Note.—In all cases where the Mortgage rate appears to be high,

IX.

Jati Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assess- ment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	PASSED FROM MUHAMMADANS TO HINDUS.			
			With possession.		Without possession.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
0 4 0	13,722 8	3 0 0	1,618 20	4,746 8	...	...
259 3 0	4 0	3 0 0	1 10	4 0	...	...
3 0 0	13,726 8	2 15 0	1,619 30	4,750 8	...	...
2 2 0	4,281 0	2 15 0	677 26	1,992 0	173 16	513 0
4 15 0	4,103 0	2 14 0	1,393 9	4,031 0	25 0	72 0
100 0 0	4 0	3 0 0	1 10	4 0	...	...
5 0 0	4,107 0	2 14 0	1,394 19	4,035 0	25 0	72 0
4 11 0	3,902 0	3 1 0	718 31	2,196 0	557 15	1,706 0
6 7 0	2,111 0	3 2 0	445 31	1,358 0	556 10	1,773 0
34 5 0	244 0	3 0 0	81 10	244 0	...	...
73 2 0	31 0	3 4 0	1 10	4 0	...	...
9 2 0	3,386 0	3 2 0	528 11	1,586 0	556 10	1,773 0
3 1 0	3,588 0	2 12 0	1,119 13	3,360 0	...	...
49 2 0	24 0	3 4 0	7 20	24 0	...	...
160 0 0	4 0	3 4 0	1 10	4 0	...	...
4 2 0	3,616 0	2 15 0	1,128 3	3,388 0	...	...
18 13 0	463 0	2 10 0	177 21	463 0	...	...
3 8 0	4,563 0	3 0 0	...	...	1,025 32	2,955 0
34 5 0	24 0	2 12 0	8 30	24 0	...	...
3 10 0	4,587 0	2 15 0	8 30	24 0	1,025 32	2,955 0
1 11 0	1,339 0	2 8 0	468 33	1,138 0	...	...
7 13 0	1,722 8	3 0 0	523 25	1,581 12	...	...
4 9 0	1,024 6	2 15 0	247 10	726 14	...	...
7 10 0	1,995 0	3 0 0	...	...	80 0	240 0
3 10 0	44,149 6	2 15 0	7,592 39	12,881 2	2,417 33	7,259 0
Muhammadas	...	...	2,232 1	6,604 0	90 1	228 0
to Hindus	...	...	5,360 38	6,277 2	2,327 32	7,031 0

either best rice or garden lands (sugar plantations) have been mortgaged.

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APPENDIX X.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Jati Taluka.

Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.
1892-93 ...	2,402	7,755	2,643	496	571	416	...	8,749	23,032
1893-94 ...	5,493	9,695	2,520	366	432	447	...	10,126	29,079
1894-95 ...	6,154	12,855	3,240	1,152	522	550	1	13,470	37,944
1895-96 ...	7,718	14,850	4,024	743	721	822	...	14,217	43,035
1896-97 ...	7,584	14,666	4,234	808	834	792	...	13,270	42,188
1897-98 ...	4,480	14,556	4,394	961	740	846	...	15,677	41,654

Note.—Village Form No. XIII has been in use in Sind only since 1892-93. The statistics previous thereto are unreliable.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Wells in the Jati Taluka from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.	Number of Villages containing Wells.	Number of Wells used for drinking.	Number of Wells used for irrigation.	Total.	Area of Cultivation under Wells or aided by Wells.
1887-88	1	1	...	...
1888-89	1	1	...	...
1889-90	1	1	...	...
1890-91	1	1
1891-92	2	2
1892-93	2	2
1893-94	3	3
1894-95	3	3
1895-96	3	3
1896-97	3	6
1897-98	5	8

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APPENDIX XII.

Statement of Crops in the Jati Taluka (average of five years) from 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Crops.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.					Total.	Average.	Percentage.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.			
<i>Khurif.</i>	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	
Juar ...	5	...	57	19	2	83	17	05
Bajri ...	2,425	2,418	1,474	1,795	1,586	9,698	1,939	602
Rice in husk ...	22,467	23,477	25,447	26,390	28,880	126,661	25,332	7841
Tir ...	371	372	212	261	214	1,430	286	88
Sugarcane ...	242	208	207	202	204	1,063	213	66
Mung (pulse) ...	5	63	78	216	110	472	94	29
Tobacco ...	13	9	1	8	28	59	12	03
Gardens ...	...	80	64	159	162	465	* 93	29
Other Crops ...	357	150	281	183	259	1,230	246	76
Total ...	25,885	26,777	27,821	29,233	31,445	141,161	28,232	8739
<i>Rabi.</i>								
Barley ...	4,297	3,479	97	18	815	8,706	1,741	539
Pulses ...	Mung ...	42	100	30	18	55	245	49
	Maoh ...	20	70	...	...	30	120	24
	Muhar ...	30	100	90	5	70	295	59
Oil-seeds.	Sariha ...	307	266	1	6	1,355	1,935	387
	Jambho ...	1,376	1,230	42	96	3,690	6,434	1,287
Gardens ...	...	302	442	154	237	1,284	2,419	† 484
Wheat ...	...	...	3	...	10	13	3	01
Other Crops ...	...	...	60	19	57	65	201	40
Total ...	6,374	5,750	433	437	7,374	20,368	4,074	1261
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,259	32,527	28,254	29,670	38,819	161,529	32,306	100

* Melons and vegetables.

† Mangoes, melons and vegetables.

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No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	1st Group.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Bahadipur	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	2,982 11 3,023 15 3,041 7	1,605 1 1,763 38 2,021 9	1,377 10 1,269 17 1,019 38	401 32 335 30 209 16	531 36 440 34 402 25	443 22 402 33 407 37	20 28 25 9 20 22
		Total...	9,046 33	5,389 8	3,666 25	976 38	1,375 15	1,314 12	...
		Average	3,015 24	1,793 16	1,222 8	325 26	458 18	438 4	26 26
2	Aplanki Wadi.	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	1,030 28 1,037 31 1,564 15	114 25 170 29 259 25	916 3 887 2 1,894 30	515 27 594 30 753 35	230 3 139 27 486 25	170 13 152 25 64 10	56 11 67 2 57 31
		Total...	3,652 34	544 39	3,107 35	1,864 12	856 15	887 8	...
		Average	1,217 25	181 27	1,035 33	621 17	285 18	129 3	59 39
3	Aplanki (Jugir) Nandhi	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	... 6 7 226 0	... 6 7 226 0 226 0 190 0
		Total...	232 7	6 7	226 0	226 0
		Average	77 16	2 3	75 13	75 13	100 0
4	Daiki	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	1,440 23 1,792 16 1,839 14	831 9 830 27 731 26	609 14 961 29 1,104 28	55 30 448 20 511 11	350 7 409 24 567 25	173 17 103 15 80 0	9 6 43 23 46 11
		Total...	5,072 13	2,396 22	2,675 31	1,075 21	1,297 26	356 32	...
		Average	1,690 31	798 24	891 37	358 20	432 22	118 88	97 38
5	Sukhpur	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	2,856 27 3,056 28 3,135 34	1,678 38 1,864 1 1,837 13	1,177 29 1,192 27 1,298 21	202 25 337 28 392 13	613 28 675 14 778 38	361 16 159 25 134 35	17 8 29 39 29 18
		Total...	9,049 9	5,350 12	3,668 37	942 26	2,068 0	655 36	...
		Average	3,016 16	1,783 17	1,222 39	314 9	689 13	218 25	25 28
6	Sudhpur	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	2,185 10 2,284 22 2,284 22	1,031 27 1,036 39 1,317 18	1,153 23 1,257 23 967 4	312 4 464 15 218 35	411 29 584 13 1575 26	429 30 268 35 171 30	27 2 36 37 52 15
		Total...	6,754 14	3,376 4	3,378 10	995 14	1,571 28	840 15	...
		Average	2,251 18	1,125 15	1,126 3	331 31	523 36	270 5	29 11
7	Munarki	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	2,319 16 2,520 25 2,713 8	1,259 21 1,732 15 1,813 19	1,029 30 793 10 899 29	453 25 424 31 485 9	272 19 273 19 \$237 19	280 31 95 0 162 0	41 25 53 9 53 37
		Total...	7,553 9	4,825 15	2,727 34	1,356 25	808 17	537 31	...
		Average	2,517 30	1,608 18	909 12	455 22	269 19	179 11	50 4
8	Wareki	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	2,197 11 2,197 11 2,798 38	1,763 16 1,778 32 1,667 23	433 35 418 19 531 10	3 10 79 35 73 10	173 32 266 10 293 15	256 33 72 14 164 25	0 39 19 3 13 32
		Total...	6,593 20	5,269 36	1,383 24	156 15	733 17	493 32	...
		Average	2,197 33	1,756 25	461 8	52 5	244 19	164 24	11 12
9	Pabun	{ 1st year 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last "							

* Excludes 5 acres 32 guntas of kacha land shown in Appendix XVII.

†	2	15	
†	0	38	
\$	15	1	

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
1st Group - contd.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
11	Said Alah Baksh.	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,533 31	1,227 30	306 1	...	251 11	51 30	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,533 31	1,196 39	336 32	5 15	188 11	143 6	1 24
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,533 27	1,167 29	365 38	9 25	190 22	165 31	2 25
		Total ...	4,601 9	3,592 18	1,008 31	15 0	633 4	360 27	...
Average			1,533 30	1,197 19	336 11	5 0	211 2	120 9	1 19
12	Latifpur	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,382 32	315 30	1,067 2	353 24	303 6	410 12	33 6
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,382 32	113 15	1,199 17	376 17	667 8	155 32	29 13
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,382 18	302 13	1,080 19	467 34	457 30	114 35	43 13
		Total ...	4,148 16	801 18	3,246 38	1,197 35	1,128 4	720 39	...
Average			1,382 32	267 6	1,115 26	399 12	476 1	240 13	35 32
13	Hahai	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,515 6	524 34	990 12	355 28	235 15	399 9	35 37
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,523 1	311 27	1,211 14	316 37	718 4	178 13	26 5
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,802 14	1,464 30	237 24	88 35	228 24	20 5	26 14
		Total ...	4,840 21	2,301 11	2,539 10	761 20	1,182 3	595 27	...
Average			1,613 20	767 4	846 16	253 33	394 1	198 22	30 0
	Total of 1st Group.	{ 1st year 1887-88	24,265 33	13,712 15	1,0553 18	2,638 32	4,050 39	3,893 27	25 12
		{ 6th " 1892-93	25,330 30	13,966 32	11,363 38	3,826 37	5,553 1	2,181 0	33 27
		{ Last " 1897-98	26,674 23	15,387 27	11,287 6	3,726 15	*5,773 0	1,558 30	33 0
		Total ...	76,271 16	43,066 34	31,204 22	10,222 4	15,182 0	7,776 17	...
Average			25,423 32	14,355 25	11,068 7	3,407 14	5,060 27	2,592 6	30 31
2nd Group.									
14	Lodki	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,575 9	2,002 31	482 18	...	123 12	356 6	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,575 9	2,145 3	430 6	...	235 30	194 16	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,575 10	2,006 38	568 12	30 10	375 17	162 25	5 13
		Total ...	7,725 28	6,244 32	1,480 36	60 10	737 19	713 7	...
Average			2,575 9	2,081 24	493 25	10 3	245 33	237 29	2 2
15	Muhammad Hasan Otho.	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,839 28	1,521 0	318 28	73 10	95 8	150 10	22 39
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,839 2	1,405 10	434 18	109 20	181 13	143 20	35 31
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,585 15	410 43	1,175 2	301 5	800 56	73 11	36 2
		Total ...	5,264 31	3,336 23	1,928 8	483 35	1,077 12	267 1	...
Average			1,754 37	1,112 8	642 29	161 11	359 4	122 14	25 4
16	Bhuyori	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,862 31	1,036 10	796 21	116 35	274 36	404 30	14 39
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,842 31	970 12	922 19	149 4	563 6	205 9	16 7
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,861 21	961 36	899 25	123 4	664 3	112 18	13 27
		Total ...	5,565 8	2,968 18	2,618 25	389 3	1,507 5	722 17	...
Average			1,855 2	989 20	872 37	129 28	502 15	240 32	14 31
17	Shahpur (Jagir).	{ 1st year 1887-88	555 35	...	555 35	501 33	51 2	...	90 32
		{ 6th " 1892-93	555 31	2 11	553 20	985 29	117 21	50 0	69 27
		{ Last " 1897-98	555 31	2 11	553 20	424 37	45 18	83 5	76 31
		Total ...	1,667 17	4 22	1,662 35	1,315 19	214 11	133 5	...
Average			555 33	1 21	554 12	438 20	71 17	44 15	79 4
18	Gujo Bihishti.	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,694 19	1,843 18	851 1	...	213 29	637 12	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,694 15	1,828 25	865 30	291 22	267 32	366 16	31 27
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,694 15	1,743 7	951 8	214 30	378 11	328 7	25 29
		Total ...	8,083 9	5,415 10	2,667 39	536 12	859 32	1,271 35	...
Average			2,694 17	1,805 4	889 13	178 31	286 24	423 38	20 4
19	Shahpur Nandhi.	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,357 7	427 37	1,929 10	864 9	304 17	758 24	44 31
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,357 7	382 2	1,975 5	786 15	676 0	512 30	39 33
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,357 14	335 6	2,022 8	743 16	912 31	366 1	7 17
		Total ...	7,071 28	1,145 5	5,926 23	2,394 0	1,895 8	1,637 15	...
Average			2,357 10	381 29	1,975 21	798 0	631 29	545 32	40 6
20	Maraho Bala Khan (Jagir).	{ 1st year 1887-88	909 16	793 11	116 5	...	73 0	42 5	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	909 16	793 11	116 5	10 0	41 20	64 25	8 24
		{ Last " 1897-98	909 16	793 11	116 5	15 0	71 35	29 10	12 37
		Total ...	2,728 8	2,379 33	348 15	25 0	186 15	137 0	...
Average			909 16	793 11	116 5	8 13	62 5	45 27	7 7

Excludes 24 acres 1 gunta of kachha land shown in Appendix V.

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.	
							Cultivable.	Fallow.		
2nd Group—contd.										
21	Kinjhar	{ 1st year	1887-88	1,826 17	1,320 14	506 3	10 0	167 15	328 28	1 39
		{ 6th "	1892-93	1,826 17	1,333 33	532 24	145 25	180 14	206 25	27 14
		{ Last "	1897-98	1,820 17	1,288 16	538 1	303 25	82 1	152 15	56 17
		Total ...		5,479 11	3,902 23	1,576 28	459 10	429 30	687 29	...
		Average		1,826 17	1,300 34	525 23	153 3	143 10	229 10	29 5
22	Duho	{ 1st year	1887-88	4,827 28	4,176 8	651 20	26 30	270 11	354 19	4 4
		{ 6th "	1892-93	4,827 28	3,872 10	955 18	55 6	713 37	186 15	5 30
		{ Last "	1897-98	4,827 32	3,835 31	992 1	47 6	678 25	60 10	4 30
		Total ...		14,483 8	11,884 9	2,598 39	129 2	1,962 33	607 4	...
		Average		4,827 29	3,961 16	866 13	43 7	620 38	202 14	5 5
23	Charki	{ 1st year	1887-88	1,703 31	90 29	1,613 2	1,370 25	172 6	70 11	84 30
		{ 6th "	1892-93	1,703 31	100 27	1,603 4	1,382 7	41 11	179 26	86 15
		{ Last "	1897-98	1,703 30	93 21	1,610 9	1,328 24	218 10	63 15	82 18
		Total ...		5,111 12	284 37	4,826 15	4,081 16	431 27	313 12	...
		Average		1,703 31	94 39	1,608 32	1,360 19	143 36	104 17	84 23
24	Warai	{ 1st year	1887-88	2,319 27	1,888 10	431 17	33 25	356 28	41 4	7 32
		{ 6th "	1892-93	2,319 29	1,886 9	433 20	39 0	391 20	...	8 39
		{ Last "	1897-98	2,319 29	1,886 9	433 20	39 0	320 30	73 30	9 0
		Total ...		6,959 5	5,660 28	1,298 17	111 25	1,071 38	114 34	...
		Average		2,319 28	1,886 36	432 32	37 8	357 13	38 11	8 24
25	Kothi	{ 1st year	1887-88	2,520 15	1,755 9	765 6	11 15	312 12	441 19	1 16
		{ 6th "	1892-93	2,520 17	1,718 7	802 10	83 8	507 8	211 34	10 15
		{ Last "	1897-98	2,520 22	1,723 29	796 33	86 0	425 4	285 29	10 33
		Total ...		7,561 14	5,197 5	2,364 9	180 23	1,244 24	939 2	...
		Average		2,520 18	1,732 15	788 3	60 8	414 34	313 1	7 26
26	Mirpur	{ 1st year	1887-88	1,661 4	339 8	1,321 36	423 20	254 25	643 31	32 1
		{ 6th "	1892-93	1,661 4	339 8	1,321 36	590 37	373 35	357 4	41 28
		{ Last "	1897-98	1,662 1	322 32	1,339 9	584 37	306 13	447 39	43 27
		Total ...		4,984 9	1,001 8	3,983 1	1,599 14	934 33	1,448 34	...
		Average		1,661 16	333 29	1,327 27	533 5	311 24	482 38	40 6
27	Thorki	{ 1st year	1887-88	1,733 2	322 18	1,410 24	267 15	395 4	748 5	18 37
		{ 6th "	1892-93	1,733 2	340 28	1,392 14	420 36	309 15	662 3	30 9
		{ Last "	1897-98	1,732 37	294 23	1,438 9	464 31	405 28	567 30	32 10
		Total ...		5,199 1	957 34	4,241 7	1,153 2	1,110 7	1,977 38	...
		Average		1,733 0	319 11	1,413 29	384 14	370 2	659 13	27 7
28	Utbaria	{ 1st year	1887-88	2,584 11	665 36	1,918 15	244 10	365 0	1,309 5	12 29
		{ 6th "	1892-93	2,586 6	635 26	1,950 20	617 10	352 15	980 35	31 26
		{ Last "	1897-98	2,586 10	594 10	1,992 0	705 20	391 20	895 0	19 25
		Total ...		7,756 27	1,895 32	5,860 35	1,567 0	1,108 35	3,185 0	...
		Average		2,585 22	631 37	1,953 25	522 13	369 25	1,061 27	26 30
29	Achh	{ 1st year	1887-88	2,434 24	1,987 10	447 14	16 30	322 2	108 22	3 30
		{ 6th "	1892-93	2,434 24	1,987 10	447 14	35 25	410 17	1 12	7 36
		{ Last "	1897-98	2,434 24	1,987 10	447 14	35 25	360 24	51 5	7 38
		Total ...		7,303 32	5,961 30	1,342 2	88 0	1,093 3	160 39	...
		Average		2,434 24	1,987 10	447 14	29 13	364 14	53 27	6 22
30	Khadi	{ 1st year	1887-88	2,712 16	2,712 16	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th "	1892-93	2,712 16	2,707 34	4 22	...	4 22	...	...
		{ Last "	1897-98	2,712 17	2,667 37	44 20	...	16 10	28 10	...
		Total ...		8,137 9	8,088 7	40 2	...	20 32	28 10	...
		Average		2,712 16	2,696 2	16 14	...	6 37	9 17	...
31	Tingu	{ 1st year	1887-88	4,034 31	2,206 23	1,828 8	440 35	1,063 2	324 11	24 5
		{ 6th "	1892-93	4,034 28	2,146 22	1,888 6	580 7	1,199 37	108 2	30 29
		{ Last "	1897-98	4,034 29	2,145 10	1,889 19	619 37	1,044 17	225 5	32 32
		Total ...		12,104 8	6,498 15	5,605 33	1,640 39	3,307 16	657 18	...
		Average		4,034 29	2,166 5	1,868 24	547 0	1,102 18	219 6	29 11

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.	
							Cultivable.	Fallow.		
2nd Group—contd.										
33	Duhar	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	2,919 30	1,567 30	1,352 0	189 15	834 21	328 4	10 12
			1892-93	4,016 8	1,672 11	2,343 37	904 24	994 24	444 29	38 24
			1897-98	4,016 10	1,672 13	2,343 37	829 39	1,160 30	353 8	35 17
		Total...	10,952 8	4,912 14	6,039 34	1,923 38	2,980 35	1,126 1	...	
		Average	3,650 30	1,637 18	2,013 12	641 13	996 25	375 14	31 34	
33	Chamai	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	2,493 19	946 15	1,547 4	704 25	790 39	51 20	45 22
			1892-93	2,493 19	946 15	1,547 4	1,084 0	356 39	106 5	70 3
			1897-98	2,493 19	946 15	1,547 4	1,133 15	413 29	...	73 8
		Total...	7,480 17	2,839 5	4,641 12	2,922 0	1,561 27	157 25	...	
		Average	2,493 19	946 15	1,547 4	974 0	520 22	52 22	62 38	
34	Chaubandi...	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	1,949 5	1,529 1	420 4	66 20	278 8	75 16	15 33
			1892-93	1,949 7	1,519 32	429 15	112 32	245 34	70 29	26 11
			1897-98	1,949 7	1,519 32	429 15	135 36	231 29	61 30	31 26
		Total...	5,847 19	4,568 25	1,278 34	315 8	755 31	207 35	...	
		Average	1,949 7	1,522 35	426 12	105 3	251 37	69 12	24 26	
35	Belo	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	1,149 20	651 31	497 29	87 10	310 1	100 18	17 21
			1892-93	1,149 20	669 31	479 29	87 35	288 32	103 2	18 13
			1897-98	1,149 18	669 34	479 24	97 0	234 25	147 33	20 9
		Total...	3,448 18	1,991 16	1,457 2	272 5	833 18	351 19	...	
		Average	1,149 19	663 32	485 27	90 28	277 33	117 6	18 27	
36	Muharo	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	1,988 14	1,503 23	484 31	83 35	274 36	126 0	1 36
			1892-93	1,988 14	1,500 1	488 13	182 11	193 0	113 2	36 33
			1897-98	1,988 14	1,503 23	484 31	205 28	87 0	192 3	2 12
		Total...	5,965 2	4,507 7	1,457 35	471 34	554 36	431 5	...	
		Average	1,988 14	1,502 16	485 38	157 11	184 39	143 28	32 15	
37	Dujo	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	4,001 4	1,900 11	2,100 33	341 0	1,420 2	339 31	16 9
			1892-93	4,001 4	1,900 11	2,100 33	481 5	1,415 2	204 26	22 36
			1897-98	4,001 11	1,859 8	2,142 3	595 3	1,184 11	362 29	27 31
		Total...	12,003 19	5,659 30	6,343 29	1,417 8	4,019 15	907 6	...	
		Average	4,001 6	1,886 23	2,114 23	472 16	1,339 32	302 15	22 28	
38	Sir Gandho.	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	4,056 20	2,832 8	1,224 21	212 10	778 1	234 10	17 13
			1892-93	4,056 29	2,832 8	1,224 21	483 11	476 10	265 0	39 19
			1897-98	4,056 32	2,809 4	1,247 28	513 10	626 33	107 25	41 5
		Total...	12,170 10	8,473 20	3,696 30	1,208 31	1,881 4	606 35	...	
		Average	4,056 30	2,824 20	1,232 10	402 37	627 1	202 12	32 28	
39	Kano	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	4,395 1	2,823 25	1,571 16	846 5	586 21	138 30	53 34
			1892-93	4,395 1	2,823 29	1,571 12	942 10	518 33	110 4	59 39
			1897-98	4,395 1	2,823 39	1,571 2	1,000 24	550 3	20 15	63 28
		Total...	13,185 3	8,471 13	4,713 30	2,788 39	1,655 22	269 9	...	
		Average	4,395 1	2,823 31	1,571 10	929 27	551 34	89 29	59 6	
40	Kundan Jagir.	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	364 13	193 23	170 30	170 30	...	...	100 0
			1892-93	170 30	...	170 30	170 30	...	...	100 0
			1897-98	170 30	...	170 30	170 30	...	...	100 0
		Total...	705 33	193 23	512 10	512 10	...	...	...
		Average	235 11	64 21	170 30	170 30	...	...	100 0	
41	Karatar	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	3,416 12	2,673 27	742 25	378 0	214 0	150 25	50 36
			1892-93	3,416 12	2,674 39	741 13	461 29	182 0	97 24	62 12
			1897-98	3,416 10	2,680 27	735 23	503 16	148 23	83 24	68 17
		Total...	10,248 34	8,029 13	2,219 21	1,343 5	544 23	331 33	...	
		Average	3,416 11	2,676 17	739 34	447 29	181 21	110 24	60 21	
42	Khirsar	{ 1st year 6th „ Last „	1887-88	2,411 23	2,279 8	132 15	8 35	69 38	53 22	6 28
			1892-93	2,411 23	2,279 8	132 15	8 35	97 33	25 27	6 28
			1897-98	2,411 23	2,269 8	142 15	13 5	117 18	11 32	9 9
		Total...	7,234 29	6,827 24	407 5	30 35	285 9	91 1	...	
		Average	2,411 23	2,275 35	135 28	10 11	95 3	30 14	7 23	

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	2nd Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
43	Dando ... {	1st year 1887-88	3,881 17	3,462 4	419 13	14 5	38 38	366 10	3 14
		6th " 1892-93	3,881 17	3,424 13	457 4	155 25	161 6	140 13	34 2
		Last " 1897-98	3,881 27	3,347 15	534 12	144 7	218 0	172 5	35 16
		Total...	11,644 21	10,233 32	1,410 29	313 37	418 4	678 28	...
		Average	3,881 20	3,411 11	470 9	104 25	139 15	226 9	22 10
44	Samarko ... {	1st year 1887-88	2,893 18	2,459 4	434 14	77 0	225 14	132 0	17 30
		6th " 1892-93	2,893 18	2,393 30	499 28	111 15	316 18	71 35	22 12
		Last " 1897-98	2,893 18	2,408 31	484 27	117 10	342 12	25 5	24 8
		Total...	8,680 14	7,261 25	1,418 29	305 25	884 4	229 0	...
		Average	2,893 18	2,420 22	472 36	101 35	294 28	76 13	21 22
45	Mulu ... {	1st year 1887-88	4,380 20	954 39	3,425 21	2,495 20	524 16	405 25	72 34
		6th " 1892-93	4,380 22	933 23	3,446 39	2,670 20	509 19	267 0	77 19
		Last " 1897-98	4,380 7	862 34	3,518 13	2,651 25	734 28	132 0	75 15
		Total...	13,142 9	2,751 16	10,390 33	7,817 25	1,768 23	804 25	...
		Average	4,380 30	917 5	3,463 25	2,605 35	589 21	268 9	75 9
46	Satardino Shah. {	1st year 1887-88	2,407 14	1,817 28	589 26	86 10	234 2	219 14	14 25
		6th " 1892-93	2,407 18	1,793 18	614 0	128 29	353 31	101 30	20 39
		Last " 1897-98	2,407 17	1,779 11	628 6	133 13	407 22	87 9	20 33
		Total...	7,222 9	5,390 17	1,831 32	348 14	1,075 15	408 3	...
		Average	2,407 16	1,796 32	610 24	116 5	358 18	136 1	19 0
47	Tambu ... {	1st year 1887-88	2,189 3	1,973 6	215 37	10 10	153 22	51 35	4 30
		6th " 1892-93	2,189 4	1,969 14	219 30	23 9	161 20	25 1	15 5
		Last " 1897-98	2,189 8	1,923 13	266 35	27 39	155 2	77 34	8 39
		Total...	6,567 15	5,870 33	696 22	71 18	470 14	154 30	...
		Average	2,189 5	1,956 33	232 7	23 33	156 31	51 23	10 10
48	BhangarWardo (Jagir). {	1st year 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93	86 0	2 0	84 0	84 0	...	...	100 0
		Last " 1897-98	86 0	2 0	84 0	81 15	2 25	...	96 35
		Total...	172 0	4 0	168 0	165 15	2 25	...	...
		Average	57 13	1 13	56 0	55 5	0 35	...	98 18
49	Amirji ... {	1st year 1887-88	1,908 7	1,342 12	565 35	72 15	265 20	228 0	12 33
		6th " 1892-93	1,908 7	1,342 12	565 35	178 33	244 30	142 15	31 24
		Last " 1897-98	1,908 7	1,342 12	565 35	191 30	242 35	131 10	33 36
		Total...	5,724 21	4,026 36	1,697 25	442 35	753 5	501 25	...
		Average	1,908 7	1,342 12	565 35	147 25	251 2	167 8	26 4
50	Drigh Rahi. {	1st year 1887-88	3,937 29	2,721 17	1,216 12	78 20	287 26	852 6	6 12
		6th " 1892-93	3,937 29	2,721 17	1,216 12	388 13	601 26	226 13	30 11
		Last " 1897-98	3,937 29	2,721 17	1,216 12	393 1	707 26	115 25	32 10
		Total...	11,813 7	8,164 11	3,648 36	857 34	1,596 38	1,194 4	...
		Average	3,937 29	2,721 17	1,216 12	285 38	532 13	398 1	21 18
51	Mughal-bhim. {	1st year 1887-88	3,543 7	2,317 21	1,225 26	900 21	216 1	109 4	73 19
		6th " 1892-93	3,543 7	2,330 21	1,212 26	1,025 25	126 16	50 25	84 23
		Last " 1897-98	3,543 8	2,324 34	1,218 14	1,019 20	159 2	39 32	83 23
		Total...	10,629 22	6,972 36	3,656 26	2,945 26	511 19	199 21	...
		Average	3,543 7	2,324 12	1,218 35	981 35	170 20	66 20	80 22
52	Jhariro ... {	1st year 1887-88	2,907 17	982 30	1,924 27	822 15	919 12	183 0	42 29
		6th " 1892-93	2,907 17	971 17	1,936 0	871 0	657 12	407 28	44 39
		Last " 1897-98	2,907 17	978 20	1,928 37	810 35	820 16	297 26	42 2
		Total...	8,722 11	2,932 27	5,789 24	2,504 10	2,397 0	888 14	...
		Average	2,907 17	977 22	1,929 35	834 30	799 0	296 5	42 23
53	Lakhi ... {	1st year 1887-88	2,554 18	2,074 20	479 38	39 35	381 13	58 30	8 12
		6th " 1892-93	2,554 18	2,074 30	479 28	54 5	384 23	41 0	11 11
		Last " 1897-98	2,554 18	2,074 30	479 28	59 35	389 37	29 36	12 19
		Total...	7,663 14	6,224 0	1,439 14	153 35	1,155 33	129 26	...
		Average	2,554 18	2,074 27	479 31	51 11	385 11	43 9	10 27

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of un-occupied cultivable land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	2nd Group—concl'd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
54	Khanto ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,291 11	2,353 26	937 25	17 25	735 10	184 30	1 35
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,291 11	2,353 26	937 25	408 30	438 20	90 15	43 24
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,291 11	2,204 23	1,086 28	430 20	515 13	140 35	39 23
		Total...	9,873 38	6,911 35	2,961 36	856 35	1,689 3	416 0	...
		Average	3,291 11	2,303 38	987 13	285 25	563 1	138 27	28 37
55	Ket (Jagir) ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	245 23	168 23	77 0	...	77 0	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	245 23	168 23	77 0	...	77 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	245 23	168 23	77 0	...	72 25	4 15	...
		Total...	736 29	505 29	231 0	...	226 25	4 15	...
		Average	245 23	168 23	77 0	...	75 22	1 13	...
56	Chach Baraho ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,667 17	104 21	1,562 36	411 20	796 2	355 14	26 13
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,667 17	104 21	1,562 36	514 1	887 30	131 5	34 33
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,667 17	104 21	1,562 36	440 5	1,029 39	92 32	28 6
		Total...	5,002 11	313 23	4,689 28	1,365 26	2,713 31	579 11	...
		Average	1,667 17	104 21	1,562 36	455 9	904 24	193 3	29 39
57	Karmulk ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,670 33	2,237 16	433 17	...	308 35	124 22	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,670 29	2,206 7	464 22	151 12	223 25	89 25	32 17
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,670 25	2,133 13	537 12	117 17	308 5	111 30	34 7
		Total...	8,012 7	6,576 36	1,435 11	268 29	840 25	325 37	...
		Average	2,670 29	2,192 12	478 17	89 23	280 8	108 26	18 29
58	Tal ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,431 19	2,186 19	1,245 0	428 15	468 35	350 30	34 21
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,431 31	2,174 54	1,256 0	531 0	623 35	105 5	42 6
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,431 35	2,152 1	1,282 35	345 25	900 30	36 20	26 37
		Total...	10,304 9	6,513 14	3,790 35	1,305 0	1,993 20	492 15	...
		Average	3,434 30	2,171 5	1,263 25	435 0	664 20	164 5	34 17
59	Gujo Bari ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,218 20	3,955 15	263 5	171 10	130 15	51 20	37 8
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,218 20	3,975 15	243 5	150 30	80 25	52 30	54 20
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,218 20	3,955 15	263 5	179 30	76 25	36 30	59 8
		Total...	12,745 20	11,865 5	879 15	450 30	287 25	141 0	...
		Average	4,248 20	3,955 15	293 5	150 10	95 35	47 0	51 10
	Total of 2nd Group.	{ 1st year 1887-88	116,458 34	75,221 31	41,287 3	13,056 18	18,189 7	11,091 18	31 26
		{ 6th " 1892-93	117,442 37	74,263 34	43,186 3	18,097 37	17,233 36	7,854 10	41 36
		{ Last " 1897-98	117,196 33	72,335 31	44,861 2	18,440 2	19,536 26	6,884 14	41 4
		Total...	351,105 24	221,821 16	129,284 8	49,594 17	52,959 29	26,730 2	...
		Average	117,035 8	73,940 19	43,094 29	16,531 19	17,653 9	8,910 1	38 14
	3rd Group.								
60	Geri ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,806 19	1,742 19	64 0	...	...	64 0	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,806 19	1,710 32	95 27	23 0	31 27	41 0	24 2
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,806 19	1,733 23	72 36	31 0	8 36	33 0	42 21
		Total...	5,419 17	5,186 34	232 23	54 0	40 23	138 0	...
		Average	1,806 19	1,728 38	77 21	18 0	13 21	46 0	23 9
61	Modi (Jagir) ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	85 15	85 15	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	85 15	85 15	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	85 15	85 15	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	256 5	256 5	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	85 15	85 15	...	...	...	...	...
62	Ket Mawali ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,730 37	1,687 2	43 35	...	20 0	23 35	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,730 37	1,687 12	43 25	8 0	12 10	23 15	18 14
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,730 37	1,651 0	79 37	21 30	55 37	2 10	27 9
		Total...	5,192 31	5,025 14	167 17	29 30	88 7	49 20	...
		Average	1,730 37	1,675 5	55 32	9 37	29 15	16 20	17 31
63	Kaizi ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	7,048 28	6,744 25	304 3	68 35	53 23	181 25	22 26
		{ 6th " 1892-93	7,048 28	6,712 3	336 25	98 0	100 15	138 10	29 23
		{ Last " 1897-98	7,048 29	6,504 2	544 27	84 20	346 12	113 35	15 35
		Total...	21,146 5	19,960 30	1,185 15	251 15	500 10	433 30	...
		Average	7,048 28	6,653 23	395 5	83 32	166 30	144 23	21 8

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
64	Maraho Raiji.	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,627 19	4,292 30	334 29	63 20	147 19	103 30	24 38
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,627 19	4,263 15	364 4	83 20	219 30	60 34	22 35
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,627 19	4,190 23	436 36	61 0	208 31	167 5	13 35
		Total...	13,882 17	12,746 28	1,135 29	228 0	576 0	331 29	...
		Average	4,627 19	4,248 36	378 23	76 0	192 0	110 23	20 3
65	Wai	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,959 26	4,826 7	133 19	46 2	57 21	29 36	34 20
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,959 24	4,824 14	135 10	43 5	47 15	44 30	31 35
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,959 24	4,824 14	135 10	56 10	23 0	56 0	41 19
		Total...	14,878 34	14,474 35	403 39	145 17	127 36	130 26	...
		Average	4,959 25	4,824 39	134 26	48 19	42 25	43 22	35 30
66	Tali	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,975 11	3,800 31	174 20	78 25	83 20	12 15	45 2
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,975 20	3,725 7	250 13	106 17	115 21	28 15	42 20
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,975 27	3,715 17	260 10	74 35	123 25	61 30	28 32
		Total...	11,926 18	11,241 15	685 3	259 37	322 26	103 20	...
		Average	3,975 19	3,747 5	228 14	86 25	107 22	34 7	37 38
67	Rajar	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,465 21	4,123 23	341 38	13 0	159 19	169 19	3 32
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,465 21	4,031 19	434 2	82 30	268 23	82 29	18 38
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,465 19	4,097 3	368 16	94 0	210 7	64 9	25 21
		Total...	13,396 21	12,252 5	1,144 16	189 30	638 9	316 17	...
		Average	4,465 20	4,084 2	381 18	63 10	212 29	105 19	16 23
68	Hetmah	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,495 18	3,443 27	51 31	...	51 31	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,495 3	3,297 15	197 28	91 30	105 38	...	46 16
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,495 11	3,224 25	270 26	76 13	143 13	51 0	28 8
		Total...	10,486 32	9,965 27	520 5	168 3	301 2	51 0	...
		Average	3,495 11	3,321 36	173 15	56 1	100 14	17 0	38 13
69	Hur	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,011 0	2,363 27	647 13	5 20	459 16	182 17	0 31
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,010 38	2,364 12	646 26	71 9	501 37	73 20	11 1
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,010 38	2,364 12	646 26	86 29	437 16	122 21	13 16
		Total...	9,032 36	7,092 11	1,940 25	163 18	1,398 29	378 18	...
		Average	3,010 39	2,364 4	646 35	54 19	466 10	126 6	8 17
70	Bakhaj	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,335 23	3,261 28	73 35	30 0	25 5	18 30	40 24
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,335 23	3,253 19	82 4	36 15	33 14	12 15	44 12
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,335 23	3,261 28	73 35	43 10	18 15	12 10	58 22
		Total...	10,006 29	9,776 35	229 34	109 25	76 34	43 15	...
		Average	3,335 23	3,258 38	76 35	36 22	25 25	14 18	47 28
71	Phulki	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,658 8	2,402 18	255 30	...	45 29	210 1	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,658 8	2,401 16	256 32	78 30	127 27	50 15	30 27
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,658 8	2,404 2	254 6	120 35	53 0	80 11	47 22
		Total...	7,974 24	7,207 36	766 28	199 25	226 16	340 27	...
		Average	2,658 8	2,402 25	255 23	66 22	75 19	113 22	26 1
72	Rahria	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,526 25	1,756 29	1,769 36	1,077 35	184 39	557 12	60 4
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,526 25	1,696 10	1,830 15	1,073 25	208 33	547 37	58 26
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,526 25	1,654 12	1,872 13	1,249 39	594 14	28 0	66 30
		Total...	10,579 35	5,107 11	5,472 24	3,401 19	937 36	1,133 9	...
		Average	3,526 25	1,702 17	1,824 8	1,133 33	312 25	377 30	62 6
73	Bargah	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,052 0	2,063 38	988 2	637 20	62 27	287 35	64 21
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,052 0	1,987 24	1,064 16	728 5	239 22	96 29	68 14
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,052 0	2,039 28	1,012 12	824 20	152 22	35 10	81 17
		Total...	9,156 0	6,091 10	3,064 30	2,190 5	454 31	419 34	...
		Average	3,052 0	2,030 17	1,021 23	730 1	151 24	139 38	71 18
74	Ratni	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,186 0	12,486 10	1,699 30	1,175 8	393 22	131 0	69 6
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,183 17	2,311 38	1,971 19	1,192 35	515 24	163 0	63 30
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,183 30	2,368 16	1,815 14	1,181 29	523 30	110 35	65 3
		Total...	12,553 7	7,166 24	5,386 23	3,549 32	1,431 36	404 35	...
		Average	4,184 16	2,388 35	1,795 21	1,183 11	477 12	134 38	65 36

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
75	Loyo	1st year 1887-88	3,015 1	2,321 31	693 16	172 30	280 20	240 0	24 37
		6th " 1892-93	3,014 26	2,311 26	703 0	131 20	373 30	197 30	18 28
		Last " 1897-98	3,014 15	2,218 15	796 10	101 0	557 0	138 10	12 27
		Total..	9,044 12	6,851 32	2,192 20	405 10	1,211 10	576 0	...
		Average	3,014 31	2,283 37	730 34	135 4	403 30	192 0	18 19
76	Chach Dars.	1st year 1887-88	3,311 18	2,342 32	968 26	311 1	406 15	251 10	32 4
		6th " 1892-93	3,311 13	2,302 3	1,009 10	404 30	511 10	93 10	40 4
		Last " 1897-98	3,310 22	2,250 17	1,060 5	330 20	614 38	114 27	31 5
		Total...	9,933 13	6,845 12	3,038 1	1,046 11	1,532 23	459 7	...
		Average	3,311 4	2,298 17	1,012 27	348 30	510 35	153 2	31 18
77	Sahihani (Jagir).	1st year 1887-88	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	4 27	4 27	...	...	...	...	...
78	Gungado	1st year 1887-88	1,921 32	1,213 23	708 9	407 35	210 15	89 39	57 24
		6th " 1892-93	1,921 32	1,213 23	708 9	420 15	253 25	29 9	59 4
		Last " 1897-98	1,921 32	1,213 23	708 9	425 10	265 25	17 14	60 2
		Total...	5,763 16	3,640 29	2,124 27	1,253 20	734 25	136 22	...
		Average	1,921 32	1,213 23	708 9	417 33	244 35	45 21	59 0
79	Runbalo	1st year 1887-88	2,831 18	289 13	2,542 5	2,170 25	77 20	294 0	85 15
		6th " 1892-93	2,831 18	277 31	2,553 27	2,130 25	371 2	52 0	83 17
		Last " 1897-98	2,831 21	292 1	2,539 20	2,043 35	249 25	246 0	80 2
		Total...	8,494 17	859 5	7,635 12	6,345 5	698 7	592 0	...
		Average	2,831 19	286 15	2,545 4	2,115 2	232 29	197 13	83 4
80	Lundo Machharo.	1st year 1887-88	3,561 23	258 3	3,303 20	3,055 20	140 10	107 30	92 20
		6th " 1892-93	3,561 23	258 9	3,303 20	3,030 1	246 39	26 20	91 29
		Last " 1897-98	3,561 25	258 34	3,302 31	3,105 21	162 30	34 20	91 1
		Total...	10,684 31	775 0	9,909 31	9,191 2	549 33	168 30	...
		Average	3,561 23	258 13	3,303 10	3,063 27	183 13	56 10	92 36
81	Shahkapur.	1st year 1887-88	4,053 8	684 24	3,368 24	2,578 15	143 39	646 10	76 22
		6th " 1892-93	4,053 10	684 26	3,368 24	2,646 28	328 36	393 0	77 31
		Last " 1897-98	4,053 6	687 2	3,366 4	2,629 0	447 4	290 0	78 4
		Total...	12,159 24	2,056 12	10,103 12	7,854 3	919 39	1,329 10	...
		Average	4,053 8	685 17	3,367 31	2,618 1	306 26	443 4	77 30
82	Khiara	1st year 1887-88	3,568 26	3,173 31	394 35	226 35	72 35	95 5	57 11
		6th " 1892-93	3,568 26	3,171 5	397 21	224 35	154 26	16 0	57 3
		Last " 1897-98	3,568 21	3,118 33	449 28	109 8	263 15	77 10	24 10
		Total...	10,705 33	9,463 29	1,242 4	562 33	490 36	188 15	...
		Average	3,568 24	3,154 23	414 1	187 24	163 25	62 32	45 12
83	Wadihari	1st year 1887-88	3,710 21	305 11	3,405 10	2,842 25	324 0	238 25	83 19
		6th " 1892-93	3,710 21	305 39	3,404 22	2,878 29	400 15	125 18	87 5
		Last " 1897-98	3,710 16	307 36	3,402 20	2,859 33	457 34	84 33	84 2
		Total...	11,131 18	919 6	10,212 12	8,581 7	1,182 9	448 36	...
		Average	3,710 19	306 15	3,404 4	2,860 16	394 3	149 25	84 1
84	Pat Makra.	1st year 1887-88	2,970 10	810 20	2,159 30	1,017 20	381 39	760 11	47 4
		6th " 1892-93	2,970 10	810 20	2,159 30	1,267 0	447 15	445 15	58 27
		Last " 1897-98	2,970 10	810 20	2,159 30	1,616 30	420 32	122 8	74 34
		Total...	8,910 30	2,431 20	6,479 10	3,901 10	1,250 6	1,327 34	...
		Average	2,970 10	810 20	2,159 30	1,300 16	416 29	442 25	60 8
85	Menki	1st year 1887-88	3,951 3	2,187 17	1,763 26	169 28	1,001 33	592 5	9 25
		6th " 1892-93	3,951 3	2,191 17	1,759 26	361 20	1,136 26	261 20	20 22
		Last " 1897-98	3,948 17	2,075 23	1,872 34	272 25	1,254 29	345 20	14 22
		Total...	11,850 23	6,454 17	5,396 6	803 33	3,393 8	1,199 5	...
		Average	3,950 8	2,151 19	1,798 29	267 38	1,131 3	399 28	14 36

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
3rd Group--contd.									
86	Sariheji ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	A. g. 3,773 23	A. g. 918 13	A. g. 2,855 10	A. g. 1,794 21	A. g. 534 24	A. g. 526 5	A. g. 62 34
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,774 28	921 38	2,852 30	1,899 0	700 5	253 25	66 23
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,774 19	924 9	2,850 10	1,757 25	883 20	209 5	61 27
		Total...	11,322 30	2,764 20	8,558 10	5,451 6	2,118 9	988 35	...
		Average	3,774 10	921 20	2,852 30	1,817 2	706 3	329 25	63 28
87	Kharik ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,032 24	2,951 23	1,081 1	145 25	564 36	370 20	13 19
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,032 24	2,952 10	1,080 14	346 30	511 35	221 29	32 4
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,032 24	2,952 10	1,080 14	432 5	586 10	61 39	39 39
		Total...	12,097 32	8,856 3	3,241 29	924 20	1,663 1	654 8	...
		Average	4,032 24	2,952 1	1,080 23	308 7	554 14	218 2	28 21
88	Kochar ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,601 11	67 38	3,533 13	2,668 35	281 28	582 30	75 21
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,601 11	67 20	3,533 31	2,909 27	243 23	340 21	82 14
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,600 38	70 34	3,530 4	3,167 15	231 24	131 5	89 19
		Total...	10,803 20	206 12	10,597 8	8,745 37	756 35	1,094 16	...
		Average	3,601 7	68 31	3,532 16	2,915 12	252 12	364 32	82 21
89	Sar ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,931 31	47 31	1,884 0	1,622 0	110 5	151 35	86 4
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,931 31	47 31	1,884 0	1,621 0	101 25	161 15	86 2
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,931 33	48 32	1,883 1	1,675 5	186 6	21 30	88 38
		Total...	5,793 15	144 14	5,651 1	4,918 5	397 36	335 0	...
		Average	1,931 32	48 5	1,883 27	1,639 15	132 25	111 27	87
90	Dar ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	6,898 0	6,562 32	335 8	335 8	...	...	100 0
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,401 36	4,211 39	189 37	...	189 37	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,401 35	4,331 15	70 20	...	70 20	...	...
		Total...	15,701 31	15,106 6	505 25	335 8	260 17	...	...
		Average	5,233 37	5,035 15	168 22	111 29	86 33	...	56 11
91	Radhan ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,495 20	2,477 10	18 10	4 0	14 10	...	21 37
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,495 20	2,477 10	18 10	4 0	14 10	...	21 37
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,495 20	2,477 10	18 10	18 10	...	...	100 0
		Total...	7,486 20	7,431 30	54 30	26 10	28 20	...	...
		Average	2,495 20	2,477 10	18 10	8 30	9 20	...	47 38
92	Kalri ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,030 36	2,701 31	329 5	57 35	169 5	102 5	17 23
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,030 36	2,701 31	329 5	83 10	6 35	234 0	26 2
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,030 36	2,701 31	329 5	57 35	271 10	...	17 24
		Total...	9,092 28	8,105 13	987 15	204 0	447 11	336 5	...
		Average	3,030 36	2,701 31	329 5	68 0	149 3	112 2	20 27
93	Kachuno ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,402 36	3,740 39	661 37	520 5	107 0	34 32	78 23
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,402 36	3,740 39	661 37	524 12	133 10	4 15	75 17
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,402 36	3,740 39	661 37	524 12	137 25	...	79 9
		Total...	13,208 28	11,222 37	1,985 31	1,568 29	377 35	39 7	...
		Average	4,402 36	3,740 39	661 37	522 36	125 38	13 3	79 0
94	Gath ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,009 18	1,929 8	1,080 10	395 10	402 10	282 30	26 24
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,009 22	1,910 19	1,099 3	572 0	430 0	97 3	52 2
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,009 24	1,917 14	1,092 10	539 17	490 33	62 0	49 14
		Total...	9,028 24	5,757 1	3,271 23	1,506 27	1,323 3	441 33	...
		Average	3,009 21	1,919 0	1,090 21	502 9	441 1	147 11	46 2
95	Buhar ...	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,043 29	3,875 12	168 17	...	65 35	102 22	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,043 29	3,875 12	168 17	32 27	116 5	19 25	19 16
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,043 26	3,858 9	185 17	29 27	134 15	21 15	16 0
		Total...	12,131 4	11,606 33	522 11	62 14	316 15	143 22	...
		Average	4,043 28	3,869 24	174 4	20 32	105 18	47 34	11 38
96	Maraho Maruwaro.	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,771 39	2,699 9	72 30	...	54 20	18 10	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,771 39	2,699 9	72 30	5 15	50 30	16 25	7 16
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,771 39	2,699 9	72 30	5 15	67 15	...	7 16
		Total...	8,315 37	8,097 27	218 10	10 30	172 25	34 35	...
		Average	2,771 39	2,699 9	72 30	3 23	57 22	11 25	4 37

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	3rd Group -concl.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
97	Sari Belaro.	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,472 37	2,239 37	233 0	...	160 25	72 15	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,472 37	2,239 37	233 0	16 0	156 20	60 20	6 35
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,472 37	2,227 37	245 0	32 5	196 20	16 15	17 14
		Total...	7,418 31	6,707 31	711 0	48 5	513 25	149 10	...
		Average	2,472 37	2,235 37	237 0	16 2	171 8	49 30	6 31
98	Tobahro	{ 1st year 1887-88	6,554 10	65 20	6,488 30	6,488 30	...	...	100 0
		{ 6th " 1892-93	6,554 10	65 20	6,488 30	6,488 30	...	...	100 0
		{ Last " 1897-98	6,554 10	65 20	6,488 30	6,482 5	...	6 25	99 36
		Total...	19,662 30	196 20	19,466 10	19,459 25	...	6 25	...
		Average	6,554 10	65 20	6,488 30	6,486 22	...	2 8	99 39
99	Jhim	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,029 24	0 20	4,028 35	3,993 25	35 10	...	99 5
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,029 17	4 32	4,024 25	3,992 25	31 5	37 35	96 39
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,029 16	4 35	4,024 20	3,890 25	79 35	51 0	96 27
		Total...	12,088 17	10 17	12,078 0	11,786 33	189 10	91 35	...
		Average	4,029 19	3 19	4,026 0	3,928 38	66 17	30 25	97 23
100	Chhan Belo.	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,781 29	1,716 34	64 35	...	43 10	21 25	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	1,781 29	1,716 34	64 35	21 25	22 5	21 5	32 13
		{ Last " 1897-98	1,781 29	1,713 34	67 35	21 25	46 10	...	31 34
		Total...	5,345 7	5,147 22	197 25	43 10	111 25	42 30	...
		Average	1,781 29	1,716 34	65 35	14 17	37 8	14 10	21 35
	Total of 3rd Group.	{ 1st year 1887-88	139,763 19	90,677 22	49,085 37	34,194 33	7,577 25	7,553 19	69 30
		{ 6th " 1892-93	137,191 4	87,512 25	49,678 19	35,647 25	9,519 5	4,511 29	71 29
		{ Last " 1897-98	137,187 21	87,946 3	50,101 18	36,133 33	10,974 13	2,993 12	72 4
		Total...	414,082 4	265,276 10	148,865 34	105,976 11	27,571 3	15,058 20	...
		Average	138,027 14	88,425 16	49,601 38	35,325 17	9,257 1	5,019 20	72 17
102	Makhdiaro Jato.	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,091 26	9 26	3,082 0	3,082 0	...	...	100 0
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,091 26	9 26	3,082 0	3,034 4	47 36	...	98 21
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,091 26	9 26	3,082 0	2,975 15	39 10	67 15	96 7
		Total...	9,274 38	28 38	9,248 0	9,091 19	87 6	67 15	...
		Average	3,091 26	9 26	3,082 0	3,030 20	29 2	22 18	98 13
103	Jekri	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,781 8	4,491 3	287 5	...	47 35	239 10	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,781 8	4,340 29	440 19	43 5	335 4	62 10	9 32
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,781 7	4,468 27	312 20	87 10	101 10	124 0	27 37
		Total...	14,343 23	13,303 19	1,040 4	130 15	484 9	425 20	...
		Average	4,781 8	4,434 20	346 28	43 18	161 17	141 33	12 21
104	Ghaura	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,116 25	1,953 0	163 25	...	...	163 25	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,116 25	1,942 26	173 39	19 35	30 19	123 35	11 11
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,116 25	1,953 0	163 25	136 30	22 5	4 30	83 23
		Total...	6,349 35	5,848 26	501 9	156 15	52 24	292 10	...
		Average	2,116 25	1,949 23	167 3	52 5	17 21	97 17	31 10
105	Khado	{ 1st year 1887-88	5,282 25	5,269 30	12 35	...	...	12 35	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	5,282 25	5,269 30	12 35	...	4 30	8 5	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	5,282 24	5,242 14	40 10	...	15 5	25 5	...
		Total...	15,847 34	15,781 34	66 0	...	19 35	46 5	...
		Average	5,282 24	5,260 24	22 0	...	6 25	15 15	...
106	Malhia	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,952 16	73 23	4,878 33	4,232 7	3 8 11	318 15	86 22
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,952 16	73 23	4,878 33	4,188 0	552 10	138 23	85 34
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,952 36	73 23	4,879 13	4,244 11	479 17	155 25	86 39
		Total...	14,857 25	220 29	14,636 39	12,654 18	1,369 38	612 23	...
		Average	4,952 23	73 23	4,879 0	4,218 6	456 26	204 8	86 18
107	Hasani	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,863 35	2,114 6	749 29	524 0	99 0	126 29	69 35
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,864 27	2,094 8	770 19	465 3	286 2	19 14	60 11
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,865 31	2,020 12	845 19	390 15	404 34	50 10	46 19
		Total...	8,594 13	6,228 26	2,365 27	1,379 18	789 30	196 13	...
		Average	2,864 31	2,076 9	788 22	459 33	263 12	65 17	58 17

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	4th Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
108	Bulra	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,093 17	2,377 16	716 1	360 20	101 39	253 22	50 14
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,093 14	2,275 30	817 24	367 0	425 5	25 19	44 35
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,093 7	2,354 6	739 1	329 23	359 35	49 23	44 24
		Total...	9,279 38	7,007 12	2,272 26	1,057 3	886 39	325 24	...
		Average	3,093 13	2,335 31	757 22	352 14	295 26	109 22	46 21
109	Mukhraj	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,751 9	3,734 29	16 20	...	7 10	9 10	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,751 9	3,510 10	240 39	...	235 24	5 15	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,751 7	3,621 13	120 34	2 10	111 39	15 25	3 19
		Total...	11,253 25	10,866 12	337 13	2 10	354 33	30 10	...
		Average	3,751 8	3,622 4	129 4	0 30	118 11	10 3	0 23
110	Chhandan	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,323 16	2,416 17	906 39	575 33	147 11	183 35	63 20
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,323 10	2,277 13	1,045 37	587 1	440 36	18 0	56 5
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,323 2	2,348 0	975 2	554 1	341 1	80 0	56 33
		Total...	9,969 28	7,041 30	2,927 38	1,716 35	929 8	281 35	...
		Average	3,323 9	2,347 10	975 39	572 12	309 29	93 38	58 25
111	Gujhro	{ 1st year 1887-88	2,779 10	1,667 0	1,112 10	822 20	143 5	146 25	73 38
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2,779 8	1,561 13	1,217 35	829 10	393 30	54 35	68 4
		{ Last " 1897-98	2,778 11	2,116 14	1,156 37	644 25	447 27	64 25	55 29
		Total...	8,336 29	4,849 27	3,487 2	2,296 15	924 22	266 5	...
		Average	2,778 36	1,616 22	1,162 14	765 19	308 7	88 28	65 34
112	Khath Bhargar.	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,139 25	3,171 5	998 20	611 15	227 35	159 10	61 9
		{ 6th " 1892-93	5,202 3	3,132 5	2,069 38	1,627 37	330 21	61 20	78 26
		{ Last " 1897-98	5,203 7	4,042 25	1,160 22	565 35	390 7	204 20	48 33
		Total...	14,574 35	10,345 35	4,229 0	2,895 7	998 23	425 10	...
		Average	4,858 12	3,448 25	1,409 27	965 2	332 35	141 30	66 13
114	Dunbi	{ 1st year 1887-88	4,469 22	4,451 7	18 15	...	...	18 15	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	4,469 22	4,451 7	18 15	10 20	...	7 35	57 6
		{ Last " 1897-98	4,469 25	4,443 0	26 25	10 20	16 5	...	39 17
		Total...	13,408 23	13,345 14	63 15	21 0	16 5	26 10	...
		Average	4,469 23	4,448 18	21 5	7 0	5 15	8 30	33 5
115	Las	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,688 22	7 37	3,680 25	3,559 25	114 0	7 0	96 29
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,688 22	7 37	3,680 25	3,559 25	118 5	2 35	96 29
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,688 20	8 15	3,630 5	3,539 10	139 25	1 10	96 7
		Total...	11,065 24	24 9	11,041 15	10,658 20	371 30	11 5	...
		Average	3,688 21	8 3	3,680 18	3,552 33	123 37	3 28	96 21
117	Mahri	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,230 31	3,195 26	35 5	...	...	35 5	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,230 31	3,195 26	35 5	35 5	...	...	100 0
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,230 31	3,195 26	35 5	35 5	...	...	100 0
		Total...	9,692 13	9,586 38	105 15	70 10	...	35 5	...
		Average	3,230 31	3,195 26	35 5	23 17	...	11 28	66 26
118	Dhang	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,201 5	2,461 11	739 34	112 20	351 20	275 34	15 8
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,201 5	2,465 1	736 4	212 34	456 30	66 20	28 37
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,201 2	2,438 28	762 14	220 24	491 31	49 39	28 37
		Total...	9,603 12	7,365 0	2,238 12	545 38	1,300 1	392 13	...
		Average	3,201 4	2,455 0	746 4	181 39	433 14	130 31	24 19
119	Apan	{ 1st year 1887-88	5,206 39	5,014 15	192 24	18 25	137 30	36 0	9 26
		{ 6th " 1892-93	5,207 7	4,960 18	246 29	62 30	147 34	38 5	25 13
		{ Last " 1897-98	5,207 2	4,929 38	277 4	54 10	185 29	37 5	19 23
		Total...	15,621 8	14,904 31	716 17	135 25	471 22	109 10	...
		Average	5,207 3	4,968 11	238 32	45 8	157 7	36 17	18 37
120	Gathro	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,616 26	3,616 26	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	3,616 23	3,540 16	76 7	...	41 37	31 10	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	3,616 30	3,481 15	135 15	4 5	73 15	57 35	3 2
		Total...	10,849 39	10,638 17	211 22	4 5	118 12	89 5	...
		Average	3,616 26	3,546 5	70 21	1 15	39 18	29 28	1 38

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable Land to cultivable Area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	4th Group—concl'd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
121	Weki	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,854 25	3,189 0	665 25	...	487 26	177 39	...
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	3,854 21	3,083 11	771 10	73 34	463 14	231 2	9 23
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	3,854 34	2,973 25	881 9	83 24	648 25	149 0	9 19
		Total...	11,564 0	9,245 36	2,318 4	157 18	1,599 25	561 1	...
		Average	3,854 27	3,081 39	772 28	52 19	533 8	187 1	6 32
122	Pahing	{ 1st year 1887-88	1,799 26	1,772 31	26 35	...	20 5	6 30	...
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	1,799 26	1,755 21	44 5	1 35	42 10	...	4 10
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	1,799 27	1,737 22	62 5	...	51 0	11 5	...
		Total...	5,398 39	5,265 31	133 5	1 35	113 15	17 35	...
		Average	1,799 26	1,755 11	44 15	0 25	37 32	5 38	1 16
123	Pahchhari	{ 1st year 1887-88	3,509 21	3,219 31	289 30	...	228 20	61 10	...
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	3,509 16	3,177 21	331 35	26 20	264 10	41 5	7 39
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	3,509 16	3,106 16	403 0	18 25	361 35	21 20	4 26
		Total...	10,528 13	9,503 28	1,024 25	45 5	855 25	123 35	...
		Average	3,509 18	3,167 36	341 22	15 2	285 8	41 12	4 16
126	Rarri	{ 1st year 1887-88	33,693 0	33,693 0	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	32,661 17	32,305 23	155 34	...	155 34	...	...
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	32,461 17	32,194 13	267 4	...	167 24	99 20	...
		Total...	98,815 34	98,392 36	422 38	...	323 18	99 20	...
		Average	32,938 25	32,797 25	141 0	...	107 33	33 7	...
127	Jhol	{ 1st year 1887-88	28,101 0	2,335 0	25,766 0	25,766 0	...	...	100 0
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	28,101 0	2,335 0	25,766 0	25,766 22	77 18	...	99 23
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	28,100 30	27,370 5	730 25	107 5	359 0	264 20	12 36
		Total...	84,302 30	32,040 5	52,262 25	51,561 27	436 18	244 20	...
		Average	28,100 37	10,680 2	17,420 35	17,187 9	145 19	88 7	98 26
	Total of 4th Group.	{ 1st year 1887-88	134,576 29	90,237 19	44,339 10	39,655 5	2,452 16	2,331 29	89 17
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	134,578 1	87,964 31	46,613 7	40,832 30	4,843 9	937 8	87 24
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	134,370 17	113,631 3	20,745 14	14,003 23	5,208 19	1,533 12	67 32
		Total ..	403,534 7	291,836 16	111,697 31	94,491 18	12,504 4	4,702 9	...
		Average	134,511 16	97,278 32	37,232 21	31,497 6	4,168 2	1,567 16	71 29
	Total of the Taluka.	{ 1st year 1887-88	415,004 35	269,849 7	145,155 28	89,575 8	29,970 7	25,610 13	61 28
		{ 6th ,, 1892-93	414,549 32	263,708 5	150,841 27	98,405 9	36,949 11	15,187 7	65 9
		{ Last ,, 1897-98	415,438 24	268,443 21	126,995 0	72,303 33	* 41,497 18	18,169 28	56 37
		Total...	1,244,993 11	822,000 36	422,992 15	260,284 10	108,416 36	54,267 8	...
		Average	414,997 30	274,000 12	140,997 18	86,761 16	36,138 39	18,039 3	57 1

* Excludes 24 acres and 1 gunta of kacha land shown in Appendix XVII.

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX

Statement showing cultivated Land in each Village of taluka Jati under each the Assessment

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIPT.		LIPT. AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Bahadipur	1st year.	1887-88.	3 6	11 1	474 12	1,447 10	...	...	15 5	32 3	...
		6th "	1892-93.	3 6	10 4	192 13	595 0	...	...	39 10	70 0	...
		Last "	1897-98.	1 27	5 14	311 19	975 14	...	...	5 0	17 0	...
		Total.		7 39	27 3	978 4	3,018 8	...	...	62 15	119 3	...
		Average		2 26	9 1	326 1	1,006 3	...	...	20 32	39 12	...
2	Aplanki Wadi.	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	230 3	716 6	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	139 27	445 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	405 25	1,491 8	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		...	...	835 15	2,652 14	...	...	...	...	...
		Average		...	...	278 18	884 5	...	...	...	...	...
3	Aplanki (J. agir) Naudhi.	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Daiki	1st year.	1887-88.	0 27	2 6	339 5	1,045 13	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	0 27	3 0	362 2	1,245 8	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	0 27	2 5	479 1	1,615 7	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		2 1	7 11	1,208 8	3,806 12	...	...	...	...	...
		Average		0 27	2 9	402 29	1,268 15	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sukhpur	1st year.	1887-88.	2 38	10 13	548 19	1,708 10	25 35	66 4	30 0	59 6	...
		6th "	1892-93.	12 39	45 8	612 26	1,397 12	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	4 4	13 15	676 30	2,149 14	...	...	22 23	49 9	...
		Total.		20 1	70 4	1,837 55	5,255 3	25 35	66 4	52 23	108 15	...
		Average		6 27	23 7	612 25	1,035 12	8 25	22 1	17 21	36 5	...
6	Sadhpur	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	280 4	784 13	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	153 32	481 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	239 6	733 15	...	...	40 0	80 0	...
		Total.		...	...	682 1	2,019 12	...	...	40 0	80 0	...
		Average		...	...	227 14	673 4	...	...	13 13	26 11	...
7	Munarki	1st year.	1887-88.	0 15	1 5	199 16	619 9	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	0 15	1 5	238 34	758 8	...	...	24 10	51 0	...
		Last "	1897-98.	0 15	1 5	171 20	546 10	36 0	93 3	...	...	...
		Total.		1 5	4 2	609 30	1,924 11	36 0	93 3	24 10	51 0	...
		Average		0 15	1 6	203 10	641 9	12 0	31 1	8 3	17 0	...
8	Wareki	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	131 10	410 2	6 35	18 5	5 0	11 4	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	247 25	751 8	...	...	18 25	40 0	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	192 4	595 3	...	...	4 0	9 0	...
		Total.		...	...	570 39	1,756 13	6 35	18 5	27 25	60 4	...
		Average		...	...	190 13	585 10	2 12	6 2	9 8	20 1	...
9	Pabun	1st year.	1887-88.	3 31	13 3	196 8	626 6	40 15	85 12	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	313 30	898 0	...	...	132 0	273 0	...
		Last "	1897-98.	3 31	13 3	192 10	616 12	...	...	47 30	102 7	...
		Total.		7 22	26 6	702 8	2,141 2	40 15	85 12	179 30	375 7	...
		Average		2 21	8 13	234 3	713 11	13 18	28 9	59 37	125 2	...
10	Ihad	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	123 32	408 12	25 30	64 4	38 0	76 4	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	106 17	323 0	...	...	37 20	76 0	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	187 20	556 8	11 35	30 7	29 20	50 0	...
		Total.		...	...	417 29	1,318 4	37 25	94 11	105 0	211 4	...
		Average		...	...	139 10	439 7	12 22	31 9	35 0	70 7	...
11	Said Alah Baksh.	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	254 11	813 12	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	188 11	679 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	174 10	563 14	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		...	...	616 32	1,956 10	...	...	...	...	...
		Average		...	...	205 24	652 3	...	...	...	...	...
12	Latifpur	1st year.	1887-88.	7 0	31 13	90 9	289 3	...	...	32 10	70 15	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	78 2	243 0	...	...	215 5	463 8	...
		Last "	1897-98.	0 38	2 14	141 17	443 13	...	...	5 20	12 6	...
		Total.		7 38	37 11	310 6	976 0	...	...	253 35	543 13	...
		Average		2 24	12 0	103 13	325 5	...	...	84 11	181 4	...

XIV-A.

kind of irrigation for the first, sixth and eleventh years of the current settlement with thereon.

[illegible]

No. as per Appendix III. A.	Name of Village.	Year.	FARMS, &C.		KHARIF							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
13	Hala ...	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	173 7	513 15	16 28	43 7	45 20	101 13	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	64 33	199 9	2 15	6 0	107 20	233 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	233 28	724 8	...	...	24 20	52 13	...	...
		Total.	...	...	471 28	1,437 15	19 3	49 7	177 20	387 10	...	...
		Average	...	...	157 9	479 5	6 14	16 8	59 7	129 3	...	...
	Total of 1st Group.	1st year. 1887-88.	17 37	73 9	3,043 16	9,414 15	115 23	278 0	165 35	351 13	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	17 7	60 4	2,732 30	8,416 12	2 15	6 0	574 10	1,203 8	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	11 17	39 8	3,464 20	10,954 13	47 35	123 10	181 33	382 3	...	...
		Total.	46 31	173 5	9,240 35	28,816 8	165 33	407 10	921 38	1,937 8	...	...
		Average	15 20	57 12	3,080 12	9,605 8	55 11	125 14	307 13	645 13	...	...
14	Lodki ...	1st year. 1887-88.	3 10	10 9	30 35	82 8	21 0	52 8	11 30	24 0	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	3 10	11 0	165 5	439 0	...	...	67 15	167 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	3 10	10 9	129 1	372 12	...	...	52 35	99 2	...	...
		Total.	9 30	32 2	325 1	885 4	21 0	52 8	132 0	290 2	...	...
		Average	3 10	10 11	108 14	295 2	7 0	17 8	44 0	96 11	...	...
	Muhamamad Hasan Otho.	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	83 28	239 5	...	...	11 20	21 1	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	31 8	89 8	...	...	11 25	26 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	142 3	406 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	256 39	734 2	...	...	23 5	47 1	...	...
		Average	...	...	85 27	244 11	...	...	7 28	15 11	...	...
16	Bhayori ...	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	223 26	615 15	...	...	61 10	97 0	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	130 3	379 8	...	...	175 0	326 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	8 27	28 3	373 27	1,081 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	8 27	28 3	727 16	2,076 13	...	...	226 10	423 0	...	...
		Average	2 36	9 6	242 18	692 4	...	...	75 17	141 0	...	...
	Shahpur (Jagir).	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	5 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	32 35	95 0	...	...	37 35	74 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	15 5	45 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	53 13	157 6	...	...	37 35	74 0	...	...
		Average	...	...	17 31	52 7	...	...	12 25	24 11	...	...
18	Gujo Bihishti.	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	110 19	249 6	...	...	26 25	52 0	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	54 30	152 0	...	...	116 25	215 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	44 16	128 5	5 20	12 11	30 35	59 6	...	...
		Total.	...	...	209 15	529 11	5 20	12 11	174 5	326 8	...	...
		Average	...	...	69 32	176 9	1 33	4 4	58 2	108 12	...	...
	Shahpur Nandhi.	1st year. 1887-88.	9 17	30 0	108 17	228 12	...	...	100 0	200 0	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	0 26	2 0	40 7	115 0	...	...	163 25	301 8	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	10 21	34 3	201 2	573 2	3 5	7 4	53 10	103 12	...	...
		Total.	20 24	66 12	349 26	916 14	3 5	7 4	316 35	605 4	...	...
		Average	6 35	22 4	116 22	305 10	1 2	2 7	105 25	201 12	...	...
20	Maraho Bula Khan (Jagir).	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	59 5	171 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	32 25	94 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	63 0	183 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	154 30	449 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	51 23	149 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kinjhar ...	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	88 15	250 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	0 23	2 0	14 5	40 8	...	...	14 25	28 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	0 23	1 14	15 20	45 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	1 6	3 14	118 0	344 14	...	...	14 25	28 0	...	...
		Average	0 15	1 5	39 14	115 0	...	...	4 35	9 5	...	...
22	Duho ...	1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	232 11	622 4	...	...	36 5	71 4	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	223 3	616 0	...	...	90 0	176 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	396 8	1,150 13	...	...	33 35	67 3	...	...
		Total.	...	...	851 22	2,419 1	...	...	160 0	314 7	...	...
		Average	...	...	283 35	806 6	...	...	53 13	104 13	...	...
	Charki ...	1st year. 1887-88.	0 3	0 4	167 13	442 15	...	...	4 30	8 5	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	3 8	9 4	16 18	40 0	...	...	12 30	26 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	0 3	0 13	157 21	527 2	...	...	6 15	11 2	...	...
		Total.	3 14	10 5	371 12	1,010 1	...	...	23 35	45 7	...	...
		Average	1 5	3 7	123 31	336 11	...	...	7 38	15 2	...	...

16-15

No. as per Appendix III-A	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIPT.		FIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
24	Wazal	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	356 28	1,061 5	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	394 20	1,183 9	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	320 30	902 4	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	1,071 38	3,207 1	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	357 13	1,069 0	...	...	...	...	...
25	Kothl	1st year.	1887-88.	0 37	3 1	237 14	687 13	...	74 1	145 13	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	0 37	3 0	182 0	500 0	...	74 14	144 8	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	0 32	2 10	362 35	1,055 9	...	20 10	39 13	...	...
		Total.	...	2 26	8 11	782 9	2,243 0	...	168 25	330 2	...	...
		Average.	...	0 35	2 14	260 30	747 13	...	56 8	110 0	...	...
26	Mirpur	1st year.	1887-88.	0 20	1 10	59 25	173 9	...	136 5	251 11	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	0 20	1 8	81 25	242 0	...	227 15	430 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	0 20	1 8	171 5	490 8	6 25	80 5	156 3	...	...
		Total.	...	1 20	4 10	312 18	905 1	6 25	437 25	840 14	...	...
		Average.	...	0 20	1 9	104 6	301 11	2 8	145 35	280 5	...	...
27	Thorki	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	131 12	389 13	...	261 37	463 12	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	110 0	313 0	...	141 25	265 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	121 15	367 11	37 23	183 1	351 11	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	362 27	1,069 8	37 23	586 23	1,083 7	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	120 35	353 8	12 21	196 21	361 2	...	...
28	Utharia	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	249 25	480 6	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	209 5	405 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	357 0	677 4	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	905 30	1,735 10	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	...	...	...	301 37	578 9	...	...
29	Achh	1st year.	1887-88.	0 2	0 3	306 10	886 3	...	15 30	31 8	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	0 2	0 2	359 0	1,051 0	...	51 15	101 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	0 2	0 3	355 7	1,034 15	...	7 15	14 12	...	...
		Total.	...	0 6	0 8	1,018 17	2,982 2	...	74 20	147 4	...	...
		Average.	...	0 2	0 3	339 19	994 1	...	24 33	49 1	...	...
30	Khadi	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	32 8	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	32 8	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 16	10 13	...	...
31	Tingu	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	1,012 27	3,017 9	...	6 25	13 4	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	1,134 15	3,358 8	...	7 20	15 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	1,026 17	3,055 5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	3,173 19	9,434 0	...	14 5	28 4	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	1,057 33	3,144 13	...	4 28	9 7	...	...
32	Duhar	1st year.	1887-88.	10 21	31 4	758 34	2,271 6	...	51 25	97 1	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	962 29	2,858 0	...	10 6	20 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	1,118 25	3,355 14	...	36 5	63 2	...	...
		Total.	...	10 21	31 4	2,840 8	8,485 4	...	100 35	180 3	...	...
		Average.	...	3 20	11 7	946 29	2,828 0	...	33 25	60 1	...	...
33	Channai	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	457 29	1,373 3	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	366 39	1,070 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	413 29	1,241 3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	1,228 17	3,684 6	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	409 19	1,228 2	...	...	...	...	...
34	Chaubandi	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	278 8	832 12	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	245 34	734 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	231 29	695 3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	755 31	2,261 15	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	251 37	754 0	...	...	...	...	...
35	Belo	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	310 1	922 13	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	276 2	824 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	...	211 5	633 6	...	23 10	66 12	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	797 8	2,379 3	...	22 10	66 12	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	265 29	793 1	...	7 17	22 4	...	...

...	14 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	105 20	65 10	3
...	4 31	9 5	...	...	...	...	35 7	21 14	1
...	10 21	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21 30	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. as per Appendix III.A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
2nd Group-contd.												
36	Muharo	{1st year.	1897-98.	...	233 16	670 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	8 7	26 8	171 18	500 0	...	...	...	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	...	65 25	196 15	...	...	20 15	40 12	...	...
		Total.		8 7	26 8	460 19	1,377 4	...	20 15	40 12	...	...
		Average		8 29	8 14	153 20	459 1	...	6 32	13 10	...	...
37	Dujo	{1st year.	1897-98.	0 9	0 12	1,281 23	377 10	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	6 29	21 12	1,380 8	3,787 0	...	11 15	22 0	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	0 9	0 12	1,184 2	3,486 15	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		7 7	23 4	3,745 33	11,021 9	...	11 15	22 0	...	...
		Average		2 16	7 12	1,218 24	3,673 14	...	3 33	7 5	...	...
38	Sir Gandho.	{1st year.	1897-98.	67 30	226 1	431 0	1,196 6	...	59 0	103 7	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	58 20	167 4	399 0	1,110 8	...	18 39	32 8	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	67 35	203 10	497 13	1,309 11	...	21 30	38 0	...	...
		Total.		194 5	596 15	1,327 13	3,705 9	...	99 20	173 15	...	...
		Average		64 23	199 0	442 18	1,235 3	...	33 7	58 0	...	...
39	Kano	{1st year.	1897-98.	28 30	93 3	557 31	1,618 4	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	28 30	91 0	490 8	1,441 8	...	...	...	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	28 30	93 9	521 13	1,531 13	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		86 10	281 2	1,569 12	4,606 9	...	...	...	...	...
		Average		28 30	93 11	523 4	1,544 3	...	...	...	...	...
40	Kundan Jagir.	{1st year.	1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Karatar	{1st year.	1897-98.	0 23	3 0	208 4	600 14	...	4 30	8 0	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	10 33	36 0	163 32	481 8	...	7 15	14 0	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	17 28	57 12	1,320	361 11	...	7 15	14 12	...	...
		Total.		28 4	95 12	495 16	1,443 1	...	19 20	36 12	...	...
		Average		9 28	31 15	165 5	481 0	...	6 20	12 4	...	...
42	Khirsar	{1st year.	1897-98.	9 8	35 14	56 15	165 4	...	4 15	8 4	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	15 23	51 8	18 20	206 0	...	2 10	4 0	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	11 8	36 7	75 5	2 5 6	...	16 0	32 0	...	...
		Total.		35 39	123 13	200 0	595 12	...	22 25	44 4	...	...
		Average		12 0	41 4	66 27	198 9	...	7 22	14 12	...	...
43	Dando	{1st year.	1897-98.	9 28	31 10	16 25	49 14	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	2 15	8 2	7 15	22 0	...	32 30	59 0	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	23 11	76 13	31 25	93 6	...	55 18	108 4	...	...
		Total.		35 14	116 9	55 25	165 4	...	88 8	167 4	...	...
		Average		11 32	38 8	18 22	55 2	...	29 16	55 12	...	...
44	Samarko	{1st year.	1897-98.	23 20	70 7	189 18	501 0	...	7 10	14 8	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	9 26	32 8	160 28	464 8	...	27 0	54 0	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	16 1	52 2	182 28	537 3	...	51 0	111 12	...	...
		Total.		49 7	161 1	532 34	1,566 11	...	85 10	170 4	...	...
		Average		16 16	53 1	177 24	522 3	...	28 17	56 12	...	...
45	Mula	{1st year.	1897-98.	11 18	37 4	509 5	1,477 1	...	3 10	7 8	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	13 23	45 8	456 15	1,317 0	...	6 10	12 0	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	13 23	44 3	652 8	1,835 14	...	62 19	113 2	...	...
		Total.		38 24	126 15	1,617 15	4,666 12	...	72 23	132 10	...	...
		Average		12 35	42 5	539 8	1,555 5	...	24 7	44 3	...	...
46	Satardino Shah.	{1st year.	1897-98.	137 8	446 8	74 26	219 0	...	60 35	131 1	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	101 33	326 4	183 37	286 8	...	96 20	199 8	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	142 23	468 13	124 32	269 13	...	61 30	103 8	...	...
		Total.		380 24	1,236 9	333 14	965 5	...	209 5	424 1	...	...
		Average		126 35	413 3	111 4	321 12	...	69 28	141 6	...	...
47	Tambu	{1st year.	1897-98.	124 5	402 10	28 22	82 14	...	1 5	2 4	...	...
		{6th "	1892-93.	95 31	310 4	17 5	51 0	...	41 4	83 8	...	...
		{Last "	1897-98.	120 1	389 4	9 25	28 14	...	17 36	36 13	...	...
		Total.		339 37	1,102 2	55 12	162 12	...	60 5	121 9	...	...
		Average		113 12	367 6	18 17	54 4	...	20 2	40 8	...	...

[illegible]

No. as per Appendix III-A	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
2nd Group--contd.												
48	Bhangar (1st year. Wando 6th (Jagir). Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	5 4	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	5 4	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 35	1 12	...	...
	Amirji (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	289 30	761 12	...	...	5 30	10 1	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	244 20	711 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	242 55	712 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	747 15	2,184 14	...	...	5 30	10 1	...	...
		Average	...	...	249 5	728 4	...	...	1 37	3 6	...	...
	Drigh Rabi (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	1 31	5 12	239 10	729 3	...	...	24 25	48 4	...	...
		1892-93.	6 6	18 0	575 10	1,605 0	...	...	16 0	28 0	...	...
		1897-98.	15 1	45 1	676 15	1,906 0	...	...	13 15	23 6	...	...
		Total.	22 58	68 13	1,500 5	4,241 3	...	...	54 0	94 9	...	...
		Average	7 26	23 15	500 2	1,413 12	...	...	18 0	31 8	...	...
51	Mughal bhai. (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	2 16	7 15	118 25	340 15	...	...	4 20	9 0	...	...
		1892-93.	6 30	21 3	175 10	505 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	6 36	22 9	140 6	400 10	...	...	8 0	14 15	...	...
		Total.	16 8	51 12	385 1	1,144 9	...	...	12 20	23 15	...	...
		Average	5 16	17 4	128 14	368 3	...	...	4 6	8 0	...	...
52	Jharro (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	894 11	2,320 13	...	...	25 1	53 14	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	641 31	1,815 8	...	...	3 5	5 0	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	820 16	2,361 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	2,356 21	6,497 5	...	...	28 6	58 14	...	...
		Average	...	...	785 20	2,232 7	...	...	9 18	19 10	...	...
53	Lakhi (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	27 30	83 9	553 23	1,030 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	21 23	67 0	353 0	1,034 0	...	...	6 50	12 0	...	...
		1897-98.	19 20	60 7	358 12	1,054 4	...	...	7 15	13 14	...	...
		Total.	68 43	214 0	1,064 15	3,129 2	...	...	14 5	25 14	...	...
		Average	22 8	71 5	354 39	1,043 1	...	...	4 28	8 10	...	...
54	Khanto (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	638 5	1,296 10	103 5	65 15	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	438 10	1,251 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	615 1	1,359 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,691 38	4,005 0	103 5	63 15	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	563 29	1,340 0	34 2	21 5	...	...	...	...
55	Ket (Jagir). (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	77 0	251 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	77 0	230 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	72 25	217 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	226 25	678 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	75 22	226 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Ch a c h Barnha. (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	786 2	2,367 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	837 30	2,629 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	1,029 39	3,006 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	2,713 31	8,003 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	904 24	2,687 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Karmuk (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	308 35	909 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	223 25	659 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	308 5	907 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	840 25	2,476 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	280 8	825 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Tal (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	364 30	1,027 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	521 15	1,400 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	798 25	2,253 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,682 30	4,730 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	560 37	1,580 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Gujo Bari. (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	...	...	130 15	366 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	80 25	227 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	76 25	215 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	287 25	809 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	95 35	269 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of 2nd Group. (1st year. 6th Last ..)	1887-88.	469 6	1,593 7	12,500 20	36,531 1	123 5	116 7	1,235 32	2,341 4	...	...
		1892-93.	394 21	1,254 12	13,359 28	35,952 4	82 32	130 6	1,770 8	3,421 8	...	...
		1897-98.	607 4	1,626 5	14,404 2	42,085 14	...	...	1,225 4	2,487 15	...	...
		Total.	1,370 31	4,473 8	39,554 20	1,14,619 3	175 37	246 13	4,241 4	8,160 11	...	...
		Average	466 37	1,471 3	13,184 33	38,206 6	58 26	82 4	1,413 28	2,716 14	...	...

[illegible]

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIRR.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	3rd Group.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
00	Gori	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
01	Modi (Ja. gir).	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
02	K o t i Mawali.	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	2 15	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	22 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	5 11
		Total...	...	...	2 15	5 11	...	...	12 10	22 0	3 10	5 11
		Average	...	...	0 32	1 14	...	...	4 3	7 5	1 3	1 14
03	Kaini	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	28 35	57 7	...	...	24 28	31 7	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	27 15	31 0	...	...	18 0	28 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	29 30	31 15	...	...	17 0	25 4	...	...
		Total...	...	...	85 0	119 6	...	...	59 28	84 11	...	...
		Average	...	...	28 27	39 8	...	...	19 76	28 14	...	...
04	M a r a h o Rajji.	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	4 35	14 10	145 9	372 7	...	...	7 15	12 15	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	4 15	13 8	123 25	310 0	...	...	61 5	113 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	8 0	24 0	113 24	312 13	...	...	31 0	83 5	...	...
		Total...	17 10	52 2	371 18	995 4	...	...	102 20	179 4	...	...
		Average	5 30	17 6	124 6	331 12	...	...	34 7	59 12	...	...
05	War	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	1 37	8 13	55 24	152 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	2 32	9 8	31 15	88 0	...	...	13 8	24 8	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	5 15	15 4	17 35	48 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	10 4	30 9	104 24	298 11	...	...	13 8	24 8	...	...
		Average	3 15	10 3	34 74	99 9	...	...	4 15	8 3	...	...
06	Tali	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	78 5	133 7	...	...	5 15	8 2	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	3 5	9 0	93 37	213 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	3 5	8 9	103 2	283 15	...	...	7 10	12 12	...	...
		Total...	6 10	17 9	275 4	619 6	...	...	12 25	20 14	...	...
		Average	2 3	5 14	91 38	206 7	...	...	4 8	6 15	...	...
07	Rajar	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	0 5	0 6	120 20	300 4	...	...	58 34	48 14	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	0 5	0 4	131 18	310 0	...	...	30 0	40 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	2 30	8 4	141 0	373 10	...	...	52 30	70 2	...	...
		Total...	3 0	8 14	392 38	1,023 14	...	...	124 24	158 0	...	...
		Average	1 0	2 15	131 0	341 0	...	...	41 21	52 5	...	...
08	Hotmah	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	13 24	30 11	18 30	32 13	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	6 0	18 0	39 8	97 0	...	...	42 35	75 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	125 33	344 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	6 0	18 0	165 1	441 9	13 24	30 11	61 25	107 13	...	...
		Average	2 0	6 0	55 14	147 3	4 21	10 4	20 22	35 15	...	...
09	Hur	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	450 16	1,224 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	501 37	1,348 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	457 16	1,174 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	1,409 29	3,746 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	469 10	1,248 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Bakhal	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	25 5	69 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	14 10	40 0	10 35	19 0	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	7 20	20 10	...	...	10 35	19 1	...	...
		Total...	...	...	46 35	129 12	10 35	19 0	10 35	19 1	...	...
		Average	...	...	15 25	43 4	3 25	6 5	3 25	6 6	...	...
71	Phulki	{ 1st year. 1887-88.	...	...	34 29	80 12	...	...	10 0	17 12	...	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93.	...	...	20 10	53 0	...	...	64 35	117 0	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98.	...	...	17 20	48 3	...	...	33 15	67 11	...	...
		Total...	...	...	72 19	181 15	...	...	108 10	192 7	...	...
		Average	...	...	24 7	60 10	...	...	36 3	64 2	...	...

B 16--17

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
3rd Group—contd.												
72	Babaria	1st year, 1887-88.	12 35	31 5	114 29	318 5	...	...	7 5	13 8	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	4 28	15 3	92 4	251 8	...	...	41 17	68 13	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	141 16	455 13	...	...	37 5	63 8	...	...
		Total.	17 33	46 8	358 9	975 9	...	...	86 27	144 13	...	...
		Average.	5 33	15 8	119 16	325 9	...	...	28 22	48 4	...	...
73	Bargah	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	59 18	162 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	163 8	435 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	127 38	345 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	350 24	912 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	...	...	116 35	304 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Batali	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	393 22	1,008 0	...	...	8 4	11 0	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	350 6	892 0	...	...	19 26	34 3	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	410 29	1,098 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,154 16	2,998 0	...	...	27 24	45 3	...	...
		Average.	...	...	384 5	999 0	...	...	9 8	16 1	...	...
75	Goyo	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	281 20	749 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	373 30	1,067 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	537 0	1,497 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,211 10	3,243 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	...	...	403 30	1,081 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Chach Dars.	1st year, 1887-88.	0 3	0 4	403 12	1,108 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	0 6	0 7	597 27	1,630 0	...	...	4 10	7 7	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	0 3	0 4	610 25	1,665 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	0 12	0 15	1,624 24	4,403 5	...	...	4 10	7 7	...	...
		Average.	0 4	0 5	541 8	1,467 12	...	...	1 17	2 8	...	...
77	Sakibani (Jagiri).	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Gungado	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	210 15	575 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	210 5	567 0	...	...	16 15	28 2	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	210 10	562 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	630 30	1,645 10	...	...	16 15	28 2	...	...
		Average.	...	...	210 10	548 5	...	...	5 18	9 6	...	...
79	Bambala	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	77 20	209 6	...	...	28 5	46 0	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	113 30	306 0	...	...	3 20	6 2	7 15	16 11
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	219 15	575 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	410 25	1,090 9	...	...	31 25	52 2	7 15	16 11
		Average.	...	...	136 35	363 8	...	...	10 22	17 6	2 18	5 9
80	Lundo Machhara.	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	76 25	209 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	0 38	3 0	161 20	436 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	162 30	411 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	0 38	3 0	400 25	1,057 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average.	0 13	1 0	133 25	352 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Shahkapur.	1st year, 1887-88.	7 9	20 13	121 30	326 13	...	...	5 15	8 11	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	0 59	3 8	168 10	450 8	9 25	21 0	72 30	111 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	0 59	2 15	214 5	575 1	...	...	185 0	279 0	...	...
		Total.	9 7	27 4	504 5	1,352 6	9 25	21 0	263 5	401 11	...	...
		Average.	3 2	9 1	168 2	450 13	3 8	7 0	87 28	133 14	...	...
82	Khiana	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	65 20	176 5	...	...	7 15	12 15	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	137 10	372 0	...	...	22 5	38 13	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	241 10	664 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	444 0	1,212 13	...	...	29 20	51 12	...	...
		Average.	...	...	148 0	404 4	...	...	9 33	17 4	...	...
83	Wadihari	1st year, 1887-88.	...	...	290 30	808 6	...	...	33 10	35 15	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	0 8	356 0	954 8	...	...	16 20	26 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	412 30	1,113 1	...	...	32 25	48 15	...	...
		Total.	...	0 8	1,059 20	2,875 15	...	...	82 15	110 14	...	...
		Average.	...	0 3	353 7	958 10	...	...	27 18	36 15	...	...

[illegible]

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
3rd Group—contd.												
84	Pat Mukra...	(1st year, 1897-98.	1 5	3 6	380 2	1,054 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	1 5	3 8	390 3	1,810 0	...	...	5 30	8 8	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	1 5	3 8	364 7	393 7	...	...	49 20	82 9	...	...
		Total.	3 15	10 4	1,144 4	3,111 3	...	...	55 20	91 1	...	...
		Average	1 5	3 7	381 15	1,037 1	...	...	18 20	30 6	...	...
85	Menki	(1st year, 1897-98.	1 19	4 7	991 9	2,551 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	1 19	4 8	1,117 15	2,902 8	...	...	5 16	9 0	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	7 9	21 11	1,508 28	3,197 15	4 5	9 5	8 25	14 4	...	...
		Total.	10 7	30 10	3,413 12	8,650 13	1 5	9 5	13 35	23 4	...	...
		Average	3 16	10 3	1,137 18	2,883 15	1 15	3 2	4 15	7 12	...	...
86	Sariheji	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	554 11	1,494 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	701 5	1,821 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	894 20	2,351 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	2,149 9	5,666 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	716 3	1,888 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Kharik	(1st year, 1897-98.	8 37	26 10	519 10	1,497 2	...	...	27 31	61 19	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	2 0	6 0	453 5	1,231 8	...	...	32 30	52 8	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	2 0	6 13	521 5	1,117 15	...	...	40 0	80 11	...	...
		Total.	12 35	38 7	1,493 20	3,846 15	...	...	100 21	194 0	...	...
		Average	4 12	12 13	497 13	1,282 5	...	...	33 34	65 5	...	...
88	Aoshar	(1st year, 1897-98.	5 17	16 4	351 31	843 4	...	...	11 20	32 3	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	0 17	1 0	198 10	375 0	...	...	47 0	73 0	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	0 17	1 2	137 1	268 4	...	...	6 5	9 5	...	...
		Total.	6 11	18 7	686 2	1,486 8	...	...	74 25	114 10	...	...
		Average	2 4	6 2	228 15	495 8	...	...	24 35	38 5	...	...
89	Bar	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	38 25	285 8	...	...	11 20	14 13	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	44 5	170 0	...	...	11 20	19 6	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	77 7	211 13	...	...	10 15	66 6	...	...
		Total.	...	...	160 17	666 11	...	...	33 15	104 5	...	...
		Average	...	...	53 12	222 7	...	...	11 5	34 11	...	...
90	Dar	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	10 6	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	10 6	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6	3 7	...	...
91	Radhan	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	14 10	37 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	14 10	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	28 20	76 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	9 20	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Kaltj	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	169 5	419 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	6 35	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	271 10	731 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	447 10	1,169 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	149 3	389 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Kachuno	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	107 0	284 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	133 10	357 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	127 25	365 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	377 35	1,007 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	125 38	335 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Gath	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	402 10	1,082 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	413 7	1,117 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	480 33	1,331 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,300 10	3,531 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	433 17	1,177 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Buhar	(1st year, 1897-98.	...	...	65 35	173 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(6th " 1892-93.	...	...	108 5	286 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Last " 1897-98.	...	...	134 15	360 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	308 15	820 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	102 31	273 10	...	...	...	...	...	...

RABI.						BARANI.				BARUL PLANTATIONS, i.e., "line's."		TOTAL.	
LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILABI.		KHARIF.		RABI.		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.				
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	0 32	1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	381 39	1,039 7
...	34 35	57 0	...	...	...	...	5 30	3 0	447 15	1,151 0
...	5 30	2 14	420 32	1,083 4
...	35 27	38 6	...	...	...	...	11 20	5 14	1,250 6	3,276 11
...	11 36	19 7	...	...	...	...	3 33	1 15	416 29	1,092 4
...	8 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001 33	2,586 1
...	7 7	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 15	5 0	1,136 28	2,936 0
...	19 27	31 10	...	...	...	...	6 15	3 3	1,251 29	3,251 0
...	34 39	61 14	...	...	...	...	16 30	8 3	3,333 8	8,767 1
...	11 26	20 10	...	...	...	...	5 25	2 12	1,131 3	2,922 6
...	531 24	1,408 9
...	700 5	1,873 8
...	883 20	2,255 9
...	2,118 9	5,676 10
...	706 3	1,878 14
...	561 26	1,493 15
9 15	20 0	...	...	14 25	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	511 35	1,238 8
...	13 5	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	586 10	1,526 9
9 15	20 0	...	...	27 39	43 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663 1	4,361 0
3 5	6 11	...	...	9 10	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	554 14	1,433 11
...	281 28	703 14
...	49 36	81 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 23	530 4
24 20	36 12	...	...	63 21	111 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 24	521 15
22 20	33 12	...	...	118 17	192 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	756 35	1,759 1
8 7	12 4	...	...	37 32	64 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 12	586 5
...	110 5	287 5
...	15 20	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 25	219 0
3 5	5 2	...	...	64 19	111 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 6	397 15
3 5	5 2	...	...	110 39	190 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	397 36	904 4
1 2	1 11	...	...	37 0	63 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 26	304 6
...	189 37	331 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 37	331 8
...	61 5	112 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 20	122 10
...	264 2	443 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 17	454 2
...	83 27	147 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 32	151 6
...	11 10	37 15
...	14 10	38 0
...
...	28 20	75 15
...	9 20	25 5
...	169 5	440 14
...	6 35	18 0
...	271 10	721 8
...	447 10	1,189 6
...	110 3	396 7
...	107 0	281 7
...	133 10	357 0
...	137 25	365 14
...	377 25	1,007 5
...	125 38	315 12
...	402 10	1,092 14
...	16 33	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	430 0	1,146 8
...	490 33	1,331 5
...	16 33	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323 3	3,560 11
...	5 24	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	441 1	1,166 14
...	65 35	173 15
...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 0	299 0
...	134 15	360 15
...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 15	833 14
...	2 27	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 18	277 15

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFF.		LIFF AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
96	Marah o { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	51 20	141 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	50 30	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	67 15	179 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	172 25	459 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	57 22	153 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Sari Belaro. { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	160 25	433 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	156 30	422 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	196 20	529 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	513 25	1,384 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	171 8	461 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Tobahro ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Jhim ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	35 10	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	84 5	231 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	79 35	219 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	199 10	547 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	66 17	182 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Ch h a u { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	43 10	119 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	22 5	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	46 10	127 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	111 25	306 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	37 8	102 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of 3rd Group. { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	41 0	123 14	6,867 25	13,208 13	13 24	30 11	298 38	398 15	...	...
		1892-93.	28 19	87 14	7,445 26	14,906 0	20 20	40 0	517 19	860 5	...	...
		1897-98.	31 3	91 5	8,978 9	24,121 1	4 5	9 5	663 0	1,066 12	10 25	22 6
		Total .	103 22	303 1	23,311 20	62,295 14	38 9	80 0	1,479 17	2,266 1	10 25	22 6
		Average	34 21	101 0	7,770 20	20,765 6	12 30	26 11	469 34	755 6	3 22	7 7
102	Makhiaro { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	36 35	84 0	2 30	5 0	4 25	6 0	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 20	46 1	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	36 35	84 0	2 30	5 0	41 5	52 1	...	...
		Average	...	...	12 12	28 0	0 37	1 11	13 28	17 6	...	...
4th Group.												
103	Jekri ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	47 35	117 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	0 34	2 6	119 15	293 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	75 35	173 4	...	...	25 15	33 8	...	...
		Total .	0 34	2 6	243 5	583 10	...	...	25 15	33 8	...	...
		Average	0 11	0 13	81 2	194 8	...	...	8 18	11 3	...	...
104	Ghaura ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	15 15	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	32 5	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	15 15	39 0	...	...	22 5	32 5	...	...
		Average	...	...	5 5	13 0	...	...	7 15	10 12	...	...
105	Khado ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 30	7 0	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	15 5	37 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	15 5	37 13	...	...	4 30	7 0	...	...
		Average	...	...	5 2	12 10	...	...	1 23	2 5	...	...
106	Malhia ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	338 11	828 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	473 15	1,185 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	456 15	1,122 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .	...	...	1,273 1	3,136 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	424 13	1,045 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	Hasani ... { 1st year. 1887-88. 6th „ 1892-93. Last „ 1897-98.	1887-88.	...	...	89 10	215 14	...	...	9 30	14 10	...	...
		1892-93.	...	...	217 5	521 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98.	...	...	381 14	801 12	...	...	9 30	14 10	...	...
		Total .	...	...	637 29	1,539 2	...	...	19 20	29 4	...	...
		Average	...	...	212 23	513 0	...	...	6 20	9 12	...	...

...	...	214 75	317 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	71 25	105 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIPT.		LIPT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
108	Bahra	1st year 1887-88.	8 12	22 14	38 30	85 3	...	...	56 37	71 10	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	8 5	18 15	70 15	161 8	...	...	79 30	97 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	8 18	21 2	112 30	267 2	...	...	84 9	105 6	...	...
		Total.	24 35	62 15	219 35	516 13	...	...	220 35	274 0	...	...
		Average	8 12	21 0	73 11	172 4	...	...	73 25	91 5	...	...
109	Mukhranj	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	7 10	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	17 30	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	7 10	16 12	...	...	8 20	10 10	...	...
		Total.	...	...	32 10	79 14	...	...	8 20	10 10	...	...
		Average	...	...	10 30	26 10	...	...	2 33	3 9	...	...
110	Chhandan	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	83 13	177 0	...	...	63 32	86 14	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	0 4	0 3	105 38	233 12	...	...	126 32	187 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	130 38	337 0	...	...	116 35	159 12	...	...
		Total.	0 4	0 3	319 15	767 12	...	...	320 19	433 14	...	...
		Average	0 1	0 1	109 32	255 15	...	...	106 33	144 8	...	...
111	Gujhro	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	169 25	225 15	...	...	33 20	43 1	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	137 35	336 0	...	...	34 30	48 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	200 5	642 0	...	...	55 5	76 5	...	...
		Total.	...	...	507 25	1,203 15	...	...	123 15	170 6	...	...
		Average	...	...	169 8	401 5	...	...	41 5	56 13	...	...
112	K h a t h Dhangar.	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	140 30	302 12	...	...	87 5	106 3	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	252 20	605 3	...	...	77 30	103 0	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	303 35	730 14	...	...	42 0	55 3	...	...
		Total.	...	...	697 5	1,638 2	...	...	206 35	270 6	...	...
		Average	...	...	232 15	546 6	...	...	68 38	90 2	...	...
114	Dunhi	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	8 10	20 10	7 35	11 13	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	8 10	20 10	7 35	11 13	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	2 30	6 14	2 25	3 15	...	...
115	Lar	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	114 0	274 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	118 3	281 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	130 25	306 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	371 30	861 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	123 37	287 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Mahri	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	Dhang	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	347 10	837 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	452 20	1,104 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	491 31	1,206 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,291 21	3,150 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	430 20	1,050 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Apan	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	137 39	344 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	117 34	309 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	180 23	451 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	466 17	1,105 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	155 19	368 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Gathro	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	36 20	91 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	78 15	183 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	109 35	274 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	36 35	91 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Weki	1st year 1887-88.	...	...	450 1	1,095 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " 1892-93.	...	...	417 8	1,016 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " 1897-98.	...	...	613 5	1,491 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	1,480 14	3,602 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	493 13	1,200 15	...	...	...	...	...	...

B 16-19

No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		FIFT AIDED BY FLOW.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
122	4th Group—contd.											
	Pahting ...	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	28 35	61 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	41 0	98 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	69 35	159 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Pahehari ...	1st year.	1887-88.	...	209 30	491 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	242 25	553 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	353 35	818 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.	...	...	806 10	1,867 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	268 30	619 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Barri ...	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	83 35	197 3	...	...	41 20	62 4	...	...
		Total.	...	...	83 35	197 3	...	...	41 20	62 4	...	...
		Average	...	...	27 35	65 12	...	...	13 34	20 12	...	...
127	Jhol ...	1st year.	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	...	179 0	454 1	5 5	10 10	4 5	6 3	...	...
		Total.	...	...	179 0	454 1	5 5	10 10	4 5	6 3	...	...
		Average	...	...	59 27	151 5	1 28	3 0	1 15	2 1	...	...
	Total of 4th Group.	1st year.	1887-88.	8 12	22 14	2,112 10	5,064 3	...	251 4	325 6	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	9 3	21 8	2,896 10	7,015 12	2 30	341 17	451 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	8 18	21 2	3,857 37	9,764 10	12 15	453 39	617 0	...	...
		Total.	...	25 33	65 8	8,866 17	21,444 9	16 5	1,046 20	1,393 6	...	...
		Average	...	8 24	21 13	2,955 19	7,148 3	6 15	348 34	464 8	...	...
	Total of the Taluka.	1st year.	1887-88.	599 15	1,753 12	24,813 31	69,299 0	253 12	1,981 29	3,357 6	...	...
		6th "	1892-93.	449 10	1,421 6	25,454 24	71,380 12	25 25	3,203 14	5,936 5	...	...
		Last "	1897-98.	558 2	1,777 4	30,704 37	86,536 6	118 7	2,943 9	4,453 15	10 25	22 6
		Total.	...	1,546 27	4,955 6	80,973 12	227,173 2	396 4	7,718 39	13,747 10	10 25	22 6
		Average	...	516 22	1,651 13	26,991 4	76,725 6	132 1	2,568 14	4,582 9	3 22	7 7

RABI.						BARANI.				BADUL PLANTATIONS, i.e., "HURIS."		TOTAL.	
LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILANI.		KHARIF.		RABI.		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.				
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	20 5	7 9	20 5	7 9
...	13 15	4 8	42 10	65 8
...	10 0	3 12	61 0	101 12
...	43 20	15 13	118 18	174 13
...	14 20	5 4	37 32	58 4
...	18 30	7 2	238 20	498 3
...	21 25	9 0	264 10	567 0
...	9 0	3 7	362 56	821 12
...	49 15	19 9	856 25	1,876 15
...	16 18	6 8	286 8	626 10
...
...	155 31	233 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 34	233 0
...	5 25	8 7	10 20	10 8	26 4	40 15	...	...	167 24	319 5
...	161 19	211 7	10 20	10 8	26 4	40 15	...	...	323 18	553 5
...	53 3	80 8	3 20	3 8	8 25	13 10	...	...	107 33	194 2
...
...	77 18	117 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 18	117 0
...	...	3 0	6 3	107 0	263 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	359 0	709 8
...
...	...	3 0	6 3	295 8	379 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	436 18	866 8
...
...	...	1 0	2 1	81 20	126 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 19	285 8
...
...	1,511 29	2,205 4	...	...	...	...	80 30	30 7	2,452 16	5,442 14
...	777 16	1,177 0	10 20	10 8	26 4	40 15	82 0	31 0	4,848 9	9,729 8
...	...	3 0	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 30	21 12	5,208 19	11,290 6
...
...	...	3 0	6 3	2,289 5	3,382 4	10 20	10 8	26 4	40 15	220 20	83 3	12,504 4	26,462 12
...
...	...	1 0	2 1	763 1	1,127 7	3 20	3 8	8 24	13 10	73 20	27 12	4,168 1	8,820 15
...
...	1,162 6	2,025 4	58 14	73 0	17 30	25 7	1,235 20	750 15	20,970 7	77,781 13
9 0	21 15	...	...	7,331 4	13,561 11	...	...	...	...	577 5	337 8	36,949 11	92,796 10
18 10	35 0	...	...	7,100 38	14,185 2	10 20	10 8	26 4	40 15	395 19	227 9	41,594 13	107,595 7
32 25	50 10	3 0	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,484 8	29,872 1	68 34	83 8	43 34	66 6	2,208 13	1,316 0	105,413 31	278,123 14
59 35	107 9	3 0	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 38	35 14	1 0	2 1	5,161 16	9,957 5	22 38	27 13	14 25	22 2	736 5	438 11	56,137 37	92,707 15

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RAB.											
			GARDENS, & C.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BAANI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
	1st Group.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Bahadipur	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	121 30	30 13	...	...	...	...	17 10	4 0	121 30	30 13
			...	...	...	...	22 0	5 8	...	...	...	...	39 10	9 8
		
		Total...	...	...	121 30	30 13	22 0	5 8	...	...	17 10	4 0	161 0	40 5
		Average	...	...	40 33	10 4	7 13	1 13	...	...	5 30	1 5	53 26	13 6
2	Apianki Wadi	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	4 10	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	1 1
		
		
		Total...	...	...	4 10	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	1 1
		Average	...	...	1 17	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17	0 6
4	Daiki	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	31 11	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 11	7 14
		
			...	...	5 15	1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 15	1 6
		Total...	...	...	36 26	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 26	9 4
		Average	...	...	12 9	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	3 1
5	Sukhpur	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	22 15	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 15	7 2
			...	...	40 25	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 25	9 4
			...	...	32 0	8 1	6 25	1 11	...	...	...	...	38 25	9 12
		Total...	...	...	95 0	24 7	6 25	1 11	...	...	...	...	101 25	26 2
		Average	...	...	31 27	8 2	2 8	0 9	...	...	...	...	33 35	8 11
	Sadhpur	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	15 20	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 20	5 8
			...	...	88 2	21 12	7 1	2 0	...	...	...	...	95 12	23 12
			...	...	31 10	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 10	8 6
		Total...	...	...	134 32	35 10	7 10	2 0	...	...	...	...	142 2	37 10
		Average	...	...	44 37	11 14	2 17	0 10	...	...	...	...	47 14	12 8
7	Munarki	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	28 10	7 2	1 15	2 3	...	...	...	...	32 25	9 5
			...	...	34 5	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 5	7 12
			...	...	43 0	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	10 14
		Total...	...	...	105 15	25 12	4 15	2 3	...	...	...	...	109 30	37 15
		Average	...	...	35 5	8 9	1 18	0 12	...	...	...	...	36 23	9 5
8	Wareki	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last "												

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RABI.											
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
	1st Group—contd.													
12	Latifpur ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	25 20 0 20 5 20	7 0 2 0 1 6	...	...	198 0 50 4 ...	...	...	...	25 20 198 20 5 20	7 0 52 4 1 6
	Total...		...	...	31 20	10 6	198 0	50 4	...	...	...	...	229 20	60 10
	Average		...	...	10 20	3 7	66 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	76 20	20 3
13	Halai ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	3 30 80 10 13 8	0 15 23 0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 30 80 10 31 23	0 15 23 0 9 8
	Total...		...	...	97 8	27 4	18 15	6 3	...	...	...	...	115 23	33 7
	Average		...	...	32 16	9 1	6 5	2 1	...	...	...	...	38 21	11 2
	Total of 1st Group.	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	472 6 233 22 132 8	140 6 63 11 40 7	4 15 33 20 86 25	2 3 81 0 24 3	...	...	17 16	4 0	476 21 594 12 218 33	142 9 151 12 64 10
	Total...		...	...	847 34	214 9	424 20	110 6	...	...	17 16	4 0	1,289 26	338 15
	Average		...	...	282 25	81 8	141 20	36 12	...	...	5 30	1 5	429 35	119 10
14	Ladki ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	19 0 44 0 12 25	8 12 10 12 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0 44 0 12 25	8 12 10 12 3 3
	Total...		...	...	75 25	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 25	22 11
	Average		...	...	25 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	7 9
15	Mahammad ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Octo. „ 1897-98	...	...	11 25 ...	3 0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 25 ...	3 0 ...
	Total...		...	...	11 25	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 25	3 0
	Average		...	...	3 35	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 35	1 0
16	Bbayori ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	5 25 8 0 ...	2 11 2 8 ...	...	...	102 19 26 4 ...	...	...	...	5 25 110 10 ...	2 11 28 12 ...
	Total...		...	...	13 25	5 3	102 19	26 4	...	...	...	...	115 35	31 7
	Average		...	...	4 22	1 13	34 3	8 12	...	...	...	...	38 25	10 8
17	Shahpur (Jagir).	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	33 15 ...	8 0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 15 ...	8 0 ...
	Total...		...	...	33 15	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 15	8 0
	Average		...	...	11 5	2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	2 11
18	Gajo Bihishti.	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	7 25 ...	2 0 ...	...	...	7 10 2 0 ...	...	...	...	7 25 7 10 ...	2 0 2 0 ...
	Total...		...	...	7 25	2 0	7 10	2 0	...	...	...	...	14 35	4 0
	Average		...	...	2 22	0 11	2 16	0 10	...	...	...	...	4 38	1 5
19	Shahpur Nandhi.	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	1 25 ...	2 16 ...	...	...	42 10 0 35 ...	12 12 2 0 ...	...	...	1 25 42 10 0 35	2 10 12 12 2 0
	Total...		...	...	1 25	3 10	43 5	14 12	...	...	...	...	44 30	17 6
	Average		...	...	0 21	0 14	14 15	4 15	...	...	...	...	14 37	5 13
21	Kinjhar ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	9 20 ...	2 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 20 ...	2 4 ...
	Total...		...	...	9 20	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 20	2 4
	Average		...	...	3 7	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7	0 12
22	Duko ...	{ 1st year, 1887-88 6th „ 1892-93 Last „ 1897-98	...	...	27 25 ...	11 1 ...	...	...	72 25 29 10 ...	18 0 7 6 ...	...	...	27 25 72 25 29 10	11 1 18 0 7 6
	Total...		...	...	27 25	11 1	101 35	25 6	...	...	...	...	129 20	36 7
	Average		...	...	9 8	3 11	33 38	8 7	...	...	...	...	43 6	12 2

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RABLI.											
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
2nd Group—contd.														
23	Charki	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	29 35	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 35	7 8
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 35	7 8
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 35	7 8
		Total...	...	...	29 35	7 8	15 10	3 10	...	...	...	...	45 5	11 2
25	Kothi	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	6 0	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	2 12
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	19 35	7 4	...	...	...	...	19 35	7 4
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	6 0	2 12	19 35	7 4	...	...	...	...	25 35	10 0
26	Mirpur	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	13 10	3 0	22 25	24 0	...	...	...	...	106 5	27 0
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	18 10	4 10	...	...	...	...	18 10	4 10
		Total...	...	...	13 10	3 0	11 5	2 10	...	...	...	...	124 15	31 10
27	Thorki	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	76 32	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 32	22 10
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	36 50	11 12	15 35	4 4	...	...	...	...	69 25	16 0
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	65 5	18 6	8 6	2 2	93 2	6 8	...	...	95 7	27 0
		Total...	...	...	195 37	52 32	24 35	6 6	12 2	6 8	...	...	241 24	65 10
32	Dubar	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	13 15	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 35	1 4
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	4 0
		Total...	...	...	13 15	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	5 4
35	Belo	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	6 30	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 30	3 9
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	3 10	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	2 4
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	13 0	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	7 13
36	Muharo	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	6 30	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 30	1 12
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	6 30	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 30	1 12
37	Dujo	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	29 10	7 6	...	...	...	...	29 10	7 6
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	29 10	7 6	...	...	...	...	29 10	7 6
38	Sir Gando	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	7 20	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 20	1 14
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{Last " 1897-98	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...
		Total...	2 0	...	7 20	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 30	1 14
41	Kuratar	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	12 30	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 30	6 10
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	7 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	7 15	2 0
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	12 30	6 10	7 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	20 5	8 10
43	Dando	{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	7 0	1 8	...	...	...	...	7 0	1 8
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	3 35	1 0	...	...	...	...	3 35	1 0
		Total...	...	...	...	...	10 35	2 8	...	...	...	...	10 35	2 8
		{1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	...	...	3 25	0 13	...	...	...	...	3 25	0 13

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RABI.													
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		TOTAL.			
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		
2nd Group - contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.		
44	Samarko ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	36 30	11 14	1 20	1 2	...	...	...	...	38 10	13 0
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	15 0	3 12	...	...	...	...	15 0	3 12
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	18 15	4 10	...	...	...	...	18 15	4 10
		Total...	...	...	36 30	11 14	34 35	9 8	...	...	...	...	71 25	21 6
		Average	...	...	12 10	2 15	11 25	3 3	...	...	...	...	23 35	7 2
45	Mula ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	15 20	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 20	5 4
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	2 5	...	...	...	33 5	8 9	...	...	...	...	35 10	8 9
		Total...	2 5	...	15 20	5 4	33 5	8 9	...	...	...	...	50 30	13 13
		Average	0 28	...	5 7	1 12	11 2	2 14	...	...	...	...	16 37	4 10
46	Sabardino Sina.	{ 1st year. 1887-88	10 0	...	23 0	6 4	10 10	12 1	...	...	...	...	82 10	18 5
		{ 6th " 1892-93	23 25	...	...	...	35 25	16 8	...	...	...	...	89 10	16 8
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	2 15	0 10	10 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	42 18	11 0
		Total...	33 25	...	25 15	6 14	124 35	38 15	...	...	...	...	213 34	45 13
		Average	21 8	...	8 19	2 5	41 25	13 0	...	...	...	...	71 11	15 5
47	Tambu ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	1 0	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	0 10
		{ 6th " 1892-93	2 0	...	12 10	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 16	3 0
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	24 0	...	12 10	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 10	3 10
		Average	11 13	...	4 17	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 30	1 3
50	Drigh Rabi.	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	20 35	5 9	0 6	0 5	...	...	...	...	21 1	6 1
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	4 0	1 8	...	...	...	...	4 0	1 8
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	2 5	0 9	...	...	...	...	2 5	0 9
		Total...	...	...	20 35	5 9	6 11	2 9	...	...	...	...	27 6	8 2
		Average	...	...	6 28	1 11	2 4	0 14	...	...	...	...	9 2	2 12
51	Mughalbhini	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	3 10	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	0 13
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	3 10	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	0 13
		Average	...	...	1 3	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	0 4
52	Jharero ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	4 15	1 2	4 10	1 1	...	...	...	...	8 25	2 3
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	2 5	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5	0 12
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	6 20	1 14	4 10	1 1	...	...	...	...	10 30	2 15
		Average	...	...	2 7	0 10	1 17	0 6	...	...	...	...	3 21	1 0
53	Lakhi ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	...
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	2 10	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	0 9
		Total...	23 0	...	2 10	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 10	0 9
		Average	7 27	...	0 30	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 17	0 3
Total of 2nd Group.		{ 1st year. 1887-88	95 0	...	309 27	104 9	33 1	18 12	...	...	...	...	440 28	133 5
		{ 6th " 1892-93	25 25	...	122 15	31 4	438 35	115 15	...	...	...	...	536 25	147 0
		{ Last " 1897-98	4 5	...	69 33	19 9	175 35	46 13	22 2	6 8	...	...	371 35	72 14
		Total...	124 30	...	501 35	155 4	650 31	181 5	22 2	6 8	...	...	1,290 18	433 3
		Average	41 23	...	167 12	51 13	216 37	60 7	7 14	2 3	...	...	433 6	114 7
3rd Group.																
63	Kajzi ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	8 5	2 6	...	...	...	...	8 5	2 6
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5 10	1 5	...	...	...	...	5 10	1 5
		Total...	...	...	...	...	13 15	3 11	...	...	...	...	13 15	3 11
		Average	...	...	...	...	4 18	1 4	...	...	...	...	4 18	1 4
64	Maraho Raji.	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	44 0	11 0	3 0	0 12	...	...	...	...	47 0	11 12
		{ 6th " 1892-93	...	...	27 20	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 20	7 8
		{ Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	71 20	18 8	3 0	0 12	...	...	...	...	74 20	19 4
		Average	...	...	23 33	6 3	1 0	0 4	...	...	...	...	24 33	6 7

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RABI.											
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
3rd Group--contd.														
66	Tali	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	1 5	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5	0 13
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	2 35	0 12	...	...	...	...	2 35	0 12
		Total...		...	1 5	0 13	2 35	0 12	...	...	...	...	4 0	1 9
		Average		...	0 15	0 1	0 38	0 4	...	...	...	...	1 13	0 8
67	Rajar	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	8 20	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 20	2 2
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	12 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	3 0
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	51 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	51 5	13 6
		Total...		...	8 20	2 2	63 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	71 25	18 8
		Average		...	2 63	0 11	21 2	5 8	...	...	...	...	23 35	6 3
68	Hetmah	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	1 10	0 4	8 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 20	10 12
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...		...	1 10	0 4	8 10	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 20	10 12
		Average		...	0 17	0 1	2 30	3 8	...	...	...	...	3 7	3 9
71	Phulki	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	0 5	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5	1 7
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	2 25	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	0 12
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	4 15	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	1 2
		Total...		...	7 5	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	3 5
		Average		...	2 15	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15	1 2
72	Rahria	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	22 30	5 8	...	...	...	...	22 30	5 8
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	21 35	5 8	...	...	...	...	21 35	5 8
		Total...		...	...	...	44 25	11 0	...	...	...	...	44 25	11 0
		Average		...	...	...	14 35	3 11	...	...	...	...	14 35	3 11
74	Batni	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	12 0	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	4 4
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	5 15	1 6	...	...	...	...	5 15	1 6
		Total...		...	12 0	4 4	5 15	1 6	...	...	...	...	17 15	5 10
		Average		...	4 0	1 7	1 32	0 7	...	...	...	...	5 32	1 14
76	Chach Dars	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	9 5	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	3 8
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	4 15	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	1 2
		Total...		...	13 10	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 20	3 10
		Average		...	4 20	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 20	1 3
78	Gungado	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	8 20	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 20	2 2
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	8 5	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	2 0
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	1 0	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	0 4
		Total...		...	17 25	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 25	4 6
		Average		...	5 35	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 35	1 7
79	Bunbalo	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	9 20	2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 20	2 7
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	28 5	6 8	...	...	...	...	28 5	6 8
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...		...	9 20	2 7	28 5	6 8	...	...	...	...	37 25	8 15
		Average		...	3 7	0 13	9 15	2 3	...	...	...	...	12 22	3 0
80	Lundo Machharo.	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	18 5	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	4 9
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	8 20	2 0	...	...	...	...	8 20	2 0
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...		...	18 5	4 9	8 20	2 0	...	...	...	...	26 25	6 9
		Average		...	6 2	1 8	2 35	0 11	...	...	...	...	8 35	2 3
81	Shahkapnr.	{ 1st year.	1887-88	...	10 10	2 9	3 15	0 14	...	...	...	...	13 25	3 7
		{ 6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	6 0	2 12	...	...	...	...	6 0	2 12
		{ Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	5 30	1 8	...	...	...	...	5 30	1 8
		Total...		...	10 10	2 9	15 5	5 2	...	...	...	...	25 15	7 11
		Average		...	3 16	0 14	5 2	1 11	...	...	...	...	8 18	2 9

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RABI.											
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
3rd Group—contd.														
83	Wadibari	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	7 15	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	1 14
		Total	...	...	7 15	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	1 14
		Average	...	...	2 18	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 18	0 10
84	Pat Makra	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	11 2	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	2 13
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	5 39	1 8	...	...	...	...	5 39	1 8
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	2 35	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 35	1 4
		Total	...	...	13 37	4 1	5 39	1 8	...	...	...	...	19 37	5 9
		Average	...	...	4 25	1 6	1 37	0 8	...	...	...	...	6 22	1 14
85	Menki	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	17 35	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 35	4 9
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	5 35	1 8	5 10	1 5	4 5	1 1	...	...	15 10	3 14
		Total	...	...	23 20	6 1	5 10	1 5	4 5	1 1	...	...	33 5	8 7
		Average	...	...	7 37	2 0	1 39	0 7	1 15	0 6	...	...	11 2	2 13
86	Sarihoji	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	27 15	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15	6 14
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	27 15	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15	6 14
		Average	...	...	9 5	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	2 5
87	Kharik	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	124 23	43 12	9 43	4 7	...	...	...	...	134 6	48 3
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	26 15	6 8	...	...	...	...	26 15	6 8
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	22 20	6 0	...	...	...	...	22 20	6 0
		Total	...	...	124 23	43 12	58 18	16 15	...	...	...	...	183 1	60 11
		Average	...	...	41 41	14 9	19 19	5 10	...	...	...	...	61 0	20 3
88	Kochar	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	8 10	3 6	8 39	2 11	...	...	...	...	17 0	6 1
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	47 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	47 0	11 4
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	8 10	3 6	55 39	13 15	...	...	...	...	64 0	17 5
		Average	...	...	2 30	1 2	18 23	4 10	...	...	...	...	21 13	5 12
89	Sar	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	11 20	2 12	...	...	...	...	11 20	2 12
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	17 29	4 7	...	...	...	...	17 20	4 7
		Total	...	...	...	...	29 0	7 3	...	...	...	...	29 0	7 3
		Average	...	...	...	...	9 27	2 6	...	...	...	...	9 27	2 6
90	Dar	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5 0	1 10	...	...	...	...	5 0	1 10
		Total	...	...	...	...	5 0	1 10	...	...	...	...	5 0	1 10
		Average	...	...	...	...	1 27	0 9	...	...	...	...	1 27	0 9
	Total of 3rd Group.	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	301 10	92 11	32 23	11 2	...	...	...	...	332 33	103 13
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	48 25	13 0	176 10	52 4	...	...	...	...	224 35	65 4
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	25 35	7 2	142 20	37 3	4 5	1 1	...	...	172 20	45 6
		Total	...	...	375 39	112 13	351 13	100 9	4 5	1 1	...	...	731 8	214 7
		Average	...	...	125 10	37 10	117 4	33 8	1 15	0 6	...	...	243 29	71 8
4th Group.														
102	Mukhiaro Jato.	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	13 5	4 13	...	...	...	...	13 5	4 13
		Total	...	...	...	...	13 5	4 13	...	...	...	...	13 5	4 13
		Average	...	...	...	...	4 15	1 10	...	...	...	...	4 15	1 10
103	Jekri	{ 1st year. 1887-88	...	...	4 25	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 25	1 3
		{ 6th .. 1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Last .. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	4 25	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 25	1 3
		Average	...	...	1 22	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 22	0 6

No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	DUBARI RABI.											
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
	4th Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
105	Khado ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	4 30	1 0	...	...	...	...	4 30	1 0
		Total...	...	...	...	...	4 30	1 0	...	...	...	...	4 30	1 0
		Average	...	...	...	...	1 23	0 5	...	...	...	...	1 23	0 5
106	Mulbia ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	55 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0	13 14
		Total...	...	...	55 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0	13 14
		Average	...	...	18 13	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	4 10
107	Hassui ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	9 25	2 8	...	...	...	...	9 25	2 8
		Total...	...	...	...	...	9 25	2 8	...	...	...	...	9 25	2 8
		Average	...	...	...	...	3 8	0 13	...	...	...	...	3 8	0 13
108	Bahra ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	4 13	1 2	...	...	...	...	4 13	1 2
		Total...	...	...	...	...	79 1	19 6	...	...	...	...	79 1	19 6
		Average	...	...	...	...	26 3	6 5	...	...	...	...	26 3	6 5
110	Cahandan...	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	28 37	31 8	...	...	...	...	28 37	31 8
		Total...	...	...	...	...	78 25	19 13	...	...	...	...	78 25	19 13
		Average	...	...	...	...	26 3	6 5	...	...	...	...	26 3	6 5
111	Cujbro ...	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	...	...	6 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	3 0
		Total...	...	...	...	...	24 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	6 0
		Average	...	...	...	...	8 0	2 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	2 0
112	K h a t h Bhangar.	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	1 15	0 4	28 15	7 0	...	...	...	...	29 30	7 4
		Total...	...	...	5 10	1 9	19 20	5 1	...	...	...	...	24 30	6 10
		Average	...	...	2 8	0 10	15 38	4 0	...	...	...	...	18 6	4 10
	Total of 4th Group.	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	...	...	59 25	15 1	19 13	4 2	...	...	...	...	69 28	19 3
		Total...	...	...	66 10	16 14	519 25	132 10	...	...	...	...	585 35	149 8
		Average	...	...	22 3	5 10	173 8	44 3	...	...	...	...	195 11	49 13
	Total of the Taluka.	{ 1st year. 1887-88 6th " 1892-93 Last " 1897-98	95 0	...	1,142 28	352 11	83 22	36 3	...	...	17 10	4 0	1,321 10	358 14
		Total...	124 30	...	1,817 31	529 10	1,950 19	525 14	26 7	7 9	17 10	4 0	3,936 17	1,067 1
		Average	41 28	...	605 37	176 9	650 6	175 4	8 39	2 9	5 30	1 5	1,312 6	355 11

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Demands and Realisations in the Jati Taluka for the years 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.	Gross Demand.	Remissions.	REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.		
			Collected	Arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	78,246	989	76,673	584	77,257
1888-89 ...	75,666	188	73,259	2,219	75,478
1889-90 ...	85,877	7,672	78,205	...	78,205
1890-91 ...	78,120	9,378	68,155	587	68,742
1891-92 ...	99,119	18,467	79,572	1,140	80,712
1892-93 ...	93,564	31,362	62,168	94	62,262
1893-94 ...	86,125	17,874	66,360	2,191	68,551
1894-95 ...	99,315	23,030	67,285	...	67,285
1895-96 ...	82,700	6,671	75,812	217	76,029
1896-97 ...	82,775	211	82,247	317	82,564
1897-98 ...	1,08,969	28,816	77,104	2,149	79,253
Total ...	9,60,876	1,44,538	8,06,840	9,498	8,16,338
Average ...	87,52	13,110	73,349	863	74,213

L. W. SEYMOUR,

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APPENDIX

Statement showing the Results of the proposed Rates as compared with the of five years from

Serial No. as per Appendix III-B.	Name of Village.	KHARIF.														
		GARDENS.			RICE UNDER FLOW.			OTHER CROPS UNDER FLOW.			LIFT.			LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		
		Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Rate.	Assess-ment.
	<i>Dehs proposed to be raised from Group II to Group I.</i>	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.
14	Tal { Existing Assessment.		3 4	...	365	3 0	1,095		2 8	...		2 0	...		2 8	...
	{ Proposed Assessment.		3 8	...		3 4	1,836		2 12	...		2 4	...		2 12	...
15	Ket Jagir { Do. ...		3 4	...	74	3 0	222		2 8	...		2 0	...		2 8	...
	{ Do. ...		3 8	...		3 4	211		2 12	...		2 4	...		2 12	...
16	Chach Baraho { Do. ...		3 4	...	925	3 0	2,775		2 8	...		2 0	...		2 8	...
	{ Do. ...		3 8	...		3 4	3,006		2 12	...		2 4	...		2 12	...
17	Dryh Rabi { Do. ...	10	3 4	33	568	3 0	1,704		2 8	...	14	3 0	36		3 8	...
	{ Do. ...		3 8	35		3 4	1,845		2 12	...		2 4	40		2 12	...
	Total of Dehs proposed to be raised from Group I to Group II.	10	3 4	33		3 0	6,395		2 8	...		2 0	36		2 8	...
	{ Do. ...		3 8	35		3 4	6,629		2 12	...		2 4	40		2 12	...
	<i>Dehs proposed to be raised from Group III to Group II.</i>															
53	Bahar { Do. ...		3 0	...	135	2 12	371		2 4	...		1 12	...		2 4	...
	{ Do. ...		3 4	...		3 0	405		2 8	...		2 0	...		2 8	...
61	Khiara { Do. ...		3 0	...	230	2 12	605		2 4	...	5	1 12	9		2 4	...
	{ Do. ...		3 4	...		3 0	660		2 8	...		2 0	10		2 8	...
60	Menki { Do. ...	5	3 0	15	1,342	2 12	3,416	1	2 4	2	5	1 12	3		2 4	...
	{ Do. ...		3 4	16		3 0	3,726		2 8	3		2 0	10		2 8	...
59	Saribeji { Do. ...		3 0	...	736	2 12	2,106		2 4	...		1 12	...		2 4	...
	{ Do. ...		3 4	...		3 0	2,398		2 8	...		2 0	...		2 8	...
	Total of Dehs proposed to be raised from Group III to Group II.	5	3 0	15		2 12	6,498		2 4	2		1 12	18		2 4	...
	{ Do. ...		3 4	16		3 0	7,059		2 8	3		2 0	20		2 8	...
	<i>Dehs proposed to be raised from Group IV to Group III.</i>															
101	Pahehari { Do. ...		2 12	...	335	2 8	838		2 0	...		1 8	...		2 0	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	921		2 4	...		1 12	...		2 4	...
102	Weki { Do. ...		2 12	...	582	2 8	1,455		2 0	...		1 8	...		2 0	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	1,601		2 4	...		1 12	...		2 4	...
88	Malthia { Do. ...		2 12	...	501	2 8	1,252		2 0	...		1 8	...		2 0	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	1,378		2 4	...		1 12	...		2 4	...
94	Kha h Bhan- gar. { Do. ...		2 12	...	329	2 8	820		2 0	...	49	1 8	74		2 0	10
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	902		2 4	...		1 12	88	5	2 4	11
89	Hasani { Do. ...		2 12	...	286	2 8	720		2 0	...	11	1 8	16		2 0	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	792		2 4	...		1 12	19		2 4	...
93	Gujhro { Do. ...		2 12	...	210	2 8	525		2 0	...	53	1 8	80		2 0	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	577		2 4	...		1 12	93		2 4	...
	Total of Dehs proposed to be raised from Group IV to Group III.		2 12	...		2 8	5,610		2 0	...		1 8	170		2 0	10
	{ Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	6,171		2 4	...		1 12	198		2 4	11
	<i>Dehs proposed to be lowered from Group II to Group III.</i>															
74	Maraho Rula { Do. ...		3 4	...	35	3 0	105		2 8	...		2 0	...		2 8	...
	{ Khan Jagir. { Do. ...		3 0	...		2 12	96		2 4	...		1 12	...		2 4	...
75	Kinjhar { Do. ...	1	3 4	3	38	3 0	114		2 8	...	9	2 0	18		2 8	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	3		2 12	105		2 4	...		1 12	16		2 4	...
	Total of Dehs proposed to be lowered from Group II to Group III.	1	3 4	3		3 0	219		2 8	...		2 0	18		2 8	...
	{ Do. ...		3 0	3		2 12	201		2 4	...		1 12	16		2 4	...
	GRAND TOTAL { Do. ...	16		51			18,793	1		2	150		242			10
	{ Do. ...			54			20,390			3			274			11

XVI.

existing Rates in each Village of the Jati Taluka on the basis of the cultivation 1893-94 to 1897-98.

RAHI.									TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.		Average Assessment.
NATURAL INUNDATION (SAILABI).			ARTIFICIAL INUNDATION (HOSI).			HABUL PLANTATIONS (HURIS).			Area.	Assessment.			Increase.	Decrease.	
Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.					Rs. a p.
...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	21	0 10	13	589	1,708	...	...	...	...	2 14 2
...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	...	0 12	16	...	1,862	157	...	8'43	...	3 2 7
...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	74	222	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	...	0 12	...	...	211	19	...	8'56	...	3 4 0
...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	925	2,775	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
...	2 4	...	...	2 4	...	...	0 12	...	...	3,006	231	...	8'32	...	3 4 0
1	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	597	1,775	...	...	...	...	2 15 7
...	2 4	2	...	2 4	...	...	0 12	...	...	1,923	148	...	8'34	...	3 3 6
1	2 0	2	...	2 0	...	21	0 10	13	...	6,480	...	...	...	...	2 15 6
...	2 4	2	...	2 4	...	...	0 12	16	...	2,182	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,022	542	...	8'36	...	3 3 6
2	1 12	3	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	137	374	...	...	...	...	2 11 8
...	2 0	4	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	...	469	35	...	9'36	...	2 15 9
...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	225	614	...	...	...	...	2 11 8
...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	...	670	56	...	9'12	...	2 16 8
6	1 12	11	...	1 12	...	1	0 8	...	1,260	3,453	...	...	...	...	2 11 10
...	2 0	12	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	...	3,762	315	...	9'12	...	2 15 10
...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	766	2,166	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
...	2 0	...	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	...	2,298	192	...	9'12	...	3 0 4
8	1 12	11	...	1 12	...	1	0 8	...	...	6,547	...	...	...	...	2 11 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,398	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2 0	16	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	1	...	7,145	593	...	9'13	...	2 15 10
...	1 8	...	...	1 8	...	2	0 6	1	937	830	...	...	...	...	2 7 10
...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	1	...	922	83	...	9'89	...	2 11 9
...	1 8	...	...	1 8	...	...	0 6	3	589	1,458	...	...	...	...	2 7 7
...	1 12	...	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	3	...	1,604	143	...	10'01	...	2 11 7
12	1 8	18	...	1 8	...	1	0 6	...	514	1,370	...	...	...	...	2 7 6
...	1 12	21	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	...	1,100	159	...	10'24	...	2 11 7
9	1 8	13	...	1 8	...	...	0 6	...	391	917	...	...	...	...	2 5 6
...	1 12	16	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	...	1,015	98	...	10'60	...	2 9 6
23	1 8	20	...	1 8	...	...	0 6	...	...	756	...	...	...	...	2 6 9
...	1 12	23	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	312	834	78	...	10'32	...	2 10 3
30	1 8	45	2	1 8	3	...	0 6	...	...	658	...	...	...	...	2 3 5
...	1 12	62	...	1 12	4	...	0 8	...	295	726	73	...	11'18	...	2 7 5
64	1 8	96	...	1 8	3	...	0 6	4	...	5,893	...	...	...	...	2 6 8
...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	2,438	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 12	112	...	1 12	4	...	0 8	5	...	6,501	608	...	10'32	...	2 10 8
3	2 0	6	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	38	111	...	...	...	...	2 14 9
...	1 12	8	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	...	101	...	10	...	9'01	2 10 6
36	2 0	72	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	84	207	...	...	...	...	2 7 5
...	1 12	63	...	1 12	...	...	0 8	...	...	187	...	20	...	9'68	2 3 7
...	2 0	78	...	2 0	...	...	0 10	...	...	318	...	...	...	...	2 9 8
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 12	68	...	1 12	0 8	288	...	30	...	9'43	2 5 8
112	...	190	2	...	3	32	...	17	7,130	19,233	1,718	...	8'93	...	2 11 2
...	...	198	4	22	...	20,956	2 15 0

L. W. SEYMOUR,

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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing Cultivation in unsurveyed land in the Jati Taluka on an average of five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98 with the present Rates of Assessment.

DETAILS OF COLUMNS 4 AND 5.																											
Serial No. as per Appendix III-B.	Name of Deb.	Class of Land.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.	Dabari 0 4 0		3 8 0		3 4 0		3 0 0		2 12 0		2 8 0		2 4 0		2 0 0		1 12 0		1 8 0		1 4 0	
						Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
7	Munarki	Kacho	32 12	2 7	73 7	32 12	Rs. 6.	8 23	12 5	A. g.	Rs. 6.	2 1	6 1	A. g.	Rs. 6.	1 13	8 6	A. g.	Rs. 6.	A. g.	Rs. 6.	A. g.	Rs. 6.	0 12	0 7	A. g.	Rs. 6.
5	Sukhpur	Do.	2 1	2 6	4 15	2 1	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dalki	Do.	13 21	2 5	31 3	13 21	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Aplanki Nandhi.	Do.	9 27	2 4	21 13	9 27	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Aplanki Wadi	Do.	14 5	2 5	32 7	14 5	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sadhpur	Do.	0 7	2 8	0 7	0 7	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Chalko	Unsurveyed	44 24	2 0	80 8	44 24	Rs. 6.	6 32	2 9	...	...	0 1	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Akri	Do.	0 6	1 4	0 3	0 6	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Garabhi	Do.	18 31	1 8	28 8	18 31	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	Ahmad Rajo	Do.	17 34	1 4	22 5	17 34	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Charbiti	Do.	1 25	2 2	3 10	1 25	Rs. 6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		154 37		313 10	154 37	Rs. 6.	3 23	12 5	0 32	2 9	5 21	7 3	0 24	1 10	5 32	17 1	58 24	131 12	43 32	57 10	1 5	2 0	19 3	25 10	18 0	22 8

Note.—Figures in italics represent dabari cultivation.

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APPENDIX XVIII.

Price List.

Year.	Bajri.	RICE.		Barley.	Mung.	Matar.	Sariha.	Jam- bho.	Tir.
		Sathria	Red.						
	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.	Per Maund.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88	2 8	4 0	3 4	1 8	2 12	1 8	3 8	2 8	5 0
1888-89	2 8	4 0	3 4	1 12	2 12	1 8	3 8	2 8	5 0
1889-90	2 6	3 10	2 10	1 8	2 10	1 10	3 4	2 8	5 0
1890-91	2 4	3 8	2 8	1 4	2 8	1 8	3 4	2 8	5 0
1891-92	2 7	3 11	2 10	1 8	2 11	1 8	3 12	2 10	5 0
1892-93	2 8	3 10	2 9	1 10	2 10	1 10	3 12	2 9	5 0
1893-94	2 6	3 8	2 9	1 12	2 8	1 8	4 0	2 8	5 0
1894-95	2 4	3 6	2 2	1 6	2 6	1 8	3 12	2 6	5 0
1895-96	2 5	3 7	2 5	1 8	2 7	1 10	3 12	2 7	5 0
1896-97	2 4	3 7	2 4	1 7	2 10	1 12	4 0	2 8	4 12
1897-98	2 0	3 0	2 0	1 4	2 8	1 10	3 0	2 10	4 8

APPENDIX XIX.

List of Land-owners under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

No.	Name of land-owner.	Name of Deb in which land is situated.	Area.
			A. g.
1	Lutif Ali Shah <i>wd.</i> Kurban Ali Shah, Sayad.	Lasitpur and Bhad	466 2
2	Rabhuo Shah <i>wd.</i> Alah Baksh Shah...	Bhad, Bokhpur, Sayad Alah Baksh, Idun and Daiki.	535 38
3	Sajan <i>wd.</i> Dinan, Gachro	Mulani Samarko	472 32
4	Bibi Ghous wife of Ami Muhammad Shah.	Wareki	162 28
5	Sumar <i>wd.</i> Muhammad, Kehar	Thorki and Mirpur	677 14
6	Gianchand <i>wd.</i> Chandumal, Luhano	Kocher, Kohli and Warai	373 37
7	Haji Hashim <i>wd.</i> Badhal, Hingorjo, and Abdulah <i>wd.</i> Haji Hashim.	Tali, Hur and Kothi	411 30
8	Yusaf <i>wd.</i> Ghulam, Hingorjo	Tali, Hur, Kothi and Rajar...	352 9
9	Mir Ali Murad Khan <i>wd.</i> Ahmad Khan, Talpur.	Maraho Bula Khan, Kinjhar, Geri, Keti Mawali and Modi.	*6,024 34
Total			9,480 24

* Includes 5,821 acres 9 guntas of jagir land.

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XX.

Return of Births and Deaths and Vaccination in the Jati Taluka during the past 10 years.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	VACCINATION.	
			Primary.	Re-vac-cination.
1888	1,256	609	696	175
1889	948	1,062	211	27
1890	824	615	1,585	106
1891	762	526	1,862	337
1892	499	1,047	1,564	401
1893	385	327	2,051	656
1894	561	273	1,886	766
1895	608	297	1,883	759
1896	758	525	1,876	888
1897	655	535	1,026	469

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind

APPENDIX XXI.

Large Land-owners in the Jati Taluka.

No.	Name of Landholder.	Area held in the beginning of Settlement, 1887-88.		Area held in the last year of the Settlement, 1897-98.		Difference.		Remarks.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	
1	Khadifo Haji Ghulam Muhammad wd. Khadifo Makarpio, Kuresli.	3,441 19	6,763 10	3,582 11	8,218 2	140 2	...	Has inherited land from his father. Increase owing to his having taken up new land.
2	Setu Pabljrai wd. Shewaram, Bhatio.	2,742 36	5,169 8	2,187 2	4,803 8	...	555 34	Decrease owing to sale.
3	Sileman Khan wd. Chhota Khan, Jat.	632 15	650 0	1,207 0	1,596 11	574 25	...	Has purchased and taken up new land.
4	Choith wd. Shewa, Hindu, Luhano.	705 35	1,532 2	850 3	1,838 7	144 7	...	Has inherited land from his father and taken up new land.
5	Parmanand wd. Chandamal, Hindu, Luhano.	1,456 4	2,613 8	918 11	2,179 14	...	507 38	Has inherited land from his uncle, Amardinomal. Decrease owing to relinquishment and forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assessment.
6	Hafiz wd. Rato, Hingorjo.	627 2	917 8	713 30	1,543 14	86 28	...	Has taken up new land.
7	Muhammad wd. Arab, Kehar.	688 31	403 14	507 24	304 2	...	181 7	Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assessment.
8	Lutif Ali Shah wd. Kurlan Ali Shah, Sayad.	550 21	588 12	552 6	565 15	1 25	...	Has taken up new land.
9	Roshan Ali Shah wd. Aladdin Shah, Sayad.	599 19	897 10	...	...	...	599 19	Decrease owing to sale.
10	Arisar wd. Abdulah, Hingorjo.	857 13	1,174 5	757 33	1,508 9	...	99 20	Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assessment.
11	Gal Muhammad wd. Sumar, Bahrio.	574 13	440 14	519 22	1,035 3	...	54 31	Has inherited land from his father. Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assessment.
12	Sajan wd. Ala, Mono...	868 12	1,517 1	351 24	591 10	...	516 28	Decrease owing to sale.
13	Diwan Ghanshamdas wd. Diwan Parumal, Ami.	953 12	516 13	656 24	1,661 3	...	296 26	Decrease owing to forfeiture of land on account of non-payment of fallow assessment.
14	Sajan wd. Pino, Garho.	756 27	1,105 5	529 34	1,261 0	...	226 33	Do.
15	Ajaib wd. Pandhi, Suburo.	792 10	337 14	695 39	696 8	...	96 11	Do.
16	Pir Salah Muhammad Shah wd. Sajan Shah, Pir.	953 5	1,615 15	447 5	840 14	...	506 0	Decrease owing to sale under the decree of the Civil Court.
17	Sileman wd. Baradio, Hingorjo.	648 10	715 13	97 38	167 11	...	550 12	Decrease owing to his having partitioned his land among his co-sharers.
18	Rahu wd. Chhutan, Malbio.	526 13	736 5	677 30	803 6	151 17	...	Has inherited land from his cousin Rabbino, Malbio. Increase owing to his having taken up new land.
19	Hashim wd. Muhammad, Barau.	...	...	575 17	815 13	575 17	...	Has now taken up land.
20	Ramechand wd. Karminal, Hindu, Luhano.	...	...	897 25	2,203 13	897 25	...	Has acquired land by inheritance from his uncle, Shewa wd. Hiromal.
21	Kajetomal wd. Kanjhimul, Hindu, Luhano.	...	...	767 35	1,956 11	767 35	...	Has purchased and taken up new land.
22	Kalianmal wd. Patpio, Kachi.	...	...	1,219 21	2,064 13	1,219 21	...	Has inherited land from his father. Increase owing to purchase.
23	Mir Alah Baksh Khan wd. Mir Ali Muhammad Khan, Talpur.	...	...	623 20	262 7	623 20	...	Has taken up new land.

L. W. SEYMOUR,

Superintendent,

Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Coercive Processes adopted for the realisation of Land Revenue in the Jati Taluka for the past ten years.

Year.	NOTICE UNDER SECTION 152, BOMBAY ACT V OF 1879.				PENALTY UNDER SECTION 148.				DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 154.				SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OTHER THAN LAND UNDER SECTION 155.				FORFEITURE OF THE OCCUPANCY UNDER SECTION 153.							
	No. of Cases.	Amount of Notices issued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	No. of Cases.	Amount due.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	No. of Cases.	Amount on account of which Distraint was resorted to.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	No. of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Sale was resorted to.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Occupancy of land declared forfeited.		Occupancy of land sold to the public.		Forfeited land returned to Defaulters.	Occupancy of land remaining with Government.	
																		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.
1888-89	159	13,741 7 9	75 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	234	22,712 8 0	116 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91	215	12,470 15 0	163 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92	377	16,001 15 0	172 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93	240	13,727 1 6	171 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,325	78,651 15 3	638 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	245	15,730 12 8	127 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893-94	412	20,142 13 0	193 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-95	308	6,268 8 0	146 12	10	414 2	107 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895-96	304	13,037 1 0	153 8	2	230 2	55 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896-97	176	2,104 13 5	84 4	4	562 5	140 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897-98	311	18,482 11 0	134 4	2	13 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,505	60,315 12 5	732 9	18	1,319 9	305 13 3	8	525 6	67 12	67 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	301	12,063 2 8	146 8	4	263 15	61 2 8	2	105 1	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of 10 years.	2,732	1,28,400 12 8	1,370 9	18	1,319 9	305 13 3	8	525 6	67 12	67 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of 10 years.	273	12,840 12 8	137 1	2	131 15	30 9 4	1	52 9	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

L. W. SEYMOUR,
Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XXIII.

JATI TALUKA.

(a) Working of Canals.

All Government canals in this taluka have been working satisfactorily, and the supply in the Gadap and Sherkhanah canals has much increased during the current settlement. They were not in good order previous to the settlement, as ordinary clearances were not efficiently done.

(b) Improvements effected.

No improvements, other than ordinary clearances, have been carried out since the introduction of the current settlement, except the construction of a regulator over the Hajia 52/75, costing Rs. 5,840, and the raising of the road-bridge over the Mirkhanah at its mouth at a cost of Rs. 475.

The road-bridge over the Mirkhanah was raised in 1892-93 and the result is that deh Khira now gets a very good supply of water, and the settlement of its rates requires special attention. The regulator over the Hajia was constructed because the canal was taking more water than its requirements, and thereby the Gadap and Sherkhanah canals were suffering from a somewhat deficient supply.

The undermentioned four dehs dependent on the Sherkhanah canal are in receipt of an excellent supply, and will not suffer for want of water, even should the level in the Gungro, which feeds it, be less by two feet than the maximum. The settlement of fresh rates in them therefore calls for special attention. They are :—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Lakhi. | 3. Buhar. |
| 2. Sari Belaro. | 4. Chach Baroh. |

(c) Expenditure on Clearance and Maintenance.

About Rs. 10,000 are annually spent on the maintenance and repairs of these canals.

(d) Proposals for Improvement.

The following improvements are proposed :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Widening the tail of the Mirkhanah, cost | ...Rs. 400 |
| 2. Conversion of the road-bridge over the Beginah... | „ 600 |
| 3. Embanking Gungri 52/36 | ... „ 900 |
| 4. Do. do. 52/37 | ... „ 400 |

(e) Names of Canals.

The canals have no branches. Their names are :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Gungri 52/36. | Sherkhanah 52/62. |
| Gungri Guar 52/37. | Hajia 52/75. |
| Mirkhanah 52/14. | Tango 52/79. |
| Beginah 52/54. | Saida 78. |
| Gadap 52/58. | Mirza 79. |
| Rahro Gungro 52. | |

(f) *Dehs served.**Gungri 52/36.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Munarki. | 9. Ketu Mawali. |
| 2. Pabun. | 10. Modi. |
| 3. Waraihi. | 11. Marho Raj. |
| 4. Lodhi. | 12. Phuliki. |
| 5. Bhad. | 13. Geri. |
| 6. Gujo Bhishti. | 14. Balhahi. |
| 7. Kinjhar. | 15. Kuratar. |
| 8. Mahro Bula Khan. | 16. War. |
| 17. Kundan Jagir. | |

Gungri 52/37.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Wariahi. | 2. Ladho. |
| 3. Marho Bula Khan. | |

Mirkhanah 52/42.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Khiara. | 6. Mahhraj. |
| 2. Malhia. | 7. Chhandan. |
| 3. Sarheji. | 8. Gujhro. |
| 4. Buhra. | 9. Khado. |
| 5. Hasani. | 10. Khat Bhunjar. |

Beginah 52/54.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Bhangar Wad. | 3. Kharia. |
| 2. Amirji. | 4. Sur. |
| 5. Padhan Dar. | |

lap 52/58.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Moghulbin. | 10. Pahchhari. |
| 2. Lakhi. | 11. Dubi. |
| 3. Jhariro. | 12. Weki. |
| 4. Kalri. | 13. Las. |
| 5. Sari Belaro. | 14. Dalrang. |
| 6. Kachuno. | 15. Apan. |
| 7. Marho Marmiaro. | 16. Gadapwah. |
| 8. Char. | 17. Mahari. |
| 9. Pahting. | 18. Gatro. |

Sherkhanah 52/62.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Lakhi. | 7. Ghat. |
| 2. Khanto. | 8. Kur Malik. |
| 3. Sari Balaro. | 9. Korund. |
| 4. Ket Jagir. | 10. Chubati. |
| 5. Chach Buraho. | 11. Chan Belo. |
| 6. Buhar. | 12. Jhim. |

Hajia 52/75.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Kano. | 7. Tango. |
| 2. Dujo. | 8. Chamai. |
| 3. Hur. | 9. Ach. |
| 4. Chanhani. | 10. Warai. |
| 5. Belo. | 11. Kothi. |
| 6. Muharo. | 12. Rajar. |
| 13. Duhar. | |

Tango 52/79.

1. Dujo.

Ruhiro.

1. Raizi.

2. Dubo.

Saida 78.

1. Sukhpur.
2. Sadhpur.

3. Alah Baksh.
4. Palum.

5. Bhad.

Mirza 79.

1. Uplanki Wadi.
2. Bahadipur.
3. Latifpur.
4. Halai.

5. Shahpur Jagir.
6. Shahpur Nandhi.
7. Bbarjori.
8. Mahomed Hasan Otho.

Gungro 52 below Mirkhanah.

1. Menki.
2. Rahria.
3. Mula.
4. Samarko.
5. Dando.
6. Satardino.
7. Khirsar.
8. Karatar.
9. Tauba.

10. Kachar.
11. Kundan Jagir.
12. Moghalbin.
13. Drig Rohi.
14. Jhariro.
15. Sir Gardo.
16. Tal.
17. Gujo Bari.
18. Khanto.

W. L. STRANGE,
Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

APPENDIX No. XXIV,

Remarks of the Assistant Collector, Shahbandar, on the Settlement Report for the Jati Taluka.

Having read the settlement report for the Jati Taluka, I beg to submit a few remarks thereon. These will necessarily be brief, owing to my previous inexperience of settlement work and my comparatively short acquaintance with the taluka. Also, it is with some diffidence that I venture to offer any criticisms on Mr. Seymour's careful report, as my position has been practically that of his pupil in the consultations we have had together on the subject of this settlement, both on the ground and elsewhere.

2. The method adopted for determining the progress made during the course of the settlement seems to have been as follows :—

The gross assessed area is first taken, from this is subtracted "uncultivated portions of cultivated Numbers" and "time-expired fallows," and the "actual cultivated area" thus obtained. Of the fairness of these deductions, there can be no question, for although Government profits by the assessment on uncultivated portions and on fallow Numbers, it is a dead loss to the zamindar and should not therefore be allowed to count in showing an improvement of his condition. For this reason, "actual cultivated area" is a much better criterion than gross demand in estimating progress.

If fallow assessment be abolished, as is proposed, there will be no great objection to considering "gross demand" as the criterion, for the other item for deduction, "uncultivated portions of cultivated Numbers," is now practically stationary.

Having obtained the "actual cultivated area," Mr. Seymour deducts the adventitious cultivation due to floods and obtains the "normal actual cultivated area." This, again, is unexceptionable, for it is hoped that in the future these floods will be prevented and this adventitious cultivation curtailed. It can, therefore, only be looked upon as a temporary increase, and not as a permanent advance in cultivation.

3. In paragraph 31 of his report, Mr. Seymour shows that the area of resigned and forfeited land exceeds the area taken up by 7,493 acres, which represents, he says, a loss to Government and to agriculture. This is rather questionable, for it will be observed from his tabulated statement that, at the end of the first 5 years of the settlement, the zamindars relinquished 7,500 acres rather than pay the fallow assessment. This was probably land of very little value, which under the previous system of leases the zamindars had been able to retain without payment, which they had had measured up at the time of survey but which they found they could not cultivate. This can hardly be called a loss to agriculture and to Government. If these 7,500 acres of uncultivable land be left out of count, the amounts taken up and relinquished will be practically equal, and cultivation may be said to be stationary—a conclusion quite in accordance with the rest of Mr. Seymour's report.

4. In paragraphs 36 and 37, the "out-turn per acre" and "prices" are considered, but no definite conclusion is arrived at as to the incidence of the assessment. Although agreeing with Mr. Seymour that the *data* are unreliable, I venture to suggest that this does not remove the obligation of making as good an estimate as is possible under the circumstances. That crop experiments are the only satisfactory basis, and that zamindars are all in league to deceive the Settlement Officer, if possible, I quite agree; but I think there is a danger in quoting a single crop experiment of Mr. Lawrence's, made under most exceptionally favourable circumstances. If Mr. Lawrence's result of 102 *kasas* per acre be quoted as showing the possibility of very fine crops, it is only fair to mention an experiment made by me in the Shahbandar Division this year, in which the out-turn was less than 6 *kasas* per acre, and yet the crop had not been considered sufficiently poor to apply for remission, as had been done for several neighbouring Numbers. This may serve as showing the possibility of very poor crops. As to what may be taken as an average crop, Mr. Seymour gives the figures 15-40 *kasas*, average 27½, but says these are probably too low.

After enquiring from many different sources and endeavouring to allow for the zamindar's tendency to depreciate his crop, I would suggest that 30 *kasas* is about the yield which would neither depress nor elate the zamindar, but with which he would be satisfied as the amount he had a right to expect.

In paragraph 37, Mr. Seymour gives a table of prices obtained from the Revenue authorities. This table I have tested by comparison with the books of Baniyas and with the records of adjoining talukas. I believe it to be substantially correct, and certainly not too low. It is to be observed, however, that the prices given are those of cleaned rice at the market town, whilst the zamindar sells rice in the husk on the threshing floor. Also, the estimate for out-turn is for rice in the husk. The average price of the cleaned rice for the last ten years is shown to be Rs. 2.7 per maund at the market town. This would represent a price of about Rs. 2.4 on the threshing floor and a price of about Re. 1.8 for uncleaned rice, for in the process of cleaning the rice loses about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of its weight. The price of uncleaned rice may be also shown by statistics to be on the average $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the price of cleaned rice. If, then, 30 *kasas* at Re. 1.8 per maund (3 *kasas*) be taken as the average return to the zamindar from 1st class rice land, the assessment would be 3 Rs. 4 annas on 15 Rupees, or 21.6 per cent. It is, perhaps, necessary to remark that the price of rice has been steadily declining during the last 10 years, and is now only Re. 1 per maund, at which rate the incidence of assessment would be 32.5 per cent. The only cause I can suggest for the fall in the price of rice is the derangement of trade in Cutch and Karachi owing to plague.

In considering the condition of the Jati zamindars with regard to incidence of assessment, it is necessary to remember that they have hitherto been subject to very frequent losses on account of floods.

5. As regards the question of *hak malkano* (occupancy fee) treated by Mr. Seymour in paragraph 50 of his report, I fully agree with all that he says in favour of low *malkano*. Hitherto, I have simply continued the system I found in force. I would suggest that no absolute maximum and minimum should be fixed, but that the rule should be the *hak malkano* should not generally exceed annas 8 per acre.

6. In paragraph 51, it is suggested that the fallow rules be suspended in the Jati Taluka. I believe this would benefit both the zamindar and Government. There is very little competition for land, so that a zamindar would very seldom hold uncultivated land which another man might cultivate. On the other hand, by retaining the land occasionally cultivable, the zamindars would be able to take advantage of unexpected supplies of water, and Government would profit by the consequent assessment. Under the present rules, if no water has been available during the five years of fallow, remission of fallow assessment is given, and the period of five years commences again. It appears from Mr. Seymour's tables that, out of an average yearly fallow assessment of about Rs. 3,800, about Rs. 3,300 have been remitted. The consequence is that the accounts are unnecessarily encumbered by these figures. The assessable area is fictitiously increased, as is the total of remissions, and these items thus cease to be a measure of the actual cultivation and of the actual damage to crops, respectively. The suspension of the fallow rules would therefore greatly simplify the accounts. Finally, as regards Mr. Seymour's proposals, they seem unexceptionable, if the new settlement is to be made simply on the results of the old one. Although there has been no increase on Colonel Anderson's estimate for the old settlement, and although, owing to floods, the amount collected by Government has fallen a little below that estimate, this is not in itself a sufficient reason for recommending a reduction of rates, for, as Mr. Seymour shows, an increase could only have been obtained by bringing the higher land under cultivation, as almost all the low-lying land was cultivated from the first.

The reasons advanced for putting up certain dehs into higher groups seem conclusive. The dehs in question have all been improved by expenditure on their water-supply and have given proof of their improvement by a large increase in cultivated area. The apparent exception, Degrai, receives more

water than formerly on account of the improved drainage of the Sujawal dhands into the Dhoro Nangan, and it has increased more rapidly even than the others.

If any general revision of rates of all the delta talukas be proposed, the question of the Jati rates may be somewhat altered. In the Shahbandar Division, the talukas fall into three classes: (1) Mirpur Batora, (2) Sujawal and Jati, (3) Shahbandar. At present, the maximum rice rates are as follow:—

Mirpur Batora	...	...	...Rs. 3-4
Jati	...	...	... „ 3-4
Sujawal	...	...	... „ 3-2
Shahbandar	...	...	... „ 3-0

It may be questioned whether Sujawal ought to be any lower than Jati, but it can hardly be questioned that both should be lower than Mirpur Batora.

A re-examination of the proposals already submitted to Government for the talukas of Mirpur Batora and Sujawal is now being undertaken by Mr. Seymour, who will doubtless make proposals to differentiate these talukas satisfactorily.

G. H. CROSS,
Assistant Collector, Shahbandar.

Sujawal, 7th April 1899.

SHAHBANDAR TALUKA SETTLEMENT REPORT.

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Superintendent's Office,

Camp Sando Bandar, 24th January 1899.

From

RAO BANADUR DIWAN CHOITRAM,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

The current irrigational settlement in taluka Shahbandar of the Karachi District was introduced with effect from 1887-88 under Government sanction conveyed by Government Resolution No. 3598 of 11th June 1887. For reasons explained in paragraph 2 of your report No. 2204, dated 13th June 1893, to Government, it was left open; but as it had remained in operation for 11 years (the usual term for which a settlement in Sind is guaranteed being 10 years), it was directed in your office No. 4109, dated 23rd August 1898, that the taluka should be re-examined this cold weather and proposals for revision should be submitted. I have finished the requisite examination of the taluka village by village, and beg to submit my report as under.

2. Shahbandar is bounded on the north by the Jati Taluka of the same district and by the River Indus, on the east by Jati, on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Sind Desert, and on the west by the River Indus. It lies in the extreme southern boundary of the Sind Province and presents an irregular shape. Its extreme length from north to south is 20 miles and its extreme breadth from east to west is 40 miles. It has an area of 1,388.01 square miles. It consists of 124 villages, none of which is entirely jagir, but land alienations of sorts are found in 10 of them. Its soil consists of the usual alluvial river loam, containing an admixture of sand. In the extreme south, towards the sea-coast, however, where the out-flowing water of the Indus mouths meets the in-coming tidal waves of the sea, a deposit of soil takes place, which consists of a soft, slimy mud, and which is locally named as "bhal." But the main feature of the country is that, where the silt-laden water of the Indus ceases to flow for a year or two, the soil rapidly turns into "kalar" (i. e., salt), and "kalar" lands become cultivable when the river extends its bounty to them regularly for at least two seasons. When the current settlement was introduced, the head-quarters of the taluka were situated at the historical town of Shahbandar, of which a short account was given in the settlement report, which need not be repeated here. In December 1892, this was given up, and the head-quarters were removed to Ladeon, which has a population of 128 souls. Here are now situated the Mukhtyarkar's office, a bungalow for the use of District officers, and Police lines. There is also a dharamsala for the accommodation of travellers. The Vernacular Local Board School and the Post office are located in private houses secured at a rental. But it may be noted that the location of the head-quarters at Ladeon has in no way stimulated its expansion or added to its importance. On the other hand, the removal of head-quarters from Shahbandar, containing about 678 souls, has not contributed to its already declining condition to any appreciable degree. The people live almost entirely in scattered tribal hamlets. The only other villages in the taluka worth noticing are Chuhar Jamali, Gungani and Kadirdino Shah, containing 510, 334 and 221 souls, respectively.

Population.

3. The population of the taluka according to the three decennial census returns was as under :—

1871	...	21,046	souls.
1881	...	27,814	„
1891	...	28,246	„

The foregoing figures show progressive increase of one decade over another, which is satisfactory; but the percentage increase of 1881 over 1871 does not appear to have been maintained in the interval between 1881 and 1891. This is explained by the Taluka officials as due to the fact that the floods of 1890-91 drove away many of the inhabitants from the country, *all of whom* had not returned when the last census was taken in 1891. Whether the figures of 1891 are less reliable than those of 1881, the fact remains that the increase in the resident population in 20 years was 34·21 per cent., which seems to be very fair, remembering that the male population in the delta is always in excess of the female population. Of the total population according to the last census returns, 15,348 are males, of whom 4·41 per cent. can only read and write, and all the rest are illiterate, and the females number 12,898 souls. The census figures for 1891 further work out to a density of 20·35 to the square mile on the total area of the taluka; but assuming roughly that nearly half the taluka is uninhabited, the true density should be nearly 40·37 to the square mile of the inhabited area. Emigration or immigration in its true sense is unknown here. But people from Cutch often visit the taluka in quest of labour when reaping of crops commences or canal clearances, &c., begin, and as soon as these fields of labour close they return to their own country.

4. The details of agricultural stock of the taluka are given in Appendix No. X. The figures of the last year 1897-98 as compared with 1889-90 or with 1892-93, when

Agricultural Stock Statistics.

Village Form No. 13 was introduced and a more systematic method of enumeration of cattle was ordered, show progressive increase under all heads, excepting horses and donkeys. The taluka is noted for its wealth in cattle, and the increase, which is no doubt gratifying, is due to the multiplication of their numbers and also to new purchases. The decrease in horses and donkeys is ascribed to a number of them having been sold to outside purchasers. Cattle disease prevailed in the years 1891-92 and 1895-96, and a number of them died, but the losses were gradually made up in the subsequent years.

5. The country during the inundation of the Indus is more or less covered with water, and, excepting the road between Ladeon and Chubar Jamali, which remains open for road traffic throughout the year, communication between villages—and to a certain extent even between homesteads and fields—during that season is carried on by means of boats or reed canoes. The taluka, however, has a river frontage of about 40 miles, and is supplied with a fair number of roads, as shown on the map (*vide* Appendix No. 1), connecting important centres, which are annually cleared, at the cost of the Taluka Local Board, in the beginning of the cold season and made available for road traffic during that season. But owing to the quantity of salt present in the soil and to the heavy fogs and dews which prevail in the climate, the roads more or less often become so slippery in the mornings as to be impassable for camels, which alone are employed as beasts of burden.

Communications.

6. There are no regularly established markets here for the disposal of produce, as is the case in other parts of the Presidency proper. The grower sells his produce on the threshing-floor to local dealers or to Native branch agencies established in the taluka, having head offices outside it, at such a reduction in the current rates prevailing at the local centres as would cover the cost of carriage from the threshing-floor to the local centre in each case. Camels alone are employed in the carriage of grain from place to place within the limits of the taluka, and the cost for the carriage of one kharar per mile averages between 3 and 4 annas. The staple export produce consists chiefly of rice, other kinds of grain produced in the taluka being barely sufficient for local requirements, and also of ghi. Surplus produce is conveyed from local centres to the river bank and thence by

Markets.

boat partly to Ketī Bandar and Karachi and partly to Gidu Bandar and Matīari. The cost of boat carriage is usually as follows :—

						Per kharar.	
						Rs.	a.
From Sumar Jamadar to Ketī Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Do. to the river bank opposite Matīari	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Do. to Gidu Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
From Hundaldas to Ketī Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Do. Bagana to do.	...	...	...	...	...	0	12
Do. to Karachi <i>viā</i> river and sea	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Do. Kharo Chan to Ketī Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
Do. Mutni and Got Dhanji Hindu to Ketī Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	0	8

The imports consist of the following :—

From Karachi—Wheat flour, pulses of different kinds, sugar, salt, spices, thread, cloth and kerosine oil, tin and iron wares, dried cocoanuts, and dates and betelnuts.

From Matīari in the Hyder-abad District. } Tobacco, jambho oil, country cloth, indigo and *sakur*.

From Moro in the Hyder-abad District. } Wheat, tobacco, garlic, jambho oil.

From the town of Hyderabad—Cloth, wheat, jellies, salt and fuller's earth.

There are two Pirs' shrines in the taluka at which fairs are held: one is that of Shah Yakik, which is situated in deh Kacho Marho, and the other of Haji Ibrahim, which is situated in deh Latha Lipata in the Runn towards the sea coast. At the former, an annual fair on a large scale is held in the end of March or beginning of April, which is attended to by about 3,000 persons, and shops are opened for business transactions, and the shop tax collected this year amounted to Rs. 138-6-0. Besides the annual gathering, a monthly fair on a small scale is also held in honour of this Pir on the first Sunday (of the Sindhi month), when about 500 persons assemble and shops for the sale of sundry articles of food and clothing are opened, but no shop tax is levied. People in the country side have an immense faith in the curative power of this Pir. When I visited the shrine while examining deh Kacho Marho, I found a Bania suffering from bleeding piles living within its precincts as a suppliant for the cure of his disease. The fair in honour of the other Pir is an annual one, and is held in the beginning of March. At this fair, about 500 people assemble, but no business is transacted thereat. Besides these, there is also a third shrine of Mian Usman, in deh Islam Garh. No fair is held here, but his *murids*, i.e., devotees, from different parts visit the shrine as occasions arise.

7. The taluka has no manufactures or industries of any kind. The following table shows the number and nature of the schools in the taluka, with the attendance of pupils on the 31st March 1898, and the average daily attendance during the five years ending 1897-98 :—

Nature of Schools.	Number of Schools.	ATTENDANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1898.				AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN				
		Boys.		Girls.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.					
		No.	No.	No.	No.					
Local Board Schools	3	52	34	...	...	50	40	42	56	77

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi, who has supplied these figures, states that the schools in this taluka, and especially the one at Shahbandar, show a considerable improvement. This is satisfactory in itself, no doubt, so far as it goes. But the census figures of 1891 show that, of the total male population of Hindus and Muhammadans in the taluka, the number of Hindus is only 1,286, while Muhammadans number 13,371. Of the very small total Hindu male population, 52 lads appear to be at school, while of the 13,371 male Muhammadans only 34 lads are under instruction. This is eminently unsatisfactory, and it appears that education is not yet appreciated by the Muhammadan population in the taluka. It further appears from the returns furnished by the Educational Department that the 6 indigenous schools which existed in the taluka in 1893-94 diminished to 4 in 1894-95 and to 1 in 1895-96, and that one also disappeared in 1896-97. The reason assigned for their closure is that during the last two years indigenous schools had to be given up as the masters in their charge declined to give secular education to their pupils, which they were required to do by the head of the Educational Department.

8. The climate, viewed from a European stand-point, is temperate and on the whole salubrious, but if looked at from a Native point of view it is eminently unhealthy, as both the air and the soil contain too much moisture. The country affords a fruitful bed for malaria. If it is true that the climate has some influence on the formation of the constitution of individuals, the unsalubrity of the climate of this country is obvious from the general feeble constitution of the people resident in it, who are widely known to be physically and morally inferior to those living in Central or Upper Sind, which has a drier and healthier climate. The "lar" people are proverbially lazy, foolish and indifferent, and this is ascribed to the climate in which they live. The amount of rainfall, as registered by the Taluka officials for the past 11 years of the current settlement, is shown in Appendix No. IV. It will be seen that the average annual fall during the whole period for which statistics are given is $11.26\frac{5}{11}$ inches and for the 5 years ending 1896-97 $11.63\frac{3}{5}$. The heaviest recorded rainfall was 24 inches 60 cents. in July 1894. Rain is mostly expected in June, July and August, and again in December, January and February. Rainfall, when it comes in sufficient and well distributed quantity during the periods mentioned, is beneficial to the then growing crops. But when it comes out of season, or in torrents at once, as it did in July 1898, it proves harmful and necessitates remissions.

9. A copy of the Note received from the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, describing the irrigation of the taluka, is attached as Appendix No. XXIII. It is, however, reproduced below for easy reference:—

"I.—KOKAWARI CANALS.

(a) *Working of the canals.*

These canals are : Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97-1, Kodario 97-2, Rajwah 97-8 and Chagazo 98. At the time of the last settlement, the supply of these canals was not under control, but since then it has been much improved, partly from the improvements effected, and partly from the set of the river having become more favourable. All zamindars dependent on these canals can get enough water for their wants, even should the Kotri gauge fall to 16 feet. During 1898, the supply in these canals was more than sufficient.

(b) *Improvements effected.*

In 1887, regulators were constructed over Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97-1 and Chagazo 98; probable cost about Rs. 2,000 each.

(c) *Expenditure on clearance.*

The average expenditure is about Rs. 1,500.

(d) *Proposals for improvements.*

Nil.

(f) *Dehs served.*

1 Fateh Khan, 2 Jamal Jatoli, 3 Imam Baksh, 4 Bagwah, 5 Haja, 6 Baksh Ali, 7 Chothi, 8 Khanani, 9 Bagna, 10 Chothi.* Of these, the settlement of rates for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 require special attention.

II.—OTHER CANALS, SHAHBANDAR.

(a) *Working of the canals.*

The above is the old classification of these canals. Their names are Jhorwah and Pirwah 91. Since 1895, they have been struck off the Government list of canals. They were not in good condition at the time of the last settlement, but, subsequently, they were improved, and the supply was sufficient for requirements when they were handed over to the zamindars. The results this year have not been recorded, but it is believed they are satisfactory.

(b) *Improvements effected.*

In 1887, the canals were provided with regulators at their heads, and the Kokawari band was extended to the north in order to protect cultivation dependent on them from the floods of the River Indus.

(c) *Expenditure on clearance.*

Nil.

(d) *Proposals for improvements.*

Nil. The canals have not been maintained since 1895.

(f) *Dehs served.*

1 Ubhakapo, 2 Magsi, 3 Pablu Hindu.

III.—SATTAR 80, KHANTO 82 AND GHAR 81.

(a) *Working of the canals.*

This has been generally fairly good. The "Kohri," which feeds the first two canals, is silted up, and consequently they do not bring water enough for the present cultivation, which is increasing every year. On this account, the supply has been somewhat deficient this year.

(b) *Improvements effected.*

The following works were constructed in 1895-96 to protect lands of Jati and Shahbandar Talukas:—

1	Regulator on Khanto 82	...	...	...	Rs. 15,837
2	Do. Sattah 80	...	...	...	" 21,328
3	Do. Ghar 81	...	...	...	" 6,855
4	Khanto Right embankment	...	...	...	" 22,263
5	Bahadipur Loop	...	...	...	" 1,03,833
Total					Rs. 1,70,116

The supply is now regulated satisfactorily, and there is little chance of danger on account of breaches. These improvements have encouraged the cultivators, who bring more land under the plough every year.

(c) *Expenditure on clearance.*

On an average, from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 are annually spent on these canals, including their branches.

(d) *Proposals for improvements.*

It is proposed to—

(1) Clear the "Kohri," which feeds the Sattah and Khanto, at a cost of about Rs. 9,000.

(2) Widen Sattah and its branch Rajwah and construct masonry heads over their karias. The exact cost cannot be given at present, as the project is under preparation, but it will probably be about Rs. 70,000.

* Note.—There are no such dehs in the taluka. Probably Chotki and Chorgujo are meant.

(e) *Branches of the canals*

<i>Sattah</i> 80.	<i>Khanto</i> 82.	<i>Ghar</i> 81.
Rajwah 80/4.	Bhurwah 82/6.	<i>Nil</i> .
	Mirwah 82/7.	

(f) *Dehs served.**Sattah* 80.

1 Chuhar Jamali, 2 Dutri, 3 Kur, 4 Landhi, 5 Karna, 6 Kacho Marho, 7 Lakhi, 8 Dham-, 9 Ladiun, 10 Pirani, 11 Kothi, 12 Khir Duho, 13 Inayatpur, 14 Desra, 15 Chach, 16 * Ali Khan, 17 Belo Gulbahir, 18 Shekhano, 19 Datura, 20 Kathor, 21 Bagh Bahar, 22 Babali, 23 Shah Miaro, 24 † Takio, 25 Sinho Shah, 26 Doho, 27 Charkhi, 28 Kothi, 29 Mirpur, 30 ‡ Alteria, 31 Khudi, 32 Hetmah, 33 Thoriki, 34 Dero Purano, Islam Garh. §

Khanto 82.

1 Ratol, 2 Machhi, 3 Bachal Jamali, 4 Amir Baksh Jamali, 5 Sangharki, 6 Karimdino Shah, 7 Marufani, 8 Jungo Jalbani, 9 ¶ Bhagun, 10 Nabi Baksh Jalbani, 11 Ukerpur, 12 Umerjawan, 13 Alahdino Wado, 14 Jhor Chowki, 15 Gujo, 16 Shahbandar, 17 Gul Muhammad Jalbani, 18 Nawazio Jalbani.

Ghar 81.

1 Ratol, 2 Chuhar Jamali, 3 Kur, 4 Bachal Jamali, 5 Rai, 6 ¶ Charkhi, 7 Karimdino Shah, 8 Patari, 9 Nawazio Jalbani, 10 Warai, 11 Jhalion, 12 Wari, Karsia."

It may be noted here that, while I was examining the country in the neighbourhood of deh Nabi Baksh Jalbani, I heard loud complaints from the zamindars that the amount of annual clearance in the tail of the Khanto wah was inadequate, and consequently its supply below deh Nabi Baksh Jalbani was altogether insufficient, and that the extreme tail of the canal below the 19th mile had been practically abandoned. The Mukhtyarkar, who was with me, corroborated this statement, and my personal observations showed me that these complaints were well founded. Further, it was pointed out to me that the old private karias *ex* Khanta, which existed for the irrigation of occupied lands in dehs Singharki, Jungo Jalbani and Bhagdev, had been shut out by the Khanto protective band built in 1896 as a part of the scheme under which the river embankment between the mouth of the Khanta and Kadirdino Shah was abandoned. It was further stated that the owners of the karias had made repeated requests to the Engineering Department for permission to re-open them, but that they were told that, unless they constructed masonry heads to them, no permission could be granted. The abandonment of the canal below the 19th mile is, perhaps, due to the river floods, which, after striking against the Khanta protective band above this point, sweep over the tail. But the zamindars argue that if they get water at the tail of the canal early in the season sufficient for transplanting their rice seedlings, they can successfully combat with the floods. Again, there is no doubt that, unless the private karias which have been closed by the Engineering Department are provided with masonry heads, the risk of the Indus floods which escape between the mouth of the Khanto canal and deh Achh Marho, breaching the Khanto protective embankment and crossing over the Khanta canal and flooding all cultivation to the east of the canal, is immense. But the zamindars argue that their karias existed in working order before it was decided to give up the river protective band below the mouth of the Khanta canal and to put up a protective band on the western bank of the Khanta canal instead, and that, this being so, if the karias now require to be provided with masonry heads, the cost should be borne by Government and not by them. They seemed to look upon this as a great grievance and as an encroachment upon their vested rights, as they are unable now to cultivate their ancestral lands. With regard to the Sattah system, it may be added that the supply in it below the bridge at Ladeon is now inadequate for the lands dependent on it below that point, and that its branch, the Rajwah, which irrigates villages in tapa Chachh, requires special attention.

* This probably stands for Ali Kehar.

† Takio Sinhu Shah is one village, and not two villages.

‡ Islam Garh is one village, and not two villages.

¶ This probably stands for Athria.

¶ This probably stands for Bhagdev.

¶ This probably stands for Chakri.

The following table shows the amount of actual average cultivation on the various Government canals and the river for the past 11 years. These figures exclude cultivation in the 18 villages which were not included in the proposals for the current settlement :—

Name of Canal.	1887-88, first year of the settlement.	Average of 5 years from 1888-89 to 1892-93.	Average of the last 5 years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.	Average of 10 years from 1888-89 to 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sattah Wah No. 80 ...	6,117	7,030	7,646	7,338	
Raj Wah No. ⁸⁰ / ₄ ...	862	908	1,204	1,056	
Ghar Wah No. 81 ...	854	1,160	1,838	1,499	
Khanto Wah No. 82 ...	3,534	3,758	3,245	3,502	
Bhor Wah No. ⁸² / ₂ ...	387	420	427	424	
Mir Wah Wado No. ⁸² / ₇ ...	288	269	417	343	
Mir Wah Khanto No. ⁸² / ₁₂ ...	181	186	533	359	
Panjgazo Wado No. 97 ...	416	367	380	374	
Panjgazo Nandho No. 97 ...	194	144	149	146	
Kodiario No. ⁹⁷ / ₂ ...	1,718	1,857	1,402	1,629	
Raj Wah No. ⁹⁷ / ₇ ...	1,007	743	710	726	
Changazo No. ⁹⁸ / ₄ ...	505	373	385	379	
Malh No. '99 ...	648	582	596	590	
Mutni No. 103 ...	1,348	1,551	1,502	1,526	
Protective embankment ...	...	...	1,205	602	
Kohri Magsi No. 105 ...	301	691	132	412	Given up in 1895, and is no longer maintained by Government.
Pir Wah No. 91 ...	133	170	98	134	} Given up in 1895, and are no longer maintained by Government. Do. do.
Jhor Wah ...	419	...	...	...
Tigazo No. 96 ...	207	202	76	139	
River Indus ...	5,157	4,504	4,199	4,352	Do. do.
Kohri Kadirdinoshah ...	...	614	201	408	Do. do.
Pir Wah Gungani No. 85 ...	199	197	77	137	Do. do.
Dang Wah No. 88 ...	...	69	36	52	Do. do.
Dang Wah No. ⁸² / ₂ ...	414	403	144	273	
Hasanali Wah No. 83 ...	270	373	126	250	Do. do.
Total ...	24,159	26,571	26,728	26,650	
Barau ...	...	17	5	11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,159	26,588	26,733	26,661	

It will appear from the above table that the average irrigated area during the 5 years ending 1892-93 exceeded that of the first year of the current settlement by about 2,400 acres, and that this increase has been more than sustained during the last 5 years ending 1897-98, and the average for the 10 years is nearly equal to that of the two periods of 5 years. Individual canals, of course, display variations such as every Indus canal in Sind is apt to show under ordinary circumstances owing to fluctuations in the height of the inundation, but with respect to the Rajwah (No. ⁸⁰/₄) *ex* Sattah I may mention that the increase shown by it is chiefly due to rabi cultivation undertaken on it during the last 5 years owing to floods, for even in the kharif of the Revenue year now current an area of 385 acres on it has suffered from drought, and remissions to the extent of Rs. 594 have been recommended.

10. Appendix No. XI shows the requisite statistics relating to wells.

Wells. There were 10 wells (9 out of repair or disused and 1 in working order) when the current settlement was introduced. There are now 14 wells, out of which 9 are used for drinking purposes, 4 are disused, and 1 in deh Shahbandar is utilised, with the aid of canal water, for purposes of cultivation. The area cultivated by these means during the past 11 years was acres 8—19 on an average, which is a negligible quantity. Generally, water is found throughout the taluka at a depth of 17 to 20 feet below the surface of the ground, and although the cost of making a well is moderate, yet this source of irrigation is not resorted to for purposes of cultivation.

11. Previous to the introduction of the current settlement, the taluka was managed under a lease system, popularly known as Mr. Mansfield's rough settlement. In a few cases in which it was not possible to arrange for leases, lands were allowed to

be held on a "bigoti tenure," under which assessment had to be levied on actual cultivation annually measured. The amount of rent fixed for each lease was calculated on the average cultivation for the previous 5 years in the occupant's holding, and 5 per cent. over and above it was added to compensate Government for any possible extension of cultivation during the currency of the lease. But as time went on, the extension and contraction of cultivation in lease-holds, owing to constant changes in the set of the Indus and to fluctuations in the height of the inundation, were so large that, while one deh was paying only 4 to 5 annas per acre under its lease, another was paying as much as Rs. 14 per acre. On the other hand, the following fixed rates continued to be assessed in the case of bigoti lands in a majority of cases:—

					Per acre.	
					Rs.	a.
Sailabi Mok	...	...	...	...	3	0
Sailabi	...	...	...	...	1	8
Wheel	...	...	...	...	2	0
Mahsuli	...	...	...	...	4	0
Barani	...	...	...	...	1	0

Under this system, the revenue derived from the taluka was as under:—

	Demand. Rs.	Remissions, Rs.	Collections. Rs.
Average of 20 years from 1866-67 to 1885-86	76,429	12,610	63,819
Average of last 5 years from 1881-82 to 1885-86	76,920	5,960	70,960

12. The current settlement was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Ward, which, after receiving Government sanction in the Resolution quoted in the opening paragraph of this report, was introduced with effect from 1887-88. Lieut.-Colonel Ward excluded from his settlement the 18 villages (not 16) lying towards the sea coast, for which he promised to submit separate proposals (*vide* paragraph 12 of his report No. 238, dated 16th March 1887, printed in Government Selections No. CXC-11—New Series)—a promise which, for reasons which cannot now be discovered, he was obviously unable to fulfil, and suggested that, until he made separate proposals, the existing arrangements regarding them (*i. e.*, the lease system then current) should not be disturbed. The rest of the taluka was surveyed and re-formed into 106 villages. For purposes of assessment, he divided the taluka into 3 groups (for details of groups, *vide* Appendix III) with rates as shown below:—

				1st Group of 40* villages.	2nd Group of 38 villages.	3rd Group of 28 villages.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Gardens and sugarcane	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	3 0
Rice under flow-irrigation	...	...	...	3 0	2 12	2 8
All other crops under flow and lift irrigation	...	...	...
aided by flow	...	...	...	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift irrigation	...	...	...	2 0	1 12	1 8
Babul groves	...	...	...	0 12	0 10	0 8
<i>Rabi.</i>						
Artificial and natural inundation, <i>i. e.</i> , bosi	...	...	...
and sailabi	...	...	...	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. do. aided by lift or flow	...	...	...
and perennial lift irrigation	...	...	...	2 8	2 4	2 0
<i>Barani.</i>						
Kharif	...	...	...	1 4	1 0	1 0
Rabi	...	...	...	1 8	1 4	1 4

Note.—Dubari cultivation is charged 4 annas per acre.

* Includes Ladeon, which was placed in the 2nd Group by the Survey Officer, but when the Collector suggested should be in this group, which was agreed to and sanctioned.

The actual cultivation of 1886-87, *i. e.*, acres 28,392, as found by the Survey Classing establishment, was taken as the probable future annual cultivation of the surveyed portion of the taluka, and on this basis Lieut.-Colonel Ward calculated the revenue to be derived from the taluka by the application of the foregoing rates at Rs. 75,844 against the then existing revenue of the tract in question, amounting to Rs. 60,184, or an increase of 29 per cent. But the actual results for the whole period of the settlement are exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	OCCUPIED AREA (EXCLUSIVE OF RENT-FREE KOCHAS).						ASSESSMENT.						REMARKS.
	Actual Cultivation.	Uncultivated portions of cultivated Survey Numbers.	Time-expired Fallows.	Total assessed Area.	Fallows exempt.	Total occupied Area.	Twice-cropped Area.	Total Demand, inclusive of Dubari Rate.	Deduct Fasuli Remissions.	REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.			
										Actual Collections.	Outstandings.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	25,423	34,347	...	59,770	...	59,770	1,308	58,645	2,399	54,408	1,848	56,256	Last year of the pre-settlement period. Survey estimate.
	28,392	...	...	28,392	...	...	...	75,844	...	75,844	...	75,844
1887-88	25,159	1,958	...	27,147	22,629	49,776	2,997	74,270	3,298	65,893	5,079	70,972	First year of the current settlement.
1888-89	24,873	434	100	25,507	24,070	49,577	1,900	68,708	...	69,164	2,544	68,708	
1889-90	26,939	492	67	27,487	22,763	50,250	1,893	72,796	1,042	70,161	1,593	71,754	
1890-91	28,422	623	12	29,057	24,139	49,194	2,916	78,165	13,709	63,032	1,426	64,456	
1891-92	27,875	468	5,115	33,458	14,904	48,362	2,151	88,120	11,410	75,613	1,097	76,710	
1892-93	24,741	77	1,385	26,203	19,740	46,943	2,900	68,787	11,639	55,948	1,200	57,148	
Total...	132,939	2,094	6,679	141,712	101,616	243,328	11,760	376,576	37,800	2,30,917	7,859	3,38,776	
Average...	26,588	419	1,336	28,343	20,323	48,666	2,352	75,315	7,560	66,183	1,572	67,755	
1893-94	31,409	116	924	32,449	17,213	49,662	3,100	80,721	27,619	52,703	399	53,102	
1894-95	29,116	230	840	30,186	19,652	49,838	3,077	73,207	28,320	44,146	741	44,887	
1895-96	21,690	174	1,353	23,517	12,954	36,471	2,225	62,168	5,176	56,756	223	56,982	
1896-97	23,250	363	145	23,758	12,496	36,254	2,920	64,643	555	64,088	...	64,088	
1897-98	27,001	301	1,140	29,342	11,753	41,095	2,833	79,352	10,508	68,694	160	68,844	
Total	133,666	1,184	4,402	139,252	74,068	213,320	13,255	3,60,081	72,178	2,86,377	1,520	2,87,903	
Average of last 5 years	26,733	237	880	27,850	14,814	42,664	2,651	72,016	14,436	57,275	305	57,580	
Average of 10 years.	26,681	328	1,103	28,097	17,568	45,665	2,501	73,666	10,998	61,729	939	62,668	

It will be seen from the above figures that the occupied area, which stood at 59,770 acres immediately before the settlement, fell to 49,776 acres when the settlement was introduced. The reason is that large areas which were included in lease-holds, being unprofitable to the holders, were surrendered at the time of the survey. The average occupied area (*viz.*, 48,666 acres) for the first 5 years, however, does not display any material falling-off requiring comment. The decrease of nearly 7,000 acres in the last decade of 5 years is explained by the fact that a number of villages between the Khanta canal and the River Indus have had to be thrown out of the settlement owing to the abandonment of the river protective embankment and the consequent difficulty in maintaining survey boundary marks, which are now treated as unsurveyed, and lands in them are held on bigoti tenure, under which assessment is levied on the area actually cultivated, which is ascertained annually by actual measurements and which alone is entered in the accounts as occupied. The actual area cultivated would seem to have never reached the survey estimate (acres 28,392), excepting in the year 1890-91, during the first period of 5 years, and in 1893-94 and 1894-95, during the last decade of 5 years. But it will be noticed that, though it varied from year to year, which is not extraordinary in a taluka situated as this is, the average cultivation either in the first 5 years or in the last 5 years, or in the last 10 years, has remained stationary at 26,000 acres in round figures, and is about 1,500 acres in excess of the first year of the settlement. The total demand according to the survey estimate was Rs. 75,844. This was exceeded in 1890-91 and 1891-92, during the first 5 years, the average of which nearly approached the survey estimate. In the last 5 years, the figures for 1893-94 and 1897-98 compare favourably with the survey estimate, but the effects of the floods of

the last 2 years of the first decade of 5 years as well as those of 1893-94 and 1894-95 have reduced the average of the last decade of 5 years as well as of 10 years. The actual collections have been affected to the extent of the loss by remissions, due mostly to floods and in some degree to other causes, but the *average* collections (*i. e.*, Rs. 66,183) for the first 5 years are better than those (*i. e.*, Rs. 65,893) of the first year (1887-88) of the settlement or the last year of the pre-settlement period, and those of the last 5 years (*i. e.*, Rs. 57,275) compare favourably only with the latter (*i. e.*, Rs. 54,408).

The subjoined statement shows the amount of remissions granted and the causes thereof during the eleven years of the current settlement :—

Year.	Drought and insufficient moisture.	Floods.	Presence of excessive saline matter in the soil preventing growth of crops.	Remissions on time-expired Fallows.	Poverty of occupants.	Rats.	TOTAL.		REMARKS
							Area affected.	Amount of Remissions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1887-88 ...	2,267	1,031	...	...	...	...	1,536	3,298	
1888-89 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	...	938	...	...	104	...	436	1,042	
1890-91 ...	...	4,278	...	...	...	9,431	6,543	13,709	
1891-92 ...	...	171	...	11,239	...	...	* 5,286	11,410	* Of this, acres 5,115 represent time-expired fallows.
1892-93 ...	...	8,416	...	3,223	...	...	* 4,785	11,639	* Do. 1,385 do.
1893-94 ...	1,438	20,561	...	2,235	...	3,395	* 10,864	27,619	* Do. 924 do.
1894-95 ...	1,150	25,228	...	1,942	...	...	* 10,414	28,320	* Do. 840 do.
1895-96 ...	1,327	1,069	...	2,780	...	...	* 2,575	5,176	* Do. 1,353 do.
1896-97 ...	102	...	16	...	...	437	297	555	
1897-98 ...	74	6,691	...	2,551	...	1,192	* 4,355	10,508	* Do. 1,140 do.
Total ...	6,358	68,383	16	23,960	104	14,455	47,091	1,13,276	10,757
Deduct time-expired fallows ...							10,757		
Remainder, area affected, on which remissions to the extent of Rs. 89,316 were given ...							36,334		

The heaviest remissions occur under the head of floods, which are the curse of the country. The crops are also more or less liable to injury by rats. Excluding time-expired fallows (*vide* details in column 10), the figures in column 8 indicate the extent to which cultivated area received injury from all the other causes combined during the currency of the settlement in 11 years.

The total outstandings during the 11 years amounted to Rs. 14,464. Of this, Rs. 2,932 were remitted for sufficient reasons; Rs. 10,961 were collected. The balances now amount to Rs. 571 only, which are due by the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

13. Under the orders contained in your Special Circular No. 72, the settlement statistics are now recorded by the Taluka Revenue officials, and the appendices to this report have been prepared in the forms prescribed by the same Circular from the tables furnished by the Mukhtyarkar. Other information regarding the nature of water-supply, the crops grown and the average out-turn thereof, current prices, the disposal of produce, the relation existing between landlord and tenants, and the general condition of the cultivating classes has been obtained by me during the course of my travelling throughout the taluka. The Mukhtyarkar, R. S. Wadhmal, who has held charge of the taluka continuously since 1890-91, who knows every nook and corner of his charge thoroughly and the people intimately, and who for his strong sympathetic attitude towards the land-owning classes has won their confidence, love and esteem, joined my camp on my arrival in the taluka and

travelled with me over the whole taluka, pointing out to me what was necessary to come to a right conclusion about the revision of the settlement in his taluka.

14. The taluka originally contained 91 settled and 15 unsettled villages. Appendix No. XIII, according to the orders laid down in your special Circular No. 72, deals only with surveyed and settled villages. During the course of the settlement, 24 of the 91 settled villages had to be thrown out of the settlement for reasons explained elsewhere in this report. Appendix No. XIII has therefore been prepared in two parts, *viz.*, A and B. Part A shows all villages (67 in number) which are still under settlement, while Part B shows statistics relating to the 24 villages which are no longer under settlement for the 1st and the 6th years when they were still settled. It will be taking up time unnecessarily in commenting upon part B, as the lands in the villages shown in it are now held on bigoti tenure, under which no account of areas is taken excepting that which is annually cultivated and paid for. Part A shows that the unoccupied area in 1887-88, the first year of the settlement, was 59.54 per cent. of the total cultivable area; in 1892-93, the sixth year, the percentage rose to 64.03; and in 1897-98 it fell to 31.99. These results are due entirely to the operation of the fallow rules and are of little significance, for time-expired fallows, when surrendered in preference to payment of assessment due on them, are easily re-obtained by the zamindars with or without payment of the back assessment, according to the circumstances of each case.

15. A map, showing in different colours the distribution of flow and lift cultivation over the taluka, accompanies this report as Appendix II. Cultivation returns for the last five years exhibit the following results:—

Description.	CULTIVATION UNDER FLOW, INCLUDING SALLABI AND BOST.								CULTIVATION UNDER LIFT.						
	Gardens.	Rice flow.	Other flow and lift aided by flow.	Rabi flow.	Rabi sallabi.	Rabi bosi.	Total.	Percentage on total cultivation i.e., of col. 8 on col. 14.	Kharif lift.	Rabi lift, including gardens under lift.	Total.	Percentage on total cultivation, i.e., of col. 12 on col. 14.	Total of cols. 8 and 12.	Barni, i.e., cultivation on rainfall.	Grand Total, i.e., cols. 14 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Five years' average as per Appendix No. XIV ...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Do. do. do. No. XIV ...	226	16,835	100	6	3,204	108	20,650	59.32	2,399	37,885	2,524	7.32	23,183	6	23,189
Do. do. do. No. XVII ...	23	10,461	13	...	741	...	11,238	32.60	26	29	55	0.16	11,293	...	11,293
Total ...	249	27,296	203	6	3,945	108	31,887	32.52	2,425	37,914	2,579	7.48	33,476	6	33,482

16. Variations in cultivation under each kind of irrigation in the various villages of the taluka are shown in Appendix No. XIV, Parts A and B. Fluctuations in the same for the whole period of the settlement are exhibited below:—

Year.	KHARIF.					RABI.					BARANI.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Gardens.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Flow.	Lift.	Sallabi.	Bosi.	Rabi plautations.	Kharif.	Rabi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1887-88 ...	260	23,106	468	...	2,991	691	26,006	These figures include 91 settled villages as they stood during this period.
1888-89 ...	338	21,086	472	...	2,823	...	...	648	...	...	76	10	25,357
1889-90 ...	301	21,327	876	...	2,213	...	...	1,477	...	...	...	...	27,207
1890-91 ...	312	23,717	519	...	2,676	...	...	1,509	...	...	...	...	28,743
1891-92 ...	375	26,675	565	...	3,806	...	...	1,577	...	278	...	...	30,016
1892-93 ...	397	19,366	714	...	3,097	...	...	2,042	...	...	...	...	25,616
1893-94 ...	411	20,603	304	...	2,536	...	...	6,831	445	...	...	...	31,520
1894-95 ...	415	17,546	240	...	2,862	14	...	7,730	266	...	...	...	29,682
1895-96 ...	253	11,981	157	...	2,750	6	...	470	151	...	...	...	15,353
1896-97 ...	231	12,876	141	...	1,871	...	12	146	66	...	...	...	15,346
1897-98 ...	257	21,171	77	...	1,996	...	19	165	53	...	21	7	24,644	Do. 57 do. Do. 67 do.

Note.—The figures in col. 14 of this table exclude unsurveyed areas, which are dealt with in Appendix No. XVII under standing orders. They will not, therefore, agree with the column "Total assessed area" in the table under paragraph 12 of this report.

The figures in the above table up to 1894-95 depict the whole of the settled portion of the taluka. The principal mode of irrigation in it is flow rice. The survey estimate of rice flow set down in the report of the current settlement at acres 24,537 was only exceeded by about 2,000 acres in 1891-92, which was a very good year. In all other years, rice flow has been below the estimate, and an increase in lift has taken place, not because the latter is more remunerative, but because some of the rice lands have been spoilt by recurring floods and because high-level lands have been unable to get a supply in good time. The large increase in sailab is chiefly due to floods.

17. The area grown with each of the various kinds of crops during the past five years and the average during that period as contrasted with that of the preceding 5 years are shown in the subjoined table. It should be noted that the figures represent cultivation in the whole taluka, including 18 unsurveyed villages towards the sea-coast, as in the taluka returns these are mixed up with those surveyed and settled and cannot be separated without immense labour :—

Description.	Crops.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average of 5 years ending 1897-98.	Average of pre-ceeding 5 years ending 1892-93.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	Juari ...	34	3	...	14	13	13	28
	Bajri ...	2,634	2,598	1,965	1,582	1,690	2,094	2,628
	Rice ...	26,104	24,528	24,155	26,372	31,638	26,559	25,758
	Tilseed ...	53	45	126	102	71	79	174
	Mung ...	257	233	116	181	72	172	724
	Tobacco ...	11	4	6	5	11	7	16
	Sugarcane ...	152	168	150	146	89	141	113
	Gardens ...	85	29	42	48	38	49	68
	Minor Crops ...	92	75	98	84	60	82	261
	Total ...	29,432	27,683	26,658	28,534	33,682	29,196	29,770
Rabi	Barley ...	3,253	3,910	320	48	313	1,569	239
	Mung ...	468	723	201	201	95	338	200
	Manh ...	400	411	131	95	37	215	87
	Muhar ...	400	477	200	118	147	268	149
	Matar ...	188	266	108	44	33	128	214
	Abur ...	...	538	573	228	379	344	53
	Sarish ...	485	372	6	28	92	197	113
	Jambho ...	2,430	1,728	239	91	289	955	186
	Gardens ...	161	208	146	114	118	149	155
	Minor Crops ...	7	1	7	3	12	6	23
Total...		7,795	8,634	1,931	970	1,515	4,169	1,410
GRAND TOTAL ...		37,217	36,317	28,589	29,504	35,197	33,365	31,189

The total average cultivation for the past 5 years was acres 33,365 against acres 31,189, the total average of the preceding 5 years ending 1892-93, giving an excess of 2,000 acres in round figures. The taluka is pre-eminently a kharif taluka, as no finer rabi crops thrive in it owing to climatic conditions being adverse to their growth. The large increase noticeable in the rabi crops in 1893-94 and 1894-95 is due to large areas, flooded in those years, having been sown with barley and oilseeds as an experiment, which proved costly, as the return was barely equal to the Government rent. The staple crop is a coarse kind of rice, which covers no less than 81.04 per cent., and bajri takes up 7.31 per cent. of the total cultivated area. I have had an opportunity of seeing some samples of bajri produced in the taluka. It appeared to me to be of inferior quality to that produced either in Guni or Badin of the Hyderabad District.

18. Prices of produce which have ruled in the taluka during the decade are shown in Appendix No. XIX. The follow-
Prices and Out-turn of Crops.

ing abstract contains a summary of them regarding principal crops:—

Crops.	1887-88.	Average of next 5 years ending 1892-93.	Average of next 5 years ending 1897-98.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN		Value of yield per acre according to last 5 years' average prices.	Land- holder's share.	Deduct		Net amount remaining with zamindar per acre.
				Kasab.	Maunds.			Expenses of seed, clearance of lands, &c., borne by the zamindar per acre.	Average assessment paid by zamindar according to present rates per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Per Md.	Per Md.	Per Md.							
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice red cleaned ...	2 0	2 5 0	2 5 7	30 in husk	7 cleaned	16 7 1	10 15 5	4 4 0	2 13 0	3 14 5
Bajri ...	2 11	2 5 9	2 10 0	15	6	15 11 0	5 3 8	1 4 0	1 8 5	2 7 3
Til seed (sesame) ...	6 0	6 10 5	5 6 5	6	2	10 12 10	3 9 7	1 3 0	1 8 5	0 14 2
Barley ...	1 4	1 2 0	1 5 7	30	10	13 7 10	8 15 11	2 0 0	1 13 0	5 2 11
Mung ... } Pulses	2 6	2 7 0	2 10 5	8	3½	9 4 5	6 2 11	0 12 0	1 13 0	3 9 11
Muhar ... }	1 6	1 4 10	1 7 3	8	3½	5 1 1	3 6 1	0 8 0	1 13 0	1 1 1
Jambho (oilseeds) ...	2 0	2 0 0	2 0 10	7	2½	5 2 1	3 6 9	0 8 0	1 13 0	1 1 9

The record of prices of produce is maintained by the Taluka officials. This has been heretofore imperfectly kept, and it is difficult to explain at this distance of time the fluctuations in prices year by year or the difference between the prices obtained locally and those which ruled in the neighbouring talukas. Now that you have ordered the introduction of Taluka Form No. 38 in Sind, this difficulty will have no longer to be faced at future revisions. As far, however, as I can ascertain, the fluctuations in local prices have followed the course of general trade. In years of good harvests and brisk outside demand, the prices have ruled higher than those in which the harvest has been poor and the outside demand has been limited. Rice is the staple crop, and this shows that the average price for it during the 5 years ending 1892-93 ruled higher than that which obtained in the first year of the current settlement, and again that for the last 5 years was slightly better than the preceding decade, although I must not omit to mention here that during the year now current it has fallen as low as Rs. 20 a kharar of 20 maunds, and there are no purchasers to be found, and the zamindars feel embarrassed in meeting the Government demand. Bajri and tilseed, on the other hand, show a slight falling-off as compared with the year 1887-88. Barley, mung, muhar and jambho show a slight improvement.

No crop experiments appear to have been undertaken in the taluka, and consequently no reliable data are available for framing an accurate estimate of the yield per acre of the different kinds of crops under various modes of irrigation. But after examining the ground and the crops collected on the threshing floors during the course of my tour, after questioning the zamindars themselves on the spot and carefully studying the Mukhtyarkar's private notes which he had collected during his long stay in the taluka, I have framed an approximately correct estimate, which I have entered in column 5 of the foregoing table, which I have endeavoured to amplify by showing how much a zamindar saves, on the outside, on every acre of his land after defraying all expenses incidental to agriculture, including the Government rent which he pays according to the present scale.

19. Appendices VII and IX show to what extent agricultural lands have been sold and mortgaged during the currency of the settlement. The average value of land as

Value of Land.

recorded in them is shown in the subjoined table :

I.—SALES.

Year.	Minimum Rate per Acre.	Maximum Rate per Acre.	Average Rate per Acre.	No. of Cases of Sale.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1888 ...	1 5 8	1 5 8	1 5 8	14
1889 ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	29
1890 ...	3 4 9	41 10 0	3 9 3	14
1891 ...	1 4 4	*96 0 0	1 4 9	26
1892 ...	5 6 4	5 6 4	5 6 4	25
1893 ...	5 6 3	5 6 3	5 6 3	37
1894 ...	2 8 4	2 8 4	2 8 4	39
1895 ...	1 9 8	+266 10 8	1 10 4	50
1896 ...	3 7 4	22 13 9	3 10 5	60
1897 ...	4 13 5	33 9 10	5 1 1	95

This relates to the sale of two garden plots, measuring 1 acre 10 guntas, sold for Rs. 120. The plots have been eroded.

This has been deduced from one transaction relating to the sale of garden land, measuring 12 guntas, in deh Bachal Jamali, sold for Rs. 80.

These figures represent an area of 29,021-7 acres sold for Rs. 83,123-8, which gives an average sale rate of Rs. 2-13-10 per acre. This is, indeed, very low, and presumably represents the rate at which lands with pre-existing incumbrances pass from the hands of the debtor to his creditor. But when *bona fide* sales take place, it appears that inferior land fetches Rs. 2, good land Rs. 5, and the best land Rs. 15 per acre.

II.—MORTGAGES.

Year.	Minimum Rate per Acre.	Maximum Rate per Acre.	Average Rate per Acre.	No. of Cases mortgaged.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1888 ...	2 7 9	2 7 9	2 7 9	10
1889 ...	2 9 2	2 9 2	2 9 2	6
1890 ...	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	2
1891 ...	3 6 1	3 6 1	3 6 1	25
1892 ...	2 6 1	2 6 1	2 6 1	11
1893 ...	...	...	...	...
1894 ...	4 5 1	4 5 1	4 5 1	17
1895 ...	4 6 1	4 6 1	4 6 1	7
1896 ...	3 2 10	3 2 10	3 2 10	17
1897 ...	2 4 7	2 4 7	2 4 7	8

The area mortgaged during the currency of the settlement is shown to be acres 32,715-35. These figures as well as those relating to sales are misleading, as they obviously include repeated transactions in respect to the same land.

The net area which passed by way of sale from Muhammadans to Hindus was acres 10,444-5, and that mortgaged was as under :—

	Acres		guntas.	
With possession	4,520	35
Without possession	23,832	20
Total	28,353	15

20. The number of present holdings and their areas are exhibited below :—

Up to 5 acres	...	...	...	...	...	143
Exceeding 5 acres, but not exceeding 10 acres	...	...	...	...	...	103
" 10 "	"	"	20	"	...	120
" 20 "	"	"	30	"	...	61
" 30 "	"	"	50	"	...	71
" 50 "	"	"	100	"	...	79
" 100 "	"	"	300	"	...	71
" 300 "	"	"	500	"	...	17
" 500 "	"	"	1,000	"	...	12
" 1,000 "	"	"	2,000	"	...	4
" 2,000 "	"	"	3,000	"	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	682

A nominal roll of large land-holders is attached to this report as Appendix No. XXI. This shows that, of the 24 persons included in it, 18 are Muhammadans and 6 are Hindus. Of the 6 Hindus, one—Naraindas—has acquired land during the currency of the settlement in unsettled villages on the sea-coast, but the remaining five appear to be old hereditary zamindars. Of the Muhammadan zamindars, Wadero Dital Khan has extended his estate by 348 acres and Ghulam Nabi Shah by 650 acres.

The following table exhibits the account as it now stands of surveyed settled and unsurveyed lands in the taluka :—

Year.	No. of Villages.	Total Area.	MEASURED.			UNMEASURED.	
			Survey No.	Area.	Average Size of Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Area.
		Acres.	Nos.	Acres.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.
1897-98 ...	124	Government 887,056	8,927	39,272	} 4 16	1,020	847,784
		Inam 1,265	109	400		18	865
		Total ... 888,321	9,036	39,672	4 16	1,038	848,649

The land is cultivated by small land-holders in person and by large owners through haris annually engaged. The rate of batai is almost identical throughout the taluka, but it varies according to the mode of irrigation, as shown below :—

On Mok—Out of 13 shares, 9 shares—which include 1 share for the village artizans—go to the zamindar and the hari gets 4 shares.

On lift—Out of 3 shares, 2 go to the hari and 1 to the zamindar.

On Sailabi and Bosi—Batai is the same as on Mok

Excepting on lift lands in which the cost of clearance and seed is borne by the zamindar and the remainder is provided by the hari, in all other cases the

zamindar not only provides the seed and pays cash for all karia clearances and band repairs, but he also supplies the plough cattle and advances cash or grain without interest to keep the hari going. And in a few instances where all this has to be done by the zamindar even in the case of lift irrigation, the rate of batai is the same as on mok lands.

21. Although the Registration returns (Appendices VII and IX) include repeated transactions in regard to the same land during the decade of 10 years, and thus do not afford exact information of the area sold or mortgaged, there is no doubt that, of the total average occupied area of the whole taluka (51,281 acres), no less than acres 10,444 have changed hands by way of sale from agriculturalists to non-agriculturalists, and acres 28,353 have had to be encumbered from time to time to the tune of Rs. 90,033. From my personal enquiries during the course of my tour and from information supplied by the Mukhtyarkar, who, as I have said elsewhere in this report, knows his zamindars intimately, I find that, of the total number of khatedars (682), one—Tikamdas is a wealthy person, and 19, among whom 8 only are Muhammadans, are free from debt, and all the rest are more or less involved. Tikamdas has amassed his wealth not so much from his lands as from following his trade as a general merchant and money lender. Wadero Dital Khan, who is the only one leading zamindar of the taluka and who I am assured by the Mukhtyarkar lives in a most frugal manner, and who is the only one proud possessor of an estate exceeding 2,000 acres, was about to fall when, only a few years ago, the Assistant Collector and the Mukhtyarkar interested themselves in his behalf and saved him from utter ruin by wisely procuring him a loan from Government, which he has endeavoured to repay by curtailing his already simple way of living, and has still a balance of Rs. 2,000 to repay at the present moment. Of the indebted zamindars (*vide* Appendix No. XVIII), 8, holding nearly 10,000 acres between them, have already sought relief under the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, and if the assessment limit were not in their way, many more would follow suit. My calculations (*vide* columns 5 to 11 in the table under paragraph 18 *supra*) will show that, after defraying all expenses of agriculture, a zamindar's net profit per acre in this taluka in the average run of years is only a trifle more than the rent he pays to Government. So when a season proves disastrous—and disasters do frequently visit them, as remission figures prove—the zamindars are unable to keep their heads up and thus continue to remain poor. The taluka, however, is very fortunate in having R. S. Wadhmal as Mukhtyarkar (and it will be a matter of great regret if this valuable officer of Government, who possesses good physique and who has still some years of service in him, is allowed to retire as he contemplates), who has thrown his heart into the welfare of his zamindars and materially helped in keeping them going by annually obtaining for them large sums of takavi from Government, without any risk of loss as shown below:—

1890-91	...	...	Rs. 10,960
1891-92	...	...	„ 1,475
1892-93	...	...	„ 21,220
1893-94	...	...	„ 11,729
1894-95	...	...	„ 12,255
1895-96	...	...	„ 11,000
1896-97	...	...	„ 15,700
1897-98	...	...	„ 10,103

Total Rs. ... 94,442

22. Pressure exercised in the recovery of revenue during the past 11 years is exhibited in Appendix No. XXII. It will be seen that the average annual number of cases in which notices of demand had to be issued under Section 152 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code was 304; distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154 of the Code was resorted to in 35 cases during the first 4 years of the decade and none whatever in the last 7 years;

no case of distraint and sale of immoveable property other than the land on which arrears accrued occurred, while the average number of cases in which time-expired fallows on which the holders chose to withhold payment and surrender them under the operation of the fallow rules was 83. It was in 5 cases in 1887-88 that 603 acres were sold in satisfaction of the Government demand, amounting to Rs. 511. There have been no cases of penalty under Section 148 or of arrest and imprisonment under Section 157 of the Code.

23. For purposes of description, the taluka may be divided into three zones, the first comprising the tract shown at present on the map as undivided waste, the second comprising the mapped villages between the Khanta canal and the river, and the third lying between the Khanta canal and the boundary between this and the Jati Taluka. The first zone consists of 18 unsurveyed villages named on the margin. These were omitted from the current settlement, as

- Grouping.
1. Bablo.
 2. Betri.
 3. Nindh.
 4. Pathwari.
 5. Takro.
 6. Joshiwari.
 7. Eracho.
 8. Kalikot.
 9. Kiojhir.
 10. Lyari.
 11. Sultanpur.
 12. Tango.
 13. Sukhpur.
 14. Khambati.
 15. Lakhoghot.
 16. Warriaso.
 17. Thul.
 18. Ladhalipta.

shown on the margin came to

Kharif.			Rs.	a.
Rice	...	...	2	12
Other flow	...	...	2	4
Lift	...	...	1	13
Rabi.			Rs.	a.
Gardens	...	...	3	4
Rabi lift	...	...	2	4
Sailabi	...	...	1	13
Babul groves	...	...	0	10

Sind. If this is so, no further survey by Tapadars will be necessary. When the Topographical Survey sheet for this taluka is received, the gap which now appears in our taluka map will be filled up. The tract was visited by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, late Assistant Collector, Shahbandar, in January 1897, and I cannot do better than describe it in his words:—

“At the point where the boundaries of dehs Bablo and Nindh meet, there is a sharp division between the characteristics of the lands to the north and south. In dehs Bablo, Darsi, Joshiwari and the north portions of dehs Betri and Takro, the land where low enough to be inundated with silt-bearing water is always fertile, while the higher patches are entirely salt; moist grounds are densely overgrown with the reed grass (*pan*), and tamarisks are seen dotted here and there, with, perhaps, rare and stunted babuls.

“Below this line, stretches an unbroken expanse of open plain, without a tree or bush or reed; not that, at least within reach of the moisture from the river and its innumerable creeks and channels, it is sandy or arid—far from it, for it is thickly covered with a low grass called *purr*, prized for its power of extracting milk from childless buffaloes, and the *sunhun*, which grows to a height of two feet, and is the giant of the *bhal* vegetation. On this plain, graze herd upon herd of buffaloes, and numerous flocks of sheep, while ponies also are plentiful. Goats, oxen and camels are conspicuously absent, but their loss to the artistic aspect of the scene is more than compensated by the presence of myriads of wild fowl of species more than I can identify, ducks and teal of every kind, curlews, geese, cranes, herons, gulls, pelicans and flamingoes.

"The cause of these different features are the ocean tides, which, when at the spring, overflow the whole country for 30 miles up to the line I have mentioned, with a depth varying from 6 inches to 2 feet.

"It seems incredible that, within the influence of this tide, cultivation should flourish; but the tract is full of wonders, anomalies and impossibilities. Here and there are patches of cultivation, protected on the south by a moderate band against the advance of the sea water, and surrounded by a low band on the other sides to allow the sweet water to flow in and be retained. Ploughs are unknown; seeds are first germinated in matting and are then sown broadcast in the foot prints of the buffaloes, which at once serve the purpose of supplying nurture beds and of exposing the subsoil to the beneficial influence of the atmosphere. The people live in huts of grass of the rudest description I have ever seen; no doubt, huts of mud would be exposed to destruction by flood or by salt.

Some portions of the tract in question being difficult of access and the opportunities for concealment of stray cultivation being immense, and consequently the risk of fraud upon the Government revenue being obvious, the Collector of Karachi in his endorsement No. 5333 of 30th June 1897 recommended to you that the following 7 dehs be managed on a lease system and the remaining 11 should continue to be held on a bigoti tenure on existing rates:—

1. Bablo. 2. Nindh. 3. Padhwari.
4. Takro. 5. Joshiwari. 6. Eracho.
7. Kalikot.

The Collector added that the proposed leases should run for 5 years only, and the amount payable for each year on the lands comprised in the leases should be fixed at the annual average revenue paid during the 5 years ending 1895-96 plus 10 per cent. on the average thus arrived at for probable future expansion of cultivation in them. The revenue to be paid annually for the 7 villages above mentioned under the lease system was fixed at Rs. 15,883, and the arrangement was sanctioned in your office No. 383 of 22nd July 1897 for 5 years with effect from 1897-98. The remaining 11 villages of this tract are managed on a bigoti tenure with the rates shown in the marginal note in paragraph 23 above, and their revenue collections for the past 5 years have been as under:—

Name of Deh.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Average.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Betri	1,952	2,111	1,775	1,212	1,130	1,636	This was first proposed for a lease, but the zaminda declined the arrangement.
2 Kinjhir	...	46	134	75	65	64	
3 Lyari	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Sultanpur	...	4	13	19	22	12	
5 Tango	...	4	10	5	24	9	
6 Sukhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Khambati	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Lakho ghot	27	155	70	86	83	84	
9 Warriaso	...	2	1	8	4	3	
10 Thul	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Ladhalipta	60	56	...	...	...	23	
Total	2,039	2,378	2,003	1,405	1,328	1,831	+ Lease money Rs. 15,883 Rs. 17,714 = total annual revenue of villages on the sea coast.

No other Revenue arrangement is possible in these villages, and I have the honour to propose that the present system and the rates should continue undisturbed.

The second zone lying between the Khanto canal and the river was surveyed and settled by Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Ward. It was divided into groups as under :—

1st Group.—(1) Ratol, (2) Saindad Jamali, (3) Pir Muhammad Shah, (4) Alah Baksh Shah, (5) Batu Jamali, (6) Baranki, (7) Gungani, (8) Machhki, (9) Amir Baksh Jamali, (10) Maule-dino Shah, (11) Achh Marho, (12) Budhani, (13) Kadirdino Shah, (14) Bhahalki, (15) Singharki, (16) Jao, (17) Bhalti, (18) Daulatpur, (19) Chaubandi, (20) Pir Rajan Shah, (21) Ubhakappo, (22) Umar Juwan, (23) Pahlu Hindu, (24) Bagwah, (25) Magsi, (26) Pir Suleman Shah, (27) Jamal Jatoi, (28) Fateh Khan, (29) Bagana.

2nd Group.—(30) Jungo Jalbani, (31) Bhagdev, (32) Alahdina Wadda, (33) Shahbandar, (34) Larh Sanhro, (35) Kasim Sumro, (36) Haja, (37) Imam Baksh Zangejo, (38) Khanani, (39) Baksh Ali Kalhoro, (40) Musa, (41) Palki, (42) Atarki, (43) Rappar, (44) Mutni, (45) Babio, (46) Dolo Sholani, (47) Morchhadai, (48) Mirewari, (49) Bet Muhar, (50) Darsi, (51) Tharewari.

3rd Group.—(52) Chotki, (53) Chor Gujo, (54) Lipato, (55) Lalpur, (56) Shor, (57) Thori, (58) Kadaran, (59) Karphuli.

In regard to the third group, Lieut.-Colonel Ward wrote :—

“The villages, 8 in number, along the banks of the river Mall, are at present in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the defective state of the river. From their position, they should be in the 2nd class, and would have been placed therein had such a course seemed possible. But under existing circumstances they are in danger of being thrown out of cultivation altogether, and I have therefore placed them for the time being in the lowest group. Again, four villages—(1) Mutni, (2) Babio, (3) Dolo, (4) Morchhadai—in the extreme west, lying immediately under the Dhoro Phito, would have been included in the 1st group, but that for the past 2 years they have been considerably damaged by floods coming from the Ghorabari Taluka.”

The river Mall has improved within the last 2 years, as a new mouth to it was cleared. It was flowing with sweet water in the middle of November 1898 when I crossed it by a boat. The Mukhtyarkar informed me that no reliance on the satisfactory working of the Mall river should be placed. Portions of dehs Musa and Karphuli have been already eroded, and the action of the river is still active at this point. I went over these villages carefully, and was not favourably impressed with their present conditions. (54) Lipato, (55) Lalpur, (56) Shor, (57) Thori and portions of (52) Chotki are now swept over by floods, and as Survey boundary marks in them have been obliterated, they have already been, with your sanction, thrown out of the current settlement. Their present cultivation as compared with the Survey estimate is shown below :—

Names of Dehs.	Total cultiva- ble Area.	T. tal average occupied Area.	Survey esti- mate culti- vation.	1st year's 1887-88 cul- tivation.	ACTUAL CULTIVATION IN				
					1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(52) Chotki	3,082	272	159	223	142	64	66	96	122
(53) Chor Gujo	2,782	318	261	217	171	106	161	186	195
(54) Lipato	17	...	...	10	9	...	15	24	34
(55) Lalpur	19	...	...	...	13	28	19	11	24
(56) Shor	2,553	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	14
(57) Thori	1,963	...	...	8	1	2	24	24	27
(58) Kadaran	1,231	260	176	140	151	112	142	151	144
(59) Karphuli	131	61	60	64	90	126	59	67	71

It will be seen from the above figures that there is yet no justification in raising these villages to a higher group. Turning to (44) Mutni, (45) Babio, (46) Dolo Sholani and (47) Morchhadai, situated in the island between the Kalandri and the Mutni rivers, which Lieut.-Colonel Ward said could be raised to the first group at some future time, I may mention that they have continued to be swept over by floods, the zamindari protective bands which formerly existed have disappeared, the Survey boundary marks have been obliterated, and consequently they have been withdrawn from the current settlement, with your sanction, and the Survey occupancies in them have been turned into bigoti tenures, but they continue to pay 2nd group rates on the area actually cultivated according to annual measurements. The present state of cultivation in them may be judged from the following figures :—

Deh.	Cultivable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Survey estimate.	1st year's cultivation 1887-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultivation in 1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(44) Mutni ...	1,804	239	546	379	110	25	42	17	35
(45) Babio ...	1,949	243	296	184	142	90	111	202	215
(46) Dolo Sholani ...	729	199	370	175	46	20	38	53	192
(47) Morchhadai ...	2,678	236	426	317	204	244	73	83	191

It is quite obvious that the existing arrangements in these villages cannot well be altered. But Palki, which is situated to the south of Mutni on the eastern bank of the river, is a fine deh. It is still under settlement, and its present general condition and situation justify its being raised to the 1st group. In my opinion, in which the Mukhtyarkar concurs, this should be raised accordingly. The cultivation figures of this deh are as shown below :—

	Cultivable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Survey estimate.	1st year's cultivation 1887-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultivation in 1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(41) Palki ...	848	606	229	204	357	472	465	489	555

The second zone, which lies between the Khanta canal and the river, was the richest part of the district when the current settlement was proposed as it was more or less protected from the Khanta mouth to the mouth of the Mall river, with a small gap of 5 miles, called the Kadirdino Shah gap. After the flood of 1894, it was decided to abandon river protective embankment south of the Khanta canal in the taluka, with the exception of the bit, about 10 miles

1st Group.

1. Achh Marho.
2. Budhani.
3. Daulatpur.
4. Pir Rajan Shah.
5. Magai.
6. Pir Suleman Shah.
7. Jamal Jatoli.
8. Fateh Khan Zangejo.
9. Bagana.

2nd Group.

10. Palki.
11. Bakshali Kalhor.
12. Imam Baksh Zangejo.

3rd Group.

13. Karphuli.
14. Chor Gujo.
15. Chotki.

in length, locally known as the Kokawari band (a portion of which, by the bye, opposite Got Kothi in deh Bagana I found eroded during my examination of that deh), with a view to allowing the river free scope and lightening the pressure of the river inundation against the river embankments north of the Khanta mouth, which gave protection to a more extensive, rich and populous tract of country. The result is that large areas in this tract have been turned into swamps unfit for cultivation, and the settlement has, with the exception of villages noted on the margin, been abandoned, with your sanction, as Survey boundary marks have disappeared. The

zamindars have, however, shown their tenacity of purpose in clinging to their lands and adapted themselves to the changed conditions of things. They now know the exact course of the floods, and by putting up strong bands of their own at great expense around their fields and by commencing their field operations early in the season, continue to till such areas as are available for cultivation from year to year. The loss and gain of the several villages affected by the floods in the matter of the soil previously cultivable having been rendered uncultivable and that which was previously uncultivable having been turned into cultivable, and of its relative richness, are so equal that it is difficult to make any distinction between their present condition with a view to changing their present grouping. The Mukhtyarkar thinks that the present grouping should remain unaltered, and after carefully examining the actual condition of each deh in this zone on the spot, I have come to the same conclusion. The only change which I would advocate is in the case of deh Palki, to which I have adverted above.

The third zone, which lies between the Khanto and the Jati boundary, and which comprises 11 villages towards the north of the road from Jungo Jalbani to Ladeon of the 1st group, 16 villages of the 2nd group and 20 villages of the 3rd group, suffered heavily from the bursting of the Bahadipur band in 1894-95, and portions lying to the north and east of the Satah wah again suffered by the bursting of the Munarki band in 1897-98. It is watered by the Satah, the Ghar and the Khanta systems. The river, which was close to the mouths of these canals, has receded about 3 miles to the west on the Ghorabari side. The mouth of the Kohri, which used to feed these canals, has been silted up, and not always early flow of water prevents rice seedlings being prepared and transplanted early enough to prevent mishaps of the seasons. The building of the regulators on the mouths of these canals, and the arrangement by which no water higher than 11 feet at their heads is allowed to flow in in order to prevent their banks bursting, is not looked upon by the zamindars as an unmixed blessing, as it prevents high-level lands from being cultivated, and the dehs below the bridge over the Satah near Ladeon do not always get sufficient water. It is true that the Engineering Department contemplates giving a good mouth to the Kohri and widening the Satah wah so as to increase its irrigating capacity and to allow water for very good lands which are now lying idle in the Chachh Tapa, unprofitable both to the State and to their owners. It should be noted that the deficiency of water at the tail of the Satah wah is explained by the Executive Engineer in his note as due to the rice cultivation having increased in the upper reaches of the canal in later times. But this statement is inaccurate, as the following rice figures relating to dehs situated in the upper reaches of the canal will testify :—

Name of Deh.	Survey estimate of rice cultivation which was based on the actuals of 1886-87.	Average cultivation of rice during the 5 years ending 1897-98.
	Acres.	Acres.
Chuhar Jamali ...	316	263
Kur ...	486	666
Landhi ...	651	652
Dutri ...	605	350
Karna ...	640	473
Lakhi ...	700	568
Damria ...	468	598
Kacho Marho ...	531	499
Ladeon ...	439	278
Total ...	4,836	4,347

The figures representing average rice cultivation during the past 5 years include time-expired fallows, to separate which I have no means at hand.

They, however, show that the average rice cultivation in the upper reaches of the canal has been less by acres 489 than the survey estimate, which was based on the actuals of 1886-87. It seems altogether that this zone has not much prospered during the decade, and the relative position of each village has not undergone such a change as to justify alteration in the grouping, which appears to have been very carefully arranged. But there is one deh, Pir Karimdino Shah, which has the Khanto wah on one side and the Ghar on the other, which I would recommend to be raised to the 1st group. It commands a good supply, and is by no means inferior to deh Bachal Jamali of the first group either in situation or general condition. There is also another deh, Desra, irrigated by the Satah canal, which is now in the 2nd group, but which can bear raising to the first group and should, I think, be raised to that group. Its low-level situation, which is a distinct advantage to be assessed, enables it to draw off a larger share of the insufficient Satah supply, and its crops are therefore finer than those of the other 2nd group villages in its neighbourhood. The statistics about these dehs are as under :—

Name of Deh.	Culturable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Survey estimate.	Cultivation in first year 1887-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultivation in 1897-98.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Pir Karimdino Shah...	1,608	775	402	345	489	460	637	583	672	It is entirely a rice village.
Desra	712	606	401	165	418	423	407	540	581	The average rice cultivation in this deh during the past 5 years has been acres 419 against acres 267, the survey estimate.

The Mukhtyarkar agrees in the change respecting deh Desra, but he seemed opposed to the raising of deh Pir Karimdino Shah. His ground was that the village is infested with rats, and the crops are liable to injury by those pests. The remission statements show that, within the past 5 years, the remissions on account of rats in this deh amounted to Rs. 33 on an area of 16 acres in 1893-94 and Rs. 5 on 2 acres in 1897-98. But injury from rats occasionally occurs throughout the taluka, and is by no means a valid reason for keeping a really good village in a lower group. The only change which I would therefore recommend in the present grouping of the villages of this taluka is that dehs Palki, Pir Karimdino Shah and Desra be raised from the 2nd to the 1st group.

24. I have carefully considered the question about the rates. As pointed out elsewhere in this report, the taluka produces chiefly rice of a coarse kind. It is more sparsely populated than Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati. There is no internal evidence of prosperity in the taluka. The haris are at best lazy and indolent, and more or less independent of the zamindars, and they impose their own terms on the latter. The expenses on canal clearance and bands are growing yearly as the rates of labour rise. The yield per acre of the staple crop (*i.e.*, rice) as shown in columns 5 to 11 of the table under paragraph 18 leaves a profit just a trifle over the present rates of assessment. This is hardly sufficient to enable the zamindars to face adverse seasons, which occur occasionally, without help from Government in the shape of takavi advances. It is true that profits from some of the rabi crops are sometimes higher. But lands fit for growing rabi crops are few, and the chances of their failure owing to climatic conditions far too many, which account for this species of cultivation not expanding in spite of larger returns. In its present condition, the taluka cannot well bear any higher rates than it does now. On rice, the staple crop of the taluka, the

Rates.

	Density of population.
Mirpur Batoro	130.8
Sujawal	110.5
Jati	48.49
Shahbandar	40.37

grower saves just a trifle over the Government assessment, and any settlement which curtails that profit will, in my humble judgment, be extremely unwise. It might be argued that the villages thrown out of the settlement should, in principle, pay larger rents than those still under it, for, while the obligation to pay rent by Survey Numbers, whether wholly or partially cultivated, and to maintain survey boundary marks remains attached to survey occupancies, it is withdrawn in the case of the latter. The answer to such an argument is obvious. The expenses of undertaking cultivation and the risks attending it in a tract such as this, exposed to floods, counterbalance the benefits derived from the withdrawal of the obligation mentioned. Then, it might be argued that, as the protection to a large portion of the country against floods has been withdrawn, why should no reduction in the existing rates be allowed. But the fact is that in the tracts open to floods the crops are a bit finer, and the net result to the grower, after deducting his heavier expenses and allowing for risks, is seldom less than in the protected villages. Further, the prevailing rates on rice flow and lift, the two principal modes of irrigation throughout the taluka in its unprotected condition in the pre-settlement period, were Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 an acre, respectively, and this precludes the idea of granting any reduction, even if my calculations of the net profit as shown in the table under paragraph 18 be put aside.

It will be noticed that in his note, Appendix XXIII, the Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, singles out dehs Fateh Khan, Jamal Jatoi, Imam Baksh, Baksh Ali, Bagana and Chotki in the *whole* taluka for my special attention in regard to their assessment rates. I had, therefore, to examine these villages with greater care. These are mostly rice villages, and the state of actual cultivation in them may be judged from the following figures:—

Name of Dehs.	Total culturable Area.	Average occupied Area.	Cultivation in first year 1887-88.	Cultivation in 1893-94.	Cultivation in 1894-95.	Cultivation in 1895-96.	Cultivation in 1896-97.	Cultivation in 1897-98.	Survey estimate.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Fateh Khan ...	1,832	1,430	1,204	1,001	1,163	1,048	927	1,157	1,461
Jamal Jatoi ...	1,462	741	606	642	696	469	471	577	475
Imam Baksh ...	2,634	1,257	986	982	1,123	724	864	929	1,004
Baksh Ali ...	790	580	586	352	337	307	348	455	607
Bagana ...	1,625	1,037	607	719	519	549	667	696	504
Chotki ...	3,082	272	223	142	64	66	96	122	159
Total ...	11,425	5,317	4,212	3,838	3,902	3,163	3,373	3,936	4,210

The extent to which these villages have suffered during the decade is shown in the subjoined table:—

Names of Dehs.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.	Area affected.	Remissions.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Fateh Khan ...	207	D & F 488	...	...	...	...	233	R 637	...	...	263	F 669	446	R & D 1,065	143	F 326	78	D 117	...	...	...	...
Jamal Jatoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	R 79	...	...	...	...	251	R & F 624	481	F 1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imam Baksh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	R 126	...	...	19	F 49	693	R & F 1,385	826	F 2,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baksh Ali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	R 283	...	...	62	F 129	252	R & F 615	222	F 540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagana ...	229	D 509	...	...	...	...	203	R 448	...	...	201	F 517	400	R & F D 942	21	F 37	29	D 45	12	D 24	...	...
Chotki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	R 84	...	...	...	...	98	R & F 215	56	F 132	...	...	...	...	...	...
	436	997	...	...	...	...	765	1,667	...	...	535	1,262	2,040	4,746	1,749	4,494	107	162	12	24	...	...

D = Denotes Drought.

R = Denotes Rate.

F = Denotes Floods.

It will be seen that, while the total actual cultivation in these villages has seldom been equal to the survey estimate, which was based on the actuals of 1886-87, the amount of injury during the period of the settlement has been large. But putting this aside, the average yield of rice per acre here, as elsewhere in the taluka, is, as I have said before in the report, only a trifle more than the present rate of assessment. It is therefore inexpedient to raise it. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the existing rates in the taluka as shown in the table at paragraph 12 of this report should continue to be levied for a further period of 10 years. Looking to the condition of the people in this taluka, Government should be satisfied with the present revenue and recoup itself of the contemplated expenditure on improvements, if carried out, by the increase of revenue which is sure to follow from the expansion of cultivation on the Satah canal system, for which there is plenty of scope below deh Ladeon. The small measure of change which I have recommended in the grouping will increase the existing revenue of the taluka by about Rs. 381.

25. In your office No. 6182 of 16th December 1898, my attention was drawn to the orders contained in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 2172 of 6th April 1887 on the Jati settlement, regarding the disposal of grazing in Government waste lands, and I was required to include my proposals about it in my settlement report. If my memory serves me, this question was settled when Sir Charles Pritchard was Commissioner. The Assistant Collector in charge of the division was required to fix up-set prices on the grazing in each village and, after obtaining the Collector's sanction to this, to offer the grazing to the principal zamindar. The Jati arrangements will be examined along with its settlement. In the Shahbandar Taluka, however, areas fit for "rakhs" have already been acquired by the Forest Department, as shown below :—

Deh Achh Marho ...	...	Acres	1,971
„ Alah Baksh ...	...	„	859
„ Pir Muhammad Shah ...	...	„	563
Total Acres			3,393

There is a small piece of land in deh Budhani fit to be added to the Forest reserve in deh Achh Marho, with which it is connected, and the Forest officials expressed a desire orally to the Mukhtyarkar that it should be acquired. In the opinion of the Mukhtyarkar, it will be a hardship to the zamindars of the deh if that bit were reserved, as that was the only available place there for the village cattle to graze. During my tour through the several villages of the taluka, I came across no such jungles as were fit to be set apart as "rakhs," and the Mukhtyarkar knows of no such spot. The up-set prices on ordinary grazing in each village in this taluka as originally fixed were revised not long ago by Mr. H. S. Lawrence after personal examination, and these are now levied. The maximum price per village in the taluka is Rs. 300 and the minimum Rs. 10, according to the quantity of grazing available in each deh, and the sums realised during the last 5 years are shown below :—

			Rs.
1894-95	...	...	3,154
1895-96	...	...	3,244
1896-97	...	...	3,080
1897-98	...	...	3,060
1898-99	...	...	3,035
Total			15,573
Average			3,115

The "Maldars" (*i.e.*, cattle owners) mostly form the tenantry of the taluka, and although the arrangement was intended to reach them, this additional burden falls practically on the zamindars, as, unless they provide free grazing to their tenants, they would not stay with them. When the scheme was first introduced and the grazing was given to the chief zamindar of the deh, he allowed his own tenants free grazing within his limits and closed it against

others, unless paid for. This created rivalries, irritation and friction among the minor zamindars, whose tenants would serve only him who had the grazing at his command. The Mukhtyarkar, under the wise direction of the late Assistant Collector, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, introduced an arrangement by which all the zamindars were made co-sharers in the farm, contributing their *quota* to the farm money in proportion to the number of cattle possessed by them and their tenants, and all interested in the grazing of the *deh* were placed on an equal footing, and all chances of jealousies and friction were removed. This system is well suited to the requirements of the taluka, and it will be a pity if it is altered.

26. There are no river kacha lands, properly so called, in this taluka.

River Kachas.

Their places are taken by "bhals," which are cultivated with rice during the kharif season and which are assessed at kharif rates in the ordinary way. Consequently, kacha rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 270, dated 14th January 1888, for universal adoption throughout Sind are never applied.

27. There is very little of barani cultivation in the taluka. The returns

Barani Rates.

show that, during the whole period of the current settlement, there were 86 acres in 1888-89 and 28 acres in 1897-98, all told. The present barani rates, therefore, require no change.

Babul Groves.

28. The details of areas under babul groves are as shown below :—

		Acres	gts.
Occupied	...	21	15
Unoccupied	...	684	0
Total	...	705	15

There is very little babul growth in the taluka. With a view to encouraging the plantation of groves and their reservation, a portion of the produce from those occupied is taken under the orders contained in your Special Circular No. 4, Part II, of 18th May 1894 (which were issued with Government sanction), instead of the sanctioned fixed light rates. But as even with this concession the area unoccupied is large, I think the present arrangement need not yet be altered.

29. Details of alienated lands are given below. These are all situated

Alienations.

in Government villages, and no entire village is held under inam :—

	Acres	gts.
Jagirs of the 3rd Class	...	82 16
„ 4th Class	...	1,172 14
Personal Inam—Garden	...	10 6
Total	...	1,264 36

Accompaniments.

30. The following prescribed Appendices are attached to the report in the usual way :—

Appendix No. I, showing grouping as slightly modified.

- „ No. II, irrigation map.
- „ No. III, list of villages.
- „ Nos. IV to XXIII, *vide* index to the report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHOITRAM,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

Through the Collector of Karachi.



Gul Hayat Institute

APPENDIX III.

List of Villages under existing Irrigational Settlement in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

No.	Names of Villages.	No.	Names of Villages.
<i>1st Group.</i>		<i>2nd Group—contd.</i>	
1	Alah Baksh Shah.	48	Babio.
2	Pir Muhammad Shah.	49	Mutni.
3	Saindad Jamali.	50	Palki.
4	Ratol.	51	Atarki.
5	Chuhar Jamali.	52	Musa.
6	Dutri.	53	Baksh Ali Kalhoro.
7	Karna.	54	Imam Baksh Zangejo.
8	Lakhi.	55	Khanani.
9	Damria.	56	Larh Sanhro.
10	Kacho Marho.	57	Kasim Sumro.
11	Landhi.	58	Haja.
12	Kur.	59	Alahdina Wadda.
13	Rai.	60	Shahbandar.
14	Bachal Jamali.	61	Gujo.
15	Machhki.	62	Pir Jani Shah.
16	Gungani.	63	Jhor Chaunki.
17	Baranki.	64	Ukarpur.
18	Balu Jamali.	65	Bhagdev.
19	Achh Marho.	66	Nabi Baksh Jalbani.
20	Mauleddino Shah.	67	Jungo Jalbani.
21	Amir Baksh Jamali.	68	Mairufani.
22	Singharki.	69	Nawazio Jalbani.
23	Bhahalki.	70	Pir Kadirdino Shah.
24	Kadirdino Shah.	71	Chakri.
25	Budhani.	72	Patari.
26	Daulatpur.	73	Pirani.
27	Bhalti.	74	Kothi.
28	Jao.	75	Inayatpur.
29	Ubhakappo.	76	Khirdahi.
30	Pir Rajan Shah.	77	Desra.
31	Chaubandi.	78	Chachh.
32	Pir Suleman Shah.	<i>3rd Group.</i>	
33	Magsi.	79	Chachri.
34	Pahlu Hindo.	80	Kallar.
35	Umar Juwan.	81	Warai.
36	Bag Wah.	82	Gul Muhammad Jalbani.
37	Jamal Jattoi.	83	Karsia.
38	Fatch Khan Zangejo.	84	Ali Sammo.
39	Bagana.	85	Shekhano.
40	Ladeon.	86	Belo Gul Bakar.
<i>2nd Group.</i>		87	Ali Kehar.
41	Rappar.	88	Datura.
42	Tharewari.	89	Kathor.
43	Darsi.	90	Bagh Bahar.
44	Mirewari.	91	Babuli.
45	Morehhdai.	92	Dero Purano.
46	Dolo Sholani.	93	Islam Garh.
47	Bet Muhar.	94	Shah Miearo.

No.	Names of Villages.	No.	Names of Villages.
<i>3rd Group—contd.</i>		<i>Sea-coast Villages—contd.</i>	
95	Takio Sinhu Shah.	109	Nindh.
96	Wari.	110	Padhwari.
97	Jhaleon.	111	Takro.
98	Morlo.	112	Joshiwari.
99	Thori.	113	Eracho.
100	Chotki.	114	Kalikot.
101	Kadaran.	115	Kinjbir.
102	Karphuli.	116	Lyari.
103	Chor Gujo.	117	Sultanpur.
104	Shor.	118	Tango.
105	Lipato.	119	Sukhpur.
106	Lalpur.	120	Khambati.
	<i>Sea-coast Villages.</i>	121	Lakho ghot.
107	Bablo.	122	Warriaso.
108	Betri.	123	Thul.
		124	Ladhalipata.

Note.—The only change proposed in the existing grouping is as under :

No. 50 Paki, No. 70 Pir Karimdinu Shah and No. 77 Desra of the 2nd group raised to the 1st group.

2 villages, No. 107 and No. 124, which were omitted by Lieut.-Col. T. M. Ward from his proposals for the settlement now current, have been added to complete the list.

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Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX IV.

Average Rainfall for eleven years from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average Rainfall.
Shahbandar.	Shahbandar.		Inches. Cents.
		1887-88 ... { August 0 42	
		December 0 10	
		January 2 40	
		February 1 70	
		July 2 1	
		Total 6 63	
		1888-89 ... { August 6 50	
		November 0 3	
		February 0 19	
		March 0 50	
		June 2 11	
		July 2 63	
		Total 11 96	
		1889-90 ... { August 0 83	
		February 0 6	
		June 0 3	
		July 2 7	
		Total 2 99	
		1890-91 ... { August 2 4	
		November 3 5	
		December 0 91	
		January 0 85	
		March 0 12	
		July 2 0	
		Total 8 97	
		1891-92 ... { September 0 57	
		January 0 4	
		May 0 25	
		June 0 1	
		July 15 96	
		Total 16 83	
		Total of 1st five years 1887-88--1891-92 47 38	
		Average of 1st five years 1887-88--1891-92. 9 47 $\frac{3}{5}$	
		1892-93 ... { August 0 38	
		January 0 49	
		February 1 3	
		June 2 8	
		July 5 19	
		Total 9 17	

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average Rainfall.
Shahbandar.	Ladiun.		Inches. Cents.
		1893-94 ... { September 0 43	
		December 0 7	
		January 0 56	
		February 0 29	
		June 0 17	
		July 24 60	
		Total 26 12	
		1894-95 ... { September 0 2	
		December 0 5	
		January 0 38	
		March 0 7	
		June 2 38	
		July 1 59	
		Total 4 49	
		1895-96 ... { August 4 27	
		June 6 62	
		July 0 81	
		Total 11 70	
		1896-97 ... { August 3 16	
		January 0 4	
		February 0 3	
		July 3 47	
		Total 6 70	
		Total of 2nd five years 1892-93--1896-97...	58 18
		Average of 2nd five years 1892-93--1896-97.	11 63 $\frac{5}{8}$
		1897-98 ... { August 4 64	
		September 2 86	
		July 10 85	
		Total 18 35	
		Total of eleven years 1887-88—1897-98 ...	123 91
		Average of eleven years 1887-88—1897-98.	11 26 $\frac{5}{11}$

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APPENDIX V.

Details of Population, 1891.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES		Total Males.	FEMALES		Total Females.	Total Population.	CAN READ AND WRITE OR LEARNING.			
		Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 12.	Over 12.			MALES PER CENT.		FEMALES PER CENT.	
									No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
Shahbandar.	Hindus ...	406	820	1,226	386	661	1,047	2,333	499	38.90	...	...
	Muhammadians ...	5,987	7,384	13,371	4,860	6,327	11,183	24,554	177	1.32	1	...
	Chamars ...	36	57	93	44	53	102	195	1	1.07	...	...
	Shikaris ...	288	290	578	262	282	544	1,122	...	...	...	...
	Menghwars ...	5	15	20	11	11	22	42	...	...	...	...
	Total...	6,782	8,566	15,348	5,559	7,338	12,898	28,246	677	4.41	1	...

APPENDIX VI.

Occupation of People.

Taluka.	No. of surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	NUMBER.	
			No.	Per cent.
Shahbandar ...	91	Agricultural ...	2,872	12.07
		Partly agricultural ...	706	2.97
		Non-agricultural ...	20,211	84.96
		Total ...	*23,789	100

* These figures do not include 4,457 souls, the population of 33 unsurveyed and chakbandi villages.

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APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing Sales in the Shahbandar Taluka.

Year.	Number of Cases.		Area.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assess- ment.	Average Rate per Acre.	REMARKS.		
								Passed into the hands of Hindus from Muhammadans.		
								Area.	Assess- ment.	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
1888...	1 to 10 times Government Assessment	14	5,834 8	7,893 0 0	1 5 8	16,190 4	2 12 5	563 30	1,691 5	
1889...	1 to 10 " "	29	1,344 1	7,082 0 0	5 4 0	3,773 15	2 13 0	374 2	1,047 3	
1890	1 to 10 " "	13	832 7	2,745 0 0	3 4 9	2,429 2	2 14 8	269 12	807 6	
	10 to 20 " "	1	6 2	250 0 0	41 10 0	18 2	3 0 0	...	...
	Total	14	838 9	2,995 0 0	3 9 3	2,447 4	2 14 8	269 12	807 6	
1891	1 to 10 " "	24	4,634 25	5,897 0 0	1 4 4	12,830 3	2 12 3	3,913 1	10,787 8	
	30 to 40 " "	2	1 10	120 0 0	96 0 0	6 6	3 8 0	...	...
	Total	26	4,635 35	6,017 0 0	1 4 9	12,836 9	2 12 4	3,913 1	10,787 8	
1892...	1 to 10 " "	25	1,455 20	7,858 0 0	5 6 4	4,186 0	2 14 0	533 15	1,558 2	
1893...	1 to 10 " "	37	1,867 38	10,072 10 0	5 6 3	5,201 3	2 12 7	862 5	2,456 5	
1894...	1 to 10 " "	39	3,348 19	8,446 8 0	2 8 4	8,980 10	2 10 10	2,459 9	6,660 0	
1895	1 to 10 " "	48	4,074 27	6,540 0 0	1 9 8	11,897 2	2 14 9	2,584 22	7,753 9	
	10 to 20 " "	1	2 9	100 0 0	44 15 1	6 0	2 12 0	...	...
	20 to 30 " "	1	0 12	80 0 0	266 10 8	1 0	3 8 0	...	...
	Total	50	4,077 8	6,720 0 0	1 10 4	11,904 2	2 14 9	2,584 22	7,753 9	
1896	1 to 10 " "	58	1,707 33	5,907 6 0	3 7 4	7,539 7	4 6 6	447 15	1,853 13	
	10 to 20 " "	2	10 20	365 0 0	22 13 9	31 13	3 0 6	...	...
	Total	60	1,718 13	6,272 6 0	3 10 5	7,571 4	4 6 6	447 15	1,853 13	
1897	1 to 10 " "	89	3,870 12	18,725 0 0	4 13 5	10,768 2	2 12 6	292 36	822 7	
	10 to 20 " "	6	31 4	1,042 0 0	33 9 10	91 11	2 15 6	...	...
	Total	95	3,901 16	19,767 0 0	5 1 1	10,859 13	2 12 6	292 36	822 7	
GRAND TOTAL			389	29,021 7	83,123 8 0	2 13 10	83,951 0	2 14 3	12,299 27	35,437 10
Deduct—Passed from Hindus to Muham- madans	1,855 22	5,511 11	
Net from Muhammadans to Hindus			10,444 5	29,925 15	

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APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract of Statement of Sub-letting in the Shahbandar Taluka.

Year.	Number of Cases.		Number of Acres sub-let.	Sum for which sub-let.	Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1888...	1 to 5 times Government Assessment.	1	132 0	103 11	0 13 0	396 0	3 0 0
1889...	1 to 5 " "	3	270 17	468 0	1 12 0	811 4	3 0 0
1890...	1 to 5 " "	3	277 32	753 0	2 0 0	732 1	2 14 0
1891...	1 to 5 " "	2	803 27	375 0	0 7 0	2,410 13	3 0 0
1892...	1 to 5 " "	4	406 15	775 0	1 11 0	1,219 2	3 0 0
1893...	1 to 5 " "	8	1,065 4	3,044 0	2 14 0	3,027 3	2 14 0
1894...	1 to 5 " "	9	1,059 36	6,460 0	6 2 0	3,121 0	2 15 0
1895...	1 to 5 " "	3	145 10	180 0	1 4 0	406 14	2 13 0
1896...	1 to 5 " "	3	58 25	128 12	2 4 0	175 14	3 0 0
1897...	1 to 5 " "	1	1,209 0	800 0	0 11 0	3,324 12	2 12 0
Total ...		37	5,428 6	13,087 7	2 6 5	15,624 15	2 14 10

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing Mortgages in the Shahbandar Taluka.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Number of Acres.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assess- ment per Acre.	REMARKS.				
							PASSED FROM MUHAMMADANS TO HINDUS.				
							With possession.		Without possession.		
							Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1888	1 to 10 times Government Assessment	10	3,482 11	8,665 0	2 7 9	10,068 13	2 14 3	30 39	93 0 0	1,695 7	4,835 8 0
1889	1 to 10 "	6	6,998 12	15,435 0	2 9 2	12,935 4	2 2 6	529 21	1,550 0 0	5,464 31	11,345 4 0
1890	1 to 10 "	3	168 39	900 8	5 5 0	407 0	3 0 0	...	...	168 39	407 0 0
1891	1 to 10 "	25	4,523 30	15,306 14	3 6 1	12,651 6	2 12 9	3,166 16	8,619 9 0	1,074 14	3,152 16 0
1892	1 to 10 "	11	3,393 27	8,076 4	2 6 1	9,474 14	2 12 8	76 20	226 8 0	2,568 27	7,182 4 0
1893	1 to 10 "	17	6,747 33	29,092 0	4 5 1	16,039 8	2 3 8	0 23	2 8 0	6,701 2	14,926 0 0
1894	1 to 10 "	7	340 0	1,483 8	4 6 1	634 10	2 12 0	280 37	680 6 0	77 13	215 15 0
1895	1 to 10 "	17	2,456 23	7,898 0	3 2 10	6,965 9	2 13 4	190 9	546 6 0	818 14	2,404 7 0
1896	1 to 10 "	8	5,614 18	12,537 0	2 4 7	15,554 8	2 12 4	276 25	714 1 0	5,259 33	14,625 16 0
Total		103	32,715 35	99,604 2	3 0 0	84,632 8	2 9 1	4,520 35	12,472 5 0	23,832 20	59,135 4 0
Deduct—Passed from Hindus to Muhammadans	
Net from Muhammadans to Hindus		4,520 35	12,472 5 0	23,832 20	59,135 4 0

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APPENDIX X.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Shahbandar Taluka.

Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Sheep and Goats.
1889-90	5,321	8,276	3,589	20	1,391	576	...	6,554
1890-91	7,663	8,077	4,342	41	1,515	583	...	8,486
1891-92	6,405	10,442	6,257	1,821	1,507	580	...	11,038
1892-93	6,535	10,883	7,588	487	731	507	...	11,602
1893-94	6,729	12,011	6,658	480	719	418	...	11,194
1894-95	5,999	9,426	5,334	762	698	377	1	10,157
1895-96	6,454	10,397	6,525	757	768	410	1	12,579
1896-97	6,773	11,846	7,907	648	529	468	...	12,957
1897-98	7,236	13,428	9,062	726	875	491	...	11,680

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Wells in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Wells used for drinking.	Number of Wells used for irrigation.	Number of Wells out of use.	Total Wells.	Area of Cultivation under Wells aided by canals.
						A. g.
1887-88	4	4	2	...	6	12 16
1888-89	10	10	2	...	12	12 16
1889-90	10	10	2	...	12	12 16
1890-91	10	10	2	...	12	9 0
1891-92	10	11	2	...	13	9 0
1892-93	10	11	2	...	13	9 0
1893-94	10	11	2	...	13	9 0
1894-95	11	12	2	...	14	9 0
1895-96	11	13	1	...	14	3 28
1896-97	11	13	1	...	14	3 26
1897-98	11	9	1	4	14	3 26

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APPENDIX XII.

Statement of Crops in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate from 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Crops.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.						Total. Acres.	Average. Acres.	Per-centage.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.						Total. Acres.	Average. Acres.	Per-centage.	Total of last 10 years. Acres.	Average. Acres.	Per-centage.
	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.									YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.											
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.				1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.							
<i>Kharif.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Juar	17	35	43	8	28	27	141	28	0.09	34	3	...	14	13	64	13	0.04	205	21	0.07	
Bajri	1,790	2,424	2,865	2,414	2,479	2,959	13,141	2,628	8.43	2,634	2,598	1,965	1,582	1,690	10,469	2,094	6.28	23,610	2,361	7.31	
Rice in husk	24,475	23,155	24,983	28,613	29,645	22,378	125,787	25,758	82.59	26,104	24,528	24,155	26,372	31,638	132,797	26,559	79.60	261,584	26,158	81.04	
Tir	104	300	160	119	145	148	872	174	0.56	53	45	126	102	71	397	79	0.24	1,269	127	0.39	
Mung	422	823	856	639	609	690	3,617	724	2.32	257	233	116	181	72	859	172	0.52	4,475	448	1.39	
Tobacco	29	21	20	16	9	16	82	16	0.05	11	4	6	5	11	37	7	0.02	119	12	0.04	
Sugarcane	106	109	103	90	114	146	562	113	0.36	152	168	150	146	89	705	141	0.42	1,267	127	0.39	
Gardens	34	37	36	69	83	115	340	68	0.22	85	29	42	48	38	242	49	0.14	582	58	0.18	
Other crops	94	239	344	185	300	147	1,305	261	0.85	92	75	98	84	60	469	82	0.24	1,714	171	0.53	
Total	27,251	27,153	29,410	32,153	33,505	26,626	148,847	29,770	95.45	29,422	27,683	26,658	28,534	33,682	145,979	29,196	87.50	294,826	29,483	91.34	
<i>Rabi.</i>																					
Barley	175	115	606	95	37	345	1,197	239	0.77	3,256	3,910	320	48	313	7,847	1,569	4.70	9,044	904	2.80	
Mung	108	39	104	155	200	500	998	240	0.64	468	723	201	201	95	1,678	338	1.01	2,686	269	0.84	
Manli	64	30	...	37	83	287	437	87	0.25	490	411	131	95	37	1,574	215	0.65	1,511	151	0.47	
Muhar	222	...	...	145	300	300	745	149	0.48	400	477	200	118	147	1,342	268	0.80	2,087	209	0.65
Matar	8	62	370	355	189	103	1,509	214	0.69	188	266	178	44	33	639	128	0.39	1,798	171	0.53	
Ahur	78	36	66	81	69	10	262	53	0.17	...	538	573	228	379	1,718	344	1.03	1,980	198	0.61	
Sariha	7	...	161	188	66	149	564	113	0.36	485	372	6	28	92	983	197	0.59	1,547	155	0.48	
Jambho	20	23	32	354	98	424	931	186	0.59	2,430	1,728	239	91	289	4,777	955	2.86	5,708	571	1.77	
Gardens	98	93	124	204	187	169	777	155	0.50	161	208	146	114	118	747	149	0.45	1,524	152	0.47	
Other crops	8	55	34	9	3	15	116	23	0.07	7	1	7	3	12	30	6	0.02	146	14	0.04	
Total	788	443	1,496	1,823	1,932	2,362	7,096	1,419	4.55	7,795	8,634	1,931	970	1,515	20,845	4,169	12.50	27,941	2,794	8.66	
GRAND TOTAL	28,039	27,596	30,906	33,776	34,737	28,928	155,943	31,189	100.00	37,217	36,317	28,589	29,504	35,197	166,824	33,365	100.00	322,767	32,277	100.00	

CHOITRAM R.,

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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XIII-A.

Statement showing arable Government land in the surveyed villages of the Shahbandar Taluka for the first, sixth and last year of the current settlement.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.		Uncultivable Waste.		Cultivable Land		Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied land to cultivable area.			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.		A.	g.		Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	<i>1st Group.</i>														
5	Chuhur Jamali.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,422	16	565	8	357	8	212	32	358	36	24	33
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,589	31	562	11	1,027	20	298	5	514	32	29	1
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,944	24	600	9	1,314	15	462	26	624	4	35	7
		Total...		4,956	51	1,757	23	3,199	3	973	23	1,497	32		
		Average...		1,652	10	585	34	1,066	14	324	21	499	11	30	17
6	Dutri	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,794	10	744	23	1,049	27	117	34	495	31	11	9
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,794	10	722	19	1,071	31	204	23	553	31	19	3
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,794	11	693	29	1,100	22	192	18	822	21	17	19
		Total...		5,382	31	2,169	31	3,222	0	514	35	1,872	3		
		Average...		1,794	10	720	10	1,074	0	171	25	624	1	15	39
7	Karra	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,001	35	1,147	38	853	37	.....		676	13		
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,001	35	1,089	20	912	15	50	27	437	11	5	22
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,001	30	1,053	10	943	20	61	11	805	39	6	18
		Total...		6,005	20	3,290	28	2,714	32	111	38	1,919	23		
		Average...		2,001	33	1,096	33	904	37	37	13	639	34	4	4
8	Lakhi	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,484	1	1,272	3	1,211	38	26	25	731	38	2	9
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,484	1	1,163	30	1,320	2	216	5	431	7	17	23
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,484	10	1,081	23	1,399	22	239	35	933	17	17	5
		Total...		7,450	12	3,517	30	3,931	22	482	25	2,196	22		
		Average...		2,483	4	1,172	22	1,310	21	160	25	732	7	12	10
9	Damria	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,221	34	154	5	2,067	29	1,355	15	518	33	65	2
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,221	34	154	5	2,067	29	1,356	21	441	3	65	33
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,221	30	154	33	2,066	37	1,121	24	785	33	54	10
		Total...		6,665	18	463	3	6,202	15	3,833	20	1,745	29		
		Average...		2,221	32	154	14	2,067	18	1,277	33	581	36	61	32
10	Kache Marho	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,596	32	637	7	959	25	.....		583	23		
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,596	32	528	33	1,067	39	66	27	703	22	6	10
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,596	31	510	12	1,086	19	91	27	641	29	8	17
		Total...		4,790	15	1,676	12	3,114	3	158	14	1,923	34		
		Average...		1,596	32	558	31	1,038	1	52	31	642	38	5	3
11	Landhi	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,888	36	404	23	1,484	8	280	15	578	20	13	32
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,888	36	404	23	1,484	8	423	28	577	29	23	21
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,888	36	404	23	1,484	8	322	19	920	12	27	29
		Total...		5,666	28	1,214	4	4,452	24	1,026	22	2,076	21		
		Average...		1,888	36	404	23	1,484	8	342	7	692	7	23	3
12	Kur	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,381	16	232	13	2,149	3	1,146	4	522	13	53	13
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,380	27	232	13	2,148	14	1,129	19	642	25	52	23
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,380	15	227	31	2,161	24	1,315	21	688	13	60	34
		Total...		7,151	18	692	17	6,459	1	3,591	4	1,853	11		
		Average...		2,383	32	230	32	2,153	0	1,197	1	617	30	55	23
13	Rai	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,414	5	311	23	1,102	17	1,009	9	53	10	91	22
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,414	5	311	23	1,102	17	1,010	29	63	14	91	27
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,414	9	312	2	1,102	7	967	10	91	32	87	30
		Total...		4,242	19	935	18	3,307	1	2,986	39	208	16		
		Average...		1,414	6	311	33	1,102	13	995	26	69	19	90	13

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivated land to cultivable area.	
							Cultivable.	Fallow.		
1st Group--contd.										
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
14	Bachal Jamali.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,828 0	2,234 33	593 7	14 20	381 23	197 4	2 17
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,828 0	2,182 29	645 11	43 30	392 22	208 39	6 31
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,978 33	1,949 7	1,029 26	124 0	638 1	267 25	12 2
		Total...		8,634 33	6,366 29	2,268 4	182 10	1,412 6	673 28	...
		Average...		2,878 11	2,122 10	756 1	60 30	470 29	224 22	8 1
19	Achh Marho ...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,989 32	1,366 25	1,629 7	1,229 4	343 33	56 10	75 17
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,989 26	1,204 8	1,785 18	1,262 13	408 0	115 5	70 23
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,614 26	3,128 36	485 30	41 0	368 15	76 15	8 18
		Total...		9,594 4	5,693 29	3,900 15	2,532 17	1,120 8	247 30	...
		Average...		3,198 11	1,897 36	1,300 5	844 6	373 16	82 23	64 37
25	Budhani ...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,514 22	841 17	673 5	492 15	101 15	79 15	73 10
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,564 22	861 17	703 5	511 24	(a) 124 25	56 5	72 23
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,564 22	861 17	703 5	522 15	161 0	19 30	74 12
		Total...		4,643 26	2,564 11	2,079 15	1,526 14	387 0	155 10	...
		Average...		1,547 35	854 30	693 5	508 31	129 0	51 30	73 16
26	Daulatpur ...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	4,096 7	529 19	3,566 28	2,736 16	376 2	454 10	76 28
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	4,245 39	574 0	3,671 39	2,915 37	(b) 555 19	158 0	79 14
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	4,245 35	581 20	3,664 15	2,882 31	553 19	278 5	77 12
		Total...		12,588 1	1,684 39	10,903 2	8,485 4	1,485 0	890 15	...
		Average...		4,196 0	561 26	3,634 14	2,828 14	495 0	296 32	77 32
30	Pir Rajan Shah	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,065 16	248 15	2,817 1	3,514 35	74 15	227 31	89 12
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,065 16	248 15	2,817 1	2,560 0	99 20	157 21	90 35
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,065 16	248 15	2,817 1	2,525 8	146 2	145 31	89 25
		Total...		9,196 8	745 5	8,451 3	7,600 3	319 37	531 3	...
		Average...		3,065 16	248 15	2,817 1	2,533 14	106 26	177 1	89 37
32	Pir Suleman Shah.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,926 18	1,376 4	1,550 14	497 39	540 9	512 6	32 5
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,026 14	1,341 4	1,685 10	663 30	774 1	247 19	39 15
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,326 16	1,265 29	2,060 27	903 3	(c) 792 33	304 4	43 33
		Total...		9,279 8	3,982 37	5,296 11	2,064 32	2,107 3	1,063 29	...
		Average...		3,093 3	1,327 26	1,765 17	688 11	702 14	354 23	38 39
33	Magai ...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,787 37	272 13	3,515 24	2,572 38	644 24	298 2	73 7
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,787 32	274 20	3,513 12	2,764 22	572 12	176 18	78 27
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,787 32	274 20	3,513 12	2,676 34	697 12	139 6	76 8
		Total...		11,363 21	821 13	10,544 8	8,014 14	1,914 8	613 26	...
		Average...		3,787 34	273 31	3,514 3	2,671 18	638 3	204 22	76 1
37	Jamal Jatol ...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,373 29	919 22	1,454 7	618 25	636 24	198 38	42 24
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,373 29	922 19	1,451 10	636 10	438 22	376 18	43 33
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,373 29	894 27	1,479 2	789 17	(d) 487 39	112 30	53 15
		Total...		7,121 7	2,736 28	4,384 19	2,044 12	1,563 5	688 6	...
		Average...		2,373 29	912 9	1,461 20	681 18	521 2	229 15	46 25
38	Fateh Khan Zangejo.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,699 39	922 17	1,777 22	177 19	1,277 35	322 8	9 39
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,699 39	1,007 34	1,692 5	206 30	648 34	836 21	12 9
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,900 1	1,004 34	1,895 7	413 32	(e) 1,099 34	324 36	21 33
		Total...		8,299 39	2,935 5	5,364 34	798 1	3,026 23	1,483 25	...
		Average...		2,766 26	978 15	1,788 11	266 0	1,008 34	494 22	14 35
39	Bagana ...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,324 22	2,041 18	1,283 4	495 15	(f) 594 6	180 25	38 24
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,426 24	1,948 11	1,478 13	514 35	(g) 595 16	317 19	34 33
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,526 24	1,858 1	1,668 23	558 28	(h) 636 29	364 11	33 19
		Total...		10,277 30	5,847 30	4,430 0	1,568 38	1,826 11	862 15	...
		Average...		3,425 37	1,949 10	1,476 27	522 39	608 30	287 19	35 16

(a) Excludes 10 acres and 31 guntas of Kacha lands.

(b) Do. 42 do. 23 do.

(c) Do. 60 do. 27 do.

(d) Do. 88 do. 36 do.

(e) Excludes 56 acres and 25 guntas of Kacha lands.

(f) Do. 12 do. 38 do.

(g) Do. 50 do. 23 do.

(h) Do. 109 do. 36 do.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.	
							Cultivable.	Fallow.		
	1st Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
40	Ladeon	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,963 35	807 22	1,156 13	0 21	564 16	591 16	0 2
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,963 35	794 2	1,169 33	115 6	600 11	454 16	9 33
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,963 25	783 27	1,209 38	134 3	585 15	490 20	11 3
		Total...		5,891 15	2,355 11	3,536 4	249 30	1,750 2	1,536 12	...
		Average...		1,963 32	785 4	1,178 28	83 10	583 14	512 4	7 2
	Total of 1st Group.	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	48,782 7	17,023 38	31,758 9	15,535 26	(a) 10,054 19	6,154 36	48 37
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	51,035 13	16,629 11	34,396 7	18,372 2	(b) 9,624 36	6,295 12	53 17
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	51,080 15	17,839 15	33,191 0	16,296 2	(c) 12,530 39	4,048 36	49 4
		Total...		150,898 0	51,552 24	99,345 16	50,204 0	32,210 14	16,499 4	...
		Average...		50,299 13	17,184 8	33,115 5	16,734 27	10,736 31	5,499 28	50 21
41	Rappar	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	4,462 37	4,275 12	187 25	..	97 20	90 5	...
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	4,462 37	4,349 23	113 14	6 30	61 10	45 14	5 38
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	4,612 37	4,463 12	149 25	9 37	125 38	13 30	6 25
		Total...		13,538 31	13,088 7	450 24	16 27	284 23	149 9	...
		Average...		4,512 37	4,362 29	150 8	5 22	94 36	49 30	3 37
	2nd Group.	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,330 11	1,964 2	1,366 9	518 25	557 30	289 34	37 38
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,330 11	1,886 2	1,444 9	709 19	609 15	125 15	49 5
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,330 11	1,881 22	1,443 29	755 4	320 15	373 10	52 5
		Total...		9,990 33	5,731 26	4,259 7	1,983 8	1,487 20	788 19	...
		Average...		3,330 11	1,910 22	1,419 29	661 3	495 33	262 33	46 22
44	Mirowari	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,330 11	1,964 2	1,366 9	518 25	557 30	289 34	37 38
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,330 11	1,886 2	1,444 9	709 19	609 15	125 15	49 5
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,330 11	1,881 22	1,443 29	755 4	320 15	373 10	52 5
		Total...		9,990 33	5,731 26	4,259 7	1,983 8	1,487 20	788 19	...
		Average...		3,330 11	1,910 22	1,419 29	661 3	495 33	262 33	46 22
	Morchhadai	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,107 10	435 18	2,671 32	2,067 28	342 14	261 30	77 16
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,112 20	435 18	2,677 2	2,501 9	59 23	116 5	93 17
		{ last " ...	1897-93 ...	3,112 20	430 31	2,681 29	2,416 0	196 4	69 25	90 3
		Total...		9,332 10	1,301 27	8,030 23	6,984 37	598 6	447 20	...
		Average...		3,110 30	433 36	2,676 34	2,328 12	199 15	149 7	86 39
46	Dolo Sholani	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,975 38	2,352 18	723 20	.....	184 10	539 10	...
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,010 38	2,253 8	757 30	496 32	(d) 75 25	162 35	65 22
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,020 38	2,270 27	750 11	475 25	(c) 331 23	37 25	63 15
		Total...		9,007 34	6,776 13	2,231 21	972 17	491 18	739 30	...
		Average...		3,002 25	2,258 31	743 34	324 6	163 33	246 23	43 23
	Bet Muhar	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,346 7	1,026 3	320 4	130 10	128 39	60 35	40 27
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,346 3	1,060 18	285 25	116 33	99 7	69 25	40 36
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,771 3	1,149 17	621 26	393 11	(f) 46 33	12 25	63 10
		Total...		4,463 13	3,235 38	1,227 15	640 14	274 39	143 5	...
		Average...		1,487 31	1,078 26	409 5	213 18	91 26	47 28	52 6
48	Babio	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,015 26	126 11	1,889 15	1,358 25	194 29	336 1	71 38
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,075 26	126 11	1,949 15	1,669 9	(g) 110 34	140 10	85 25
		{ last " ...	1897-93 ...	2,075 26	126 11	1,949 15	1,716 1	214 34	18 20	88 1
		Total...		6,166 38	378 33	5,788 5	4,743 35	520 17	494 31	...
		Average...		2,055 26	126 11	1,929 15	1,581 12	173 19	164 37	81 38
	Mutni	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,705 8	203 10	2,501 38	1,767 12	385 6	349 20	70 25
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,714 36	311 20	2,403 16	1,854 30	151 15	397 11	77 6
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,744 36	1,025 25	1,719 11	1,541 21	(h) 42 0	103 25	89 26
		Total...		8,165 0	1,540 15	6,624 25	5,163 23	578 21	855 16	...
		Average...		2,721 26	513 13	2,208 8	1,721 8	192 33	285 5	77 37
50	Palki	{ 1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,066 17	2,414 5	652 12	142 22	(i) 218 25	290 20	21 34
		{ 6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,168 35	2,459 23	709 12	189 4	(j) 262 21	253 37	26 20
		{ last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,268 34	2,313 13	955 21	220 4	(k) 491 20	127 30	23 1
		Total...		9,504 6	7,187 1	2,317 5	551 30	972 26	672 7	...
		Average...		3,168 2	2,395 27	772 15	183 37	324 9	224 2	23 32

(a) Excludes 12 acres and 38 guntas of Kacha lands.

(b) Do. 103 do. 37 do.
 (c) Do. 315 do. 3 do.
 (d) Do. 23 do. 18 do.
 (e) Do. 8 do. 18 do.
 (f) Do. 168 do. 37 do.

(g) Excludes 29 acres and 2 guntas of Kacha lands

(h) Do. 27 do. 5 do.
 (i) Do. 0 do. 25 do.
 (j) Do. 3 do. 30 do.
 (k) Do. 116 do. 7 do.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.	
							Cultivable.	Fallow.		
2nd Group—contd.										
52	Musa	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,697 31	2,348 7	549 24	0 3	a 224 29	112 20	0 1
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,097 28	2,587 7	510 21	173 30	75 35	260 36	34 6
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,097 28	2,572 13	525 15	243 25	258 3	23 27	46 15
		Total ...		8,893 7	7,507 27	1,385 20	417 18	558 27	397 3	...
		Average...		2,964 15	2,502 22	461 33	139 6	186 9	132 14	30 5
53	Baksh Ali Kalhoro.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,435 35	1,667 12	768 23	6 0	608 11	154 12	0 31
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,435 35	1,671 4	764 31	76 2	325 29	363 0	9 37
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,435 35	1,614 89	820 36	213 18	b 384 39	147 30	26 24
		Total ...		7,307 25	4,963 15	2,354 10	300 20	1,318 39	665 2	...
		Average...		2,435 35	1,651 5	784 30	100 7	439 26	221 27	12 30
54	Imam Baksh Zangojo.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,501 33	907 0	2,594 33	1,083 31	1,019 10	486 32	41 38
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,501 37	908 33	2,593 4	1,071 12	810 18	711 14	41 13
		last " ...	1897-93 ...	3,501 37	814 35	2,687 2	1,582 21	c 553 17	175 35	58 35
		Total ...		10,505 27	2,629 28	7,874 39	3,742 24	2,383 5	1,374 1	...
		Average...		3,501 35	876 36	2,624 39	1,247 21	794 15	453 0	47 21
61	Gujo	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,456 32	3,394 33	61 39	11 22	28 27	21 30	18 28
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,456 30	3,379 27	77 3	11 20	55 33	9 30	14 36
		last " ...	1897-93 ...	3,456 30	3,373 16	83 14	...	28 19	54 35	...
		Total ...		10,370 12	10,147 36	222 16	23 2	112 39	86 15	...
		Average...		3,456 30	3,382 25	74 5	7 27	37 26	28 32	10 14
62	Pir Jani Shah.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,085 17	79 23	3,005 34	2,986 29	7 25	11 20	99 15
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,085 17	79 23	3,005 34	2,965 14	33 20	7 0	98 26
		last " ...	1897-93 ...	3,085 17	79 23	3,005 34	2,945 24	23 29	36 30	97 39
		Total ...		9,256 11	238 29	9,017 22	8,897 27	64 25	55 10	...
		Average...		3,085 17	79 23	3,005 34	2,965 36	21 22	18 16	98 26
63	Jhor Chauwki.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,470 23	2,214 36	255 32	46 25	98 28	110 19	17 13
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,470 28	2,194 4	276 24	124 35	118 7	33 22	45 5
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,470 25	2,148 18	323 7	97 15	217 22	7 10	80 8
		Total ...		7,412 1	6,557 18	854 23	268 35	434 17	151 11	...
		Average...		2,470 27	2,185 33	284 34	89 25	144 32	50 17	31 18
64	Ukarpur	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,826 22	180 28	3,645 34	3,042 5	324 26	279 3	83 18
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,826 22	180 28	3,645 34	3,204 28	370 25	70 21	87 36
		last " ...	1897-93 ...	3,826 17	184 8	3,642 9	3,069 34	507 29	64 26	84 11
		Total ...		11,479 21	545 24	10,933 37	9,316 27	1,203 0	414 10	...
		Average...		3,826 20	181 35	3,644 25	3,105 22	401 0	138 3	85 8
66	Nabi Baksh Jalbani.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,627 37	2,723 27	904 10	73 5	426 26	404 19	8 7
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,627 13	2,723 27	903 26	226 3	462 38	274 25	25 1
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,626 33	2,583 6	1,038 33	166 18	763 20	103 35	16 0
		Total ...		10,882 3	8,035 14	2,846 29	465 26	1,598 4	782 39	...
		Average...		3,627 14	2,678 18	948 36	155 9	532 28	260 39	16 14
68	Mairufani	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,423 27	879 5	544 22	63 0	214 21	267 1	11 22
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,423 27	879 25	544 2	163 26	210 1	170 15	30 3
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,423 32	788 15	635 17	127 10	439 39	68 8	20 1
		Total ...		4,271 6	2,547 5	1,724 1	353 36	864 21	505 24	...
		Average...		1,423 29	849 2	574 27	117 39	288 7	163 21	20 22
69	Nawazio Jalbani.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,863 12	2,201 36	661 16	36 30	262 1	312 25	13 6
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,863 12	2,203 14	659 38	212 26	218 10	229 8	32 7
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,862 39	2,169 17	693 22	209 28	316 38	167 6	30 9
		Total ...		8,589 23	6,574 27	2,014 36	508 38	796 39	708 39	...
		Average...		2,863 7	2,191 22	671 25	169 26	265 26	236 13	25 10

(a) Excludes 13 acres and 13 guntas of Kacha lands.
 (b) Do. 69 do. 29 do. do. do.
 (c) Do. 876 do. 9 do. do. do.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	2nd Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
70	Pir Karimdin Shah,	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2,053 16	466 22	1,586 34	880 9	389 28	316 37	55 18
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,053 16	469 31	1,583 25	892 1	397 24	294 0	56 14
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,050 19	422 1	1,628 18	751 2	712 29	164 27	46 4
		Total...	6,157 11	1,353 14	4,798 37	2,523 12	1,500 1	775 24	...
		Average...	2,052 17	452 31	1,599 26	841 4	500 1	258 21	52 23
71	Chakri	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	4,326 18	65 28	4,260 30	4,013 1	164 4	83 25	92 38
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	4,326 18	65 28	4,260 30	4,058 15	115 10	87 5	95 1
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	4,326 16	66 20	4,259 36	4,022 31	150 35	86 10	94 17
		Total...	12,979 12	197 36	12,781 16	12,094 7	430 9	257 0	...
		Average...	4,326 17	65 38	4,260 19	4,031 16	143 16	85 27	94 24
72	Patari	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2,141 22	40 25	2,100 37	1,982 20	58 22	59 35	94 15
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,141 22	40 25	2,100 37	2,001 15	57 2	42 20	95 10
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,141 21	40 25	2,100 36	1,996 19	99 22	4 35	95 1
		Total...	6,424 25	121 35	6,302 30	5,980 14	215 6	107 10	...
		Average...	2,141 22	40 25	2,100 37	1,993 18	71 29	35 30	94 35
73	Pirani	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2,348 5	2,312 12	35 33	2 3	6 5	27 25	5 31
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,348 2	2,312 12	35 30	11 15	16 35	7 20	31 32
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,348 3	2,209 3	139 0	...	67 10	71 30	...
		Total...	7,044 10	6,833 27	210 23	13 18	90 10	106 35	...
		Average...	2,348 3	2,277 35	70 3	4 20	30 3	35 25	6 16
74	Kothi	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	1,691 10	789 7	902 3	103 13	335 27	463 3	11 20
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	1,690 26	788 33	901 28	157 33	495 18	248 17	17 20
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	1,690 35	754 30	936 5	151 33	662 37	121 15	18 8
		Total...	5,072 31	2,332 35	2,730 36	412 39	1,494 2	832 35	...
		Average...	1,690 37	777 25	913 12	137 26	498 1	277 25	15 2
75	Inayatpur	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2,352 34	821 20	1,531 14	427 2	512 8	592 4	27 35
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,352 31	820 20	1,532 11	499 36	576 30	455 25	32 24
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,352 20	819 12	1,533 8	494 23	677 39	360 26	32 15
		Total...	7,058 5	2,461 12	4,596 33	1,421 21	1,766 37	1,408 15	...
		Average...	2,352 28	820 17	1,532 11	473 34	588 39	469 18	30 36
76	Khirdahi	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	1,987 39	1,631 26	356 13	2 30	164 3	189 15	0 34
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,025 4	1,650 14	374 30	22 25	236 35	115 10	6 1
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,024 31	1,649 32	374 39	12 5	190 14	172 20	3 9
		Total...	6,037 34	4,931 32	1,106 2	37 20	591 17	477 5	...
		Average...	2,012 24	1,643 37	368 27	12 20	197 6	159 1	3 15
77	Desra	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2,324 9	1,738 9	586 0	55 10	191 29	339 1	9 17
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,324 9	1,750 4	574 5	130 16	277 39	165 30	22 29
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,324 0	1,507 2	816 38	89 13	592 1	135 19	10 38
		Total...	6,972 18	4,995 15	1,977 3	275 4	1,061 28	640 10	...
		Average...	2,324 6	1,665 5	659 1	91 28	353 36	213 17	13 36
78	Chachh	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2,733 29	1,149 11	1,584 18	291 6	667 18	625 34	18 15
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2,732 27	1,145 14	1,587 13	409 28	607 29	569 36	25 36
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,732 3	1,037 13	1,694 30	403 11	684 39	606 20	23 31
		Total...	8,198 19	3,331 38	4,866 21	1,104 5	1,960 6	1,802 10	...
		Average...	2,732 33	1,110 26	1,622 7	368 2	653 15	600 30	22 27
Total of 2nd Group.		1st year ... 1887-88 ...	74,359 10	38,309 6	36,050 4	21,147 6	(a) 7,814 6	7,075 35	58 26
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	75,006 10	38,733 21	36,272 29	23,957 20	(b) 6,832 23	5,427 6	66 2
		last " ... 1897-98 ...	75,716 6	38,501 0	37,215 6	24,109 38	(c) 9,006 29	3,335 34	64 31
		Total...	225,081 26	115,543 27	1,09,537 39	69,214 24	23,653 28	15,838 35	...
		Average...	75,027 9	38,514 22	36,512 27	23,071 22	7,884 23	5,279 25	63 8

(a) Excludes 12 acres and 37 guntas of Kacha lands.
 (b) Do. 55 do. 10 do.
 (c) Do. 703 do. 25 do.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable Area.	
							Cultivable.	Fallow.		
3rd Group.										
31	Warai	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,738 18	3,168 33	569 25	...	112 35	456 30	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,738 18	3,168 33	569 25	145 15	93 30	330 20	25 21
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,738 16	3,158 16	580 0	188 0	298 20	93 20	32 18
		Total...	11,215 12	9,496 2	1,719 10	333 15	505 5	880 30	...	
		Average...	3,738 17	3,165 14	573 3	111 5	168 15	293 23	19 15	
32	Gul Muham- mad Jalbani.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	4,363 22	3,851 32	511 30	0 10	263 25	247 35	0 2
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	4,363 12	3,851 32	511 20	77 15	245 5	189 0	15 1
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	4,363 8	3,815 13	547 35	96 35	385 25	65 15	17 27
		Total...	13,090 2	11,518 37	1,571 5	174 20	894 15	502 10	...	
		Average...	4,363 14	3,839 26	523 28	58 7	298 5	167 16	11 4	
35	Shekhane	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,225 5	1,203 20	1,021 25	92 10	211 20	717 35	9 1
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,225 6	1,203 21	1,021 25	258 35	180 30	582 0	25 13
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,225 1	1,172 6	1,052 35	306 15	217 10	529 10	29 1
		Total...	6,675 12	3,579 7	3,096 5	657 20	609 20	1,829 5	...	
		Average...	2,225 4	1,193 2	1,032 2	219 7	203 7	609 28	21 9	
36	Belo Gul Bahar	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,898 21	190 6	1,708 15	437 10	303 5	968 0	25 24
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,898 21	190 6	1,708 15	602 30	288 35	816 30	35 11
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,898 21	190 6	1,708 15	650 20	438 10	619 25	38 3
		Total...	5,695 23	570 18	5,125 5	1,690 20	1,030 10	2,494 15	...	
		Average...	1,898 21	190 6	1,708 15	563 20	343 17	801 18	32 39	
37	Ali Kehar	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,233 13	2,669 3	564 10	69 20	117 5	377 25	12 13
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,233 13	2,636 35	602 18	138 0	132 28	330 30	22 36
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,233 16	2,535 12	698 4	203 5	200 14	294 25	29 3
		Total...	9,700 2	7,835 10	1,864 32	410 25	451 7	1,003 0	...	
		Average...	3,233 14	2,611 30	621 24	136 35	150 16	334 13	22 1	
38	Datura	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,634 0	1,510 25	1,123 15	123 0	206 35	793 20	10 38
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,634 0	1,420 15	1,213 25	100 29	329 1	783 35	8 12
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,635 34	1,036 4	1,599 30	180 20	263 0	1,156 10	11 11
		Total...	7,903 34	3,967 4	3,936 30	404 9	798 36	2,733 25	...	
		Average...	2,634 25	1,322 15	1,312 10	134 30	266 12	911 8	10 11	
39	Kathor	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,598 20	2,544 15	54 5	...	34 20	19 25	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,598 20	2,544 15	51 5	...	14 5	40 0	...
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	2,598 20	2,536 5	62 15	...	25 35	36 20	...
		Total...	7,795 20	7,624 35	170 25	...	74 20	96 5	...	
		Average...	2,598 20	2,541 25	56 35	...	24 33	32 2	...	
90	Bagh Bahar	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1,697 14	1,216 31	480 23	7 20	123 3	350 0	1 27
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1,697 14	1,189 34	507 20	30 25	183 0	289 35	6 1
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	1,697 19	1,074 32	622 27	28 10	162 7	482 10	4 21
		Total...	5,092 7	3,481 17	1,610 30	66 15	468 10	1,076 5	...	
		Average...	1,697 16	1,160 19	536 37	22 5	156 3	358 29	4 5	
92	Dero Purano...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,069 30	3,016 3	53 27	0 2	11 30	41 35	0 4
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,069 28	2,985 13	84 15	...	37 30	46 25	...
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,069 25	2,941 25	128 0	8 35	42 10	76 35	6 37
		Total...	9,209 3	8,943 1	266 2	8 37	91 30	165 15	...	
		Average...	3,069 27	2,981 0	88 27	2 39	30 23	55 5	3 14	
93	Islam Garh	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	2,382 5	2,242 9	139 36	52 35	19 21	67 20	37 32
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	2,382 5	2,242 9	139 36	58 35	27 6	43 35	42 3
		last " ...	1897-93 ...	2,382 5	2,242 9	139 39	58 35	39 11	41 30	42 3
		Total...	7,146 15	6,726 27	419 28	170 25	95 38	153 5	...	
		Average...	2,382 5	2,242 9	139 36	56 35	31 39	51 2	40 21	
94	Shah Micaro...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3,721 6	97 31	3,623 15	3,439 0	57 35	126 20	94 36
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3,721 6	97 31	3,623 15	3,263 27	194 38	164 20	90 12
		last " ...	1897-98 ...	3,721 5	97 31	3,623 14	3,274 10	79 24	269 20	90 14
		Total...	11,163 17	293 13	10,870 4	9,976 37	332 17	560 30	...	
		Average...	3,721 6	97 31	3,623 15	3,325 26	110 32	186 37	91 31	

Serial No. as per Appendix III-A.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percent age of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
95	Takio S i n h Shah.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,503 6 2,503 6 2,508 6	2,396 11 2,396 11 2,327 36	106 35 106 35 175 10	... 31 25 59 20	7 15 7 15 39 0	99 20 67 35 76 35	29 ... 29 24 33 38
		Total...	7,509 18	7,120 18	389 0	91 5	53 30	244 5	...
		Average...	2,503 6	2,373 19	129 27	30 15	17 37	81 15	23 17
96	Wari	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,190 38 2,190 32 2,190 32	82 17 82 17 82 17	2,108 21 2,108 15 2,108 15	1,730 1 1,730 35 1,620 20	61 0 112 0 171 0	317 20 235 20 316 35	82 1 83 20 76 34
		Total...	6,572 22	217 11	6,325 11	5,111 16	344 0	869 35	...
		Average...	2,190 34	82 17	2,108 17	1,703 32	114 27	289 38	80 32
97	Jhaleon	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,755 20 2,755 14 2,755 23	85 34 85 34 85 34	2,669 26 2,669 20 2,669 29	2,582 31 2,512 0 2,157 20	31 30 106 15 108 4	55 5 51 5 104 5	96 29 94 4 92 2
		Total...	8,266 17	257 22	8,008 35	7,552 11	246 9	210 15	...
		Average...	2,755 19	85 34	2,669 25	2,517 17	82 3	70 5	94 12
98	Morlo	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,828 22 2,828 22 2,828 22	28 22 28 22 28 22	2,800 0 2,800 0 2,800 0	2,796 10 2,796 10 2,796 10	... 3 30 ...	3 30 ... 3 30	99 34 99 34 99 34
		Total...	8,485 26	85 26	8,400 0	8,388 30	3 30	7 20	...
		Average...	2,828 22	28 22	2,800 0	2,796 10	1 10	2 20	99 34
100	Chotki	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	3,645 28 3,645 13 3,645 13	563 19 563 19 563 19	3,082 9 3,081 34 3,081 34	2,791 5 2,771 29 2,841 27	229 30 77 10 151 7	61 14 232 35 89 0	90 22 89 38 91 0
		Total...	10,936 14	1,690 17	9,245 37	8,404 21	458 7	383 9	...
		Average...	3,645 18	563 19	3,081 39	2,801 20	152 2	127 30	90 36
101	Kadaran	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,630 38 2,630 38 2,630 38	1,449 8 1,449 31 1,449 31	1,231 30 1,331 7 1,231 7	911 10 961 0 979 0	141 33 81 5 189 25	178 27 189 2 62 22	74 0 78 3 79 20
		Total...	8,042 34	4,348 30	3,694 4	2,851 10	412 23	430 11	...
		Average...	2,680 38	1,449 23	1,231 15	950 17	137 21	143 17	77 8
102	Karphuli	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	1,400 38 1,500 37 1,700 37	1,314 24 1,118 27 1,592 27	86 14 82 10 108 10	2 31 6 25 22 10	a 53 15 b 18 20 c 43 10	19 25 50 25 10 16	3 9 8 2 20 22
		Total...	4,602 32	4,325 38	276 54	31 26	115 5	80 20	...
		Average...	1,534 10	1,441 39	92 11	10 22	38 15	26 33	11 17
103	Chor Gujo	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,969 37 2,969 0 2,969 0	187 3 187 3 187 3	2,782 34 2,781 37 2,781 37	2,349 7 2,428 3 2,457 2	218 26 110 9 238 0	215 1 243 25 86 35	84 17 87 11 88 13
		Total...	8,907 37	561 9	8,346 28	7,234 12	566 35	545 21	...
		Average...	2,969 12	187 3	2,782 9	2,411 17	188 39	181 33	86 27
104	Shor	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	2,662 23 2,662 23 2,662 23	109 6 109 6 109 6	2,553 17 2,553 17 2,553 17	2,540 5 2,550 7 2,536 4	... ... 14 3	13 12 3 10 3 10	99 19 99 25 99 12
		Total...	7,987 29	327 18	7,660 11	7,626 16	14 3	19 32	...
		Average...	2,662 23	109 6	2,553 17	2,542 5	4 28	6 24	99 22
	Total of 3rd Group.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	55,200 4 55,298 8 55,500 4	27,927 32 27,846 14 27,226 34	27,272 12 27,451 34 28,273 16	19,925 7 20,494 25 20,765 18	d 2,205 23 e 2,254 32 f 3,106 15	5,130 39 4,695 37 4,368 37	73 2 74 26 73 18
		Total...	165,998 16	83,001 0	82,497 16	61,185 10	7,566 30	14,195 83	...
		Average...	55,332 32	27,667 0	27,665 32	20,395 3	2,522 10	4,741 38	73 29
	Total	{ 1st year ... 1887-88 ... 6th " ... 1892-93 ... last " ... 1897-98 ...	178,341 21 181,339 36 182,296 25	83,260 36 83,219 6 83,617 9	95,089 25 98,120 30 98,679 16	56,608 9 62,824 7 61,171 18	g 20,674 8 h 18,712 21 i 24,644 3	18,361 30 16,418 15 11,753 27	59 21 64 1 61 39
		Total...	541,373 2	250,097 11	291,880 31	180,603 34	63,430 32	46,533 32	...
		Average...	180,659 14	83,365 30	97,293 24	60,201 11	21,143 24	15,511 11	61 35

(a) Excludes 10 acres and 23 guntas of Kacha lands.
 (b) Do. 6 do. 20 do.
 (c) Do. 32 do. 20 do.
 (d) Do. 10 do. 23 do.
 (e) Do. 6 do. 20 do.

(f) Excludes 32 acres and 20 guntas of Kacha lands.
 (g) Do. 36 do. 19 do.
 (h) Do. 165 do. 27 do.
 (i) Do. 1,110 do. 8 do.

APPENDIX XIII-B.

Statement showing arable Government land in the originally surveyed but now unsurveyed villages of the Shahbandar Taluka for the first and sixth years of the current settlement.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	Total Area.	Uncultivable Waste.	Cultivable Land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of un-occupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivable.	Fallow.	
	<i>1st Group.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>
1	Alah Baksh Shah. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	3,137 3	1,412 27	1,724 16	991 31	599 21	193 4	57 20
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	3,319 38	1,495 29	1,854 9	1,061 30	529 22	262 37	57 10
2	Pir Muham-mad Shah. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,278 10	340 5	1,938 5	1,506 36	235 24	195 25	77 30
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	1,278 10	340 5	1,938 5	1,582 25	276 15	79 5	81 26
3	Saindad Jamali. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,954 16	1,757 11	1,197 5	578 37	362 3	256 5	48 14
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	3,253 33	1,731 15	1,522 18	856 25	405 11	260 22	56 10
4	Ratal ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,330 29	1,124 13	1,206 16	167 18	639 21	349 17	13 24
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,330 29	1,130 3	1,200 26	368 38	542 6	289 22	30 29
15	Machhki ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,311 24	1,493 34	817 30	6 35	507 21	303 14	0 34
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,311 24	1,496 22	815 2	91 27	433 16	289 39	11 9
16	Gungani ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,902 5	2,250 11	651 34	57 37	197 18	396 19	8 35
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,902 0	2,246 16	655 24	220 22	289 7	145 35	33 27
17	Baranki ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,835 2	2,623 23	211 19	2 2	90 34	118 23	0 38
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,834 33	2,625 21	209 11	18 30	155 11	85 10	8 78
18	Balu Jamali ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	1,588 23	795 23	852 0	61 16	653 10	137 14	7 8
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	1,708 21	935 39	772 22	59 0	642 20	71 2	7 25
20	Mauladina Shah. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,003 2	110 16	1,892 26	1,458 5	305 26	128 35	77 1
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,003 2	110 16	1,892 26	1,420 30	311 31	160 5	75 2
21	Amir Bakhsht Jamali. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	3,098 34	2,182 5	966 29	24 30	475 35	466 4	2 22
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	3,098 34	2,127 10	971 24	182 25	332 34	406 5	16 31
22	Singharki ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	3,236 10	2,336 28	999 22	92 19	431 28	475 15	9 10
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	3,236 35	2,237 8	999 27	218 35	351 2	429 30	21 35
24	Kadirdina Shah. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	1,896 11	1,569 0	327 11	...	274 31	52 29	...
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,269 25	1,595 30	673 35	204 5	353 30	116 0	30 11
27	Bhalti ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,566 10	189 15	2,376 35	1,761 20	415 30	199 25	74 5
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,566 8	189 15	2,376 33	1,797 18	465 25	93 30	75 25
29	Ubhakapo ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	4,511 2	87 24	4,423 18	4,276 37	65 8	81 13	96 27
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	4,511 0	87 24	4,423 16	4,324 8	50 30	48 18	97 20
31	Chaubandi ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,366 5	243 37	2,122 8	1,993 35	111 23	16 30	93 37
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,365 37	243 37	2,122 0	1,938 20	161 0	22 20	91 4
34	Paldu Hindu. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,340 27	2,273 7	67 20	3 5	26 25	43 30	4 25
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,340 27	2,273 7	67 20	25 5	17 10	25 5	37 8
35	Umar Juwan. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,408 24	2,255 24	153 0	46 25	11 26	94 29	30 19
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,408 24	2,250 7	158 17	85 19	51 28	21 10	53 58
36	Bag Wah ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,467 17	2,386 17	101 0	0 3	71 3	29 34	0 3
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,467 14	2,209 12	258 2	1 25	205 18	50 33	0 25
	Total of 1st Group. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	47,326 9	25,203 0	22,023 9	12,998 16	5,519 27	3,510 6	59 0
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	46,516 22	25,185 20	21,331 2	13,037 37	5,641 36	2,648 9	61 5
	<i>2nd Group.</i>								
57	Kasim Sumro. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,205 12	1,080 18	224 34	0 8	179 16	54 10	0 4
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,205 4	1,017 39	287 5	5 5	193 35	88 5	1 31
58	Haja ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	1,939 5	1,580 32	358 13	7 25	231 28	119 0	2 5
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	1,939 6	1,518 1	391 5	89 25	195 15	106 5	22 36
59	Alahdina Wada. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,414 27	2,130 24	284 3	18 22	136 0	129 21	6 20
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,414 25	2,130 39	288 26	49 12	129 26	104 28	17 15
60	Shahbandar ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,184 22	2,179 28	4 34	...	3 34	1 0	...
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,184 22	2,179 28	4 34	1 0	3 34	...	20 20
65	Bhagdev ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	2,991 2	333 39	2,657 3	1,976 17	522 29	157 37	74 15
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	2,991 2	333 39	2,657 3	2,021 19	459 21	176 3	76 3
57	Jungo Jalbani. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	1,874 22	1,310 24	563 38	21 0	247 38	295 0	3 29
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	1,874 17	1,312 5	562 12	87 0	276 37	198 25	15 19
	Total of 2nd Group. {1st year.	1887-88 ...	13,609 10	9,516 5	4,093 5	2,023 32	1,312 25	756 28	49 18
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	13,608 36	9,422 31	4,186 5	2,253 21	1,258 38	673 26	53 33
	Total ... {1st year.	1887-88 ...	60,835 19	34,719 5	26,116 14	15,017 8	6,832 12	4,266 34	57 20
	{6th ,,	1892-93 ...	60,125 18	34,608 11	25,517 7	15,291 18	6,903 34	3,321 35	59 37

CHOITRAM R.,
Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX

Statement showing cultivated Land in each Surveyed Village of taluka Shahbandar under assessment thereon.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		BARANI.	
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
1st Group.												
5	Chuhar Jamali	1st year	1887-88	27 3	94 12	303 25	892 4	6 25	16 9	0 33	1 10	...
		6th "	1892-93	56 36	198 0	359 12	1,045 8	26 5	69 8	27 20	55 0	...
		Last "	1897-98	41 30	146 2	570 8	1,678 4	8 0	15 0	3 35	7 12	...
		Total	...	125 29	438 14	1,233 5	3,616 0	38 30	101 1	32 8	64 6	...
		Average	...	41 36	146 5	411 2	1,205 5	12 37	33 11	10 30	21 7	...
6	Dutri	1st year	1887-88	...	...	383 10	1,013 12	77 31	183 10	54 30	98 5	...
		6th "	1892-93	0 83	3 0	364 11	1,050 8	16 35	39 8	9 30	162 8	...
		Last "	1897-98	1 17	5 1	636 32	1,882 12	...	...	6 20	11 6	...
		Total	...	2 10	8 1	1,364 13	3,932 0	94 26	223 2	71 0	272 3	...
		Average	...	0 30	2 11	454 31	1,310 10	31 22	74 6	23 27	90 12	...
7	Karna	1st year	1887-88	3 11	11 7	668 17	1,921 1	...	...	6 25	13 4	...
		6th "	1892-93	3 11	11 0	386 10	1,115 8	...	...	31 0	63 0	...
		Last "	1897-98	1 16	4 14	804 23	2,328 12	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	7 38	27 5	1,857 10	5,365 5	...	...	37 25	76 4	...
		Average	...	2 26	9 2	619 3	1,788 6	...	...	12 22	25 7	...
8	Lakhi	1st year	1887-88	0 7	0 10	710 26	2,098 14	12 29	31 13	8 16	16 13	...
		6th "	1892-93	0 7	0 8	409 30	1,188 0	4 10	11 0	55 0	110 0	...
		Last "	1897-98	0 7	0 10	983 10	2,855 8	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	0 21	1 12	2,103 26	6,142 6	16 39	42 13	63 16	126 13	...
		Average	...	0 7	0 9	701 9	2,017 8	5 26	14 4	21 5	42 4	...
9	Damria	1st year	1887-88	0 11	0 15	487 5	1,371 10	...	...	23 10	41 14	...
		6th "	1892-93	0 11	1 0	403 2	1,135 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	0 11	0 15	780 12	2,201 2	...	...	5 10	9 3	...
		Total	...	0 33	2 14	1,670 19	4,710 12	...	...	28 20	51 1	...
		Average	...	0 11	0 15	556 33	1,570 4	...	...	9 20	17 1	...
10	Kachho Marho	1st year	1887-88	5 7	18 1	403 6	1,358 9	21 5	52 10	79 25	159 4	...
		6th "	1892-93	5 7	17 8	509 25	1,484 0	2 30	7 0	64 0	128 0	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	591 20	1,744 2	9 30	24 6	9 15	18 12	26 2
		Total	...	10 14	35 9	1,567 20	4,586 11	33 26	84 0	153 0	304 0	26 2
		Average	...	3 18	11 14	522 20	1,528 15	11 8	28 0	51 0	101 5	8 11
11	Landhi	1st year	1887-88	10 20	37 3	501 10	1,482 2	49 15	117 1	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	10 29	37 0	495 10	1,435 0	17 0	43 0	37 30	74 8	...
		Last "	1897-98	19 14	67 12	896 38	2,617 5	4 0	9 1	...	...	...
		Total	...	40 23	141 15	1,893 18	5,514 7	70 15	169 11	37 30	74 8	...
		Average	...	13 21	47 5	631 6	1,838 2	23 19	56 9	12 23	24 13	...
12	Kur	1st year	1887-88	5 3	17 11	435 5	1,291 8	64 35	162 3	17 10	34 8	...
		6th "	1892-93	5 3	18 0	577 10	1,694 8	43 27	109 8	16 25	33 0	...
		Last "	1897-98	2 8	7 10	683 0	2,041 6	3 5	7 13	...	...	...
		Total	...	12 14	43 5	1,695 18	5,027 6	111 27	279 8	33 35	67 8	...
		Average	...	4 5	14 7	565 5	1,675 12	37 9	93 3	11 11	22 8	...
13	Rai	1st year	1887-88	1 24	5 9	48 1	144 1	3 25	9 1	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	1 24	5 12	60 10	179 0	1 20	3 8	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	1 24	5 9	90 8	269 2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	4 32	16 14	198 19	592 3	5 5	12 9	...	...	...
		Average	...	1 24	5 10	66 6	197 6	1 29	4 3	...	...	...
14	Bachal Jamali	1st year	1887-88	0 18	1 9	344 36	1,034 11	36 9	90 9	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	1 18	5 0	383 20	1,112 0	4 10	11 0	3 5	6 0	...
		Last "	1897-98	0 18	1 9	636 23	1,909 7	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2 14	8 2	1,365 8	4,055 2	40 13	101 9	3 5	6 0	...
		Average	...	0 31	2 11	455 3	1,362 0	13 20	33 14	1 2	2 0	...
19	Achhmarho	1st year	1887-88	...	...	335 21	1,006 9	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	34 30	123 0	250 25	749 0	41 30	105 0	43 20	86 8	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	360 5	1,074 13	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	34 30	123 0	946 11	2,840 6	41 30	105 0	43 20	86 8	...
		Average	...	11 22	41 0	315 17	943 7	13 37	35 0	14 20	28 13	...
25	Budhani	1st year	1887-88	...	...	101 15	295 4	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	124 25	361 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	161 0	468 13	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	387 0	1,126 1	...	...	...	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	129 0	375 0	...	...	...	...	...

XIV-A.

each kind of irrigation, for the first, middle and last year of the current settlement with the

RABL												TOTAL.	
FLOW.		LIST.		LIST AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILABI.		BOSI.		BARANI.		Area.	Assessment.
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	20 30	41 8	...	...	...	...	358 36	1,046 11
...	41 39	87 0	...	...	...	...	514 32	1,455 0
...	2 11	4 8	...	...	624 4	1,861 10
...	65 29	128 8	2 11	4 8	...	...	1,497 32	4,353 5
...	21 36	42 14	0 30	1 8	...	...	499 11	1,451 2
...	81 2	155 8	...	...	...	...	495 31	1,330 11
...	177 32	355 10	...	...	...	...	472 31	1,411 0
...	822 21	2,204 13
...	258 34	511 2	...	...	...	...	1,701 3	4,913 8
...	86 11	170 6	...	...	...	...	597 1	1,648 13
...	16 30	32 0	...	...	...	...	676 13	1,945 12
...	437 11	1,221 8
...	805 39	2,333 10
...	16 30	32 0	...	...	...	...	1,919 23	5,500 14
...	5 23	10 11	...	...	...	...	639 34	1,833 10
...	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	731 38	2,148 2
...	481 7	1,332 8
...	983 17	2,866 2
...	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	2,106 22	6,336 12
...	4 0	7 11	...	...	...	...	732 7	2,112 4
...	8 7	16 6	...	...	...	...	518 33	1,433 13
...	37 30	71 0	...	...	...	...	441 3	1,207 0
...	785 33	2,211 4
...	45 37	87 6	...	...	...	...	1,745 29	4,852 1
...	15 12	29 2	...	...	...	...	581 36	1,617 6
...	14 20	29 0	...	...	...	...	583 23	1,617 8
...	122 0	239 4	...	...	...	...	703 22	1,874 0
...	7 0	10 8	641 29	1,829 14
...	136 20	268 8	...	...	7 0	10 8	1,828 31	5,315 6
...	45 20	89 8	...	...	2 13	3 8	612 38	1,771 13
...	17 15	34 12	...	...	...	...	578 20	1,651 2
...	17 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	577 29	1,622 0
...	920 12	2,694 11
...	34 15	67 4	...	...	...	...	2,076 21	5,967 13
...	11 18	22 7	...	...	...	...	692 7	1,980 4
...	522 13	1,505 14
...	642 25	1,865 0
...	688 13	2,056 13
...	1,853 11	5,417 11
...	617 30	1,805 14
...	53 10	158 11
...	63 14	188 4
...	91 32	274 11
...	208 16	621 10
...	60 19	207 3
...	381 23	1,126 13
...	392 22	1,164 0
...	1 0	2 0	...	...	638 1	1,913 0
...	1 0	2 0	...	...	1,412 6	4,203 13
...	0 13	0 11	...	...	479 29	1,401 4
...	8 12	16 9	...	...	...	...	313 33	1,023 2
...	37 15	76 0	...	...	...	...	408 0	1,139 8
...	8 10	16 8	...	...	...	...	388 15	1,091 5
...	53 37	109 1	...	...	...	...	1,120 8	3,253 15
...	17 39	36 6	...	...	...	...	373 16	1,084 10
...	101 15	295 4
...	124 25	361 0
...	161 0	408 13
...	387 0	1,125 1
...	129 0	376 0

Serial No. as per Appendix I/L.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &C.		KHARIF.							
					RICH UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		BARANI.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
1st Group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
26	Daulatpur	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	326 16	968 14	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	608 10	1,507 0	12 5	30 0	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	557 15	1,000 4	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,372 21	4,076 2	12 5	30 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	457 20	1,358 11	4 2	10 0	...	...	...
30	Pir Rajan Shah	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	55 10	165 12	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	45 10	137 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	96 15	290 10	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	197 15	593 6	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	65 19	197 13	...	...	...	...	...
32	Pir Suleman Shah	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	0 6	0 8	445 23	1,263 13	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	11 15	29 0	93 13	184 0	10 30	28 0	7 20	15 0	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	705 24	2,245 14	5 15	13 7	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	11 21	29 8	1,267 60	3,593 13	16 5	39 7	7 20	15 0	...
		Average ...	...	3 33	13 0	423 10	1,197 10	5 15	13 2	2 20	5 0	...
33	Magai	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	0 8	0 11	563 1	1,634 8	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	0 3	0 12	563 12	1,674 12	2 20	6 0	6 35	12 0	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	681 17	2,061 1	...	...	5 35	11 13	...
		Total ...	...	0 10	1 7	1,804 7	5,363 5	2 20	6 0	11 50	23 12	...
		Average ...	...	0 5	0 8	600 16	1,807 7	0 23	2 0	5 17	7 15	...
37	Jamal Jatol	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1 3	3 13	637 23	1,978 1	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1 15	4 11	487 7	1,267 8	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	2 11	7 15	857 23	1,960 14	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	4 29	15 9	1,982 19	5,206 5	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	1 23	5 9	643 27	1,732 2	...	...	...	...	...
38	Fateh Khan Zangajo.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	0 11	1 2	1,213 47	3,754 13	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	8 29	30 4	932 3	1,366 2	33 3	82 0	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	9 15	18 12	1,009 10	3,281 8	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	18 17	59 4	2,796 10	8,401 13	33 3	82 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	6 6	16 15	932 6	2,783 15	11 1	27 5	...	...	...
39	Bagana	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	553 15	1,715 5	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	230 13	1,70 8	2 20	7 0	78 15	31 0	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	616 4	1,835 13	...	...	20 25	40 11	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,399 33	4,804 10	2 10	7 0	100 0	76 11	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	463 11	1,601 4	0 37	2 8	33 0	25 9	...
40	Ladeon...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	3 31	13 4	321 25	1,373 9	2 15	5 11	154 35	272 1	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	3 31	12 12	317 10	1,065 0	8 25	21 0	150 30	308 8	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	3 31	13 3	311 3	1,338 12	...	...	63 30	102 8	...
		Total ...	...	11 13	39 4	1,389 8	3,717 5	11 0	26 11	367 5	741 1	...
		Average ...	...	3 31	13 1	437 19	1,239 2	5 27	8 15	125 28	247 0	...
	Total of 1st Group.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	89 6	267 3	9,683 23	29,772 3	273 29	669 3	327 14	637 11	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	145 27	73 3	7,752 22	23,600 4	238 0	571 0	587 20	1,116 0	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	64 1	280 1	11,945 12	35,200 6	28 10	70 4	165 10	202 0	20 35
		Total ...	...	298 34	995 11	18,881 27	64,716 6	539 19	1,310 7	1,020 14	1,955 11	20 35
		Average ...	...	66 11	221 14	9,016 23	28,238 13	177 0	326 13	340 5	661 15	6 38
2nd Group.												
41	Kapper...	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	97 20	203 9	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	53 5	113 0	8 5	18 0	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	112 20	309 13	10 17	23 7	3 1	5 5	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	263 5	724 6	18 22	41 7	3 1	5 5	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	87 29	241 7	6 7	13 14	1 0	1 12	...
44	Mirewari	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	557 10	1,571 7	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	503 10	1,349 8	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	320 13	892 1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,376 25	4,051 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	492 8	1,351 5	...	...	...	...	...
45	Morebhadal	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	16 2	52 3	321 37	885 8	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	15 13	49 0	46 0	111 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	6 16	17 11	139 28	522 2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	33 33	119 6	501 25	1,519 10	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	12 11	39 13	163 15	506 9	...	...	...	...	...
46	Dolo Sholani	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	177 15	467 0	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	72 0	167 0	8 25	7 0	...	...	...
		Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	218 23	567 8	6 0	13 8	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	467 23	1,221 6	9 25	20 8	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	...	155 39	407 2	3 9	6 13	...	...	...

RAH1.												TOTAL.	
FLOW.		LIPT.		LIPT AIDED BY FLOW.		SALTANI.		BOBI.		BARANI.		Area.	Assess-ment.
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	49 26	99 5	...	...	...	...	376 2	1,008 3
...	34 24	68 0	...	...	...	...	555 10	1,605 0
...	16 4	32 3	...	...	...	...	553 10	1,632 7
...	100 14	199 8	...	...	...	...	1,485 0	4,305 10
...	33 18	66 8	...	...	...	...	495 0	1,435 3
...	19 5	38 4	...	...	...	...	71 15	204 0
...	83 30	166 6	...	...	...	...	99 20	278 8
...	49 7	98 0	...	...	...	...	146 2	385 10
...	123 2	246 4	...	...	...	...	319 37	828 2
...	40 27	80 5	...	...	...	...	106 26	273 1
...	111 10	222 0	...	...	...	...	510 9	1,384 13
...	111 1	222 0	...	...	...	...	271 1	2,181 0
...	21 33	42 6	...	...	...	...	782 37	2,201 5
...	243 7	486 4	...	...	...	...	2,107 3	5,030 2
...	81 16	162 3	...	...	...	...	702 14	1,779 11
...	8 15	16 3	...	...	...	...	614 21	1,913 15
...	573 12	1,691 8
...	627 12	2,072 13
...	8 13	16 3	...	...	...	...	1,911 8	5,080 4
...	2 12	4 2	...	...	...	...	625 3	1,803 7
...	7 24	14 5	...	...	...	...	625 24	1,808 13
...	428 21	1,302 8
...	487 30	1,388 11
...	7 27	14 5	...	...	...	...	1,563 5	4,659 14
...	2 22	4 4	...	...	...	...	521 2	1,551 5
...	33 24	66 5	...	...	...	...	1,277 25	3,800 4
...	144 35	288 7	...	...	...	...	613 24	1,760 4
...	1,009 34	3,000 4
...	173 23	346 4	...	...	...	...	3,026 23	8,866 12
...	50 21	100 4	...	...	...	...	1,065 34	2,935 9
...	10 20	20 4	...	...	...	...	591 6	1,737 13
...	153 34	306 7	...	...	...	...	595 13	1,601 8
...	636 29	1,861 8
...	154 28	308 6	...	...	...	...	1,826 11	5,203 13
...	51 23	102 5	...	...	...	...	908 20	1,731 11
...	504 16	1,514 9
...	55 27	110 5	...	...	...	...	600 11	1,610 12
...	13 24	26 5	...	...	...	...	595 15	1,691 8
...	67 16	134 3	...	...	...	...	1,753 2	4,866 13
...	22 10	44 2	...	...	...	...	581 14	1,582 4
...	380 21	760 4	...	...	...	...	10,651 19	24,905 13
...	916 13	1,832 6	...	...	...	...	9,621 36	26,699 10
...	287 0	574 0	3 11	6 3	7 0	10 8	12,530 39	36,429 12
...	1,507 14	2,994 2	3 11	6 8	7 0	10 3	32,219 14	92,335 3
...	563 15	1,126 3	1 4	2 3	2 13	3 8	10,736 31	30,678 7
...	97 20	268 9
...	61 10	164 0
...	125 39	339 9
...	281 28	771 2
...	94 36	257 1
...	10 85	19 0	...	...	...	...	537 30	1,531 7
...	609 15	1,658 4
...	320 16	882 1
...	10 33	18 0	...	...	...	...	1,487 20	4,072 0
...	3 25	6 0	...	...	...	...	405 33	1,357 5
...	4 15	7 11	...	...	...	...	342 14	940 6
...	4 15	8 0	...	...	...	...	59 28	168 8
...	0 38	1 10	...	...	...	...	136 4	541 7
...	9 28	17 5	...	...	...	...	598 6	1,856 5
...	8 9	15 12	...	...	...	...	100 15	552 2
...	6 35	12 1	...	...	...	...	184 10	470 1
...	7 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	75 25	194 0
...	231 23	593 2
...	13 35	24 5	...	...	...	...	401 18	1,266 3
...	4 25	8 2	...	...	...	...	163 33	422 1

Name of Village.	Year.	KHARIF.									
		GARDENS, &c.		RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFF.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	120 13	331 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	82 17	225 0	6 10	14 0	5 25	10 0	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	45 3	124 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	247 33	680 7	6 10	14 0	5 25	10 0	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	82 24	226 15	2 3	4 11	1 35	3 5	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	37 24	122 5	134 20	313 8	...	...	22 25	42 3	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	54 4	175 0	46 20	118 8	10 10	21 0	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	36 34	119 14	178 0	461 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	128 22	417 3	359 0	923 5	10 10	21 0	22 25	42 3	...	...
	Average ...	42 34	139 1	119 26	307 12	3 17	7 0	7 22	14 1	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	385 6	1,012 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	79 15	209 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	42 0	107 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	506 21	1,330 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	168 34	443 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	203 20	556 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	213 25	582 8	38 20	85 0	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	458 9	1,252 15	3 5	7 1	10 26	18 10	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	875 14	2,391 11	41 25	92 1	10 26	18 10	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	288 32	797 4	13 35	30 11	3 22	6 3	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	219 20	596 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	4 39	15 8	60 35	162 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	228 28	606 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4 39	15 8	509 3	1,354 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	1 26	5 3	169 28	451 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalthoro...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	0 4	0 5	608 7	1,645 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	0 4	0 4	322 20	873 8	3 5	7 0	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	0 4	0 5	334 35	1,041 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	0 12	0 14	1,315 22	3,563 13	3 5	7 0	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	0 4	0 5	438 20	1,187 15	1 2	2 5	...	...	...	...
ash Zan-	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	1 23	5 2	1,013 37	2,730 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2 13	7 12	808 5	2,176 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	1 23	5 2	551 31	1,498 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5 19	18 0	2,371 38	6,404 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	1 33	6 0	791 25	2,134 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	18 7	47 12	...	...	...	...	10 20	18 6	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	18 7	59 0	...	...	...	...	37 26	65 8	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	17 2	55 8	6 27	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53 16	162 4	6 27	18 7	...	...	48 6	83 14	...	...
	Average ...	17 33	54 1	2 9	6 3	...	...	16 2	27 15	...	...
nah	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 25	13 6	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 13	53 8	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 20	41 2	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 18	108 0	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 33	36 0	...	...
nki	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	6 13	20 10	88 8	241 6	4 7	9 6	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	6 13	19 19	42 33	118 8	8 39	21 0	12 15	21 8	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	6 13	20 10	173 25	471 5	...	...	8 5	13 2	...	...
	Total ...	18 39	61 0	304 26	829 3	13 6	30 6	20 20	34 10	...	...
	Average ...	6 13	20 5	101 22	276 6	4 15	10 2	6 33	11 9	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	0 25	2 0	295 21	805 6	23 15	52 10	5 5	9 0	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	0 25	2 0	365 6	728 0	33 25	74 8	1 30	3 0	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	0 25	2 1	504 9	1,379 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1 35	6 1	1,104 36	3,012 11	57 0	127 2	6 35	12 0	...	...
	Average ...	0 25	2 0	368 12	1,004 4	19 0	42 6	2 12	4 0	...	...
Jalbandi.	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	1 12	4 6	387 27	1,067 14	34 22	76 5	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	1 21	5 2	373 33	1,060 8	20 0	46 0	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	1 21	5 2	765 39	2,101 12	1 0	2 4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4 14	14 10	1,527 19	4,179 2	55 22	124 9	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	1 18	4 14	509 6	1,393 1	18 21	41 8	...	...	...	...
...	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	2 34	9 7	198 2	538 5	13 25	30 12	...	...	...	...
	6th " ... 1892-93 ...	2 34	9 2	183 28	501 12	15 5	33 8	...	...	...	...
	Last " ... 1897-98 ...	2 34	9 7	434 15	1,191 8	2 30	5 11	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8 22	28 0	816 5	2,231 9	31 20	69 15	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	2 34	9 5	272 2	743 14	10 20	23 5	...	...	...	...

EABL.												Total.	
Flow.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILABI.		Bosi.		BANANI.		Area.	Assessment.
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	8 28	15 3	...	...	...	...	128 39	346 8
...	4 35	9 0	...	...	...	...	99 7	258 0
...	1 50	3 1	...	...	...	...	46 33	127 3
...	15 11	37 4	...	...	...	...	274 39	731 11
...	5 4	9 1	...	...	...	...	91 26	243 14
...	194 28	508 0
...	110 34	314 8
...	214 34	581 3
...	520 17	1,403 11
...	173 19	467 14
...	385 6	1,012 11
...	72 0	117 7	...	...	...	...	151 15	326 15
...	42 0	107 13
...	72 0	117 7	...	...	...	...	578 21	1,447 7
...	24 0	39 2	...	...	...	...	192 34	482 8
...	15 5	26 8	...	...	...	...	218 25	582 12
...	10 16	19 0	...	...	...	...	262 24	686 8
...	19 20	34 3	...	...	...	...	491 26	1,312 13
...	45 1	79 11	...	...	...	...	972 26	2,582 1
...	15 0	26 9	...	...	...	...	321 9	860 11
...	5 9	9 2	...	...	...	...	221 20	565 5
...	10 1	17 0	...	...	...	...	75 35	194 8
...	29 15	49 1	...	...	...	...	258 3	655 3
...	44 25	75 3	...	...	...	...	558 27	1,445 0
...	14 35	25 1	...	...	...	...	186 9	481 11
...	608 11	1,645 13
...	325 29	880 12
...	384 39	1,045 2
...	1,318 39	3,571 11
...	439 26	1,190 9
...	2 30	4 13	...	...	...	...	1,019 10	2,740 2
...	810 18	2,183 12
...	553 17	1,503 3
...	2 30	4 13	...	...	...	...	2,383 5	6,427 1
...	0 37	1 10	...	...	...	...	794 16	2,142 6
...	28 27	66 2
...	55 33	124 8
...	4 30	8 6	...	...	28 19	82 5
...	4 30	8 6	...	...	112 39	272 15
...	1 23	2 13	...	...	37 26	91 0
...	7 25	13 6
...	2 7	4 0	...	...	...	...	33 20	57 8
...	23 20	41 2
...	2 7	4 0	...	...	...	...	64 25	112 0
...	0 29	1 5	...	...	...	...	21 22	37 5
...	47 27	80 0	...	...	...	...	98 28	271 6
...	29 19	51 13	...	...	118 7	258 12
...	29 13	51 13	...	...	217 22	556 14
...	47 27	80 0	...	...	...	...	434 17	1,087 0
...	15 36	26 11	9 33	17 4	...	...	144 32	362 5
...	324 26	869 0
...	29 19	51 8	2 35	6 1	...	...	370 25	959 0
...	507 29	1,386 7
...	29 10	51 8	2 35	5 1	...	...	1,203 0	3,214 7
...	9 33	17 3	0 38	1 11	...	...	401 0	1,071 5
...	3 5	5 8	...	...	...	...	426 26	1,154 1
...	7 24	13 0	...	...	...	...	402 38	1,073 10
...	768 20	2,109 2
...	10 29	18 8	...	...	...	...	1,598 4	4,338 13
...	3 23	6 3	...	...	...	...	532 28	1,445 10
...	214 21	578 8
...	8 14	13 8	...	...	...	...	210 1	567 14
...	439 39	1,206 10
...	8 14	13 8	...	...	...	...	864 21	2,343 0
...	2 31	4 8	...	...	...	...	288 7	781 0

No. of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
				RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		BARANI.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
bani	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	202 1	694 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	191 30	599 8	28 40	49 0	...	...	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	305 28	841 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	773 19	2,035 1	28 20	49 0	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	257 33	678 11	7 32	16 5	...	...	...	...
no Shah	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1 24	5 4	355 26	333 7	17 14	39 2	...	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1 24	5 2	355 13	342 0	35 37	66 0	...	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	1 24	5 4	700 16	1,377 11	5 24	12 2	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	4 32	15 10	1,411 15	4,052 2	58 35	117 1	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	1 24	5 3	470 18	1,350 11	19 35	39 2	...	...	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	302 4	445 0	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	113 09	316 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	189 33	412 9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	604 2	1,173 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	...	201 16	391 0	...	...	...	...	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	0 2	0 3	24 20	161 2	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	0 2	0 2	5 0	154 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	0 2	0 2	39 19	274 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	0 6	0 7	68 39	489 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	0 2	0 3	22 77	163 11	...	...	...	...	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	1 5	3 1	...	5 0	8 12	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	1 5	3 0	...	10 39	18 8	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	61 25	109 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	64 39	115 13	...	15 39	27 4	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	...	21 45	38 10	...	5 10	9 1	...	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	0 22	1 13	24 1	64 13	...	93 12	151 9	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	0 22	1 2	395 15	73 8	...	121 15	201 0	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	0 12	1 13	565 27	1,229 2	...	57 30	98 4	...	...
	Total ...	...	1 26	3 2	1,000 25	2,465 7	...	272 17	450 13	...	...
	Average ...	...	0 22	1 11	333 12	818 13	...	90 32	151 4	...	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	0 13	1 2	2 0 37	62 12	4 15	9 14	277 22	459 3	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	0 27	3 9	148 0	367 0	15 1	33 0	241 25	494 0	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	0 57	3 0	210 3	521 15	...	164 25	274 11	...	...
	Total ...	...	2 9	7 2	658 0	1,550 11	19 16	42 14	683 22	1,227 14	...
	Average ...	...	0 29	2 6	219 12	516 14	6 19	14 5	227 38	375 5	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	73 29	199 2	...	90 25	136 14	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	54 35	191 0	26 25	55 0	130 10	228 8	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	120 23	340 15	29 10	45 16	35 20	55 12	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	248 29	630 1	46 35	169 10	256 18	441 2	...
	Average ...	...	...	...	82 0	210 5	15 25	56 9	85 19	147 1	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	1 14	4 5	155 25	502 2	...	34 20	51 14	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	1 14	4 3	179 0	457 0	...	78 34	117 8	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	0 35	2 14	586 15	1,305 5	...	4 30	7 2	...	...
	Total ...	...	2 24	11 11	921 16	2,264 7	...	118 4	176 8	...	...
	Average ...	...	1 8	3 14	307 5	755 2	...	39 15	58 14	...	...
	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	89 24	253 2	273 24	773 19	...	290 10	472 11	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	86 0	273 0	156 0	411 0	...	363 20	564 0	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	9 20	513 3	320 5	831 1	...	245 5	382 11	...	...
	Total ...	...	274 4	844 5	754 29	1,970 13	...	907 35	1,418 6	...	...
	Average ...	...	91 28	281 7	251 22	656 14	...	302 35	472 13	...	...
1 Group.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	178 4	529 15	6,031 8	17,846 10	97 18	218 1	646 7	1,356 14	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	193 32	635 4	4,867 16	12,555 4	243 27	530 0	1,035 3	1,686 0	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	172 35	562 1	7,793 28	20,947 14	49 6	109 11	553 2	896 11	...
	Total ...	...	544 31	1,727 4	18,691 12	51,849 12	395 11	857 12	2,434 12	3,968 9	...
	Average ...	...	182 24	575 12	6,230 31	17,283 4	131 31	285 14	811 17	1,323 3	...
2nd Group.	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	112 35	273 1	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	93 30	227 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	298 30	733 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	505 5	1,237 1	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	...	168 15	412 6	...	...	...	...	...
thammad	1st year ...	1887-88 ...	...	...	263 25	659 1	...	...	...	...	...
	6th " ...	1892-93 ...	...	...	245 5	615 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Last " ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	385 25	964 1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	894 15	2,238 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	...	298 5	746 1	...	...	...	...	...

RABI.												TOTAL.	
FLOW.		LIFF.		LIFF ADDED BY FLOW.		SAILAB.		BOSI.		BARANI.			
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	282 1	694 6
...	218 10	558 8
...	316 28	841 3
...	795 39	2,094
...	265 24	698 0
...	15 4	25 7	...	...	...	...	359 28	1,084 4
...	4 30	8 0	...	...	...	...	397 24	1,021 2
...	5 5	8 0	...	...	712 29	1,903 1
...	19 34	33 7	5 5	8 0	...	...	1,500 1	3,932 7
...	6 25	11 2	1 25	2 11	...	...	500 0	1,310 13
...	164 4	445 0
...	115 10	316 0
...	153 35	412 0
...	430 9	1,173 0
...	143 16	391 0
...	58 22	161 5
...	57 2	188 2
...	99 22	274 3
...	215 6	593 10
...	71 29	197 14
...	5 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	6 5	11 13
...	5 25	9 14	...	...	16 35	30 8
...	67 10	179 10
...	5 0	9 0	5 25	9 14	...	...	90 10	221 15
...	1 20	3 0	1 35	3 5	...	...	30 3	74 0
...	835 27	804 3
...	58 6	114 0	...	...	...	...	495 18	1,139 0
...	57 43	171 11	...	...	...	...	662 37	1,596 14
...	136 4	224 11	...	...	...	...	1,491 2	3,540 1
...	45 15	73 4	...	...	...	...	498 1	1,180 0
...	174 7	287 8	...	...	...	...	512 8	1,094 15
...	205 14	341 12	...	...	...	...	578 30	1,124 8
...	373 21	612 4	...	...	...	...	677 39	1,494 6
...	125 0	214 1	...	...	...	...	1,766 37	3,683 13
...	598 39	1,227 15
...	37 5	63 0	...	...	...	...	164 8	348 0
...	5 0	8 13	...	...	236 35	449 8
...	190 14	451 2
...	37 5	65 6	5 0	8 13	...	...	591 17	1,246 10
...	12 15	21 11	1 27	2 15	...	...	167 6	415 9
...	13 25	20 0	...	...	...	...	191 29	468 5
...	277 39	609 0
...	592 1	1,505 5
...	18 25	30 0	...	...	...	...	1,061 29	2,592 10
...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	323 38	860 14
...	667 18	1,454 9
...	2 9	6 12	...	...	...	...	907 29	1,259 12
16 0	41 1	5 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	2 9	7 4	...	...	684 39	1,584 0
16 0	41 1	5 0	8 12	...	...	2 0	6 12	2 9	7 4	...	...	1,980 6	4,297 5
5 13	13 11	1 27	2 15	...	...	0 30	2 4	0 30	2 7	...	...	653 15	1,432 7
...	61 9	106 5	...	...	...	...	7,814 6	20,087 13
16 0	41 1	5 0	8 12	...	...	434 35	819 11	...	...	...	...	6,832 33	16,726 3
...	338 35	626 10	55 3	99 3	...	...	9,006 29	2,291 15
16 0	41 1	5 0	8 12	...	...	904 39	1,552 10	55 3	99 3	...	...	23,653 28	60,106 15
5 13	13 11	1 26	2 15	...	...	301 26	517 9	18 14	33 1	...	...	7,884 23	20,035 5
...	112 35	276 1
...	93 30	227 8
...	298 20	733 8
...	505 5	1,237 1
...	168 15	412 6
...	263 25	659 1
...	245 5	615 0
...	435 25	904 1
...	804 15	2,239 2
...	298 5	746 1

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFF.		BARANI.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
3rd Group—contd.												
85	Shekhano	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	211 20	300 7	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	180 30	250 8	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	173 25	250 4	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	665 35	801 3	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 25	267 1	...	...
86	Belo Gul Bahar	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	303 5	441 8	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	288 35	423 8	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	399 30	596 3	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	991 30	1,461 3	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 24	483 12	...	...
87	Ali Kehar	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	117 5	174 3	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	95 20	141 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	14 20	34 15	...	86 15	129 9	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	14 20	34 15	...	299 0	444 12	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	4 33	11 10	...	99 27	148 4	...	...
88	Datura...	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	206 35	303 0	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	325 30	453 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	228 10	337 10	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 35	1,093 10	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 25	364 8	...	...
89	Kathor...	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	34 20	43 5	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	18 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	26 35	32 3	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 20	93 8	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 33	31 3	...	...
90	Bagh Bahar	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	123 3	164 4	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	8 25	20 0	...	174 15	216 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	31 6	71 15	...	95 15	119 1	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	39 30	91 15	...	392 33	489 5	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	13 10	30 10	...	130 37	163 2	...	...
92	Dero Purano	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	11 30	17 10	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	37 30	67 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	42 10	63 6	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 30	138 0	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 23	46 0	...	...
93	Islam Garh	1st year	1887-88	0 6	0 7	...	...	...	19 15	29 1	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	0 6	0 8	...	...	...	37 0	55 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	0 6	0 7	...	...	...	39 5	68 11	...	...
		Total	...	0 18	1 6	...	...	...	95 20	142 12	...	...
		Average	...	0 6	0 7	...	...	...	31 33	47 10	...	...
94	Shah Micaro	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	67 35	86 13	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	121 25	181 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	49 8	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 20	317 5	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 33	105 13	...	...
95	Takio Sihhu Shah...	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	11 1	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	11 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	58 8	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 30	80 9	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 37	26 14	...	...
96	Wari ...	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	61 0	91 8	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	112 0	168 8	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	171 0	256 8	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 0	516 8	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 27	172 3	...	...
97	Jhaleon	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	31 30	43 10	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	28 20	40 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	28 21	69 1	...	4 4	6 2	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	28 21	69 1	...	64 14	89 12	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	9 20	23 0	...	21 18	29 15	...	...
98	Morlo...	1st year	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	3 30	6 0	...	...
		Last "	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 30	6 0	...	...
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10	2 0	...	...

RABL.												TOTAL.	
FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILABLI.		BOSI.		BARANI.		Area.	Assess-ment.
Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	217 20	300 7
...	150 30	260 8
...	...	43 25	61 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217 10	311 4
...	...	43 25	61 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609 20	862 3
...	...	14 22	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203 7	297 6
...	303 5	441 8
...	288 35	423 8
...	...	34 20	56 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438 10	642 4
...	...	38 20	56 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030 10	1,507 4
...	...	12 33	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343 17	502 7
...	38 8	57 0	...	...	...	...	117 5	174 3
...	...	36 29	53 12	...	...	62 39	94 7	...	...	...	...	133 29	198 0
...	...	36 29	53 12	...	...	101 7	151 7	...	...	...	...	290 14	313 11
...	...	12 7	18 4	...	...	33 29	50 8	...	...	...	...	451 7	635 14
...	150 16	228 10
...	3 11	5 0	...	...	...	...	206 35	303 0
...	...	34 30	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329 1	458 0
...	...	34 30	48 0	...	...	3 11	5 0	...	...	...	...	263 0	385 10
...	...	11 23	16 0	...	...	1 4	1 11	...	...	...	...	793 36	1,146 10
...	266 12	382 3
...	34 20	43 5
...	14 5	18 0
...	26 35	32 3
...	74 20	93 8
...	24 33	31 3
...	123 2	151 4
...	184 0	256 0
...	...	6 35	8 9	...	...	28 32	47 3	...	...	...	...	162 7	242 12
...	...	6 35	8 9	...	...	28 32	47 3	...	...	...	...	468 10	633 0
...	...	2 12	2 14	...	...	9 24	14 6	...	...	...	...	156 3	211 0
...	11 30	17 10
...	27 30	37 0
...	42 10	64 0
...	91 30	138 0
...	30 23	46 0
...	19 21	29 8
...	37 6	55 8
...	39 11	59 2
...	95 38	144 2
...	31 30	45 1
...	57 35	86 13
...	...	19 20	29 4	...	...	73 13	110 0	...	...	...	...	194 38	291 0
...	...	19 20	29 4	...	...	27 1	40 10	...	...	...	...	75 24	119 6
...	...	19 20	29 4	...	...	100 17	140 10	...	...	...	...	332 17	467 3
...	...	6 20	9 13	...	...	33 49	50 3	...	...	...	...	110 32	165 12
...	7 15	11 1
...	7 15	11 0
...	39 0	58 8
...	53 30	80 9
...	17 37	26 14
...	61 0	91 8
...	112 0	168 8
...	171 0	256 8
...	211 0	316 8
...	114 27	172 3
...	31 30	43 10
...	77 25	112 8	...	...	...	...	106 15	153 8
2 27	5 4	...	...	...	...	72 34	109 1	...	...	...	...	108 4	158 11
2 28	5 4	...	...	...	...	150 29	222 12	...	...	...	...	246 9	356 13
0 37	1 12	...	...	...	...	50 10	74 4	...	...	...	...	82 3	128 15
...	3 39	6 0
...	3 30	6 0
...	1 19	2 0

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.							
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		BARANI.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.
	3rd Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
100	Chotki	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	227 25	566 5	2 5	4 0	...	...	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	71 0	177 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	149 22	373 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	448 7	1,117 11	2 5	4 0	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	149 16	372 9	0 29	1 6	...	...	...	...
101	Kadaram	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	141 33	346 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	81 5	200 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	187 26	458 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	410 23	1,005 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	136 34	335 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Karpuli	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	52 15	133 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	13 16	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	43 10	105 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	109 25	274 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	36 25	91 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Chor Gujo	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	218 26	522 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	119 9	295 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	226 0	556 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	564 35	1,374 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	184 38	454 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Shor	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	...	...	14 3	35 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	14 3	35 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	4 25	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of 3rd Group.	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	0 6	0 7	1,017 30	2,503 15	2 5	4 0	1,185 13	1,606 6	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	0 6	0 8	625 4	1,539 0	...	...	1,427 15	2,020 8	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	0 6	0 7	1,378 31	3,394 14	...	...	1,337 29	1,917 9	...	...
		Total ...	0 18	1 6	3,019 34	7,437 13	2 5	4 0	3,950 17	5,664 7	...	...
		Average ...	0 6	0 7	1,006 25	2,479 4	0 23	1 6	1,316 32	1,888 2	...	...
	Total	1st year ... 1887-88 ...	237 16	737 10	16,732 36	47,122 11	374 12	891 4	2,358 34	3,720 15	...	...
		6th " ... 1892-93 ...	342 25	1,144 2	13,248 6	37,374 8	476 27	1,101 0	3,050 8	4,852 8	...	...
		Last " ... 1897-98 ...	257 2	812 9	21,170 31	59,606 12	77 16	179 15	1,996 1	3,046 4	20 35	26 2
		Total ...	837 3	2,724 5	51,146 33	144,063 15	928 15	2,172 3	7,405 3	11,619 11	20 35	26 2
		Average ...	279 1	908 2	17,048 38	48,001 5	309 18	724 1	2,468 14	3,873 4	6 38	8 11

RABI.												Total.	
Flow.		LIFT.		LIFT AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILABDI.		BOEL.		BARANT.			
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	6 10	9 0	...	...	...	...	229 30	570 5
...	1 25	2 7	...	...	...	...	77 10	186 8
...	151 7	376 5
...	7 35	11 7	...	...	...	...	458 7	1,133 2
...	2 25	3 13	...	...	...	...	152 29	377 11
...	141 33	346 11
...	2 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	81 5	200 8
...	189 25	461 2
...	2 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	412 23	1,008 5
...	0 27	1 0	...	...	...	...	137 21	336 2
...	5 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	53 15	133 7
...	18 20	40 8
...	43 10	108 2
...	5 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	115 5	282 1
...	1 30	2 8	...	...	...	...	38 15	94 0
...	218 26	522 6
...	119 9	265 8
...	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	235 0	564 1
...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	560 35	1,351 15
...	4 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	183 53	450 10
...
...	14 3	35 3
...	14 3	35 3
...	4 28	11 12
...	2,265 23	4,204 12
2 25	5 4	179 30	257 10	...	...	204 7	302 0	...	...	...	...	2,254 32	3,862 0
...	207 14	310 15	...	...	...	...	3,106 15	5,616 11
2 25	5 4	179 30	257 10	...	...	411 21	612 15	...	...	...	...	7,566 30	13,983 7
0 35	1 12	59 37	85 14	...	...	137 7	204 5	...	...	...	...	2,322 10	4,661 2
...	370 30	721 14	...	...	...	...	20,074 8	53,193 6
18 25	46 5	181 30	266 0	...	...	1,699 35	2,915 11	...	...	...	...	18,712 21	47,257 13
...	853 9	1,507 14	58 14	105 11	7 0	10 8	24,614 3	65,638 0
18 25	46 5	181 30	266 0	2,823 34	5,149 7	53 14	105 11	7 0	10 8	63,430 32	166,124 9
6 8	15 7	61 24	88 13	941 12	1,716 8	19 18	35 3	3 13	3 3	21,143 24	53,374 14

CHOITRAM R.,
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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XIV-B.

Statement showing cultivated land in each originally surveyed but now unsurveyed village of taluka Shahbandar under each kind of irrigation for the first and sixth years of the current settlement with the assessment thereon.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		KHARIF.								RABI.		TOTAL.	
					RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.							
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1st Group.																
1	Alah Baksh Shah.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	538 31 292 12	1,504 7 753 8	...	...	...	...	60 28 220 6	128 1 517 0	599 21 529 22	1,722 8 1,314 8
2	Pir Mubammad Shah.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	238 19 236 20	644 14 602 0	20 30 51 0	...	...	...	7 5 19 5	14 4 39 0	235 24 276 15	659 2 752 0
3	Saindad Jamali.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	0 18	1 8	351 29 372 8	1,024 15 1,086 8	24 30 69 0	...	...	...	10 14 7 35	20 11 20 0	362 3 405 11	1,045 10 1,167 0
4	Ratol	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	1 34 21 16	6 8 65 0	510 0 416 31	1,501 2 1,316 0	12 35 45 39	32 0 111 0	1 36 3 12	3 12	162 37 333 14	55 0 55 0	689 21 542 6	1,877 4 1,547 0		
15	Machhki	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	4 19 14 19	15 10 50 0	494 16 392 21	1,403 4 1,146 8	5 31 23 6	14 7 55 8	...	...	2 35 3 10	5 12 6 0	567 21 453 16	1,501 1 1,258 0
16	Gungani	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	1 21 1 24	5 8 5 12	181 29 204 13	629 8 777 9	8 15 ...	19 6 ...	4 10 11 5	8 8 22 0	1 20 12 5	3 0 22 0	197 18 289 7	565 14 827 4		
17	Baranki	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	0 11 0 11	0 15 1 0	90 23 155 0	255 10 451 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 34 155 11	256 0 465 0
18	Datu Jamali.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	610 39 611 14	1,930 13 1,888 8	...	...	3 20 ...	12 4 ...	...	...	653 10 612 20	1,912 1 1,891 8
20	Mantelino Shah.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	305 26 293 56	873 10 832 8	...	...	14 5 ...	28 0 ...	3 30 7 0	...	311 31 311 31	873 10 867 8
21	Amir Baksh Jamali.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	0 6 0 6	0 8 0 8	467 4 342 8	1,201 8 1,020 8	...	...	...	...	8 25 33 15	17 4 62 0	475 35 562 34	1,009 4 1,059 8
22	Singharki	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	0 11 0 11	0 15 1 0	126 32 203 21	1,775 12 847 5	1 25 48 10	4 1 118 0	...	...	3 0 3 0	6 0 6 0	471 28 251 2	1,286 13 1,012 8
24	Kadirdino Shah.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	8 35 9 25	31 1 31 0	262 36 332 0	793 1 934 8	...	...	4 15 ...	9 0 ...	6 0 15 0	...	274 31 353 30	800 2 1,012 8
27	Bhakti	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	303 0 335 0	1,170 0 1,240 8	...	...	...	...	22 30 50 15	47 9 100 0	415 30 465 25	1,226 9 1,390 8
29	Ubhakupo	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	65 8 50 30	184 7 113 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 8 50 30	184 7 143 0
31	Chauhandi	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	81 23 113 35	214 12 471 8	...	...	...	...	30 0 17 5	60 0 33 0	111 23 161 0	304 12 464 8
34	Pahlu Hindu.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	20 35 17 10	61 14 51 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 25 17 10	61 14 51 0
35	Umar Juwan.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	8 21 25 16	26 1 75 8	1 35 1 35	4 8 6 0	...	...	1 10 24 17	2 3 47 0	11 29 51 28	32 13 127 8
36	Bag Wah	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	71 3 205 18	213 4 615 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 3 205 18	213 4 615 0
Total of 1st Group...			17 20 49 4	61 1 161 12	5,147 37 4,916 23	15,158 14 11,386 0	30 21 185 15	74 6 458 0	9 25 20 25	24 8 50 0	314 4 481 0	641 10 931 0	5,519 27 5,644 30	15,963 7 15,965 12		
2nd Group.																
57	Kasim Sumra.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	170 16 193 35	446 2 502 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 16 193 35	446 2 502 0
58	Haja	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	228 84 191 5	615 15 516 8	...	...	...	...	2 30 4 10	4 10 7 0	221 28 195 15	620 14 523 8
59	Alahdina Wadda.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	118 0 88 23	309 8 237 8	17 0 10 10	40 0 50 0	2 20 16 5	4 0 28 5	3 20 5 25	6 0 10 0	136 0 129 26	360 0 356 0
60	Shahbandar	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	3 34 3 31	12 0 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 34 3 31	12 0 12 12
65	Bhagdev	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	0 14 0 14	1 4 1 0	496 17 140 17	1,358 5 1,159 8	23 8 17 5	52 0 38 0	2 30 ...	4 13 ...	...	...	522 29 450 21	1,416 6 1,241 8
67	Jungo Jahani.	{ 1st year ... 1887-88. { 6th " ... 1892-93.	1 11 1 11	4 3 4 0	216 14 261 34	593 14 717 0	23 1 12 30	51 15 29 8	7 12 0 32	12 12 1 8	...	...	247 38 276 27	662 12 752 0
Total of 2nd Group...			5 19 5 19	18 0 17 12	1,225 5 1,175 37	3,323 12 3,172 8	63 9 40 5	143 15 117 8	12 22 16 57	21 15 30 0	6 10 11 20	10 15 20 0	1,312 25 1,258 38	3,518 9 3,357 12		
TOTAL			22 39 54 23	79 1 179 8	6,373 2 6,122 50	18,482 10 17,558 8	94 30 237 20	218 5 575 8	22 7 46 22	46 7 99 0	320 14 422 29	655 9 951 0	6,832 12 6,903 34	19,382 0 19,383 8		

CHOTTRAM R.,
Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XIV-C.

Statement showing Dubari cultivated land in each surveyed village of Taluka Shahbandar under each kind of irrigation for the first, middle and last year of the current settlement with the assessment thereon.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		RABI.								TOTAL.		
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Flow.		LIFT.		SAILABI.		BOSI.		Area.	Assess-ment.	
					Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.			
1st Group.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
6	Chuhar Jamali	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 20	18 8	...	...	51 20	16 8
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 35	9 0	...	...	28 35	9 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	88 25	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 25	24 6
		Total	...	...	...	88 25	24 6	...	...	80 15	25 8	...	...	169 0	49 14
		Average	...	...	...	29 22	8 2	...	...	26 31	8 8	...	...	56 13	16 10
6	Dutri	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 20	11 13	...	...	36 20	11 13
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	88 30	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 30	22 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	93 21	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 21	24 2
		Total	...	...	...	182 11	46 2	...	...	36 20	11 13	...	...	218 31	57 15
		Average	...	...	...	60 30	15 6	...	...	12 7	3 15	...	...	72 37	19 5
7	Karna	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	4 5	...	...	9 5	4 5
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 30	4 0	...	...	11 30	4 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	19 35	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 35	10 2
		Total	...	...	...	19 35	10 2	...	...	23 35	8 5	...	...	43 30	18 7
		Average	...	...	...	6 25	3 6	...	...	7 38	2 12	...	...	14 23	6 2
8	Lakhi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 35	17 4	...	...	65 35	17 4
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 20	9 4	...	...	35 20	9 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	27 10	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	8 12
		Total	...	...	...	27 10	8 12	...	...	101 15	26 8	...	...	128 25	35 4
		Average	...	...	...	9 3	2 15	...	...	33 32	8 13	...	...	42 35	11 12
9	Damria	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 15	42 11	...	...	160 15	42 11
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 15	32 8	...	...	124 15	32 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 25	42 8	111 25	42 8
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 30	75 3	111 25	42 8	396 15	117 11
		Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 37	25 1	37 8	14 3	132 5	30 4
10	Kaebo Marho	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 0	21 2	...	...	53 0	21 2
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 25	21 8	...	...	65 25	21 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	40 15	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 15	19 3
		Total	...	...	...	40 15	19 3	...	...	118 25	42 10	...	...	159 0	61 13
		Average	...	...	...	13 18	6 6	...	...	39 22	14 4	...	...	53 0	20 10
11	Landhi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	8 4	...	...	20 10	8 4
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 0	11 12	...	...	47 0	11 12
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	73 5	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 5	28 4
		Total	...	...	...	73 5	28 4	...	...	67 10	20 0	...	...	140 15	48 4
		Average	...	...	...	24 15	9 7	...	...	22 17	6 10	...	...	46 32	16 1
12	Kur	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 30	20 4	...	...	48 30	20 4
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 0	20 0	...	...	74 0	20 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	169 22	51 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	169 22	51 5
		Total	...	...	...	169 22	51 5	...	...	122 30	40 4	...	...	292 12	91 9
		Average	...	...	...	56 21	17 2	...	...	40 36	13 6	...	...	97 17	30 8
13	Rai	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	1 12	...	...	5 0	1 12
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	2 8	...	...	11 5	2 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	12 35	3 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 35	3 14
		Total	...	...	...	12 35	3 14	...	...	16 5	4 4	...	...	29 0	8 2
		Average	...	...	...	4 12	1 4	...	...	5 15	1 7	...	...	9 27	2 11
14	Bachal Jamali	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	9 14	...	...	24 5	9 14
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 4	12 12	...	...	44 4	12 12
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	23 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	7 5
		Total	...	...	...	23 0	7 5	...	...	68 9	22 10	...	...	91 9	29 15
		Average	...	...	...	7 26	2 7	...	...	22 30	7 9	...	...	30 16	10 0
15	Achh Marho	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	47 5	...	...	80 0	47 5
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 20	22 12	...	...	94 20	22 12
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	131 35	34 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 35	34 13
		Total	...	...	...	131 35	34 13	...	...	174 20	70 1	...	...	306 15	104 14
		Average	...	...	...	43 38	11 10	...	...	58 7	23 5	...	...	102 5	34 15

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		RABI.								TOTAL.		
					FLOW.		LIFT.		SATLAWI.		BOSEI.				
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1st Group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
26	Daulatpur	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 5	84 1	...	...	50 5	35 1
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	311 0	75 4	...	...	311 0	75 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	129 10	32 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 10	32 12
		Total ...	...	...	...	129 10	32 12	...	...	361 5	110 5	...	...	490 15	143 1
		Average...	...	...	...	43 3	10 15	...	...	120 15	36 12	...	...	163 18	47 11
30	Pir Rajan Shah	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	1 8	...	...	5 5	1 8
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	7 4	...	...	23 0	7 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	18 4	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	4 10
		Total ...	...	...	...	18 4	4 10	...	...	33 5	8 12	...	...	51 9	13 6
		Average...	...	...	...	6 1	1 8	...	...	11 2	2 15	...	...	17 3	4 7
32	Pir Suleman Shah	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	48 5	...	...	80 0	48 5
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 35	22 8	...	...	89 35	22 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	90 5	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 5	22 13
		Total ...	...	...	...	90 5	22 13	...	...	169 35	70 13	...	...	260 0	93 10
		Average...	...	...	...	30 2	7 10	...	...	56 25	23 9	...	...	86 27	31 5
33	Magsi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 0	23 6	...	...	47 0	23 6
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 5	15 8	...	...	62 5	15 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	99 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 0	25 0
		Total ...	...	...	...	99 0	25 0	...	...	169 5	38 14	...	...	208 5	63 14
		Average...	...	...	...	33 0	8 6	...	...	36 15	12 15	...	...	69 15	21 5
37	Jamal Jatoi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 28	7 15	...	...	22 28	7 15
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	1 8	...	...	2 25	1 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	3 10	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	0 13
		Total ...	...	...	...	3 10	0 13	...	...	25 13	9 7	...	...	28 23	10 4
		Average...	...	...	...	1 3	0 4	...	...	8 18	3 3	...	...	9 21	3 7
38	Fateh Khan Zangojo.	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 19	45 12	...	...	116 19	45 12
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	8 0	...	...	21 10	8 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	40 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	10 2
		Total ...	...	...	...	40 0	10 2	...	...	137 29	53 12	...	...	177 29	63 14
		Average...	...	...	...	13 13	3 6	...	...	45 37	17 15	...	...	59 10	21 5
39	Bagana	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 20	27 10	...	...	60 20	27 10
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 10	23 0	...	...	66 10	23 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	92 20	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 20	23 7
		Total ...	...	...	...	92 20	23 7	...	...	126 30	50 10	...	...	219 10	74 1
		Average...	...	...	...	30 33	7 13	...	...	42 10	16 14	...	...	73 3	24 11
40	Ladeon	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 30	12 2	...	...	50 30	12 2
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	3 0	...	...	11 5	3 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	18 35	8 6	3 0	1 6	...	...	...	...	21 35	9 12
		Total ...	...	...	...	18 35	8 6	3 0	1 6	61 35	15 2	...	...	63 30	24 14
		Average...	...	...	...	6 12	2 13	1 0	0 7	20 25	5 1	...	...	27 37	8 5
Total of 1st Group...	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987 7	402 13	...	...	987 7	402 13
	6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320 34	324 0	...	...	1,320 34	324 0
	Last "...	1897-98	...	...	1,161 7	340 1	3 0	1 6	...	...	111 25	42 8	1,295 32	339 15	
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,161 7	340 1	3 0	1 6	2,208 1	738 13	111 25	42 8	3,503 38	1,110 12	
	Average...	...	...	...	393 29	113 6	1 0	0 7	736 0	242 4	37 8	14 3	1,107 37	370 4	
2nd Group.															
41	Rappar	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	6 4	...	...	19 0	6 4
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	3 1	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	0 12
		Total ...	...	...	...	3 1	0 12	...	...	19 0	6 4	...	...	22 1	7 0
		Average...	...	...	...	1 0	0 4	...	...	6 14	2 1	...	...	7 14	2 5
44	Mirewari	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 15	14 5	...	...	56 15	14 5
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 10	8 0	...	...	32 10	8 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	54 38	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 38	15 7
		Total ...	...	...	...	54 38	15 7	...	...	88 25	22 5	...	...	143 23	37 12
		Average...	...	...	...	18 13	5 2	...	...	29 21	7 7	...	...	47 34	12 9
45	Morchhadai	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 11	9 0	...	...	21 11	9 0
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 20	6 0	...	...	24 20	6 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	55 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0	13 12
		Total ...	...	...	...	55 0	13 12	...	...	45 31	15 0	...	...	100 31	28 12
		Average...	...	...	...	18 13	4 9	...	...	15 11	5 0	...	...	33 24	9 9

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	RABI.										TOTAL.		
			GARDENS, &c.		FLOW.		LIFT.		SAILARI.		BOSI.				
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	
2nd Group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
46	Dolo Sholani	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 25	5 9	...	...	20 25	5 9
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 25	5 9	...	...	20 25	5 9
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 35	1 14	...	...	6 35	1 14
47	Bet Muhar	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 35	5 6	...	...	17 35	5 6
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 25	8 8	...	...	30 25	8 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 20	13 14	...	...	48 20	13 14
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	4 10	...	...	16 7	4 10
48	Babio	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	4 1	...	...	15 5	4 1
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 30	1 8	...	...	5 30	1 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	15 25	6 8	2 20	...	...	...	...	18 5	6 8	
		Total	...	...	...	15 25	6 8	2 20	20 35	5 9	...	...	39 0	12 1	
		Average...	...	...	...	5 8	2 2	0 33	6 30	1 14	...	...	13 0	4 0	
49	Mutui	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	12 7	...	...	41 0	12 7
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 10	6 5	...	...	25 10	6 5
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 10	18 12	...	...	69 10	18 12
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 3	6 4	...	...	23 3	6 4
50	Palki	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 21	18 10	...	...	65 21	18 10
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	11 0	...	...	27 10	11 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	23 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	5 15
		Total	...	...	...	23 10	5 15	...	...	92 31	29 10	...	...	116 1	35 9
		Average...	...	...	...	7 30	2 0	...	...	30 37	9 14	...	...	38 27	11 14
52	Musa	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	0 15	...	...	2 0	0 15
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	5 34	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 34	1 7
		Total	...	...	...	5 34	1 7	...	...	2 6	0 15	...	...	7 34	2 6
		Average...	...	...	...	1 33	0 8	...	...	0 27	0 5	...	...	2 27	0 13
53	Baksh Ali Kalhoro	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	0 11	...	...	2 20	0 11
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	0 11	...	...	2 20	0 11
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 33	0 4	...	...	0 33	0 4
54	Imam Baksh Zangejo	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	9 3	...	...	15 10	9 3
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 35	3 4	...	...	3 35	3 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	12 7	...	...	19 5	12 7
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	4 2	...	...	6 15	4 2
61	Gujo	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 20	1 15	...	...	2 20	1 15
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 30	3 8	...	...	5 30	3 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	6 12	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	1 10
		Total	...	...	...	6 12	1 10	...	...	8 10	5 7	...	...	14 22	7 1
		Average...	...	...	...	2 4	0 9	...	...	2 30	1 13	...	...	4 34	2 6
62	Pir Jani Shah	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	3 8	...	...	12 5	3 8
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 30	0 15
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	3 30	0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	3 30	0 15	...	...	13 5	3 8	...	...	16 35	4 7
		Average...	...	...	...	1 10	0 5	...	...	4 15	1 3	...	...	5 25	1 8
63	Jhor Chaunki	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 25	7 1	...	...	36 25	7 1
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 28	9 12	...	...	44 23	9 12
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	41 26	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 26	10 9
		Total	...	...	...	41 26	10 9	...	...	81 13	16 13	...	...	122 39	27 6
		Average...	...	...	...	13 35	3 8	...	...	27 5	5 10	...	...	41 0	9 2
64	Ukarpur	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 25	20 9	...	...	67 25	20 9
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 4	36 4	...	...	131 4	36 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	59 10	21 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 10	21 15
		Total	...	...	...	59 10	21 15	...	...	208 29	56 13	...	...	294 30	78 12
		Average...	...	...	...	28 30	7 5	...	...	60 23	13 15	...	...	93 13	26 4
66	Nabi Baksh Jalbani	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	5 10	...	...	23 8	5 10
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	4 4	...	...	19 11	4 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	68 36	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 36	26 4
		Total	...	...	...	68 36	26 4	...	...	43 19	9 14	...	...	111 15	36 2
		Average...	...	...	...	22 39	8 12	...	...	14 0	3 5	...	...	37 5	12 1

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		RABI.								TOTAL.		
					FLOW.		LIFT.		SAILABI.		BOSI.				
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
2nd Group—contd.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
68	Mairufani	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 30	6 0	...	...	19 30	6 0
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 18	12 4	...	...	62 18	12 4
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	39 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 10	14 0
		Total ...	...	...	...	39 10	14 0	...	...	72 8	18 4	...	...	111 18	32 4
		Average...	...	...	...	13 3	4 11	...	...	24 3	6 1	...	...	37 6	10 12
69	Nawazio Jalbani	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	3 9	...	...	12 15	3 9
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	3 8	...	...	14 15	3 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	9 0	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	4 4
		Total ...	...	...	...	9 0	4 4	...	...	26 30	7 1	...	...	35 30	11 5
		Average...	...	...	...	3 0	1 7	...	...	8 37	2 5	...	...	11 37	3 12
70	Pir Karimdin Shah.	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 38	6 6	...	...	22 38	6 6
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 0	16 14	...	...	71 0	16 14
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	64 17	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 17	21 14
		Total ...	...	...	...	64 17	21 14	...	...	93 38	23 4	...	...	158 15	45 2
		Average...	...	...	...	21 19	7 5	...	...	31 13	7 12	...	...	52 32	15 1
71	Chakri	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 0	15 0	...	...	68 0	15 0
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 25	3 8	...	...	14 25	3 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 25	18 8	...	...	82 25	18 8
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 22	6 3	...	...	27 22	6 3
72	Patari	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 30	1 14	...	...	7 30	1 14
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 15	3 8	...	...	14 15	3 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	0 20	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 20	0 12
		Total ...	...	...	...	0 20	0 12	...	...	22 5	5 6	...	...	22 25	6 2
		Average...	...	...	...	0 7	0 4	...	...	7 15	1 13	...	...	7 22	2 1
73	Pirani	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20	0 6	...	...	1 20	0 6
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	0 8	...	...	2 25	0 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	2 2	6 15	2 2
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	0 14	6 15	2 2	10 20	3 0
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15	0 5	2 5	0 11	3 20	1 0
74	Kothi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	6 20	1 10	...	...	...	...	6 20	1 10
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 20	1 10	...	...	...	...	6 20	1 10
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7	0 9	...	...	...	...	2 7	0 9
75	Inayatpur	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	1 8	...	...	5 10	1 8
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	74 25	19 11	...	...	...	...	74 25	19 11
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	74 25	19 11	5 10	1 8	...	...	79 35	21 3
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	24 35	6 9	1 30	0 8	...	...	26 25	7 1
76	Khirdahi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	5 4	...	...	21 0	5 4
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 30	4 0	...	...	14 30	4 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	30 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	13 6
		Total ...	...	...	...	30 0	13 6	...	...	35 30	9 4	...	...	65 30	22 10
		Average...	...	...	...	10 0	4 7	...	...	11 37	3 2	...	...	21 37	7 9
77	Desra	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	1 0	...	...	4 10	1 0
		Last "...	1897-98	...	...	126 14	32 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 14	32 1
		Total ...	...	...	...	126 14	32 1	...	...	4 10	1 0	...	...	130 24	33 1
		Average...	...	...	...	42 4	10 11	...	...	1 17	0 5	...	...	43 21	11 0
78	Chachh	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 14	21 10	...	...	97 14	21 10
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 10	11 8	...	...	47 10	11 8
		Last "...	1897-98	6 0	...	2 20	0 14	1 0	0 15	...	...	...	...	9 20	1 13
		Total ...	...	6 0	...	2 20	0 14	1 0	0 15	144 24	33 2	...	...	154 4	34 15
		Average...	...	2 0	...	0 33	0 5	0 14	0 5	48 8	11 1	...	...	51 15	11 10
Total of 2nd Group..		1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 7	181 11	...	...	660 7	181 11
		6th "...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	614 36	159 15	...	...	614 36	159 15
		Last "...	1897-98	6 0	...	643 33	194 3	84 25	22 4	...	6 15	2 2	...	740 33	218 9
		Total ...	...	6 0	...	643 33	194 3	84 25	22 4	1,275 3	341 10	6 15	2 2	2,015 36	560 3
		Average...	...	2 0	...	214 25	64 12	28 8	7 7	425 1	113 14	2 5	0 11	671 39	186 12

Serial No. as per Appendix III	Name of Village.	Year.	GARDENS, &c.		RABI.								TOTAL.			
					FLOW.		LIFT.		SABARI.		ROST.					
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
3rd Group.			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.		
51	Warai ...	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	2 2	...	...	8 0	2 2
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 35	5 8	...	...	21 35	5 8
		Last ...	1897-98	...	...	3 0	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	2 1
		Total ...	...	...	...	3 0	2 1	...	...	29 35	7 10	...	...	32 35	9 11
		Average...	...	...	...	1 0	0 11	...	...	9 33	2 9	...	...	10 28	3 4
82	Gul Muhammad Jalbani.	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	6 3	...	...	13 0	6 3
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 10	8 4	...	...	33 10	8 4
		Last ...	1897-98	...	...	5 10	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	3 8
		Total ...	...	...	...	5 10	3 8	...	...	46 10	11 7	...	...	51 20	17 15
		Average...	...	...	...	1 30	1 3	...	...	15 17	4 13	...	...	17 7	6 0
88	Datura ...	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	3 8	...	...	15 0	3 8
		Last ...	1897-98	6 0	5 5	6 0	5 5
		Total	6 0	5 5	15 0	3 8	21 0	8 13
		Average...	2 0	1 12	5 0	1 3	7 0	2 15
20	Bagh Bahar	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6th ...	1892-93
		Last ...	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	10 7	...	...	19 0	10 7
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	10 7	...	...	19 0	10 7
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	3 8	...	...	6 13	3 8
24	Shah Micaro	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	4 6	...	...	18 0	4 6
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 30	6 12	...	...	2 30	6 12
		Last ...	1897-98
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 30	11 2	...	...	20 30	11 2
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 37	3 11	...	...	6 37	3 11
100	Chotki ...	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	2 0	...	...	7 10	2 0
		6th ...	1892-93
		Last ...	1897-98	...	...	2 30	0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 30	0 11
		Total ...	...	...	...	2 30	0 11	...	...	7 10	2 0	...	...	10 0	2 11
		Average...	...	...	...	0 37	0 4	...	...	2 13	0 10	...	...	3 13	0 14
101	Kadran	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	1 10	...	...	6 15	1 10
		6th ...	1892-93
		Last ...	1897-98
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	1 10	...	...	6 15	1 10
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5	0 9	...	...	2 5	0 9
102	Karphudi	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	1 8	...	...	1 0	1 8
		6th ...	1892-93
		Last ...	1897-98
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	1 8	...	...	1 0	1 8
		Average...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13	0 8	...	...	1 13	0 8
103	Chor Guja	1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	10 1	...	...	30 0	10 4
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	2 12	...	...	8 0	2 12
		Last ...	1897-98	...	...	20 10	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	5 2
		Total ...	...	...	...	20 10	5 2	...	...	38 0	13 0	...	...	58 10	18 2
		Average...	...	...	...	6 30	1 12	...	...	12 27	4 5	...	...	19 17	6 1
Total of 3rd Group...		1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 15	21 9	...	...	75 15	21 9
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 13	25 8	...	...	97 15	25 8
		Last ...	1897-98	...	...	31 10	11 6	6 0	5 5	19 0	...	...	...	56 10	27 2
		Total ...	...	...	...	31 10	11 6	6 0	5 5	191 30	60 8	...	...	229 0	77 3
		Average...	...	...	...	10 17	3 13	2 0	1 12	63 37	10 3	...	...	76 14	25 12
Total		1st year...	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722 29	609 1	...	...	1,722 29	609 1
		6th ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,833 5	509 7	...	...	1,833 5	509 7
		Last ...	1897-98	6 0	...	1,856 10	515 10	91 25	28 15	19 0	118 0	44 10	...	2,092 15	609 10	
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,856 10	515 10	91 25	28 15	3,671 33	1,138 15	118 0	44 10	5,748 29	1,740
		Average...	...	...	...	619 30	181 11	31 8	9 10	1,224 38	376 5	39 11	14 11	1,916 10	5 1

CHOTRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XIV-D.

Statement showing dubari cultivated land in each originally surveyed but now unsurveyed village of Taluka Shahbandar under each kind of irrigation for the first and sixth years of the current settlement with the assessment thereon.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	RABE.							
			SAILABI.				TOTAL.			
			Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.	
1st Group.			A.	g.	Rs.	a.	A.	g.	Rs.	a.
1	Alah Baksh Shah ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	314	30	73	7	314	30	73	7	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	57	7	14	10	57	7	14	10	
2	Pir Muhammad Shah { 1st year ... 1887-88.	44	35	11	14	44	35	11	14	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	20	20	6	8	20	20	6	8	
3	Saindad Jamali ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	103	0	26	1	103	0	26	1	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	66	10	16	8	66	10	16	8	
4	Ratol ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	95	20	25	4	95	20	25	4	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	105	35	26	12	105	35	26	12	
15	Machhki ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	44	30	11	12	44	30	11	12	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	28	35	10	12	28	35	10	12	
16	Gungani ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	19	24	4	15	19	24	4	15	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	6	30	2	10	6	30	2	10	
17	Baranki ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	0	15	0	2	0	15	0	2	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Balu Jamali ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	198	20	48	3	198	20	48	3	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	125	29	38	14	125	29	38	14	
20	Mauledino Shah ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	53	35	26	1	53	35	26	1	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	28	25	5	8	28	25	5	8	
21	Amir Baksh Jamali. { 1st year ... 1887-88.	114	0	29	11	114	0	29	11	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	87	2	23	8	87	2	23	8	
22	Singharki ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	88	0	30	2	88	0	30	2	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	49	35	12	12	49	35	12	12	
24	Kadirdino Shah ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	10	25	2	4	10	25	2	4	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	20	30	4	0	20	30	4	0	
27	Bhalti ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	29	30	18	6	29	30	18	6	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	89	10	21	12	89	10	21	12	
29	Ubhakappo ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	0	20	0	4	0	20	0	4	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chaubandi ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	40	0	15	12	40	0	15	12	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	102	5	25	0	102	5	25	0	
34	Pahlu Hindu ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Umar Juwan ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.	4	20	1	2	4	20	1	2	
	{ 6th " ... 1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of 1st Group.. { 1st year ... 1887-88.		1,163	24	325	8	1,163	24	325	8	
{ 6th " ... 1892-93.		788	38	209	2	788	38	209	2	

Serial No as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	Year.	RABI.			
			SAILABI.		TOTAL.	
			Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
	<i>2nd Group.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
58	Haja ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.		...	...	...	...
	... { 6th " ... 1892-93.		5 0	2 0	5 0	2 0
59	Alahdina Wada ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.		...	...	...	...
	... { 6th " ... 1892-93.		12 25	3 0	12 25	3 0
65	Bhagdev ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.		68 5	20 15	68 5	20 15
	... { 6th " ... 1892-93.		24 5	6 12	24 5	6 12
57	Jungo Jalbani ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.		31 31	8 2	31 31	8 2
	... { 6th " ... 1892-93.		89 13	21 14	89 13	21 14
	Total of 2nd Group. { 1st year ... 1887-88.		99 36	29 1	99 36	29 1
	... { 6th " ... 1892-93.		131 3	33 10	131 3	33 10
	Total ... { 1st year ... 1887-88.		1,263 20	354 9	1,263 20	354 9
	... { 6th " ... 1892-93.		919 36	242 12	919 36	242 12

Gul Hayat Institute
CHOITRAM R.,
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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XV-A.

Statement showing gross Demand, Remissions and Revenue for collection in 106 villages of the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate for the years 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.	Gross Demand.	Remissions.	REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.	
			Amount collected.	Arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	74,270	3,298	65,893	5,079
1888-89 ...	68,708	...	66,164	2,544
1889-90 ...	72,796	1,042	70,161	1,593
1890-91 ...	78,165	13,709	63,031	1,425
1891-92 ...	88,120	11,410	75,613	1,097
1892-93 ...	68,787	11,639	55,948	1,200
1893-94 ...	80,721	27,619	52,703	399
1894-95 ...	73,207	28,320	44,146	741
1895-96 ...	62,158	5,176	56,756	226
1896-97 ...	64,643	555	64,088	...
1897-98 ...	79,352	10,508	68,684	160
Total ...	8,10,927	1,13,276	6,83,187	14,464

APPENDIX XV-B.

Statement showing gross Demand, Remissions and Revenue for collection in 18 seacoast villages of the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate for the years 1887-88 to 1897-98.

Year.	Gross Demand.	Remissions.	REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.	
			Amount collected.	Arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	8,163	1,166	4,373	2,624
1888-89 ...	7,211	...	7,211	...
1889-90 ...	10,939	...	10,939	...
1890-91 ...	14,748	...	14,748	...
1891-92 ...	18,863	...	18,863	...
1892-93 ...	11,490	...	11,490	...
1893-94 ...	15,966	...	15,966	...
1894-95 ...	19,753	...	19,753	...
1895-96 ...	18,148	...	18,148	...
1896-97 ...	17,172	...	17,172	...
1897-98 ...	18,645	1,434	17,211	...
Total ...	1,61,098	2,600	1,55,874	2,624

CHOITRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the results of the proposed Rates as compared with the existing Rates in each village of the Shakhbandar Taluka, on the basis of the average cultivation of the past five years, i.e., from 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Serial No. as per Appendix III.	Name of Village.	GARDENS.			RICE UNDER FLOW.				ONE PLUG.				KHARIF.				SAILANI.				RAUL.				TOTAL.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.		Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	
		Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
50	Palki... { Existing Assessment. Proposed Assessment.	0	{ ...	{ ...	{ 373	{ 2 12	{ 1,042	{ 33	{ 2 4	{ 74	{ 3	{ 1 12	{ 5	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 18	{ 1 12	{ 28	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 431	{ 1,149	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 2 10 6	
70	Pir Karim-shah { Do. Do. Shah	2	{ 3 4 3 8	7	{ 553	{ 2 12 3 0	{ 1,617 1,764	{ 6	{ 2 4 2 8	{ 14 15	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 2	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 3	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 4	{ 3	{ 3	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 5 6	{ 5 6	{ 401	{ 1,546 1,793	{ 150	{ ...	{ 9 11	{ ...	{ 2 11 10 2 15 10
77	Desra { Do. Do.	1	{ 3 4 3 8	4	{ 413	{ 2 13 3 0	{ 1,152 1,257	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 21	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 37 42	{ 3	{ 2 4 2 8	{ 5	{ 29	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 51 59	{ 12	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 21 24	{ 455	{ 1,271 1,383	{ 122	{ ...	{ 9 60	{ ...	{ 2 9 11 2 13 11	
	Total... { Do. Do.	3	{ 3 4 3 6	10 11	{ 1,339	{ 2 12 3 0	{ 3,811 4,155	{ 33	{ 2 4 2 8	{ 88 93	{ 24	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 42 48	{ 3	{ 2 4 2 8	{ 5 6	{ 27	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 82 91	{ 15	{ 1 12 2 0	{ 23 30	{ 1,517 4,447	{ 4,068	{ 381	{ ...	{ 9 37	{ ...	{ 2 10 11 2 14 11	

CHOITRAM R.,

Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Cultivation in unsurveyed land in the Shahbandar Taluka on an

Serial No. on Appendix III.	Name of Doh.	Class of land.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.	DETAILS					
						3 8 0		3 4 0		3 0 0	
						per acre.		per acre.		per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	(a) In Unsurveyed Villages.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
19	Achh Marho ...	Unsurvey ...	120 20	2 14	348 11	0 16	1 5	...	...	107 4	321 5
		Dubari ...	32 21	0 4	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Budhani ...	Unsurvey ...	52 33	2 15	153 10	...	...	...	...	52 33	153 10
26	Daulatpur ...	Unsurvey ...	183 9	3 0	548 4	26 5	91 6	...	...	147 37	437 0
		Dubari ...	37 30	0 4	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Pir Rajan Shah ...	Unsurvey ...	35 37	2 14	104 2	...	...	...	...	32 18	97 3
		Dubari ...	3 34	0 4	0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Pir Saleman Shah	Kacho ...	35 31	2 4	80 2	...	...	...	...	8 16	25 3
		Dubari ...	3 12	0 4	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey ...	294 22	2 14	848 4	0 33	3 4	...	...	276 22	810 12
		Dubari ...	9 36	0 4	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Magsi ...	Unsurvey ...	292 35	3 0	692 12	...	...	...	...	222 23	633 2
		Dubari ...	8 14	0 4	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Jamal Jatol ...	Unsurvey ...	205 25	3 0	615 15	0 23	1 14	...	...	205 2	614 1
		Dubari ...	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Fateh Khan Zangajo.	Kacho ...	37 31	2 3	82 0	...	...	...	...	6 15	19 2
		Unsurvey ...	334 13	2 15	1,162 0	0 14	1 3	...	...	373 12	1,120 2
		Dubari ...	11 10	0 4	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Bagana ...	Kacho ...	66 22	2 10	176 8	...	...	...	...	43 15	130 2
		Dubari ...	13 2	0 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Rappar ...	Kacho ...	13 25	2 6	82 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Dolo Sholani ...	Kacho ...	1 30	2 1	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Bet Muhar ...	Kacho ...	134 31	2 11	364 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	55 30	0 4	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Babio ...	Kacho ...	3 31	2 3	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	0 39	0 4	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Mutni ...	Kacho ...	5 17	1 13	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	0 15	0 3	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Palki ...	Kacho ...	67 18	2 5	157 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	7 30	0 4	1 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Musa ...	Kacho ...	2 6	1 12	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Bakshali Kalboro.	Unsurvey ...	114 37	2 11	389 14	...	...	0 2	0 4	...	...
		Dubari ...	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Imam Baksh Zangajo.	Unsurvey ...	362 28	2 12	1,067 13	...	...	0 26	2 2	...	...
		Dubari ...	0 28	0 4	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Karphuli ...	Kacho ...	54 24	1 9	84 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	1 5	0 4	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Kacho ...	423 26	...	1,093 8	...	...	...	...	58 6	174 7
		Dubari ...	82 0	...	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey ...	2,047 19	...	5,902 5	28 16	99 0	0 28	2 6	1,417 31	4,217 3
		Dubari ...	104 17	...	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) In originally surveyed but now unsurveyed villages.										
1	Alah Baksh Shah.	Unsurvey ...	112 7	2 12	315 9	2 33	9 14	...	...	94 34	274 9
		Dubari ...	36 6	0 4	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Pir Muhammad Shah.	Unsurvey ...	121 7	2 12	335 15	1 12	4 8	...	...	111 34	314 15
		Dubari ...	28 38	0 4	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Saindad Jamali ...	Unsurvey ...	70 26	2 2	149 13	1 35	6 8	...	...	5 33	17 8
		Dubari ...	1 14	0 4	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

XVII.

average of five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98 with the present Assessment thereon.

OF COLUMNS 4 AND 6.

2 12 0 per acre.		2 8 0 per acre.		2 4 0 per acre.		2 0 0 per acre.		1 12 0 per acre.		1 8 0 per acre.		Dubari. 0 4 0 per acre.	
Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	26 1	...	...	...	...	32 21	8 3
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	19 14	...	...	...	...	37 30	9 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	0 15	...	...	...	...	3 34	0 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15	51 15	...	...	...	...	3 12	0 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	31 1	...	...	...	...	9 36	2 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12	0 10	...	...	...	...	8 14	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 16	62 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 27	40 11	...	...	...	...	11 10	2 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	46 6	...	...	...	...	13 2	3 4
8 21	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	8 12	...	...	...	...
0 19	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11	2 4	...	...	...	...
129 1	351 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 50	0 15	...	...	55 30	13 15
1 31	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	3 10	...	...	0 36	0 3
0 15	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	8 14	...	...	0 15	0 1
59 10	108 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 8	49 6	...	...	7 20	1 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6	3 13	...	...	...	...
141 35	389 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3	...
391 37	1,065 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5	0 3	...	...	0 28	0 3
...	...	3 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 24	77 6	1 5	0 5
179 17	493 6	3 0	7 8	...	...	81 39	161 3	49 21	86 10	51 24	77 6	82 0	20 7
536 32	1,455 2	...	...	...	...	63 27	128 7	0 5	0 3	...	...	101 17	26 5
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 20	31 2	...	...	...	...	36 6	9 2
1 15	3 3	...	...	...	...	6 26	13 5	...	...	...	...	28 38	7 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	62 38	125 13	...	...	...	...	1 14	0 5

Serial No. on Appendix III.	Name of Deh.	Class of land.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.	DETAILS					
						3 8 0		3 4 0		3 0 0	
						per acre.		per acre.		per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
(b) In originally surveyed but now unsurveyed villages—contd.											
4	Ratol	Unsurveyed Dubari	100 22 6 17	2 9 0 4	258 14 1 10	4 2	14 2	...	...	51 25	154 14
15	Machhki	Unsurveyed Dubari	186 34 9 35	3 0 0 4	557 2 2 7	1 2	3 9	...	...	185 21	553 1
16	Gungani	Unsurveyed	0 34	3 6	2 14	0 31	2 12	...	...	...	...
17	Baranki	Unsurveyed	27 20	2 6	88 8	0 1	0 1	...	...	16 18	46 5
18	Balu Jamali	Unsurveyed Dubari	110 14 40 24	2 13 0 4	313 2 10 4	3 7	10 15	...	...	91 22	271 0
20	Mauledino Shah	Unsurveyed Dubari	152 6 16 13	2 3 0 4	333 1 3 15	...	...	...	...	28 20	86 4
21	Amir Baksh Jamali	Unsurveyed Dubari	162 24 2 7	2 15 0 4	478 6 0 9	0 1	0 1	...	...	153 10	460 2
22	Singharki	Unsurveyed Dubari	88 16 11 23	2 15 0 4	262 1 2 15	1 2	3 8	...	...	84 16	253 3
24	Kadirdino Shah	Unsurveyed Dubari	73 16 29 31	2 15 0 4	214 7 7 3	6 37	3 4	...	...	66 13	198 15
27	Bhakti	Unsurveyed Dubari	75 31 29 11	2 12 0 4	203 6 7 0	...	...	...	...	56 39	170 14
29	Ubakappo	Unsurveyed	2 11	3 0	6 13	...	...	...	...	2 11	6 13
31	Chaubandi	Unsurveyed Dubari	103 2 44 1	2 14 0 4	296 4 11 0	0 20	1 12	...	...	89 20	268 7
34	Pahlu Hindu	Unsurveyed	2 29	3 0	8 3	...	...	...	...	2 29	8 3
35	Umar Juwan	Unsurveyed Dubari	4 12 0 34	2 8 0 4	10 13 0 3	...	...	...	...	1 20	4 7
36	Bagwah	Unsurveyed Dubari	33 29 0 11	3 0 0 4	101 4 0 1	...	...	...	...	33 29	104 4
57	Kasim Sunro	Unsurveyed	32 2	2 10	84 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Huja	Unsurveyed	29 17	2 11	79 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Allahdina wadda	Unsurveyed Dubari	25 5 6 37	2 8 0 4	63 4 1 11	...	...	0 9	0 12	...	...
60	Shahbandar	Unsurveyed	2 12	3 4	7 7	...	...	2 12	7 7	...	...
65	Bhagdev	Unsurveyed Dubari	16 1 1 27	2 9 0 4	40 11 0 7	...	...	1 11	4 1	...	...
67	Jnngo Jalbani	Unsurveyed Dubari	54 20 5 16	2 10 0 4	143 2 1 4	...	...	0 27	2 0	...	...
Total			Unsurveyed Dubari	1,598 37 271 25	...	4,500 9 67 14	17 23 60 14	4 19 14 4	14 4	1,077 13	3,190 12
(c) In originally unsurveyed villages.											
23	Bhahalki	Unsurveyed	4 0	2 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	2 0	6 0
43	Darsi	Kacho	3 8	1 15	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurveyed Dubari	432 11 101 25	2 12 0 4	1,184 13 25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Atarki	Kacho Dubari	23 8 6 17	2 8 0 4	56 4 1 11	...	...	0 1	0 2	...	...
55	Khanani	Unsurveyed	0 22	2 13	1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Larh Saubro	Unsurveyed	5 5	2 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Chachri	Unsurveyed	3 1	1 13	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Kallar	Unsurveyed	0 23	2 8	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Sarsia	Unsurveyed	39 26	1 8	59 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Ali Samra	Unsurveyed	10 15	1 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF COLUMNS 4 AND 6.

2 12 0 per acre.		2 8 0 per acre.		2 4 0 per acre.		2 0 0 per acre.		1 12 0 per acre.		1 8 0 per acre.		Dubari. 0 4 0 per acre.	
Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44 35	89 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17	1 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 35	2 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	42 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 25	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 24	10 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	123 16	246 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	3 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7	0 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 38	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 23	2 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 31	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 32	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	7 6
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	26 1	...	...	...	...	44 1	11 0
...
...
0 34	2 9	...	...	...	...	1 38	3 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 34	0 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11	0 1
32 2	84 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 17	79 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 34	53 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	8 14	...	...	6 37	1 11
...
11 6	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 24	6 6	...	...	1 27	0 7
46 35	128 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 38	12 5	...	...	5 16	1 4
141 23	383 1	...	...	...	...	342 15	684 1	15 24	27 9	...	...	27 25	67 14
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 25	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 23	4 7	...	...	...	...
427 38	1,177 5	...	...	0 16	0 14	...	...	3 37	6 10	...	...	101 25	25 8
...
17 30	48 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 17	9 6	...	...	6 17	1 11
...
0 22	1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	5 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	0 28	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 26	59 13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	15 10	...	...

Serial No. on Appendix II.	Name of Deb.	Class of land.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.	DETAILS					
						3 8 0		3 4 0		3 0 0	
						per acre.		per acre.		per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	(c) In originally unsurveyed villages—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
91	Babuli	Unsurvey	17 28	1 8	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Thori	Unsurvey	15 24	2 8	38 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Lipato	Unsurvey	16 22	2 8	41 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Lalpur	Unsurvey	19 2	2 9	48 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Kacho	26 16	...	64 7	...	...	0 1	0 2	...	...
		Dubari	6 17	...	1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	564 24	...	1,447 8	...	...	...	...	2 0	6 0
		Dubari	101 25	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) In Sea Coast unsurveyed villages held on leases.										
197	Bublo	Kacho	33 33	2 12	92 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari	12 25	0 4	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	647 28	2 12	1,765 3	...	...	7 35	25 12	...	...
		Dubari	105 34	0 3	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Nindh	Kacho	36 11	2 10	91 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	2,002 5	2 9	5,070 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari	*27 28 18 17	0 4	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	Padhwari	Unsurvey	135 15	2 8	339 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari	37 11	0 4	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Takro	Unsurvey	430 11	2 11	1,161 9	...	...	0 6	0 7	...	...
		Dubari	100 22	0 3	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Joshiwari	Unsurvey	1,883 0	2 11	5,024 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari	2 19	0 4	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Bracho	Unsurvey	39 22	2 13	112 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Kalikot	Unsurvey	759 20	2 13	2,091 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Kacho	70 4	...	186 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari	12 25	...	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	5,888 21	...	15,573 2	...	...	8 1	26 3	...	...
		Dubari	298 11	...	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) In Sea Coast unsurveyed villages held on Bigoti tenure.										
108	Betri	Kacho	6 26	2 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	588 12	3 4	1,904 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Kinjhir	Unsurvey	23 14	2 12	61 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Sultauppur	Unsurvey	4 9	2 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	Tango	Unsurvey	3 7	2 11	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Lakho Ghot	Unsurvey	30 27	2 12	81 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Warriaso	Unsurvey	1 6	2 11	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Ladhalipato	Unsurvey	15 19	1 8	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Kacho	6 26	...	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	666 14	...	2,099 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Taluka.	Kacho	526 32	...	1,272 10	...	...	0 1	0 2	38 6	174 7
		Dubari	101 3	...	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unsurvey	10,765 35	...	29,383 5	45 39	159 14	13 8	42 13	2,407 4	7,418 15
		Dubari	776 25	...	175 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Kacho and Unsurvey	11,292 27	...	30,655 15	45 39	159 14	13 9	42 15	2,555 10	7,583 6
		Dubari	877 28	...	200 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* On lease.

Notes.—(1) The Kacha lands shown in this form represent the *bhal* (or tidal) lands.(2) The difference apparent in the rates of assessment shown in column 5 and in the columns showing details of columns 4 and 6 is on account of rebate for private canals and in some cases on account of *Darsud*.

OF COLUMNS 4 AND 6.

2 12 0 per acre.		2 8 0 per acre.		2 4 0 per acre.		2 0 0 per acre.		1 12 0 per acre.		1 8 0 per acre.		Dubari. 0 4 0 per acre.	
Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 28	26 10	...	...
..	...	15 15	38 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 5	...	...
...	...	16 22	41 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19 2	43 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 15	50 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	13 13	...	...	6 17	1 11
433 25	1,192 2	51 27	130 2	0 16	0 14	2 0	4 0	6 38	12 0	67 38	102 6	101 25	25 8
...
32 39	90 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 34	1 8	...	...	12 25	3 3
...
614 7	1,689 14	...	...	8 39	20 4	...	...	16 27	20 5	...	...	105 34	19 7
...
30 29	84 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 22	9 12	...	...	...	...
1,991 16	5,060 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 29	19 1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 5	4 10
128 33	328 1	...	...	0 14	0 13	...	...	6 8	10 12	...	...	37 11	8 5
...
415 32	1,135 15	...	...	0 13	0 11	0 23	1 2	13 17	23 6	...	...	106 22	23 0
...
1,883 0	5,024 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 19	0 10
...
39 22	112 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
750 20	2,091 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
63 28	175 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 16	11 4	...	...	12 25	3 3
...
5,823 10	15,442 3	...	...	9 26	21 12	0 23	1 2	47 1	82 8	...	...	298 11	56 0
...
6 26	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
587 37	1,903 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	0 10	...	...	...	...
23 14	64 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 9	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 7	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 27	84 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 6	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 19	23 3	...	...	...	...
6 26	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
650 20	2,075 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 34	23 13	...	...	...	...
268 6	737 5	3 0	7 8	...	...	81 38	164 3	63 37	111 11	51 24	77 6	101 3	25 5
...
7,585 30	20,547 14	51 27	130 2	10 2	22 10	408 25	817 10	85 22	146 1	67 38	102 6	776 25	175 3
...
7,853 36	21,285 3	54 27	137 10	10 2	22 10	490 23	981 13	149 19	257 12	119 22	179 12	877 28	200 3
...

CHOITRAM R.,
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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XVIII.

List of Land-owners under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

No.	Name of Land-owner.	Names of Dehs in which land is situated.	Area.	
			A.	g.
1	Rabdino Shah wd. Alah Baksh Shah, Sayad.	Alah Baksh Shah ...	213	10
2	Sumar wd. Muhammad Kehar ...	Ubhakapo, Pir Rajan Shah, Bhalti and Daulatpur.	403	6
3	Roshan Ali Shah wd. Alahdino Shah, Sayad.	Alah Baksh Shah and Ratol...	243	4
4	Khuda Baksh wd. Farid Khan, Jat ...	Takro, Joshiwari, Eracho, Lalpur and Lakho Ghot.	1,219	0
5	Haji Mubarak wd. Bijar, Jat ...	Darsi, Bublo and Nindh ...	6,674	0
6	Gianchand wd. Chandumal, Hindu ...	Shekhano and Kothi ...	95	0
7	Rabdino wd. Ibrahim, Sumro ...	Landhi ...	213	10
8	Ghulam Nabi Shah wd. Murtaza Shah, Sayad.	Shah Mearo, Dero Purano, Datura and Bagh Bahar.	803	20
Total ...			9,864	10

APPENDIX XIX.

Price List.

Year.	Bajri.	RICE (CHANWAR).		PULSES.				OILSEEDS.			Barley.	Tir.
		Sathria.	Red.	Mung.	Manh.	Muhar.	Matar.	Sariha.	Jambho.	Abur.		
		Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88	2 11 0	2 4	2 0	2 6	2 3	1 6	1 8	3 0	2 0	2 8	1 4	6 0
1888-89	2 12 2	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 2	1 5	1 8	3 0	2 0	2 8	1 4	5 0
1889-90	2 3 7	2 8	2 1	2 13	2 9	1 7	1 4	3 0	2 0	2 8	1 8	6 0
1890-91	2 0 0	2 10	2 2	2 6	2 3	1 4	1 4	3 0	2 0	2 4	1 12	6 0
1891-92	2 6 5	2 14	2 6	2 7	2 3	1 3	1 8	3 0	2 0	2 8	1 12	5 8
1892-93	2 6 5	2 15	2 8	2 3	3 0	1 5	1 12	3 0	2 0	2 4	1 4	5 12
1893-94	2 7 10	2 7	2 1	2 8	2 3	1 6	1 12	2 12	1 12	2 12	1 4	5 12
1894-95	2 5 6	2 11	2 5	2 9	2 4	1 8	1 8	2 12	2 0	2 8	1 4	5 4
1895-96	2 8 8	2 9	2 2	2 7	2 3	1 5	1 8	3 0	2 0	2 0	1 8	6 0
1896-97	3 4 2	3 4	2 12	3 0	2 11	1 9	1 12	3 4	2 0	2 4	1 4	5 0
1897-98	2 8 0	3 0	2 8	2 12	2 8	1 8	2 0	3 8	2 8	2 4	1 8	5 0

CHOITRAM R.,
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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XX.

Return of Births, Deaths and Vaccination in the Shahbandar Taluka during the past 10 years.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	VACCINATION.	
			Primary.	Re-vaccination.
1888	1,888	636	816	160
1889	752	657	820	195
1890	723	603	880	227
1891	694	515	612	260
1892	438	1,028	672	201
1893	412	859	646	52
1894	531	343	686	161
1895	493	371	1,062	813
1896	702	608	1,156	1,478
1897	680	493	1,169	387

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APPENDIX XXI.

Nominal Roll of large landholders in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

No.	Name of Khatedar.	Names of dehs in which land is held.	Area held at the beginning of the Settlement.		Area held in the last year of the Settlement, 1897-98.		Difference in Area.		Remarks. i. e., causes of increase and decrease.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	
1	Mulanbai wife of Adumal, Hindu.	Palki, Shor, Joshiwari, Chor Gujo, Mutni, Takro and Chotki.	701 31	1,414 11	843 33	2,127 6	142 2	...	Has purchased land.
2	Mirandino Shah wd. Ibrahim Shah, Pirzado.	Mutni, Babio, Dolo Sholani, Musa, Fateh Khan Zangojo, Jamal Jattoi and Pir Suleman Shah.	991 39	1,504 7	737 6	1,770 13	...	254 30	This land has been inherited, by the khatedar from his father, and the decrease is due on account of sale.
3	Suleman Khan wd. Chuta Khan, Jat.	Kalikot, Betri, Chotki, Thori, Chachh, Belo Gul Bahar, Ali Kohar, Shekhano and Desra.	2,248 9	1,514 7	1,491 27	1,808 12	...	756 22	Has sold some of his land.
4	Haji Mubabat Khan wd. Bachal Khan, Sholani.	Kalikot, Morehbadai, Dolo Sholani, Mirewari and Rappar.	793 36	987 9	...	...	...	793 36	*Has forfeited his holding on account of non-payment of assessment.
5	Haji Mubarak wd. Bijar, Jat.	Bablo, Nindh and Darsi	809 32	2,422 6	1,249 11	3,187 0	439 19	..	This khatedar holds land on Bigoti tenure, and the increase is due to his having cultivated more land in 1897-98 than in 1887-88.
6	Abdul Rahman Shah wd. Jalal Shah.	Kadaran, Bagana, Joshiwari, Bakshali Kalhoro, Chaudhary and Pir Rajan Shah.	955 10	2,106 11	659 36	1,389 12	...	295 14	This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to fallow relinquishment.
7	Bibi Bahima wife of Nasir Shah.	Chotki, Fateh Khan Zangojo, Imam Baksh Zangojo, Bagwah, Wari and Bagana.	551 28	845 11	351 35	635 0	...	199 33	This khatedar has inherited land from her husband's cousin, and the decrease is due to fallow relinquishment.
8	Sumar wd. Mahmud. Kehar.	Bhalti, Daulatpur, Ukarpur, Ubbaklappo, Pir Rajan Shah and Pir Karimino Shah.	1,048 24	1,281 15	696 15	1,326 7	...	352 9	This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to the sale of land under the decree of the Civil Court.
9	Muhammad Ishak wd. Haman, Otho.	Bhalti, Pir Suleman Shah, Singharki, Gul Muhammad, Jalbani and Kadirdino Shah.	519 10	772 2	373 7	739 6	...	146 3	Decrease owing to fallow relinquishment and less cultivation in dehs held on Bigoti tenure.
10	Abdul Hakim Shah wd. Piral Shah, Sayad.	Mauleddino Shah and Allah Baksh Shah.	563 37	1,127 7	116 0	361 10	...	447 37	This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to the sale of a portion of his holding.
11	Mauleddino Shah wd. Ali Baksh Shah.	Mauleddino Shah, Kadirdino Shah, Achh Marho, Palu Jamali and Patari.	774 9	1,799 14	587 15	1,640 6	...	186 34	This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to fallow relinquishment and less cultivation in dehs held on Bigoti tenure.
12	Hundaldas wd. Dewanmal.	Baranki, Amir Baksh Jamali, Gungani and Singharki.	514 11	771 2	102 6	297 15	...	412 5	Decrease owing to less cultivation in 1897-98 in dehs held on Bigoti tenure.
13	Diwan Ajitsing wd. Diwan Lokumal.	Kur	567 5	671 14	412 10	851 4	...	154 35	Decrease owing to fallow relinquishment.
14	Diwan Partabrai wd. Diwan Lekhranj, Amil.	Landhi and Karna	823 36	1,249 13	536 7	1,360 8	...	287 29	Has partitioned his holding with his brother.
15	Natho wd. Sumar, Dars.	Karna, Rai, Kacho Marbo, Lakhi and Damria.	932 38	1,555 1	987 18	1,868 1	54 20	...	Has taken up new land.
16	Dital Khan wd. Sobho Khan, Chandio.	Karna, Bachal, Jamali, Chakri, Damria, Ladeon, Lakhi, Inayatpur and Kacho Marbo.	2,485 21	4,144 12	2,823 11	5,324 1	347 30	...	Do.
17	Karimino Shah wd. Satarino Shah.	Lakhi and Darsi	649 35	1,170 10	252 20	688 8	...	397 15	Decrease owing to sale and fallow relinquishment.
18	Ghulamulch Khan wd. Madad Ali Khan, Nizamani.	Shah Miearo, Takio Sinhu Shah and Shekhano.	612 30	139 4	510 19	177 8	...	102 11	This khatedar has inherited land from his father, and the decrease is due to fallow relinquishment.
19	Ghulam Nabi wd. Murtaza Shah.	Datura, Bagh Bahar, Dero Purano and Shah Miearo.	655 5	107 15	1,305 5	325 13	650 0	...	Has purchased and taken up new land.
20	Naraindas wd. Kewalram, Hindu.	Darsi, Babio, Nindh, Lalpur, Tango and Joshiwari.	216 31	594 12	1,127 31	2,650 1	911 0	...	Has increased his holding by purchase.
21	Jafar Ali Shah wd. Abdul Nabi Shah.	Palki, Musa and Joshiwari.	20 5	51 11	679 9	2,386 8	659 4	...	Increase due to more cultivation in unsurveyed lands in 1897-98 than in 1867-88.
22	Mian Mitho wd. Thar Muhammad, Jat.	Lipato, Musa, Chor Gujo, Padhwari, Takro, Joshiwari, Warriaso and Kalikot.	226 5	611 11	528 39	1,105 11	302 34	...	Has increased his holding by purchase.
23	Tikam wd. Katanchand, Hindu.	Baksh Ali Kalhoro, Fateh Khan Zangojo, Jamal Jattoi, Magsi, Pir Rajan Shah and Daulatpur.	119 17	325 1	552 8	934 14	432 31	...	Do.
24	Pir Baksh wd. Haji Saundino, Kureshi.	Belo Gul Bahar	760 5	445 6	760 5	...	Has acquired his holding by gift and purchase.

CHOITRAM R.,
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Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Coercive Processes adopted in the recovery of Land Revenue during the past eleven years in the Shahbandar Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

NOTICE UNDER S. 152 (BOMBAY ACT V OF 1879).										DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY UNDER S. 154.					FORFEITURE AND SALE OF OCCUPANCY UNDER S. 153.									
Year.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Arrears for which Notices issued.	Amount of Notice Fees recovered.	Arrears on account of which dis- traint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Amount realised by Sale.	No. of Cases.	Arrears on account of which Forfei- ture was resorted to.	OCCUPANCY OF LAND DECLARED FORFEITED.		OCCUPANCY OF LAND SOLD TO THE PUBLIC.		Amount realised by Sale.	FORFEITED LAND RETURNED TO DEFAULTERS.		OCCUPANCY OF LAND REMAINING WITH GOVERNMENT.								
									Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.							
88	379	28,953	7 5	179	4	91 7 11	51	7,573 11 5	8,823 1	602 33	511 3	7,838 1	738 8 6	291 34	743 13									
89	103	9,015	1 0	51	0	1,431 10 7	11	1,621 1 8	3,760 11	...	...	1,495 0	...	1,298 18	2,265 11							
90	188	4,823	13 0	87	12	857 11 8	9	616 4 0	1,597 12	...	...	1,597 12	...	...	...						
91	226	11,698	11 5	107	4	96 10 0	283	10,673 12 0	10,673 12	...	...	...	...	4,470 7	10,673 12					
92	274	12,630	15 9	122	12	...	135	3,223 8 0	3,223 8	...	...	...	...	1,230 17	3,223 8					
93	387	8,153	9 0	175	0	...	117	7,224 8 0	2,224 8	...	...	...	...	913 21	2,224 8					
94	354	11,980	7 0	165	8	...	120	1,942 4 0	1,942 4	...	...	...	...	797 21	1,942 4					
95	257	7,015	0 0	114	8	...	85	2,771 12 0	2,771 12	...	...	...	...	1,118 15	2,771 12					
96	325	12,242	15 0	132	4	...	96	2,550 15 0	2,550 15	...	...	...	...	...	...			
97	305	9,245	7 0	135	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094 12	2,550 15	
98	539	21,863	4 0	245	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,347	1,37,627	10 7	1,535	12	2,477 8 2	917	33,197 12 1	37,568 3	602 33	511 3	738 8 6	10,980 13	11,214 25	26,126 3									
average...	304	12,511	9 8	139	10	225 3 8	88	3,017 15 8	3,415 5	54 32	46 8	67 2 3	578 39	1,019 20	2,375 2									

CHOITRAM R.,
Acting Superintendent,
Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.

APPENDIX XXIII.

III. Shahbandar Taluka.

I.—KOKAWARI CANALS.

(a) *Working of the Canals.*

These canals are : Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97-1 and Kadario 97-2, Rajwah 97-8 and Chagazo 98.

At the time of the last settlement, the supply of these canals was not under control, but since then it has been much improved—partly from the improvements effected, and partly from the set of the river having become more favourable. All zamindars dependent on these canals can get enough water for their wants, even should the Kotri gauge fall to 16 feet. During 1898, the supply in these canals was more than sufficient.

(b) *Improvements effected.*

In 1887, regulators were constructed over Panjgazo 97, Panjgazo 97/1, and Chagazo 98 : probable cost, about Rs. 2,000 each.

(c) *Expenditure on clearance.*

The average expenditure is about Rs. 1,500.

(d) *Proposals for improvements.*

Nil.

(f) *Dehs served.*

1 Fateh Khan, 2 Jamal Jatoi, 3 Imam Baksh, 4 Bagwah, 5 Haja, 6 Baksh Ali, 7 Chothi, 8 Khanani, 9 Bagana, 10 Chothi.

Of these, the settlement of rates for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 require special attention.

II.—OTHER CANALS, SHAHBANDAR.

(a) *Working of the Canals.*

The above is the old classification of these canals. Their names are Jhorwah and Pirwah 91.

Since 1895, they have been struck off the Government list of canals. They were not in good condition at the time of the last settlement, but subsequently they were improved, and the supply was sufficient for requirements when they were handed over to the zamindars. The results this year have not been recorded, but it is believed they are satisfactory.

(b) *Improvements effected.*

In 1887, the canals were provided with regulators at their heads, and the Kokawari band was extended to the north in order to protect cultivation dependent on them from the floods of the River Indus.

(c) *Expenditure on clearance.*

Nil.

(d) *Proposals for improvements.*

Nil. The canals have not been maintained since 1895.

(f) *Dehs served.*

1. Ubhakapo.
2. Magsi.
3. Pahlu Hindu.

III.—SATTAR 80, KHANTO 82 AND GHAR 81.

(a) *Working of the Canals.*

This has been generally fairly good. The “Kohri” which feeds the first two canals is silted up, and consequently they do not bring water enough for the present cultivation, which is increasing every year. On this account, the supply has been somewhat deficient this year.

(b) Improvements effected.

The following works were constructed in 1895-96 to protect the lands of Jati and Shahbandar Talukas:—

1.	Regulator on Khanto 82	...	...	Rs.	15,837
2.	Do. Sattah 80	...	...	„	21,328
3.	Do. Ghar 81	...	...	„	6,855
4.	Khanto Right Embankment	...	...	„	22,263
5.	Bahadipur Loop	...	...	„	1,03,823

Total Rs. ... 1,70,116

The supply is now regulated satisfactorily, and there is little chance of danger on account of breaches. These improvements have encouraged the cultivators, who bring more land under the plough every year.

(c) Expenditure on clearance.

On an average, from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 are annually spent on these canals, including their branches.

(d) Proposals for improvements.

It is proposed to—

- (1) Clear the “Kohri,” which feeds the Sattah and Khanto, at a cost of about Rs. 9,000.
- (2) Widen the Sattah and its branch Rajwah and construct masonry heads over their Karias. The exact cost cannot be given at present, as the project is under preparation, but it will probably be about Rs. 70,000.

(e) Branches of the canals.

Sattah 80.	Khanto 82.	Ghar 81.
Rajwah 80/4.	Bhurwah 82/1.	Nil.
	Mirwah 82/6.	

*(f) Dehs served.***SATTAH 80.**

1. Anar Jamali, 2 Dutri, 3 Kar, 4 Landhi, 5 Karna, 6 Kacho Marho, 7 Lakhi, 8 Dhamria, 9 Ladiun, 10 Pirani, 11 Kothi, 12 Khir Duho, 13 Inayatpur, 14 Desra, 15 Chach, 16 Ali Khan, 17 Belo Gulbahir, 18 Shekhano, 19 Datura, 20 Kathor, 21 Bagh Bahar, 22 Babuli, 23 Shah Miaro, 24 Takio, 25 Sinho Shah, 26 Daho, 27 Charkhi, 28 Kothi, 29 Mirpur, 30 Alteria, 31 Khudi, 32 Hetmah, 33 Thoriki, 34 Dero Purano, 35 Islam, 36 Garh.

KHANTO 82.

1 Ratol, 2 Machhi, 3 Bachal Jamali, 4 Amir Baksh Jamali, 5 Sangharki, 6 Karimdino Shah, 7 Marufani, 8 Jungo Jalbani, 9 Bhagun, 10 Nabi Baksh Jalbani, 11 Ukerpur, 12 Umerjawan, 13 Alahdino Wado, 14 Jhor Chowki, 15 Gujo, 16 Shahbandar, 17 Gul Muhammad Jalbani, 18 Nawazio Jalbani.

G HAR 81.

1 Ratol, 2 Chubar Jamali, 3 Kur, 4 Bachal Jamali, 5 Rai, 6 Charkhi, 7 Karimdino Shah, 8 Patari, 9 Nawazio Jalbani, 10 Warai, 11 Jhalion, 12 Wari Karsia.

(Signed) W. L. STRANGE,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Canals.

True copy,

PARUMAL,
Head Clerk.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Collector's Office,
Karachi, 15th June 1899.*

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my remarks on the proposals * on the revision of the Shahbandar Taluka settlement prepared by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture. As Collector or Assistant Collector, I have not been in the taluka or even in the division and talukas on this side similarly situated. My remarks therefore will necessarily be short.

* Herewith sent with maps.

2. In the second zone between the Khanta canal and the river, the settlement has been withdrawn except in the dehs mentioned at the foot of page 20 of the report. The map which forms Appendix I to the report is misleading, as it makes all the dehs in that zone appear to be under settlement and included in the grouping.

3. Rao Bahadur Choitram's recommendation is to leave the present settlement untouched, excepting that the dehs which have been taken out of settlement recently will remain so, and that dehs Palki, Pir Karimdino Shah and Desra should be raised from the 2nd to the 1st group. The Assistant Collector remarks that the proposal to raise deh Palki has met with no opposition, but the Mukhtyarkar and the zamindars are both opposed to the raising of the other two. The increase in cultivation and assessment alone in these dehs would not be a sufficient ground for raising them. The raising is recommended in each case on account of the situation of the dehs, Deh Palki being on the river Mutni, Karimdino Shah between the Khanta and Ghar, and Desra being low-lying and gaining considerable benefit from the Satah Canal. I think the reasons on which Rao Bahadur Choitram's recommendations are based must be held to outweigh the objections urged.

4. The Executive Engineer mentioned 6 dehs to which special attention should be paid. Three of them are already in the highest class. He gave no indication of his views regarding them, and from the report no grounds appear for raising dehs Baksh Ali Kalhor, Imam Baksh Zangejo and Chotki into higher groups.

5. My main criticism on Rao Bahadur Choitram's proposals is that he does not seem to me to have sufficiently considered the propriety of the rates in force. His argument against reduction of rates is that Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 were the rates in the pre-settlement period, when the taluka was unprotected. There are it appears to me good grounds for discussing this further.

6. The largest town contains a population of 678 persons and the people live in scattered hamlets, and the only other villages worth the name have respectively 510, 334 and 221 residents.

The climate is enervating, and the inhabitants are well known to have been enfeebled by it both mentally and physically. There are no markets. Land carriage is expensive, the country being mostly under water during the inundation; and carriage by boat to the nearest market, Keti Bandar, is 8 annas a kharar.

From the sales that have been effected, Rao Bahadur Choitram estimates that the best land only fetches Rs. 15 per acre; inferior land Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

As regards the crops, he writes: "The staple crop is a coarse kind of rice, which covers no less than 81·04 per cent." of the total cultivated area, and "hajri," of an inferior quality to that produced in Badin and Guni, neighbouring talukas in the Hyderabad District, 7·31 per cent.

In his paragraph 18, Rao Bahadur Choitram has attempted to show the zamindars' net profits from an average crop. They amount to about a third as much again as the average assessment. This is calculated, however, on a price of rice which is far above the rates of the current year. But these are exceptional. A fall in the price of rice, however, leaves the zamindar practically nothing. In years of disaster, to which the taluka is peculiarly liable, the Government assessment measures a small portion only of the loss sustained.

The zamindars, who are, with few exceptions, petty landholders, are nearly all involved in debt. The number of sales of land has gone steadily up from 14 in 1890 to 95 in 1897. The taluka has been nursed on takavi, and although the fact of there being no outstandings either of revenue or takavi is a healthy sign, it must be attributed to the exceptional ability of the Mukhtyarkar, Rao Sahib Wadhmal. It may also be noticed that, while the cultivable area has increased by about 3,000 acres, the occupied area has decreased since 1887 by about 5,000 acres; and the statement in paragraph 12 of the report shows how the taluka has suffered eight years in succession, with the exception of 1896-97.

7. It now remains to compare the rates which it is proposed to continue in force with those in talukas somewhat similarly situated. The staple crop is a coarse rice. The rice rate is

as compared with Ghorabari	Rs. 3 0	2 12	2 8	...
Badin	2 12	2 6	2 4	...
Jati	3 0	2 12	2 8	2 4
	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8

The rates for all other crops under flow and lift are equal to those in Tatta and Badin and above those in Ghorabari. The lift rate is higher than in Badin and higher than in Ghorabari, except in the first group, and 4 annas less than in Tatta and Guni, which have superior soil and better markets and roads, and are not exposed to the same risks.

All the conditions which govern assessments seem to be in favour of low rates. The taluka is exposed and the protection of much of it has recently been given up. The soil is poor and the crops raised inferior, the markets are distant and land carriage expensive, the climate insalubrious, and the people devoid of energy and means. There seems to me to be a strong case for reduction of assessment, and though my inexperience makes me diffident in recommending the extent of it, I would suggest 8 annas less in each group for rice and for all other crops under lift and flow and 4 annas less in each group for simple lift.

8. The last question is the period for which the rates should be guaranteed. The Assistant Collector suggests an open settlement on account of the improvements to be made in the Satah canal. An open settlement is objectionable on general grounds. The dehs affected by the Satah are a small part of the taluka only. And it is possible for Government to raise the rates in localities to which a much improved water-supply is brought at considerable expense. The guarantee of the settlement for the usual period of ten years, as proposed by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, seems desirable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. SLADEN,

Acting Collector of Karachi.

No. 1792 of 1899.

*Superintending Engineer's Office,
Karachi, 21st June 1899.*

From

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Indus Right Bank Division,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 3516 of 16th instant and No. 3547 of 17th idem, I have the honour to forward notes on the revision of the Shahbandar, Mirpur Batoro, Sujawal and Jati Talukas of the Karachi Collectorate by Mr. Strange, Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals. I regret that, owing to my being at present entirely unacquainted with the Karachi Collectorate, I am unable to add anything on my own account, but Mr. Strange appears to have gone into the matter as thoroughly as possible, considering the time at his disposal, and I hope his notes will meet the requirements of the case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. N. CLIFTON, C. E.,

Superintending Engineer,
Indus Right Bank Division.

Karachi, 19th June 1899.

From

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Canals,

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Indus Right Bank Division.

SIR,

In returning your No. 1753 of 17th instant and accompaniments, I have the honour to give short notes on the irrigational features of the Sujawal, Mirpur Batoro and Shahbandar Talukas. I regret that, as these are required immediately, I have not had time to go into the questions involved more fully.

2.—SUJAWAL TALUKA.

(a)

The notes made in 1897 by Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, are recorded as Appendix XXI (pp. 43—53) to the printed Settlement Report. To bring these up to date, I make the following notes:—

(b) *Mulchand to Gungri Band.*

Twenty miles of this are in Mirpur Batoro and the remainder, 28½ miles, in this taluka, but the whole line is considered here. Four short loops (cost about Rs. 17,000) and the raising and strengthening of the band line (cost about Rs. 6,500) were carried out before the 1898 inundation. This year, two loops, each about a mile long, have been constructed at Kotalmo and between Belo and Machi at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,433. The river is threatening both places, and possibly an extension of the first named will be required next year. An expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 has been incurred this year on completing the raising and strengthening of 13 miles of band.

In accordance with instructions from the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, an entirely new band line from the Mackenzie Band to the Bahadipur Loop is being surveyed. It will be about 34 miles in length as compared with 41 miles, the length of the existing band, and will be retired from 2 to 7 miles from the present course of the river. Its cost will be very considerable; but if this is faced and the band constructed, the taluka will be completely protected from the effects of erosion, and a large area of Forest land will be improved by having the river fully admitted to it.

(c) *Canals.*

1. *Ghariwah* $\frac{5}{9}$.—The tail of this canal was widened in 1898-99. It is proposed to close two out of the four vents of the head regulator, to diminish the excessive discharge let into the canal, and thus aid in draining the Sujawal dhands, which are chiefly formed by it.

2. *Rajwah* $\frac{5}{30}$.—The canal at the trough aqueduct having been breached, the wings of the latter have been extended.

3. *Shorwah* $\frac{5}{91}$.—This last season, the embankment was raised at an expenditure of about Rs. 250. The estimated expenditure this year on raising the embankments of Ach Chanlan was Rs. 3,122 and of Chejo Rs. 2,950.

4. *Hajia* $\frac{5}{33}$.—A considerable amount of raising the embankment has been carried out this year at a cost of about Rs. 1,200.

5. *Mahmudiwah 73*.—This canal is to be improved and a new branch taken from it in connection with the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project.

6. *Chahatho Small 77*.—It is proposed next season to again clear the silted up part of the “dhoro” which feeds this canal and the Chahatho Large and Busano, which now take off from it.

(d) *Drainage Works.*

1. The Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project has been sanctioned for Rs. 75,037, and Rs. 15,000 have been allotted for expenditure in 1899-1900. Its construction will effect a very considerable improvement.

2. The Faluk Chandan, which was constructed in 1897-98, not having worked very satisfactorily, a new drainage cut is being excavated, which will drain the Faluk Dhand into the Muradpur Dhand, and will thus form the head of the series of the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Channels.

3. *Jholket Dhand*.—Inquiry is being made as to the feasibility of draining this into the Hajia.

(e)

The following figures bring Mr. Dawson's statement A (pp. 52 and 53) up to date :—

Canal.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Kharrif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharrif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Ghariwah 52/29 ...	2,318	19	2,337	2,472	7	2,479
Rajwah 52/30 ...	854	1	855	1,100	1	1,101
Shorwah 52/31 ...	1,297	4	1,301	1,307	3	1,310
Chejo ...	3,116	5	3,121	3,692	141	3,833
Hajia 52/32 ...	890	27	917	918	602	1,520
Khalsa 52/32a ...	996	33	1,029	1,369	18	1,387
Syda 52/31 ...	1,389	372	1,761	1,652	17	1,669
Malia 52/41 ...	936	...	936	918	45	963
Nasirwah 66 ...	2,054	84	2,138	2,248	127	2,375
Matla 69 ...	1,362	14	1,376	1,585	32	1,617
Mirwah Nawab 72...	647	39	686	845	346	1,191
Muhammudwah 73...	939	11	950	1,077	188	1,265
Chohatho Small 77...	609	36	645	612	124	736
Do. Large 76...	329	78	407	472	193	665
Busano 75 ...	246	7	253	300	1	301

3.—MIRPUR BATORO TALUKA.

(a)

The notes made in 1897 by Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, are recorded as Appendix XXI (pp. 122—130) to the printed Settlement Report. To bring these up to date, I make the following notes :—

(b) *Mulchand to Gungri Band.*

This band has been dealt with in paragraph 2 under Sujawal Taluka, but, as previously explained by Mr. Dawson, it affords protection to this taluka also.

(c) *Canals.*

1. *Ali Bahar 48*.—It is proposed to improve and utilise this for the irrigation of the eastern part of the Laikpur Forest.

2. *Laikpur*.—Some widening of this canal has been effected this year, and a survey for remodelling it is in hand.

3. *Shahwah* $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}$.—A diversion of the head part of this canal 2,800 feet long was completed last year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,080.

(d) *Drainage Channels.*

Karimpur Dhand.—Inquiry is being made as to the feasibility of draining this into the Pinyari.

(e)

The following figures bring Mr. Dawson's statement A (pp. 129 and 130) up to date :—

Canal.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mulchand ...						
Batoro 53/1 ...						
Chorwah 53/2...						
Jafra 53/3 ...						
Ganj Bahar 47 ...	1,741	124	1,865	2,022	87	2,109
Ali Bahar 48 ...	2,027	18	2,045	2,016	53	2,069
Chogazo 49 ...	528	56	584	685	29	714
Chohagazo 50...	688	159	847	332	6	338
Mirwah 51 ...	1,292	226	1,518	221	93	314
Baragazo 54 ...	794	65	859	850	121	971
Shahwah 54/12 ...	1,370	...	1,370	1,436	27	1,463
Rajwah 59 ...	593	206	799	748	259	1,007
Laikpur ...	...	...	...	2,598	232	2,830
Pinyari 52 (including Ach Chandan, Gungro, Chota Pinyari and Karo Gungro) ...	21,326	343	21,669	21,538	1,229	22,767
Sheikha 52/1 ...	1,314	13	1,327	1,417	59	1,476
Mahmuda 52/2 ...	6,176	139	6,315	6,911	123	7,034
Sonahri 52/5 ...	1,747	8	1,755	1,816	39	1,855
Ganj Bahar 52/6 ...	826	...	826	853	...	853
Saida 52/7 ...	1,121	1	1,122	1,178	9	1,187
Shahwah 52/8 ...	1,594	3	1,597	1,624	3	1,627
Chandan 52/9 ...	1,041	63	1,104	1,296	4	1,300
Boghar 52/10 ...	826	17	843	875	1	876
Hyderwah 52/11 ...	678	8	686	705	14	719
Ghariwah 52/12 ...	2,771	20	2,791	2,917	45	2,962
Fatiah 52/13 ...	1,754	14	1,768	1,755	15	1,770
Bacha Chugla Bogar 52/15, 16, 17 ...	784	...	784	850	...	850
Char 52/18 ...	1,335	45	1,380	1,320	5	1,325
Jafra 52/19 ...	325	...	325	336	...	336

4.—SHANBANDAR TALUKA.

(a)

I may add as regards "III Satah 80 &c.," paragraph (d), that—

(1) The revised estimate for the clearance of the "Kohri" amounts to Rs. 4,836, and the work has been carried out.

(2) The probable cost of the Satah Project will be about Rs. 95,000. The project has been submitted and is under examination. It is estimated it will increase the present average cultivation of 10,279 acres to 19,496 acres, and will constitute a very extensive improvement.

(b) *River Bands.*

1. *The Kadirdino Shah Band.*—This was abandoned after the 1894 inundation. A considerable amount of spill water finds its way through two very large breaches and some smaller ones, and prevents a large area from being cultivated, with a consequent loss of revenue of about Rs. 25,000. It is therefore under contemplation to inquire into the desirability and feasibility of a retired band line which from its position will give the river ample flood water-way and will, at the same time, permit of cultivation being resumed on a large area.

2. *Kokawari Band.*—A small loop was made before the 1898 inundation and this was extended during this last season. The river is threatening it now and is near other parts of the band. It will be an improvement to construct a retired line here in continuation of the proposed new Kadirdino Shah Band.

(c) *Canals.*

No improvements have been undertaken this year, except the clearance of the Satah "Kohri." The only large improvement contemplated is that for widening the Satah.

(d) *Drainage Works.*

There is low-lying land between the Khanto, Ghar and Satah which could probably be drained with advantage. The country will be surveyed to ascertain what is feasible, when establishment is available.

5.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Writing generally with reference to their water-supply and state of protection, I would impose the highest rates on Mirpur Batoro and the lowest on Shahbandar Taluka.

Coming as I do from the Deccan, the low scale at which these rates are pitched has greatly impressed me. The soil compared with that of the Deccan up-lands is extremely fertile, and the river automatically supplies by its silt all the fertiliser required. It is true that the country is more subject to agricultural disaster, but it seems to me the treatment for this is by remissions and not by initial low assessments. I notice that Government in Government Resolution (Revenue Department) No. 4836 A—25th July 1898, paragraph 6, consider the present rates very moderate.

I see that the opinion is expressed that extension of revenue should be obtained rather by increasing the area than the scale of assessment. With all due deference, it appears to me that the *net* revenue would be better developed in so scantily populated a tract by discouraging the lax style of cultivation a large area tends to produce, and this can be done by a moderate increase of the rates. The more land that is cultivated, the greater must be the supply of water and the greater the expenditure required to maintain this, while, at the same time, the expense of general administration must be higher.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. L. STRANGE,

Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

Karachi, 20th June 1899.

From

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Canals,

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Indus Right Bank Division.

SIR,

In continuation of my No. 5199 of 19th instant, I have the honour to return your No. 1774 of that date and its accompaniments with the following notes on the Revenue settlement proposals of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, for the Sujawal and Jati Talukas. I must again explain that the short time afforded me for a reply prevents me going thoroughly into the different questions at issue.

2.—SUJAWAL TALUKA.

(a) *Mr. Lawrence's 3rd Group (p. 31).*—As regards this, I would remark that the condition of dehs forming it will be very much improved when the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project is carried out, and this does not appear to have been taken into account. The little drainage work already done has been more in the way of experiment than in that of a completed scheme, and has naturally not effected much.

(b) *Mr. Lawrence's 4th Group (p. 3).*—Chabhatho, Small and Large, and Busano, the canals which serve these dehs, are themselves in good order, and receive a fair but late supply. It should not be difficult to obtain an earlier one by clearing the "dhoro" from which they take off, and this will be borne in mind.

(c) *Gardens and Sugarcane.*—I will discuss the rate for these under Jati Taluka.

(d) *Breaches.*—The breach of the Munarki Loop is alluded to. This was an extremely large one and occurred under exceptional circumstances, the quite new band having been subjected to a high flood and having been too rapidly wetted. I trust that so extensive a calamity will not occur again, and it can hardly be taken into account as a likely possibility.

(e) *Term of Settlement.*—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, in his paragraph 40 (p. 13), proposes that the settlement should remain without guarantee, and this seems advisable in view of the irrigational improvements in contemplation.

3.—JATI TALUKA.

(a) The notes I made on the points asked for by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, appear as Appendix XXIII to his Settlement Report.

(b) *Incidence of Jati and Sujawal Rates.*—Jati is assessed at a slightly higher rate than Sujawal, but it is proposed now to raise the rates of the latter to those of the former. The water-supply of Jati is better and more prolonged, and it is more protected from floods than is Sujawal. The drainage of the Sujawal dhands should improve the Jati water-supply. The recent very heavy expenditure on the Munarki and Bahadipur loops should result in greater protection to this taluka.

(c) *Garden Rates*.—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, proposes no change in the existing rates, except where there is a rabi supply, in which case he considers the rates should exceed the rice rates in the dehs concerned by one rupee. I presume these lands are chiefly situated along the banks of the Gungro or tail section of the Pinyari. During my recent tour, I saw the crops here in a most flourishing condition at the beginning of May, when the water-supply in the canal due to the last inundation was just failing. They have therefore a practically perennial supply. In the Deccan, the lift water rate alone, exclusive of land rate, would be about Rs. 3 an acre for vegetables and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 for sugarcane. I understand that the value of sugarcane here, as in the Deccan, is about Rs. 200 an acre, so that the incidence of the proposed rate is extremely light.

In order to extend this class of irrigation, the Gungri Tail Escape sluices are kept closed throughout the fair weather so as to store supply. This is causing a deposit of silt in the canal, which will doubtless eventually give trouble. It hardly seems worth incurring the expenditure entailed by this for the very small increase of revenue produced by this class of crops, and I would recommend a substantial increase of the sugarcane rate at least.

(d) *Hak Malkano Rates*.—These are dealt with in the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture's paragraph 50 (p. 23): he proposes 8 annas as a maximum and 2 annas as a minimum. In the Laikpur Forest, I believe as much as Rs. 10 was obtained. The question is an important one from an irrigational point of view, for, as a rule, when the area under cultivation is largely increased, Government are put to capital expenditure in improving the existing water-supply. Also, when a new project is started, the receipts from this source may be taken as a set-off against the cost of the scheme, and its financial prospects will be thereby improved (*e.g.*, the Sujawal Dhands Drainage Project). Such low rates will apparently lead to speculation in land, as noted in the printed report, and will tend to foster a lax system of cultivation.

(e) *Term of Settlement*.—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, in his paragraph 56 (pp. 25 and 26) suggests that the settlement should be either without guarantee or guaranteed for 20 years, with a right reserved to impose an additional cess for irrigational improvements. Such reservation, I think, essential.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. L. STRANGE,

Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sind.

Revision of the irrigational settlement in the Sujával, Mirpur Batoro, Jati and Sháhbandar Tálukás of the Karáchi Collectorate.

No. 7703.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1899.

Read again Government Resolution No. 4836-A., dated 25th July 1898.

Read again Government Resolution No. 5037, dated 21st July 1899.

RESOLUTION.—These papers deal with the revision of the irrigational settlement in the four tálukas comprising the Sháhbandar sub-division of the Karáchi Collectorate, viz., Mirpur Batoro, Sujával, Jati and Sháhbandar. In the case of the first two, proposals were submitted to Government in July 1898, but owing to the differences of opinion between the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Commissioner a further examination of the condition of the tálukás was directed. In the case of the latter two, the proposals are before Government for the first time.

2. The original settlements of the tálukás were introduced in the years shown in the margin. During the periods of their currency, much has been done by Government to improve the water supply of the canals, and to afford protection against

the irruption of river floods. In spite of these efforts, heavy floods have frequently laid waste extensive, if well-defined, tracts of the country, but where sufficient security has been assured there has been decided progress in material prosperity, with the gratifying results of a considerable extension of cultivation and a corresponding increase of Government revenues :—

Táluka.	Cultivated area.		Assessment.	Cultivated area.		Assessment.
	1883-84.			1896-97.		
	Acres.		Rs.	Acres.		Rs.
Sujával	25,606		82,022	33,614		1,03,811
Mirpur Batoro	28,757		1,01,269	38,880		1,26,218
	1887-88.			1897-98.		
	Acres.		Rs.	Acres.		Rs.
Jati... ..	28,401		78,246	38,819		1,08,069
Sháhbandar	25,159		74,270	27,901		79,352
Total	1,07,923		3,35,807	1,39,214		4,17,450

Certain tracts have undoubtedly been more favoured than others, but the division is so similar in all essential conditions that Government consider it undesirable at the present stage of its development to effect any radical changes in the lines on which that development has hitherto made such satisfactory progress.

3. The Acting Commissioner has on grounds of general policy recommended that Government should look for increase of land revenue rather to the increase of cultivation than to an enhancement of the rates now in force, and

His Excellency in Council is prepared to act on this principle in the existing circumstances of this division. But there is another general principle to which effect should be given in this settlement, and that is that within any specified group existing rates should not be lowered except upon convincing proof that they are excessive and oppressive. To lower rates within a group may make an objectionable precedent and can only be allowed on clear proof of the necessity of such a measure, such as, contraction of cultivation and actual instances in which enquiry has proved the rates to be too high. Mere changes in grouping, whereby occasionally rates in a particular village will be lowered all round, stand on a somewhat different footing. They are and have to be allowed at almost every revision of settlement. Their necessity is determined by personal observation of officers intimately acquainted with the locality concerned, and the relative advantages, agricultural, physical and commercial, of the villages situated in the various groups. The evidence of their necessity can be made generally clear and conclusive.

4. Acting on the above principles the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

In all four talukás the proposals of the Acting Commissioner as regards grouping are approved. As regards the rates on rice-cultivation, the proposals of the Commissioner are approved for the talukás of Sujával and Mirpur Batoro. But the proposals to reduce the rice rates in Jati and Sháhbandar Talukás cannot be accepted. As regards cultivation other than rice, it appears that the local officers advocate the encouragement of such cultivation by the imposition of rates even lower than those now current. But the attainment of this object is not sufficient, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, to justify the lowering of rates proposed and these rates must therefore be maintained at their present level. In the case of the new group III created in the Sujával Taluka, the rates should be, as shown in paragraph 5 below, intermediate between those current in groups II and IV.

The rates on gardens and well-cultivation should be assessed according to the orders issued in Government Resolution No. 5439, dated 5th August 1899. In the Jati and Sháhbandar Talukás the rates assessed on Baráni cultivation, and in the Mirpur Batoro, Sujával and Jati Talukás the rates assessed on Riverain cultivation should be continued. No change is required in the systems in force for the collection of grazing fees or the assessment of Bhal lands, which as hitherto will be controlled by the Commissioner.

5. The grouping and rates now sanctioned are as under :—

Groups ...	Mirpur Batoro.		Sujával.				Jati.				Sháhbandar.		
	I	II	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
No. of Dehs.....	55	8	34	11	10	4	17	44	47	27	23	55	28
Rates.													
<i>Kharif.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rice flow ...	3 4	3 0	3 2	2 14	2 12	2 10	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8	3 0	2 12	2 8
Other flow and lift aided by flow.	2 12	2 8	2 10	2 6	2 4	2 2	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
Lift ...	2 8	2 4	2 6	3 2	2 0	1 14	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 0	1 12	1 8
<i>Rabi.</i>													
Sailabi and Bosi ...	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 0	1 14	1 12	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8	2 0	1 12	1 8
Sailabi aided by lift ...	3 0	2 12	3 0	2 12	2 10	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
Bosi aided by lift ...	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
<i>Barani.</i>													
Kharif...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0
Rabi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 4

6. The settlement should be introduced from the year 1900-1901. Seeing that this tract is in a transitional state with the considerable improvements that have been effected and are contemplated in protection from flood and regulation of water-supply, His Excellency in Council considers that there is no reason to alter the term of guarantee from the customary period of ten years, or to renounce the right of levying additional rates, should such be justified by the improvements hereafter effected.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with 6 maps, with a request that the requisite number of copies of the same may be supplied to Government),
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Accountant General, } With copies of the
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, } reports.
The Secretary of State for India (by letter).

No. of 1899.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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