

No. 2017 or 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Collector's Office,
Karachi, 13th May 1891.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the proposals of the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, for the introduction of an irrigational settlement into the Dadu Taluka.

2. The condition of the taluka having been fully described by Mr. Disney, I have nothing further to add.

3. The rates proposed appear to be suitable.

4. As regards the classification of villages the Deputy Collector in charge of the Division suggests that the Dehs Khoso Chandio, Khushik, Dadu, Dabi, Duabo, Naulakho, Khudabad, Phaka and Bhand, be placed in the 2nd class, and the Dehs Marui, Mondar, Kalhoru, Chanrath, Nurja, Aminani and Buth Malho, in the 3rd; whereas Mr. Disney places the last four Dehs in the 2nd class and all the rest in the 1st. For the reasons given by the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, in paras. 7 and 14, I would not recommend any alteration in the grouping at present, and request that the proposals as they stand be sanctioned experimentally for two years during which period sufficient experience would be gained to determine the question as to the necessity or otherwise of a change.

5. The suggestion (para. 7) to take over the zamindari canal, the Shah Ibrahim wah, is a good one, and the Public Works Department might be communicated with on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. I. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Karachi.

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No. 214 of 1891.

From

H. K. DISNEY, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Superintendent's Office,
Hyderabad, 26th March 1891.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit proposals for the Irrigational Settlement of forty-one villages of the Dadu Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

2. The taluka has undergone considerable changes since the present settlement was introduced with effect from the revenue year 1878-79. In the reconstitution of talukas in Sind, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9334 of 25th November 1884, all that portion of the Dadu Taluka situated west of the Nara Canal comprising the extensive 'Kacho' tract and 15 villages under survey settlement, was transferred to the Johi Taluka, then newly formed, and 15 villages from the Kakar Taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate, one of which, Rajo Dero, has since been carried away by the Indus, were added to the taluka. The taluka now consists of 55 villages and forms a narrow strip of country with an average length of 28 miles and an average width of 11 miles, the total area being 273 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Kakar Taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate, on the east by the river Indus, on the south by the Sehwan Taluka, and on the west by the Johi Taluka, the Western Nara Canal forming the actual western boundary.

Of the 55 villages, which now compose the taluka, 14 which were transferred from the Kakar Taluka are under the temporary (now termed irrigational) settlement of that taluka, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2454, dated 3rd May 1881, and afterwards guaranteed for 10 years from 1882-83 by Government Resolution No. 173 of 9th January 1883. This settlement has still one year to run. The remaining 41 villages, for which proposals are here submitted, are under the revision settlement proposed by Colonel Haig in his report No. 984 of 6th December 1878, and sanctioned for a period of 10 years from 1880-81 by Government Resolution No. 6449, dated 18th September 1882. The guarantee was extended till a new settlement is introduced by Government Resolution No. 9212, dated 23rd December 1890.

3. The taluka is exceptionally well off as regards communications. It is traversed from north to south by the North-Western Railway with stations at Bhan, just outside the taluka boundary in the south, at Dadu and Phulji road within the taluka and at Sita road about 4 miles beyond the northern boundary of the taluka. Roads are good and sufficient, the main road from Sehwan to Shikarpur runs parallel to the railway and all villages have easy communication with the railway. The station at Phulji road, which is very conveniently situated for the northern villages, has been opened since the present settlement was introduced. There are boat stations on the Indus at Shahani, at Jhallo in deh Malkani and at Purano Dero, which village is joined by tramway with the Phulji road railway station.

4. The population of the taluka by the census of 1881 was 59,789, or 219 to the square mile. A comparison with the census of 1871 is not possible owing to the many changes which have taken place in the composition of the taluka. Dadu, the headquarter station, is the only town of any size. Returns of village population are not available.

5. The area of forest land in the taluka is 6,123 acres; one small village, Forest Choi, is composed entirely of forest land.

6. There are 25 jaghirs, occurring in 20 villages. The total area of jaghir land is 10,120 acres, of which 4,186 acres, classed as 3rd and 4th class jaghirs, will eventually lapse to Government.

7. The principal Government canals of the taluka are the Western Nara, the Phito, the Upper Nurwah and the Lower Nurwah.

The Western Nara, which is a natural channel, has eight branches in the taluka and is the main source of irrigation. Its supply was once very good, but, chiefly owing to the excessive use of the water in the upper part of the canal, it has deteriorated of late years. A new feeder to the Nara, the Pritchard Canal, will be shortly completed, and will, it is expected, very materially increase the supply.

The Phito, which is also a natural channel, leaves the Indus a few miles south-east of the town of Dadu and flows west and then south for 20 miles into Sehwan. Owing to changes in the river, the supply in this canal has been secured with some difficulty and the extra supply which it formerly got from the Nara through the Lower Nurwah has very much diminished of late years. The improvement to the Nara supply through the Pritchard Canal will, it is hoped, again afford the means of supplementing the Phito supply.

The Upper Nurwah, which was formerly a zamindari canal, was taken over by Government during the current settlement. It has been considerably enlarged and improved and has now a good supply.

The Lower Nurwah takes from the Western Nara and will participate in the improved supply, which the new feeder will afford to that canal.

There are but few canals now in the hands of zamindars; the principal are the Imamali Shah, the Shah Ibrahim wah, the Kako wah and the Kario Dil Bahar with an aggregate length of about 13 miles. These canals are in good order, except the Shah Ibrahim wah, which, owing to disputes amongst themselves, the zamindars have a difficulty in getting cleared. I would venture to suggest that the Shah Ibrahim wah, which is about 5 miles in length, be taken over by Government; owing to insufficient clearance a considerable area commanded by it remains uncultivated and the consequence is a loss of Government revenue.

8. The survey operations necessary to prepare the taluka for irrigation settlement were carried out during the latter part of the field seasons of 1888-89 and 1889-90. The few men employed on the work were detached, as their services became available, from the establishments working under Mr. Berrie and the late Mr. Nash in the neighbouring talukas of Sehwan and Johi. The work of the former survey was for the most part confirmed, the revision survey operations being restricted to the subdivision of oversized survey numbers, the rectification of the boundaries of numbers in which changes have taken place since the former survey and the division into survey numbers of land which has been brought under cultivation in recent years and of new land required for cultivation. A considerable area, amounting to 4,788 acres of 'river kacha' land, which had become permanent, was also divided into numbers. The changes made in village boundaries

were few. Four river-side villages which had lost by diluvion and one undersized village have been joined with others to form village areas of the prescribed minimum of 3,000 acres.

9. The area of cultivation, as ascertained at the recent survey, in the 41 villages for which proposals are here submitted, was 32,497 acres. Of this area 24,250 acres were cultivated in the kharif and 8,247 acres in the rabi season. The principal crops are juari, wheat and oilseeds. The proportions in which these and other crops were grown in the 41 villages at the time the current settlement was introduced and the proportions in which they are now grown is shown in the following table :—

	1876-77.	1889-90.
Rice	17	4
Juari	31	64
Bajri	1	6
Wheat	29	15
Oilseeds	9	8
Barley	5	1
Mattar	4	1
Gram	2	...
Miscellaneous	2	1
	100	100

There is a considerable decrease in the area of rice cultivation and also in the area under late crops. This is due to the falling off in the Nara supply which has also brought about a change in the kind of irrigation used in the taluka. Lift has for the most part taken the place of flow irrigation and juari is now largely grown in the kharif season in what was rice land.

10. There are 275 wells in working order, of which 22 have been sunk during the current settlement period. The total area now irrigated is 965 acres, or an average area under each well of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The crop raised is chiefly wheat or barley; there are 39 acres only under sugar-cane and vegetables. According to Rule 6 of the Rules for the administration of irrigational settlements, the area irrigated from wells will be assessed at the rate assigned to the description of canal irrigation available for it.

11. The 'batai' or subletting rate is the same as in many other talukas of the province. The zamindar pays the assessment and takes a third of the produce in kharif wheel land; in rice the share is usually two-fifths, and in sailab a third. There are no cash payments as a rule.

12. The average selling rate of the principal crops for the last 10 years, 1880-81 to 1889-90, is as follows :—

Juari	Rs. 32 per kharar of 22 maunds.
Oilseeds	" 52 " 21 "
Wheat	" 51 " 24 "
Rice (cleaned)	" 21 " 10 "

In para 39 of his report, before referred to, Colonel Haig gives the average prices of juari and wheat at Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-4 per maund respectively for the 10 years preceding the present settlement, viz., from 1867-68 to 1876-77, a decade which he elsewhere in his report (para. 29) refers to as remarkable for the high prices of produce, which had prevailed. The average prices of juari and wheat for the last 10 years, viz., from 1880-81 to 1889-90 are Re. 1-7 and Rs. 2-2 per maund respectively. The present selling price of juari is Re. 1-7 and of wheat Rs. 2-8 per maund with a rising tendency. Colonel Haig does not give the price of oilseeds, a crop now extensively grown, the price of which, as well as that of wheat, has risen considerably of late years.

13. The return of occupied and cultivated area and of revenue collections from 1878-79, the year of the introduction of the current settlement, to 1889-90, in the 41 villages for which proposals are submitted in this report, is as follows :—

Year.	Occupied area. Acres.	Cultivated area. Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Remissions Rs.	Collections Rs.
1878-79.....	69,661	29,661	62,058	205	61,853
1879-80.....	68,855	23,460	47,548	2,559	44,989
1880-81.....	73,283	32,496	74,128	2,508	71,620
1881-82.....	57,686	41,579	86,886	1,480	85,406
1882-83.....	51,398	32,215	69,639	509	69,130
1883-84.....	46,912	27,256	59,792	3,141	56,651
1884-85.....	48,490	28,688	63,167	290	62,877
1885-86.....	50,706	26,014	56,000	699	55,301
1886-87.....	54,589	29,285	62,992	...	62,992
1887-88.....	57,097	30,071	63,806	2,661	61,145
1888-89.....	57,749	29,422	62,711	735	61,976
1889-90.....	61,721	38,142	80,920	...	80,920
Total...	6,98,147	3,68,289	7,89,647	14,787	7,74,860
Average...	58,179	30,691	63,804	1,232	64,572

There has been a steady increase in the occupied area of late years. The figures of cultivation, considering the falling off in the Nara supply, are also satisfactory. The area of cultivation, owing to a very favorable inundation, rose last year to 38,142 acres out of an occupied area of 61,721 acres. The remissions during the 12 years of the current settlement in the 41 villages for which proposals are here submitted, amount to something less than 2 per cent. of the gross revenue. Those of 10 years of the former settlement are stated in para. 7 of Colonel Haig's report, and although the account includes the remissions given in 15 villages since transferred to the Johi Taluka, it may be here cited as significant of the change for the better, which has taken place in the taluka. Colonel Haig states the remissions to have been nearly 15 per cent. of the gross revenue and shows that 69 per cent. of the total remissions was on account of damage by floods. He adds in para. 8 : "the taluka has frequently been flooded of late years. In 1872-73 the remissions on this account were Rs. 22,432, in the following year Rs. 15,236, in the next, when nearly the whole taluka was under water, special arrangements were made as explained in para. 6, otherwise the remissions would probably have reached Rs. 40,000. In 1876-77 they amounted to Rs. 31,744. During the recent inundation the taluka has again been flooded and the greater part of the kharif crop has been destroyed." The floods which formerly worked so much damage have, owing to the extensive protective works carried out by Government, altogether ceased since 1878-79. As shown in para. 7 of this report, the falling off in the Nara supply has resulted in the general substitution of lift for flow irrigation, and it may be stated, as a proof of the sufficiency of the present supply for the area cultivated under the changed conditions of irrigation, that the remissions on account of crops 'withered from failure of water,' which were 5 per cent. of the total remissions during 10-years of the former settlement, have during the last six years amounted to only Rs. 1,889 out of a gross revenue of Rs. 3,89,596.

14. The 41 villages under report were at the last settlement divided for purposes of assessment into two groups. The first group comprises the villages immediately round the town of Dadu, and the second the outer circle of villages in the north, south and west. Some of the villages south-west of Dadu and situated on the Nara, which contain the best kharif cultivation in the taluka, might, it is stated in para. 35 of Colonel Haig's report, have borne the higher rates "but for their liability of flooding." The taluka now enjoys freedom from floods and the northern villages of Colonel Haig's 2nd group have benefited by the opening of the Phulji road railway station. There appears to be no longer any reason for making a distinction in grouping, except in the case of 4 villages in the south-east, viz., Chanrath, Nurja, Aminani and Buti Malho. It is advisable to place these villages in a lower class for the present as the supply from the Phito Canal, upon which they are dependent for kharif cultivation, is, as stated in para. 4 of this report, defective, and the area of kharif cultivation, which is almost confined to a narrow strip along the banks of the Phito, is limited and inferior. The people, too, appear to be poor and have not cleared their irrigational channels for a long time. There is some good sailab cultivation in Chanrath, Aminani and Nurja, but under the circumstances of these villages it may be assessed at the lower rates of the 2nd group. I propose to divide the 41 villages into two classes, 37 in the first and 4, just named, in the 2nd, with rates of assessment as follows:—

	Rate per acre.	
	1st group of 37 villages.	2nd group of 4 villages.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
<i>Kharif.</i>		
Rice under flow	3 4	3 0
Other crops under flow	2 10	2 4
Lift irrigation	2 8	2 4
Do. aided by flow	2 12	2 8
<i>Rabi.</i>		
Natural and artificial inundation (sailab and bosi)	3 0	2 12
Do. do. aided by lift	4 0	3 10
Rabi lift	3 0	2 10
<i>Barani.</i>		
Kharif	1 4	1 0
Rabi	1 12	1 8
<i>River Kacha.</i>		
Lands sown with kharif and peshras crops	2 8 per acre.	
<i>Rabi.</i>		
Lands sown with wheat and barley	3 0 per acre.	
Lands ploughed and sown with other crops	2 12 per acre.	
Lands unploughed	1 8 per acre.	

I have not proposed a separate rate for gardens. The well-cultivation of the taluka, as stated in para. 10, will be assessed in accordance with Rule 6 of the Irrigational Settlement Rules, viz., at the rate assigned to the description of canal irrigation available for it.

The following kinds of irrigation, for which rates are provided, are not at present found in the taluka: (1) kharif lift aided by flow, (2) sailab aided by lift, and (3) rabi lift; nor is there at present any Barani cultivation in the 41 villages under report.

The rates proposed for river kacha land are in accordance with Government Resolution No. 842, dated 4th February 1887.

15. The rates current in the 41 villages under report, which are comprised in the 1st and 2nd groups of the Dadu settlement, are given in para. 36 of Colonel Haig's report. The average kharif and rabi rates in the 1st group are Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 2-5-0 respectively, and in the 2nd group Rs. 2-1-0 and Rs. 1-13-0. The assessment on rice and other crops under flow, which is deduced from a maximum rate of Rs. 4-4-0 in the 1st and Rs. 3-12-0 in the 2nd group, is unusually low, the fact being that the then existing condition of liability to floods was given due weight in the classification of soil and water, which was made for the purposes of the Dadu revision settlement. The rates in force in the 14 northern villages of the taluka, which, as shown in para. 2 of this report, were transferred from Kakar, are considerably higher. The Kakar settlement, which was the first of the temporary (now termed Irrigational) Settlements, whereby a uniform rate is imposed on all land under a certain class of irrigation, was proposed by Colonel Haig some two years after the introduction of his Dadu settlement, but in the meantime protective works had been completed and the floods, so long prevalent, had been shut out. In para. 2 of his Kakar settlement report, No. 183 of 14th February 1881, Colonel Haig writes: "the taluka which has been constantly visited by floods during the period of the late settlement is now suffering from deficiency of water owing to the deteriorated condition of the Western Nara." The uniform rates of the Kakar irrigational settlement sanctioned by Government Resolution, No. 2454, dated 3rd May 1881 (I quote only for the kinds of irrigation now in use in the Dadu Taluka) are as follows:—

	1st group.		2nd group.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Rice lands	4	0	3	10
Other lands under flow	3	2	2	12
Lift irrigation	2	10	2	6
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Natural inundation (sailab)	Rs. 3		As. 4	

and these rates, as will be seen by a reference to Appendix D of this report have worked very satisfactorily in the 14 villages transferred to Dadu, which are, except two, in the 1st group of the Kakar settlement. The remaining villages of the taluka, for which proposals are here submitted, are now, on the whole, as well circumstanced, but I find that the extension to them of the rates sanctioned for Kakar would involve an increase of 36 per cent. in the gross collections of the taluka, and the increase in some villages would be very large. The kharif rates I have proposed are for rice lands 12 annas, for other crops under flow 8 annas, and for lift 2 annas lower than those above quoted; and the proposed rabi rate for sailab is 4 annas lower. My proposed rates give an increase of 24 per cent. in the gross collections of the taluka, something less than was last year sanctioned by Government Resolution, No. 3797, dated 31st May 1890, for the adjoining Sehwan Taluka. The proposed increase is, I think, moderate in view of the improved circumstances of the taluka. Floods have been shut out by the protective works carried out at Government expense and the canals which are now nearly all under Government control have been generally improved and are, as stated in para. 7, in good order.

10. In order to frame an estimate of the probable results of the proposed rates the average area under cultivation during the past 5 years has been taken as the basis of cultivation. The proposed rates should, I estimate, produce the revenue shown below in each group:—

	Acres.	Rs.
1st Group.		
Rice under flow	1,285 @	Rs. 3 4= 4,176
Other crops under flow	6,216 "	" 2 10= 16,317
Lift irrigation	15,357 "	" 2 8= 38,392
Natural and artificial inundation	6,052 "	" 3 0= 18,156
Total	28,910	77,041

2nd Group.		
Rice under flow	" "	3 0=
Other crops under flow	" "	2 4=
Lift irrigation	1,145 "	" 2 4= 2,576
Natural and artificial inundation	521 "	" 2 12= 1,433
Total	1,666	4,009

Total acres ... 30,576 Total Rs. ... 81,050

Deduct.—Estimated amount on account of canal clearance allowance, vide Rule 5 of the Rules for the administration of Irrigational Settlements, say Rs. 2,600

Estimate of net collections... Rs. 78,450

The above estimate includes village officers' cess of one anna in the rupee. Sub-divided the amount stands at Rs. 73,835 revenue and Rs. 4,615 village officers' cess.

The estimated increase of assessment by the proposed rates is Rs. 13,163 or about 20 per cent. The account stands thus:—

Gross Revenue.	Canal clearance allowance.	Revenue for collection.	Village Cess.	Land Revenue.	Average land revenue of last 5 years.	Increase Rupees.
81,050	2,600	78,450	4,615	73,835	65,287	8,548

17. With this report I forward—

- A map of the taluka showing in different colours the groups of villages.
- A nominal list of villages according to groups.
- A statement comparing for each village of the Dadu Taluka for which proposals are submitted, the old assessment with the assessment by the proposed rates.
- A statement showing for the 14 villages of the Kakar Taluka, which were transferred to the Dadu Taluka, occupied and cultivated area and assessment for 9 years from 1881-82 to 1889-90.

(E). Statement showing the revenue from all sources during the last 6 years in the 55 villages of which the Dadu Taluka is now composed.

18. I beg to recommend that the new rates come into force with the revenue year 1891-92.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. K. DISNEY,
Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

Submitted through the Collector of Karachi.

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APPENDIX B.

Nominal list of villages into which the Dadu Taluka is divided showing the groups in which each is placed.

No.	Names of Villages.	No.	Names of Villages.
1st Group.			
1	Rapp.	22	Pipri.
2	Kinjhur.	23	Suhiun.
3	Marui.	24	Bakhrani.
4	Khariro.	25	Wariaso.
5	Purano Dero.	26	Buthi.
6	Kandi.	27	Phaka.
7	Baghban.	28	Badani.
8	Pir Tarho.	29	Pipur Panjan.
9	Dawach.	30	Kurpur.
10	Shahani.	31	Kalhora.
11	Mondar.	32	Bhand.
12	Khasa Chandia.	33	Khudabad.
13	Makhdum Bilawal.	34	Naulakho.
14	Pir Gunio.	35	Duabo.
15	Markhpur.	36	Dubi.
16	Sial.	37	Malkani.
17	Khushk.	2nd Group.	
18	Sidhuwah.	38	Chanrath.
19	Eorest Choi.	39	Nurja.
20	Choi.	40	Aminani.
21	Dadu.	41	Buth Malho.

H. K. DISNEY,
Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

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APPENDIX C.

Statement showing for the Dadu Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate, the estimated area of future cultivation, and the assessment thereon, according to the proposed Irrigational Settlement, as compared with the average area under cultivation and the average assessment thereon, for the last 5 years according to Revision Settlement.

No.	Names of new villages.	Names of old villages from which formed.	Average area of cultivation for the 5 years ending 1889-90.						Assessment on cultivation of preceding year as proposed.	Area in occupation in 1889-90.	Under revision settlement.			Percentage difference by proposed ratios.	
			Total.								Average area under cultivation for the 5 years ending 1889-90.	Average assessment on cultivated area per village registered for same period.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			Rice under flow.	Other crops under flow.	Lift irrigation.	Natural and artificial inundation.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1st Group.															
1	Rapp	Rapp, Baplo and Kacho Baplo...	101	417	80	652	1,250	3,579	1,729	1,250	2,460	45	...	...	...
2	Kinjhar	Kinjhar	155	839	35	223	1,252	3,462	1,754	1,252	2,802	21	...	...	...
3	Maru	Maru	23	34	212	2	271	700	667	271	579	21	...	...	...
4	Kharro	Kharro and Khir Dahi	25	879	...	547	1,451	4,099	1,822	1,451	2,663	61	...	...	...
5	Purano Dero	Purano Dero and Taung	...	...	...	69	1,325	3,493	1,867	1,325	2,889	21	...	...	...
6	Kandi	Kandi	...	...	...	330	1,400	3,706	1,930	1,400	3,066	21	...	...	...
7	Baghban	Baghban	...	...	...	435	734	1,944	1,702	724	1,499	30	...	...	...
8	Pir Tarho	Pir Tarho and Fatehpur	...	...	...	489	741	2,097	1,396	741	1,670	25	...	...	...
9	Dawach	Dawach and Bhambodero	...	...	...	638	1,080	2,966	2,098	1,080	2,285	30	...	...	...
10	Shahani	Shahani and Bhambodero	...	...	...	330	615	1,702	1,771	615	1,309	30	...	...	...
11	Mondar	Mondar	...	...	...	154	778	2,067	1,771	778	1,616	26	...	...	...
12	Khasa Chandia	Khasa Chandia	...	...	...	30	982	720	652	982	655	10	...	...	...
13	Makhdum Bilawal	Makhdum Bilawal	...	...	...	929	739	1,992	871	739	1,880	6	...	...	...
14	Pir Gunio	Pir Gunio	...	...	...	178	916	2,506	1,882	916	2,225	10	...	...	...
15	Markhpur	Markhpur	...	...	...	418	1,187	3,195	2,141	1,187	2,644	12	...	...	...
16	Sial	Sial	...	...	...	154	571	1,513	1,418	571	1,243	22	...	...	...
17	Khushk	Khushk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Group.															
18	Sidhuwah	Sidhuwah	...	...	...	135	115	250	652	250	250	18	...	...	...
19	Forest Choi	Forest Choi	...	...	...	880	645	1,525	4,136	2,097	3,384	24	...	...	...
20	Choi	Choi and Kacha Choi	...	...	...	61	91	709	1,801	2,667	1,465	21	...	...	...
21	Dadu	Dadu	...	...	...	683	33	710	1,810	1,943	1,612	10	...	...	...
22	Pipri	Pipri	...	...	...	924	1	925	2,313	1,500	925	...	...	...	...
23	Sahian	Sahian	...	...	...	694	4	694	2,310	2,117	984	...	...	...	...
24	Bakhrani	Bakhrani	...	...	...	634	...	614	1,579	651	1,247	37	...	...	...
25	Waraso	Waraso	...	...	...	1,496	...	1,530	3,859	2,095	3,269	18	...	...	...
26	Buthi	Buthi	...	...	...	217	13	246	628	638	449	44	...	...	...
27	Phaka	Phaka	...	...	...	816	10	826	2,070	1,639	1,433	19	...	...	...
28	Badani	Badani	...	...	...	400	4	821	2,210	1,671	1,857	...	...	...	...
29	Pipar Panjan	Pipar Panjan	...	...	...	355	...	3,394	3,394	1,614	2,601	31	...	...	...
30	Kurpur	Kurpur	...	...	...	527	16	335	837	810	1,019	34	...	...	...
31	Kalhora	Kalhora	...	...	...	645	10	655	1,366	1,424	1,019	...	...	...	...
32	Bhand	Bhand	...	...	...	515	...	515	1,426	1,186	669	...	...	...	...
33	Khudabad	Khudabad	...	...	...	428	...	446	1,129	967	446	...	...	...	...
34	Naulakho	Naulakho	...	...	...	355	12	367	923	985	770	...	...	...	...
35	Dubao	Dubao	...	...	...	266	...	266	665	981	651	...	...	...	...
36	Dubi	Dubi	...	...	...	457	380	837	2,252	1,331	1,784	25	...	...	...
37	Malkani	Malkani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of 1st Group villages			1,285	6,216	15,337	6,652	28,910	77,041	62,799	28,910	65,044	24	...	...	...
2nd Group.															
38	Charrath	Charrath	...	...	...	116	60	176	426	277	176	343	...	...	...
39	Nurja	Nurja	...	...	...	532	211	743	1,822	1,690	743	1,470	...	...	...
40	Amirani	Amirani and River Kacha	...	...	...	278	250	528	1,309	795	526	1,091	...	...	...
41	Buth Malho	Buth Malho	...	...	...	201	...	201	452	809	201	369	...	...	...
Total of 2nd Group Villages			...	...	...	1,145	621	1,690	4,006	3,571	1,690	3,263	23	...	...
Grand Total			1,285	6,216	15,337	6,573	30,573	81,040	66,370	30,576	65,267	24	...	...	...

H. K. DISNEY,
Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing for the 14 villages of the Kakar Taluka, which were transferred to the Dadu Taluka, occupied and cultivated area and assessment for 9 years, from 1881-82 to 1889-90.

Year.	Occupied Area Acres.	Cultivated Area Acres.	Assessment Rupees.	Remissions Rupees.	Collections Rupees.
1881-82 ...	8,730	8,730	25,910	...	25,910
1882-83 ...	8,960	8,960	27,950	162	27,788
1883-84 ...	13,213	6,920	20,810	240	20,570
1884-85 ...	13,380	8,550	25,590	55	25,535
1885-86 ...	13,602	7,647	24,307	922	23,385
1886-87 ...	14,553	7,653	23,479	448	23,031
1887-88 ...	15,652	7,184	20,891	14	20,877
1888-89 ...	15,912	7,351	20,769	562	20,207
1889-90 ...	16,402	8,732	26,623	...	26,623
Total ...	1,20,404	71,727	2,16,329	2,403	2,13,926
Average ...	13,378	7,970	24,037	267	23,770

H. K. DISNEY,
Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the revenue, from all sources, during the last 6 years in the 55 Villages of which the Dadu Taluka is now composed.

Year.	Land Revenue.												Total.									
	Survey and Settlement lands.			Kacha lands.			Barani lands.			Other unsettled lands.			Jagir, Seri, Mafi, &c., Kanrakab lands.			Other Miscellaneous items, trees, grazing, &c.						
	Demand.	Remissions.	To be collected.	Demand.	Remissions.	To be collected.	Demand.	Remissions.	To be collected.	Demand.	Remissions.	To be collected.	Demand.	Remissions.	To be collected.	Demand.	Remissions.	To be collected.	Demand.	Alienations.	Remissions.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1884-85	81,453	331	81,122	11,205	13	11,192	...	...	...	1,730	...	1,730	12,468	12,468	...	9,727	...	9,727	1,16,584	12,468	345	1,03,771
1885-86	77,137	1,700	75,437	10,419	...	10,419	...	...	...	1,354	...	1,354	12,449	12,449	...	11,576	...	11,576	1,12,355	12,449	1,691	98,697
1886-87	82,494	448	83,046	13,176	...	13,176	...	...	...	15	...	15	17,450	17,450	...	11,408	...	11,408	1,34,574	17,480	448	1,03,648
1887-88	79,445	2,768	76,677	15,084	...	15,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,740	17,740	...	19,746	...	19,746	1,32,015	17,740	2,768	1,11,500
1888-89	80,427	1,240	79,187	12,107	206	11,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,683	19,683	...	13,735	4	13,731	1,35,952	19,683	1,450	1,04,819
1889-90	1,00,363	...	1,00,363	17,218	...	17,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,413	18,413	...	8,436	...	8,436	1,44,435	18,413	...	1,26,032

H. K. DISNEY,
Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

No. 2073 of 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 19th June 1891.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Dadu Taluka has been fully described in previous settlement reports, and the changes that have since followed in the reconstitution of talukas in that portion of the Province are clearly stated by the Superintendent.

3. The present proposals relating to 41 villages of the Dadu Taluka not under an irrigational settlement have been referred to by the Commissioner in his letter No. 2074 of to day's date, in submitting proposals for the introduction of an irrigational settlement into the Johi Taluka. The talukas of Johi and Dadu are separated from each other by the Western Nara, and the Acting Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. Disney has not made too large an allowance for the general superiority of the Dadu Taluka over the Johi Taluka, especially in its greater accessibility to markets, and a comparison between the rates proposed will show that there is nothing to object to in that respect. The rates themselves are in the opinion of the Commissioner fair and judicious, and he would recommend that they be sanctioned.

4. No objection can be taken to the grouping proposed. But for the special circumstances mentioned in para. 14 of the Superintendent's report, all the 41 villages might with fairness have been included in one group.

5. The rates should be sanctioned, but without any guarantee.

6. The suggestion to take over the zamindari canal, Shah Ibrahimwah, should receive consideration.

7. It is requested that the sanction of Government to the introduction of the rates may be communicated by telegram.

R. I. CRAWFORD,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 1259 of 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

H. E. M. JAMES, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.,

Governor and President in Council,

BOMBAY.

Commissioner's Office,

Camp, Talta 25th March 1892.

MY LORD,

I have the honour now to reply to Government letter No. 4888, dated the 18th July 1891, returning the proposals for an Irrigation Settlement in the Dadu Taluka, for further consideration. After making one or two necessary references to the Collector, I waited till I could visit the taluka myself, partly because twenty years ago I possessed an intimate acquaintance with it, and partly because I wished to ascertain, as far as I could, the effects of the Pritchard Canal on the Western Nara.

2. I regret to say that I do not consider the proposals made by the late Mr. Disney quite satisfactory, and, as Government has observed, this and other recent settlement reports from Sind are very brief and bald. There is no revenue history of the taluka during the last settlement, for instance, and the statistics are insufficient. These defects are no doubt to be attributed to Mr. Disney's bad state of health, but they made it the more necessary that I should go carefully into the settlement on the ground, with the local revenue officers. It does not give the data that ought to be provided with every Sind settlement report, viz., the fluctuations in different kinds of cultivation in the various dabs during the currency of the late settlement. Even Colonel Haig's report of 1878 is unusually short, while changes in the constitution of the taluka by the separation of the Johi Taluka and the addition of 14 dabs from the Kakir Taluka also make comparisons a matter of difficulty. I hope, however, to be able to satisfy Your Excellency that the modifications I wish to propose in Mr. Disney's proposals are both justifiable and necessary.

3. A reference to the papers ending with Government Resolution No. 2310 of 28th June 1867, will show that crop rates were in force in the taluka till 1865, in which year Captain (now Colonel) Haig introduced what is known as a fallow diffused settlement, i.e., with rates pitched on the theory that they would be paid every year, fallow or no fallow, water or no water. Unfortunately considerable mistakes were made by the inclusion of large areas of uncultivated waste in the numbers, and this and other mistakes were pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Francis, in his letter No. 82 of 8th February 1868. It is not clear what modifications were made, but at the introduction of the settlement 4,753 acres of waste were taken up by the zamindars who had paid for their survey, and after a year's trial as the settlement rates showed only 5 per cent. increase over the previous year's

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collections (that is to say, the jamabandi was Rs. 73,823), it appeared as if the settlement would answer, and Government sanctioned the rates for 10 years. As a matter of fact the taking up of the waste, much of which ought to have been deducted as kharabo, was ruinous to the zemindars.

4. In 1878 Colonel Haig proposed a fresh settlement. The figures during the previous settlement gave the following results:—

	For 10 years.	For last 5 years.
Average area in occupation... Acres.	76,663	71,181
Gross revenue..... Rs.	84,705	78,437
Remissions	11,267	15,898
Collections	73,438	62,539

For the last 5 years the revenue had been falling off, as the zemindars had partially adjusted themselves to the situation by resigning lands when fallow and taking up fresh. Heavy remissions had been caused owing to flooding as well as to the water of the Western Nara not rising to some of the rice lands. The occupied area in the last year was 67,575 acres, of which it may be assumed from the data afforded by the present report, that half was cultivated, or about 33,500 acres. Of these over 10,000 acres had been sold or mortgaged, so whether from the fault of the settlement or not, the owners of land at least had not prospered.

5. Colonel Haig proposed 3 groups, of which I need only quote the maximum rates for the first two, which go to constitute the present taluka, the remainder being now in the Johi Taluka.

Maximum.

	Kharif.	Rabi (sailab).
Group I Rs.	4 4 0	Rs. 2 10 0
" II "	3 12 0	" 2 6 0

These worked out as follows:—

Average.

	Kharif.	Rabi (sailab).
Group I Rs.	2 2 0	Rs. 2 5 0
" II "	2 1 0	" 1 13 0

Colonel Haig estimated the results of the new settlement by calculating the revised assessment upon existing cultivation for the first two groups as follows:—

	Average for past 5 years.	Assessment under new settlement.
Group I Rs.	26,497	Rs. 37,215
" II "	30,333	" 48,480
	Rs. 56,830	Rs. 85,695

In other words, he proposed to take over 59 per cent., in excess of the previous 5 years collections. (The average is even higher for the villages now coming under settlement, *vide infra* paragraph 7). He also, warned by

previous experience, proposed the following fallow concessions, or permission to hold the land without payment while lying fallow after cropping:—

Rice.....	1 fallow year in 4
Other flow	2 " years " 3
Kharif wheel	3 " years " 4
Rabi wheel	1 " year " 2
Other rabi lands...	1 " " " 4

For kacha or alluvial lands he proposed the following rates:—

Rates prior to 1878.		Proposed in 1878.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Newly deposited.....	0 8 0	General	1 0 0
Other	1 0 0	If drill sown or broadcast with wheat and barley...	2 4 0
Do. aided by wheel...	2 8 0	Do. aided by wheel...	3 2 0

The Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, proposed even higher rates for the pukka lands, which would, he stated, work out to 1 anna in the rupee more, and these G. R. No. 2790 of 31st May 1880 sanctioned. But on Colonel Haig's and Mr. Erskine's representations, because of disastrous floods in 1878, and the bad working of the Western Nara later, the rates as originally proposed were allowed to stand (G. R. No. 6449 of 18th September 1882). The rates on river kacha have since been changed to—

Unploughed.....	Rs. 1 4 0
Ploughed	" 1 4 0
Sown with wheat and barley.....	Rs. 2 4 0

6. Colonel Haig grouped the villages according to situation in regard to the Taluka town, Dadu, rather than to water-supply, placing one-half around Dadu in the 1st group, and the rest to the north and south, whether on the Nara or the Indus or between the two, in the 2nd group.

7. The figures given in Statement No. 1 of Colonel Haig's report on the first Settlement, show the following results. I have been careful to include only those areas which constitute the villages to which the present proposals relate.—

Average cultivation and revenue from 1872-73 to 1876-77.	Average remissions	Average cultivated area.	Assessment on cultivated area as proposed by Colonel Haig.
Acres. Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
51,294 42,563	5,780	28,903	69,058.

From this it will be seen that for the tract now under discussion which had been paying net Rs. 36,783 Colonel Haig proposed Rs. 69,058, or about Rs. 2-0-1 per acre, involving an increase of 63 per cent. over previous collections.

8. The settlement originally intended to last for 10 years, has now lasted 13, or counting 1891-92, 14 years. Paragraph 13 of Mr. Disney's re-

port gives the following fiscal results up to 1889-90.

	Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79...	69,661	29,661	62,658	205	61,853
1889-90...	61,721	38,142	80,920	...	80,920
Average for 12 years }	58,179	30,691	65,804	1,232	61,572

It is to be noted, however, that in 1879-80, the taluka fell as follows :—

Cultivated area.	Assessment.
acres.	Rs.
1879-80 23,400	47,548

and that in 1888-89 the figures were almost exactly the same as in 1878-79, viz.

Cultivated area.	Assessment.
Acres.	Rs.
1888-89 29,442	62,711

The taluka therefore made no progress for 10 years. But in 1889-90 came the best inundation for a long series of years and cultivation at once improved, as follows :—

Cultivated area.	Assessment.
acres.	Rs.
1889-90 38,142	80,920

9. What do these figures show? In the first place, that from 1872-73 to 1888-89, or for 17 years, the taluka was practically stationary as regards cultivation. But the second settlement gave the Government a revenue of Rs. 61,572 a year, instead of Rs. 36,683. Against the success of the settlement was the scanty supply in the Western Nara, owing to cultivation extending and water being abstracted in talukas to the north. In its favour were the fallow rules, (without which it would have broken down utterly,) and which were made more liberal by Sir Charles Pritchard in 1887, and the great fact of the Indus Valley Railway being opened.

The figures further show that in 1889-90, a year of exceptionally good inundation and high prices, the taluka made a great bound which (without quoting figures, as those I have for 1890-91 require some adjustment for comparison, and the village accounts for 1891-92 are not yet complete) was more than maintained in 1890-91, a year of poor inundation, while in 1891-92, a still poorer season, the increase in cultivation is at least 6,000 acres above 1890-91 and it may turn out to be more.

The explanation of this is due partly to the demand for agricultural produce for export, but the real cause is the Pritchard Wah, which, in spite of the grievous misfortune done to it, by the river eroding the dhand from which it took off and filling the first few miles with heavy silt, has yet been able to raise the Nara one foot. It was also due to the Nara working exceptionally well both this year and last, having continued to flow in both seasons up to the middle of the cold weather.

10. At the same time, though Government and the State generally are profiting by the improved water-supply, and agents from Karachi firms are, as

I write, perambulating the fields before the crops are ripe, bidding against the local traders for the grain, the following figures from the books of the Registration Department, which Mr. Disney omitted to search, will show that land owners are deeply encumbered, and the mortgagees are hastening to possess themselves of the land :—

Transfer of land from Muhammadans to Hindus.

Year.	Sale.	Mortgage with possession.	Mortgage without possession.
1889	Area, acres. 1,350 17 Value, Rs. 7,818 13	4,951 14 32,823 1	350 19 2,031 1
1890	Area, acres. 875 0 Value, Rs. 14,536 6	3,741 16 29,859 2	397 32 10,422 0
1891	Area, acres. 702 25 Value, Rs. 10,249 0	11,024 26 43,117 8	794 24 2,552 0

The nominal sums at which transfers are effected represent for the most part interest or compound interest, at 30 per cent. or more, which the existing law for the recovery of debt, enables the money-lenders to recover by means of the courts, which rigidly interpret Section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1855. Mr. Disney has not given any list of khatadars classified according to the extent of their holdings. I will therefore quote Colonel Haig in 1878 :

"Of this population, 73 per cent. belong to the agricultural class. Among the latter there are no very large landholders. No estate exceeds 700 acres, and the majority of those who employ tenants to cultivate their lands, have holdings varying in extent from 100 to 300 acres. The bulk of the agricultural class are peasant occupants, whose holdings average perhaps less than 10 acres, and where these are found, there, as usual, the most careful cultivation and the most prosperity are found also."

In the taluka of Dadu there are not many well-to-do large holders of ancient family with the too frequent accompaniment of extravagant proclivities. The bulk of them live quietly and in very humble style. In most cases their indebtedness is due to the necessity of borrowing in order to buy seed and make advances to tenants and labourers for the coming year, advances which occasionally the tenants make away with and recovery of which is difficult and also to pay the assessment in bad seasons. It is clear that mainly owing to precarious irrigation, and also, I think, to insufficient remissions a great proportion, if not the bulk of indigenous holders of land in the taluka are deeply involved and may be sold up at any moment.

11. The question of agricultural indebtedness is, however, a subject apart, the more so as there seem hopes of the Government of India now dealing with it in earnest. The subject now to be dealt with is the assessment to be put upon the land. It would be unjust to the treasury and no benefit to the owners of the land, if a fair assessment were not imposed. For, if under-assessed, its transfer to the money-lenders, under the present law, will only proceed with greater rapidity, and there are zemindars, both large and small holders, who can with similar or higher rates, thrive and make fortunes elsewhere. I will therefore now state my views in detail as to Mr. Disney's grouping and rates.

12. Mr. Disney proposes that with the exception of 4 villages on the banks of the Phitto, all should be grouped and assessed alike. His argument is that the fall in the Nara has turned a great portion of the land into lift instead of flow irrigation, which makes cultivation much more certain every-

where. After careful consideration and prolonged consultation with the Assistant Collector and the Mukhtyarkar and after other personal inquiries, I am constrained to say that I differ from Mr. Disney. The fact is that the taluka may be roughly described as consisting of three strips running from north to south at different elevations. One of these is on the right bank of the Indus, another on the left bank of the Nara, and near these two great sources of supply the land is low and irrigable with comparative ease. In the centre, between the two, is a strip of high land badly watered from the tails of the canals and consequently inferior in value to the other two. The situation of the taluka also is peculiar. The fourteen villages to the north (not included in the present settlement) formed part of the Kakar Taluka and the rates there are higher than in Dadu. South is the Sehwan Taluka, the rates of which were recently revised but are still lower than in Dadu. It is obviously undesirable to fix rates which would contrast markedly with either, and the imposition of one uniform rate must show anomalously either in the north or the south of the taluka.

13. I was at first inclined to the belief that pending the development of the Pritchard Canal, and in the hope that it would work better, it would be advisable to postpone the settlement for two or three years till the future of that canal and the Nara below its junction could be more definitely predicted. But with a capricious river like the Indus, no certain good could come from a postponement. It is impossible to say what the Western Nara will be like ten years hence. The banking up of the water by the influx from the Pritchard Canal has silted the channel for several miles above and below the junction, and the opinion of the engineers seems to be that before long the lower part of the Nara will depend entirely on the Pritchardwah, and in that case it may lose the benefit of the good working of the old canal higher up. All however that the Irrigation Department can do is to watch and work for the best. Meanwhile the old canal itself is overworked, being called on to supply water over large areas which previously had floods or other sources from the river to depend upon. The only plan therefore that seems to me suitable is to divide the villages into groups according to their present advantages in respect of water-supply, and as under an irrigational settlement the fields will be assessed solely according to the kind of supply obtained, whether wheel or flow, if there is no overassessment the results will, it may be hoped, be satisfactory. I agree also that an Irrigational Settlement will be better for a taluka like this than a continuance of the revision settlement.

14. I propose then that there should be three groups, the first comprising the best villages on the banks of the Nara and the Indus, the second, the central high tract with inferior irrigation (the Executive Engineer informs me that he was obliged last autumn to divert the water from the Nara into one of the branch canals for 36 hours so as to save kharif crops), and the third, a group on the south, dependent on the Phitto and lying between it and the Nara. As the railway runs through the centre of the taluka from north to south, and there are two railway stations, besides two just outside the taluka, there is scarcely any choice to be made on account of nearness to railway or markets, and therefore irrigational facilities alone need be considered.

15. The first group will then comprise the following dehs:—

First Group.

On the Nara.

Marui,	Bakhrani,
Kandi,	Pipri,
Baghban,	Wariaso,
Makhdam Bilawal,	Buthi,
Pir Gunio,	Pipur Panjan,
Markhpur,	Kurpur,
Sial,	Badani.
Sahiun,	

On the Indus.

Rapp,	Shahani,
Kinhur,	Sidhur wahi,
Khariro,	Choi,
Purano Dero,	Forest Choi,
Pir Tarho,	Malkani.
Dawach,	

Second or Central Group.

Khasa Chandia,	Khushk,
Mondar,	Dadu,
Duabo,	Dubi,
Naulakho,	Phaka,
Khudabad,	Kalhora.

Third Group, Phitto villages.

Bhand,	Buth Mahlo,
Aminani,	Nurja,

Chaurath.

It will be noted from Mr. Disney's Appendix C, that cultivation in the 2nd group consists almost entirely of lift irrigation, and that I have added only 1 (Bhand) to Mr. Disney's 2nd group which I now constitute the third. Even though Dadu is the headquarters of the taluka, yet the town lies in one corner and all the "shim" lies east of it, all high land, with defective irrigation. I therefore include it in group 2.

16. The following statement gives at a glance the rates sanctioned and collected in Sehwan, the rates in the 14 villages transferred to Dadu from Kakar, those in force in the Mehar Taluka, those proposed by Mr. Disney for Johi and Dadu and finally those which I would propose myself, which differ but slightly from Mr. Disney's.

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17. The reasons for my rating which scarcely differ from Mr. Disney's, are as follows:—

Rice

For rice, Rs. 3-4-0, is less than the 4 Rs. rate of Kakar and 2 annas less than Rs. 3-6-0 that of Sehwan. With the aid of the Pritchard wah supply the land can bear it, and though rice cultivation has fallen off (Mr. Disney's report does not give the exact figures) still, if cultivated in low ground, it is a very paying crop. For 2nd and 3rd class villages I propose Rs. 3-0-0 and Rs. 2-12-0, for the sake of completeness, but these villages have no rice at present and if they are in a position to convert any land into rice, the lower rates will suffice. For symmetry I would have made the highest rate Rs. 3-8-0, but the increase would, in my opinion, have been unduly high.

Other crops under flow.

The maximum, Rs. 2-12-0, is 2 annas below that of Schwan, where however the land is more fertile. The rate for the 2nd group is the same as in Sehwan, viz., Rs. 2-8-0, and Rs. 2-4-0 is what Mr. Disney himself has proposed for the 3rd group.

Lift Irrigation.

In Sehwan it is Rs. 2-6-0, just 4 annas less than in Kakar, and this is quite enough for Madu. In second class villages, suffering from scanty irrigation, I would impose Rs. 2-2-0, and in the third class Rs. 1-14-0.

Lift aided by flow.

I accept Mr. Disney's Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 and would fix the rate in the third group at Rs. 2-4-0.

Rabi.

Natural and artificial inundation (sailabi and bosi). I would keep the rates in the 1st and 2nd groups, as proposed by Mr. Disney, Rs. 3-0-0 and Rs. 2-12-0. They are nearly the same as in Kakar and 4 annas less than in Sehwan, where, however, the sailab is remarkably fine. Except in Khushk there is hardly any sailab in the 2nd group. The small area in the 3rd group will also bear Mr. Disney's rate for the 2nd group viz., Rs. 2-12-0.

Sailabi and Bosi aided by lift.

* This method of cultivation yields the finest and most valuable crops of all, and I have nothing to say against Mr. Disney's rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-10-0. The 3rd group I would place at Rs. 3-6-0.

Rabi lift.

The rates of Rs. 3-0-0 and Rs. 2-10-0 I also accept. Should any cultivation of the kind exist in the 3rd group I would place Rs. 2-4-0 upon it.

There is no barani land in the taluka. Assuming an unexpected rainfall sufficient to moisten waste land, a uniform rate at Re. 1-12-0 should be applied, as the crops will not be good. (I will discuss the question of barani rates more fully in disposing of the Johi settlement report.)

River kacha:

Accepting the rate at Rs. 2-8-0 for kharif and peshrus crops the rates

at present levied and those proposed are as follows:—

	Present.	Proposed by Mr. Disney.	Proposed by Commissioner.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land sown with wheat or barley.	2-4-0	3-0-0	3-0-0
Do. with other crops	1-4-0	2-12-0	2-0-0
Do. sown broadcast	1-4-0	1-8-0	1-8-0

Mr. Disney's proposed rates are the same as in Sehwan. But I submit that it would be impolitic to place land sown with mottar and oilseeds only 4 annas below the fertile lands which will bear a wheat crop. The difficulty is that a prudent zemindar will plough the land one year so as to make it fit for wheat the next, and the oilseeds sown in the newly broken up clods, full of weeds and seedling trees, are often the merest apology for a crop. Occasionally no doubt, especially in depressions, such crops are singularly fine. But it should be our policy rather to encourage good husbandry than check it by imposing a heavy rate, more than double that in force at present. In Kakar the rate is still Re. 1-8-0; I think Rs. 2 the outside rate that should be imposed, and this I would do only tentatively; and with Your Excellency's permission, I will have special enquiries made both in Dadu and Sehwan this year, as to the incidence and effect of the rates on kacha land in both talukas.

18. The results of the rating proposed as compared with Mr. Disney's will be as follows:—

	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1st Group { Rice under flow	1,251	at 3-4=	4,066
Other crops do.	5,747	at 2-12=	15,804
Lift irrigation	11,208	at 2-6=	26,619
Natural and artificial inundation	5,272	at 3-0=	15,816
Total acres...	23,478		Rs. 62,305
2nd Group { Rice under flow	34	at 3-0=	102
Other crops under flow	469	at 2-8=	1,173
Lift irrigation	3,622	at 2-2=	7,697
Natural and artificial inundation	764	at 2-12=	2,101
Total acres...	4,889		Rs. 11,073
3rd Group { Rice under flow			
Other crops under flow			
Lift irrigation	1,672	at 1-14=	3,135
Natural and artificial inundation	587	at 2-12=	1,477
Total acres...	2,209		Rs. 4,612
Total acres...	30,576		Rs. 77,990

The total revenue for collection is Rs. 3,060 less than Mr. Disney's, and gives a gross increase of 15.47 per cent, or (excluding village cess) of 8.68 per cent.

19. Had the figures in the tabular statements shown the area of cultivable waste in the different villages, the expediency of reducing the rates in the 2nd group would have been more apparent. I regret that I have not got all the details myself. But Your Excellency may accept my assurance that the 2nd group contains a considerable area, and over-assessment would tend still longer to keep it uncultivated. The total assessed cultivable waste of the taluka is 14,713 acres and unassessed 52,008, so that with good prices and improving irrigation there is ample room for extended cultivation.

I confess that I feel some compunction at raising the total collections as proposed, in a taluka which has suffered so much in the past from floods and whose revenue was more than doubled at a stroke only 14 years ago. But considering the Pritchard Wah and the railway and prices* and the rates paid elsewhere, I think that Government would not be justified in declining to revise the assessment according to the system and on the scale that has been approved by so experienced an officer as Mr. Erskine, and has generally, I believe, answered so well. The average kharif and rabi rates under the expiring settlement work out according to the report in all villages but 4, to Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 2-5-0 respectively, and having been greatly reduced in classification on account of liability to floods, they have also had the advantage of the fallow rules. My rates will work out to an average of Rs. 2-7-0 for kharif and Rs. 2-15-2 for rabi.

20. One of the arguments used by Mr. Disney for justifying an increase of 24 per cent. (vide para. 15 of the report) is, that floods have been shut out at the expense of Government, and that the canals, which are generally under Government control, have been generally improved and are in good order. The first argument has undoubted force, a good deal more so than the second. The Phitto works very badly and the lower reaches of the Nara are not satisfactory. Not only the Ibrahim Wah, mentioned in para. 7 of the report, but the Kako Wah, on which, owing to its uncleared condition, 3,000 acres of fine land are lying waste, might be looked after by Government, and the increase in revenue would amply repay it. Besides there would be no deduction for private clearance. The local officers propose other improvements to irrigation, which I will ask the Superintending Engineer to cause to be examined. One is the clearance and conversion into a canal of a wahur from Shahani which traverses six dehs before it falls into the Phitto, and the other is a new canal to water the five 3rd class dehs. It would pay well, while the improvement or construction of the wahs advocated would be so little expensive that their capital cost would probably be repaid in a few years. These projects would have the great advantage of relieving the Western Nara. For many years past the burden thrown on that fine canal has been increasing owing to inattention to or destruction of canals or "dhoras" from the river. The water in it is, far below the demand, and Government are now spending some lacs in order to increase the supply. The primary object of the new feeders is no doubt to restore to the cultivators in the lower reaches their ancient supply which has been tapped to the north of them, and to compensate them in some measure for the supply lost by the bunding out of the floods. But I believe that much might also be done at very small expense to relieve the Nara itself by small projects designed to bring villages within easy reach of the river to that, their former and rightful source of supply.

21. If Your Excellency sanctions the rates proposed, I would guarantee them for at least 10 years. Should the whole irrigation of the taluka be changed within that period so as greatly to improve it, it may be advisable then to modify them after this period. Otherwise I hope that they may, if found successful, be continued. The water-supply is so variable, entirely owing to the changing "set" of the river, that it is unfortunately not possible for Government to commit themselves or the cultivators for a longer period; but I am strongly of opinion that when rates are once sanctioned, it is desirable, if they answer, to refrain from disturbing them for as long a period as possible. Had it not been for the bunding out of the floods, and improvements made by the Pritchard Canal of which we have as yet, I hope, reaped only a little of the future advantage, I should, as I have said, have recommended the expiring settlement, faulty as it is in many respects, for a continuance, merely confining the application of the new rates

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of an irrigational settlement into
the Dádú Táluka of the Karáchi Collectorate in the Province of Sind.*

No. 4289.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1892.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2073, dated 19th June 1891—Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the introduction of an irrigational settlement into the Dádú Táluka of the Karáchi Collectorate in the Province of Sind.

Letter from the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, No. 214, dated 26th March 1891.
Letter from the Collector of Karáchi, No. 2017, dated 13th May 1891.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1259, dated 25th March 1892—Submitting with reference to Government letter No. 4888, dated 18th July 1891, his remarks on the above proposals.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the proposals submitted by Mr. James throughout, excepting that for a 10 years' guarantee. The settlement should remain open like all other irrigational settlements in Sind. The people are quite contented with them, and improvements in the water-supply of this táluka are, it is expected, imminent in the immediate future.

2. Government view with satisfaction the progress of cultivation in this táluka of the last few years, and approve a liberal policy in the settlement of claims to remissions, as advocated by Mr. James, in cases in which failure may have been due to causes beyond the control of the cultivators, and not to 'speculative' cultivation, i.e., to the attempt to grow crops of a kind for the irrigation of which there was not good reason to expect a sufficient, or sufficiently long continued, water-supply.

3. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. James for his full and interesting report.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, } With copies of the
The Government of India, } papers.
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

No. of 1892.

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Reference
2297
Kakar Taluka
for Karachi Collector

No. 2,960 of 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

H. E. M. JAMES, ESQUIRE,

Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.,

Governor and President in Council,

BOMBAY.

Commissioner's Office,

Karachi, 16th July, 1892.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to forward the report of the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mr. Mathieson, on 14 villages formerly belonging to the Kakar taluka, now included in Dadu, the settlement of which expired a year later than the rest of the taluka. I instructed him to write a separate report upon them in order that the papers might be bound up with those of Taluka Dadu.

2. The original number of villages transferred was 15: 1 has been eroded. All except two—Taga and Jakhpari—were originally in the 1st group of Kakar according to Colonel Haig's rough temporary settlement, which was subsequently confirmed for 10 years. The settlement appears on the whole to have answered fairly well. But the erosion has had a bad effect on the karias of the villages on the river bank, so much so that the Superintendent proposes placing these villages now in a lower group. He also proposes that the villages of Juberji should be placed in the 2nd group, but, for the reasons given by the Assistant Collector, I do not concur in this. Even if the Pritchard wah has been unfortunate at first, it cannot but fail to be most valuable to the village, and a deh, with the Nara, Pritchard wah and Kudan to supply it, cannot but be well off from an irrigational point of view. Taga and Jakhpari, now in the 2nd, are placed by Mr. Mathieson in the 1st group, and seeing that they are on the Nara, just below its junction with the Pritchard wah, and that the northern villages of Dadu benefited greatly last year from the latter canal, I see no objection to this.

3. The figures of cultivation for each village during the expiring settlement which are given at para. 6, and which appear in this report for the first time, though they should always accompany reports upon the settlements of irrigated talukas in Sind, show how variable Sind cultivation is, dependent, as Mr. Urquhart points out, mainly upon a high or low inundation, and also on the set of the river, which last factor has, as already remarked, been detrimental to the riverain villages, by filling the karias with sand. The following instances illustrate the changeableness of the irrigation:—

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Names of villages.	Kharif lift.		Other flow.		Sailab.		Remarks.
	1881-82.	1890-91.	1881-82.	1890-91.	1881-82.	1890-91.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Ghalu	253	27	60	...	127	347	There were 245 acres of rice in 1883-84, converted into 286 of other flow next year. In 1890-91, the figure was 90 rice, and no "other flow" at all.
Sitan	566	400	98	458	...	...
Palha	137	225	28	...	9	276	

On the whole, the dehs. seem, as stated by the Assistant Collector, pretty stationary, and the zemindars are able to pay the assessment with half their share of the produce.

4. The existing rates are higher than those which I felt justified in recommending for the 1st group of villages in the rest of Dadu which they adjoin. The following is a comparison of the two and a statement of the acreage under each kind of irrigation :—

Average area under each head for 10 years.	Description.	Existing		Dadu (lately sanctioned.)		
		1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	2nd group.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
530	Kharif {	Rice... ..	4 0	3 10	3 4	3 0
1,598		Other flow ...	3 2	2 12	2 12	2 8
2,122 {		Lift ...) ...	2 10	2 6	2 6	2 2
		Lift aided by flow...	2 14	2 14	2 12	2 8
1,986 {	Rabi. {	Sailab ...	3 4	3 4	3 0	2 12
		Bosi... ..	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12
Sailab aided with lift ...		4 12	4 12	4 0	3 10	
Bosi. do. ...		4 0	4 0	4 0	3 10	
328 {		Lift	3 12	3 12	3 0	2 10
1,020						

The difference, therefore, in favour of Dadu 1st group as compared with the old Kakar groups is as follows:—

	1st group.	2nd group.
Rice	0 12 0	0 6 0
Other flow	0 6 0	0 0 0
Lift	0 4 0	0 0 0
Do. with flow	0 2' 0	0 2 0
Bosi	Nil	0 0 0
Do. with lift	Nil	0 0 0
Sailab	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. with lift	0 12 0	0 12 0
Rabi lift	0 12 0	0 12 0

5. The Superintendent and Assistant Collector concur in thinking that there is no reason for reducing the existing rates, which are easily paid. The Superintendent states that no compulsory process has been used to collect the rates, but errors in this respect in previous reports lead me to doubt the accuracy of this. But I would certainly reduce the rice rate to that current in the adjoining dehs of Dadu. The actual area under this crop in 1890-91 was only 198 acres as against 1,120 in 1882-83. The falling off is mainly in Pat, Pambji, Nasrani and Samahi, in the last of which 586 acres of rice have disappeared, and the cultivation has fallen from 750 to 515 acres. Rice has also fallen off in Palha by 142 acres, and this is dependent on the Marui, which is stated to be working well. The cultivation of rice is so profitable, as the out-turn is great and expenses inconsiderable, that these figures seem to me to show that the rice rates are too high, and have killed the cultivation. I would reduce them at once from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 3-4-0—the rates in force in Dadu first class dehs—in all the 14 dehs. The question, then, arises whether any change should be made in the remaining rates, in other words, should or should not the small differences shown at the end of para. 4 from 2 to 6 annas, with 12 annas in the case of sailab with lift, in kharif lift be thrown up, making a total sacrifice of revenue, as I calculate it, of Rs. 2,310-0-0 in the average cultivation for the 10 years; for the sake of incorporating the villages in the 1st group of Dadu and under the same scale of rates?

6. The statement in para. 3 of the report shows that there are

7,058	acres dependent on the Indus
4,775	" " Marui.
2,818	" " Nara.
1,415	" " Pritchard.
533	" " Kudan.

Now, the Marui is, at the best, not a very first class canal, and my Assistant Mr. Jenkins informs me that the soil in the villages to the east is distinctly poor and sandy. Considering, then, the undesirability of having specially enhanced rates in one and the same taluka, and the fact that in my proposals for Dadu I levelled up the rates as high as I could, with reference to the rates in Sehwan and Kakar adjoining, I think that the sacrifice should be made and the rates rendered uniform, and I trust that the stimulus that this will afford to cultivation will lead to the cultivators taking every advantage of the increased supply of the Nara and Pritchard wah when it comes. A glance at the figures in para 4 will show that the rates in the 1st group of Dadu are almost the same as those in the 2nd group of Kakar, which at present prevail in the dehs just adjoining, which are still left in Kakar. If the reduction in rice rates brings back much of the other flow to rice, the land will pay 2 annas more than under Mr. Mathieson's proposals for other flow. In any case, a few years hence, when the Nara cultivation has revived, the rates of the whole of the Dadu taluka will be gone into again, and then the dehs which are now being reduced as well as others in the taluka may be levelled up again to the present figures. If this view commends itself to Government, I would put all the dehs in the 1st group of Dadu, to which they naturally belong. With such a reduction all round, it is unnecessary to make any distinction just now between the riverain and the other villages.

7. My proposals fit in with those advocated for the Kakar taluka itself. It is true that I have expressly recommended the maintenance of the higher rates in the Mehar villages transferred to Kakar instead of levelling them down to the rest of Kakar, and it may be asked why I do not follow the same policy in regard to Kakar villages transferred to Dadu. I would, therefore, point out that the case of the Mehar villages is different. They are very favourably situated on the Nara itself, and the figures of cultivation show that they have improved instead of remaining stationary. Further, I have on Mr. Giles' advice—and my Assistant Mr. Jenkins, who knows the villages, is quite of the same opinion—kept the villages north of the Marui canal in the 2nd group of Kakar, and have even gone further and reduced two, viz., Dangar and Dogar, to the same group. On the whole, the difference between Kakar 2nd group and Dadu 1st group rates is so small that it is not worth while maintaining it. After fully considering the situation, I believe that my views are sound, and I respectfully submit them for Your Excellency's consideration and judgment.

8. Mr. Mathieson has not stated, as he should have done, what the financial effect of his own grouping and rates would be, nor has he alluded to the share of the village cess or the allowance for canal-clearance which will be made. As far as can be judged, taking, for the reasons given by Mr. Urquhart, the figures for 1889-90 as a guide, though that was a specially fine inundation, my rate will work out to Rs. 22,119 as against Rs. 24,429 (canal-clearances allowance and village cess included in both) for the same year.

9. There remains the river kacha. The sanctioned rates for Dadu approved in Government Resolution No. 4,289 dated the 18th May, 1892, are as follow :—

	Sanctioned for Dadu.
Land sown with kharif and peshras crops ... ..	...2 8
Do. wheat and barley ... ..	...3 0
Ploughed and sown with other crops ... ..	...2 0
Do. unploughed ... ..	...1 8

Those at present in force in these villages are as follow :—

Land, drill sown... ..	...3 4
Do. aided by lift ... ..	...4 10
Wheat and barley sown broadcast ... ..	...3 2
Other lands sown broadcast; also, lands roughly ploughed ... ..	...1 8

There is no reason why the rates which are being applied elsewhere should not also be enforced in this group, and Your Excellency will doubtless approve of this.

10. I propose that the new rates be introduced and come into force at once, simultaneously with the rates for the rest of the Dadu taluka.

11. As I am shortly to be absent on leave, I have not had time formally to obtain the opinion of Colonel Crawford, the Collector, on the Superintendent's proposals, but I have shown him my own, and he agrees that on the grounds adduced the most fitting arrangement would be to place the 14 transferred villages in the 1st group of Dadu.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

H. E. M. JAMES,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

14 VILLAGES OF
TALUKA DADU
OF THE
KARACHI COLLECTORATE
FORMERLY IN
TALUKA KAKAR
OF THE
SHIKARPUR COLLECTORATE.

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No. 453 OF 1892.

From

G. F. MATHIESON, Esquire,

Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Superintendent's Office,

Kotri, 8th July, 1892.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions conveyed in your No. 1,773 dated the 28th April, 1892, I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the 15 villages referred to therein.

2. At the time of the introduction of the expiring settlement, the villages belonged to the Kakar taluka, but subsequently, under the authority of Government Resolution No. 9,334 dated the 25th. November, 1884, they were transferred to the Dadu taluka with effect from the year 1884-85. One village, Rajodero, has since been carried away by the Indus; the remaining 14 form the subject of the present proposals.

3. The 14 existing villages derive their water-supply from the River Indus, the Nara, Pritchard, Kudan and Marui. The major portion of the land is irrigated from the river and Marui. It is much to be regretted that, owing to erosion of the river, the zemindari karias, viz., Shah Ibrahim and Imamali, have worked badly,—consequently the villages dependent on them for rice cultivation, viz., Pat, Pambi, Nasrani and Samuhi, have had to stop growing this staple of grain. In Deh Palha, the same state of things is observable, but it is not for want of water that rice has not been cultivated of late years, but simply because the people have found wheat to be a more paying crop, and it has therefore been substituted for rice. This village is, to some extent, brought under irrigation by the Jodhasing karia, leading also from the river. Taking a general view, all the villages are well situated as to water-supply. Of the canals above-mentioned, the Kudan is undeniably in a bad way, for it is pretty well exhausted at its head, where very large karias drain off a large volume of water. I believe several attempts have been made to improve this canal, but without success. The Pritchard, too, unfortunately has not had its chance yet of showing its efficiency, as the river has been eroding it at its mouth, though there is no doubt that, when the Pritchard proves itself worthy of mention, Talukas Johi and Dadu will greatly benefit. The Nara also has worked unsatisfactorily. Apparently, the Marui is the only canal which has worked well. I might mention that, besides the canals, there is one large dhand in Deh Palha, which irrigates a large area of rabi charkhi in Dehs Palha, Pat and Samuhi, and there is another in Jakhpari which supplies rabi water to Jakhpari. The following statements show the area irrigated from each source:—

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4. The following statement gives the area of the villages under report :—

		Cultivated land	16,401
		Divided culturable waste land	...	...	198
Government	...	Undivided	...	...	8,007
		Unculturable waste	...	...	11,630
Village sites, canals, roads, &c....	...	...	...	...	2,074
Government forests	...	...	...	...	1,019
3rd and 4th class jagirs	...	...	...	...	239
Village sites, canals, roads, &c., in the 3rd and 4th class jagirs	...	...	...	...	5
Mafi	...	...	...	...	6

Total...39,579

5. The river kacha land has not been measured by this Department; the total area (39,597 acres) given in para. 4 is therefore exclusive of this kind of land. I have, however, obtained from the Mukhtyarkar a statement showing the kacha land annually cultivated, which I give below :—

Year.	Area cultivated in					Total area cultivated.	Total assessment.
	Village Sitan.	Village Ghalu.	Village Pambi.	Village Nasrani.	Village Samuhi.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1881-82	1,628	120	...	555	89	2,392	4,416
1882-83	1,702	117	...	534	78	2,431	4,130
1883-84	1,822	159	...	363	82	2,426	4,389
1884-85	1,682	592	...	528	77	2,879	5,756
1885-86	1,741	404	...	27	77	2,249	4,169
1886-87	2,470	638	...	131	74	3,313	5,685
1887-88	3,253	754	...	387	79	4,473	7,679
1888-89	1,998	856	427	431	88	3,800	7,103
1889-90	2,016	991	442	182	82	3,713	7,404
1890-91	2,916	...	324	256	79	3,575	6,711
Total...	21,228	4,631	1,193	3,394	805	31,251	57,442
Average	2,123	463	119	339	81	3,125	5,744

		Area dependent on each source.																								
No. of villages.	Names of villages.	Naro.							Pritchard.							Kudan.			Grand Total.							
		Naro solely.	Dhand Jakh. part.	Karto Balke.	Karto Raj. wah.	Karto Allah. bad.	Karto Kato-wah.	Karto Tawar.	Karto Viji.	Kano.	Karto Dadar.	Karto Dahar. wano.	Kasi Amar-dinommal.	Karto Jashan. Total.	Pritchard wah. solely.	Karto Raj. wah.	Karto Ka-dumal.	Karto Khato. Total.		Kudanwah solely.	Kano. Wabiddino.	Karto Shanikal.	Karto Popal.	Total.		
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1	Sitan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450
2	Ghalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737
3	Dubi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738
4	Pat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019
5	Palha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,480
6	Juberji ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	280	343	64	27	714	356	77	71	29	533	1,263
7	Sutiaro ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	121	28	23	...	432	44	600	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	1,056
8	Khero ...	363	...	...	212	89	215	47	41	...	...	...	...	...	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967
9	Jung ...	691	...	249	169	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	97	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
10	Pambhi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
11	Nasrai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349
12	Samuhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,130
13	Taga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
14	Jakipari ...	8	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
	Total...	1,095	8	295	381	279	215	190	41	45	121	28	23	97	2,818	324	1,000	64	27	1,415	356	77	71	29	533	15,593

6. The following statement gives, village by village, the area of cultivation under each head of irrigation during the last 10 years of the expiring settlement:—

Cultivated area under									Cultivated area under								
Year.	Rice flow.	Other flow.	Lift.	Natural inundation.	Artificial inundation.	Rabi lift.	Other kinds.	Total.	Year.	Rice flow.	Other flow.	Lift.	Natural inundation.	Artificial inundation.	Rabi lift.	Other kinds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SITAN.									GHALU.								
1881-82	...	98	566	...	2	211	57	932	1881-82	3	60	253	127	10	57	27	537
1882-83	...	217	509	279	...	140	...	1,147	1882-83	7	...	251	220	...	...	50	558
1883-84	...	89	466	182	...	170	...	907	1883-84	...	10	189	88	...	37	24	348
1884-85	...	190	545	63	94	89	...	961	1884-85	...	26	197	...	125	23	...	371
1885-86	...	195	361	...	337	...	139	1,092	1885-86	9	48	79	...	216	...	118	470
1886-87	...	294	503	...	...	123	36	956	1886-87	2	129	199	...	11	9	...	350
1887-88	...	129	568	71	5	96	20	889	1887-88	...	27	215	39	...	10	...	291
1888-89	...	120	576	70	10	75	25	876	1888-89	...	30	100	...	200	15	...	345
1889-90	7	268	483	...	...	145	22	925	1889-90	...	11	35	200	90	...	...	336
1890-91	...	458	400	...	59	280	20	1,217	1890-91	...	...	27	347	...	...	...	374
Total...	7	2,058	4,977	665	507	1,329	319	9,862	Total...	21	341	1,545	1,021	652	151	249	3,960
Average	1	205	498	66	51	133	32	986	Average	2	34	155	102	65	15	25	398
DUBI.									PAT.								
1881-82	...	66	179	...	...	19	28	292	1881-82	196	60	85	20	...	296	216	873
1882-83	...	74	176	...	5	31	32	318	1882-83	221	37	38	...	...	166	286	748
1883-84	...	55	175	...	...	33	...	263	1883-84	19	21	69	33	...	333	51	526
1884-85	20	70	231	...	15	10	...	346	1884-85	35	82	69	88	37	388	...	699
1885-86	24	30	154	...	...	27	235	1885-86	105	95	...	...	...	387	100	687	
1886-87	18	63	241	...	13	...	19	354	1886-87	151	30	49	173	...	190	16	609
1887-88	18	43	110	...	...	49	220	1887-88	...	58	30	75	...	294	35	492	
1888-89	...	78	244	...	...	34	356	1888-89	...	20	99	92	...	355	49	615	
1889-90	17	42	109	...	...	45	213	1889-90	...	81	72	443	...	...	19	615	
1890-91	17	228	132	...	...	16	388	1890-91	52	33	100	312	68	30	19	614	
Total...	114	749	1,751	...	33	93	250	2,990	Total...	779	517	611	1,236	105	2,439	791	6,478
Average	12	75	175	...	3	9	25	299	Average	78	51	61	124	11	244	79	648
PALHA.									JUBERJI.								
1881-82	194	28	137	9	...	275	14	657	1881-82	...	177	68	...	86	16	68	415
1882-83	289	19	72	...	...	236	49	665	1882-83	73	243	69	...	...	13	22	422
1883-84	245	12	101	31	...	152	72	613	1883-84	169	108	84	...	...	14	81	456
1884-85	...	286	100	130	23	182	...	721	1884-85	78	215	162	...	75	9	...	539
1885-86	200	...	89	...	...	412	...	701	1885-86	...	427	...	27	...	...	...	454
1886-87	167	...	146	281	...	166	...	772	1886-87	...	480	...	...	...	3	10	493
1887-88	...	133	135	318	...	188	...	774	1887-88	...	163	211	...	...	...	6	380
1888-89	...	107	198	116	...	313	...	734	1888-89	...	170	355	...	...	...	24	549
1889-90	120	...	177	595	...	...	...	392	1889-90	...	452	233	...	...	29	17	731
1890-91	90	...	225	276	200	125	6	922	1890-91	...	311	291	21	...	26	11	662
Total...	1,305	597	1,380	1,756	223	2,049	141	7,451	Total...	320	2,266	1,953	48	163	112	239	5,101
Average	130	60	138	176	22	205	14	745	Average	32	226	196	5	16	11	24	510
SUTIARO.									KEERO.								
1881-82	...	139	36	114	56	96	1	442	1881-82	...	195	48	...	14	99	67	423
1882-83	20	121	77	165	21	62	91	557	1882-83	70	145	82	...	10	72	96	475
1883-84	31	2	100	...	39	...	...	172	1883-84	101	89	43	...	...	98	75	406
1884-85	8	143	69	164	...	112	...	496	1884-85	27	151	180	...	51	110	...	542
1885-86	...	244	...	...	...	111	...	355	1885-86	...	352	...	...	...	54	...	406
1886-87	...	294	...	...	6	...	...	300	1886-87	...	222	159	...	...	10	4	395
1887-88	...	142	63	...	12	1	...	218	1887-88	...	97	219	...	...	18	8	421
1888-89	...	242	65	...	...	1	...	308	1888-89	...	241	150	...	...	30	...	342
1889-90	...	286	51	132	...	85	1	555	1889-90	...	294	192	26	...	84	...	596
1890-91	...	126	123	234	...	107	...	590	1890-91	...	232	171	8	...	144	...	555
Total...	59	1,739	584	809	77	630	95	3,993	Total...	198	2,018	1,244	57	75	719	250	4,561
Average	6	174	58	81	8	63	9	399	Average	20	202	124	6	7	72	25	456

Cultivated area under									Cultivated area under								
Year.	Rice flow.	Other flow.	Lift.	Natural inundation.	Artificial inundation.	Rabi lift.	Other kinds.	Total.	Year.	Rice flow.	Other flow.	Lift.	Natural inundation.	Artificial inundation.	Rabi lift.	Other kinds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNG.									PAMBI.								
1881-82	2	216	74	...	38	26	45	401	1881-82	14	195	345	8	91	48	39	740
1882-83	37	229	53	...	15	92	4	431	1882-83	122	20	307	...	421	19	123	812
1883-84	84	56	112	...	19	55	4	371	1883-84	...	...	117	...	192	12	321	...
1884-85	28	209	134	14	58	123	...	572	1884-85	...	32	209	...	174	34	468	...
1885-86	...	330	...	...	...	20	...	410	1885-86	39	114	148	...	340	...	728	...
1886-87	...	179	205	...	...	37	...	421	1886-87	...	15	50	523	...	...	654	...
1887-88	...	173	274	...	...	22	...	473	1887-88	...	...	54	555	...	...	621	...
1888-89	...	188	306	...	...	21	...	518	1888-89	...	...	50	414	...	10	479	...
1889-90	...	224	313	...	...	42	...	668	1889-90	...	98	277	30	130	...	584	...
1890-91	...	130	405	53	...	121	...	709	1890-91	...	100	144	439	...	...	691	...
Total...	151	2,010	1,876	83	130	631	145	5,026	Total...	183	585	1,500	1,999	1,185	385	261	6,098
Average	15	201	188	8	13	63	13	503	Average	18	59	150	200	119	38	26	610
NASRANI.									SAMUHI.								
1881-82	125	223	166	594	...	8	179	1,295	1881-82	566	32	...	54	...	97	47	750
1882-83	175	...	59	850	...	...	53	1,146	1882-83	570	...	...	35	...	7	87	699
1883-84	...	52	146	549	...	74	121	942	1883-84	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	396
1884-85	10	50	420	949	65	60	...	1,503	1884-85	...	...	...	139	331	7	...	574
1885-86	50	161	484	440	107	300	...	1,114	1885-86	200	33	...	...	234	23	...	552
1886-87	...	14	103	429	324	87	7	964	1886-87	221	...	...	...	166	...	302	...
1887-88	...	...	2	490	...	88	284	12	1887-88	...	...	...	12	65	...	158	...
1888-89	...	46	312	384	200	53	...	903	1888-89	...	136	...	...	244	...	387	...
1889-90	...	31	137	1,187	...	17	...	1,372	1889-90	...	91	46	...	362	...	515	...
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	405	637	3,009	5,395	460	909	372	11,187	Total...	1,670	612	111	239	1,539	596	134	4,721
Average	40	61	301	539	46	91	38	1,113	Average	167	61	11	26	134	60	13	472
TAGA.									JAKHPARI.								
1881-82	...	70	24	...	...	10	104	1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
1882-83	...	11	100	...	...	3	126	1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	36

people flourishing. On the whole, taking the cultivation of the 14 villages, there has been an increase during the decade from 1881-82 to 1890-91 of 1,397 acres, which is satisfactory.

7. The staple produce of the 14 villages is jwar and wheat. Jwar is in advance, then comes wheat: the remaining products are rice, barley, bajri, kining, oilseeds, pulse, &c.

8. The villages are well off for roads, which will be noticed in the accompanying map, and traffic is carried on mostly by camels and donkeys, as very few carts are to be seen. The charge of carriage per kharwar is given below, village by village:—

No.	Names of villages.	To what railway station and distance.	Charge for carriage per kharwar.
1	Sitan ...	Sitan 7 miles	Rs. 2 0
2	Ghalu...	do. 7 do.	Rs. 2 0
3	Dubi ...	do. 3 do.	Rs. 1 0
4	Pat ...	do. 5 do.	Rs. 1 4
5	Palha ...	do. 6 do.	Rs. 1 8
6	Juberji ...	do. 8 do.	Rs. 2 8
7	Sutiaro ...	do. 9 do.	Rs. 2 8
8	Khero ...	and Phulji 8 do.	Rs. 3 0
9	Jung ...	Sitan 10 do.	Rs. 2 0
10	Painbi ...	and Phulji 6 do.	Rs. 1 8
11	Nasrani ...	Phulji 4 do.	Rs. 1 12
12	Samuhi ...	Sitan 6 do.	Rs. 1 12
13	Taga ...	do. 6 do.	Rs. 1 8
14	Jakhpari ...	do. 5 do.	Rs. 1 12
		do. 10 do.	Rs. 3 0
		and Phulji 6 do.	Rs. 2 0

The railway line, which runs through about the centre of the 14 villages, has one minor station (Piara Ghat) centrally situated, with one station (Sitan) outside the northern boundary and Phulji outside the southern boundary, all at a convenient distance from most of the villages.

9. The cultivation under well-irrigation is but little. There are 55 wells in the 14 villages under report, detail of which is given below:—

	Wells.
For irrigation (actually at work).....	39
„ drinking purposes	11
Fit for irrigation, but not worked	3
Out of repair	2
Total...	55

Of these, 4 have been sunk during the expiring settlement period. The principal crop grown on these wells is wheat. According to Rule 6 of the rules for the administration of irrigational settlements, the area irrigated from wells will be assessed at the rate assigned to the description of canal irrigation available for it.

Holdings.

10 Subjoined is a statement showing occupancy rights as they now exist:—

No. of separately recorded holdings.									
Total number of holdings.	5 acres and under.	Above 5 acres up to 10.	Above 10 up to 20.	Above 20 up to 50.	Above 50 up to 100.	Above 100 up to 200.	Above 200 up to 300.	Above 300 up to 500.	Above 500 acres.
890	342	228	134	121	40	16	5	2	2

11 The following statement shows the names of zemindars in the taluka whose holdings exceed 300 acres, and who have during the term of the expiring settlement increased their estates by acquiring more land:—

No.	Names of zemindars.	Area in hand at the time of introduction of the expiring settlement.	Area now in hand.
1	Muhammad Saleh wd. Khan Muhammad, Pario ...	265	323
2	Imamali wd. Muhammad Alam, Kazi ...	555	554
3	Sayad Hasan Shah and Fateh Muhammad Shah ...	524	697
4	Khair Muhammad wd. Ahmad Khan, Ghalu ...	910	*801
5	Ghulam Muhammad wd. Chata, Dawach ...	208	392
6	Yar Muhammad wd. Lal Muhammad, Junejo ...	222	313

Sub-letting. 12. The batai system generally prevails as follows:—

For rabi sailab lands and rice under flow, the produce is equally divided between zemindar and cultivator. In wheel irrigation and other flow lands, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd is the share of the zemindar and $\frac{2}{3}$ ds go to cultivator.

13. The same practice as has been described in the settlement reports previously submitted prevails in some of the villages under report. The zemindars arrange for the disposal of their share of crops to native merchants. When the standing crops are ripe for harvesting, the bania stipulates with the zemindars in the following manner:—

The zemindar's share is equally divided between the bania and zemindar, the bania paying the Government demand. All expenses, such as takavi advance and canal-clearance, are incurred by the zemindars.

14. The following statement shows the sale and mortgage value of lands in the 14 villages:—

* The remaining 109 acres have been carried away by the river.

No.	Names of villages.	Sale value.	Mortgage value.
1	Sitan	Rs. 20 to 60	Rs. 13 to 40
2	Ghalu	Do. "	Do. "
3	Dubi	" 15 to 40	" 10 to 26
4	Pat	" 30 to 60	" 20 to 40
5	Palha	" 20 to 80	" 13 to 53
6	Juberji	" 8 to 30	" 5 to 20
7	Sutiaro	" 10 to 40	" 6 to 26
8	Khero... ..	" 20 to 60	" 12 to 40
9	Jung		
10	Pambi... ..		
11	Nasrani	" 20 to 50	" 13 to 34
12	Samubi	" 10 to 40	" 6 to 26
13	Taga		
14	Jakhpari		

15. The area of twice-cropped lands in the part of the taluka under report in the last 10 years ending 1890-91 averages 152 acres, detail of which is given below. This area will pay the rates fixed in Rule 4 of the rules for the administration of irrigational settlements, or such rate or rates as may hereafter be fixed by Government. The assessment on these lands will be an addition to the revenue of this taluka:—

1881-82	95
1882-83	159
1883-84	137
1884-85	119
1885-86	99
1886-87	96
1887-88	48
1888-89	94
1889-90	306
1890-91	372

Total...1,525

Average... 152

The figures of the last 2 years show that the area is increasing.

16. It will be observed that, out of the 14 villages, 8 have increased in cultivation during the term of 10 years, and 6 villages have fallen off, for reasons which have been given in para. 6. The remissions, too, owing to scarcity of water, are noticeable in 3 villages, viz., Juberji, Sutiaro and Samuhi, i.e., remissions were allowed for the first two villages in three years and for the third village in one year. The other remissions allowed were nominal. The condition of the villages will no doubt improve immediately the Nara and Pritchard commence to work more satisfactorily, as also if the river takes a more favourable course.

17. I now propose to group the villages consistently with the grouping of those in the adjoining talukas and with the grouping already adopted in the remaining portion of Dadu, without, at the same time, losing sight of the main principles of irrigational settlements. The village of Juberji, which I have placed in the 2nd group, is situated at the junction of the Pritchard with the Nara: the villages of Samuhi, Nasrani, Pambi and Ghalu are situated along the river,

which is encroaching, and are also placed in the 2nd group. The first (Juberji) is slightly remote from the railway station and the chief market, and has suffered from scarcity of water. The condition of the cultivators also is undoubtedly not so prosperous as in other villages. The latter villages (Samuhi, Nasrani, Pambi and Ghalu) have suffered more or less from erosion, which has caused very good zemindari karias in a certain measure to silt up. Also, these villages are some distance from railway stations. The villages formed of the 1st group are all well-circumstanced, having command of a good water-supply and being within easy distance of disposing of their produce. I must state that the zemindars of these are also in a flourishing condition.

18. The villages which comprise the subject of this report are without doubt well situated as regards irrigation channels and roads, and are in close proximity to the railway line. The villages which have suffered more or less from scarcity of water are Ghalu, Pat, Pambi, Nasrani, Samuhi, Sutiaro and Juberji; but no sooner a favourable change in the river takes place and the Pritchard and Nara are in fair working order, these villages will again reap the benefits they have hitherto enjoyed. The two villages Juberji and Sutiaro, which are in rather bad circumstances, are held by petty occupants, for there is not one large estate over 54 acres in them. In my opinion, these 14 villages are in many respects better off than the adjoining villages of Taluka Kakar: cultivation has generally increased, the people in most of the villages are well-to-do and there was no necessity during the decade to use legal measures to recover the land revenue. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that, except the rates on kacha land, there should be no material change. The rates on kharif and rabi should be allowed to stand good for another 2 or 3 years, during which space of time there are sanguine hopes of an improved water-supply taking place, and when these hopes are realized Government will be fully justified in revising the Dadu rates, to make them compare more favourably with the Sehwan and Kakar rates, which at present look anomalous, as there is a great disparity in figures. Besides, if we have no other alternative than to adopt uniformity by applying the present sanctioned rates and adopting the proposed grouping for Dadu, the loss on these 14 villages will amount to about 3,364, which will be a reduction of assessment by 14 per cent., and as both myself and the Assistant Collector of Sehwan are aware that the people of these 14 villages are content and happy with their present lot, it would be a decided windfall to them to find the rates lowered considerably. By extending the period for two or three years as an experiment, will only require two necessary changes, viz., (1) the bringing of the kacha land under the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 842 dated the 14th February, 1887, and adopted for the remaining portion of the Dadu taluka (this, too, would be a decided benefit to the landholders;) and (2) the introduction of the fallow rules, which are most favourable to the interests of cultivators. If, to ensure uniformity, the sanctioned rates of Dadu be applied to the 14 villages, the proposed grouping being accepted, the loss that will accrue in each village will appear from the tabulated form given below:—

No.	Names of villages.	Average area of cultivation of the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91.						Assessment on cultivation of preceding col.		Under temporary settlement.			Percentage difference between cols. 10 and 12.	
		Average area of cultivation of the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91.						Assessment on cultivation of preceding col.		Under temporary settlement.			Percentage difference between cols. 10 and 12.	
		Average area of cultivation of the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91.						Assessment on cultivation of preceding col.		Under temporary settlement.			Percentage difference between cols. 10 and 12.	
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The following statement shows the rates sanctioned for the Dadu taluka in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4,289, dated the 18th May, 1892, as contrasted with those now current in the 14 villages:—

In what group the village is now.		Current rates.										Rates sanctioned for the Dadu taluka under Government Resolution No. 4,289 dated the 18th May, 1892.									
		Kharif.		Rabi.		Land dependent on rainfall (barani).		Temporary wells (wat.)		River kacha lands.		Kharif.		Rabi.		Barani.		Kacha.			
Names of dehs.		Rice lands.	Other lands under flow.	Lift irrigation.	Lift irrigation aided by flow.	Land artificially flooded in the inundation season (lost).	Do. do. aided by lift irrigation.	Land naturally flooded (sailab).	Do. do. aided by lift irrigation.	Lift irrigation (suka dhaka).	Rabi.	Rabi.	Rabi with stream.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Land drill sown.	Do. aided by lift irrigation.	Wheat or barley sown broadcast.	Other land sown broadcast, also lands roughly ploughed.		
I	Sitan ... Ghat ... Dadu ... Pat ... Palha ... Juberji ... Sutaro ... Khero ... Jung ... Pambri ... Nasrani ... Samuli ... II. Taga ... II. Jakhpuri	4 03	22 102	143 04	03	44 123	121 82	83	03	84 123	4 4 10	3 2 1 8									

19. Appended with this report are—

- (A) Map of the taluka, showing in different colours the grouping of villages.
- (B) Statement showing the cultivated area and assessment under each head of irrigation for 10 years ending 1890-91.

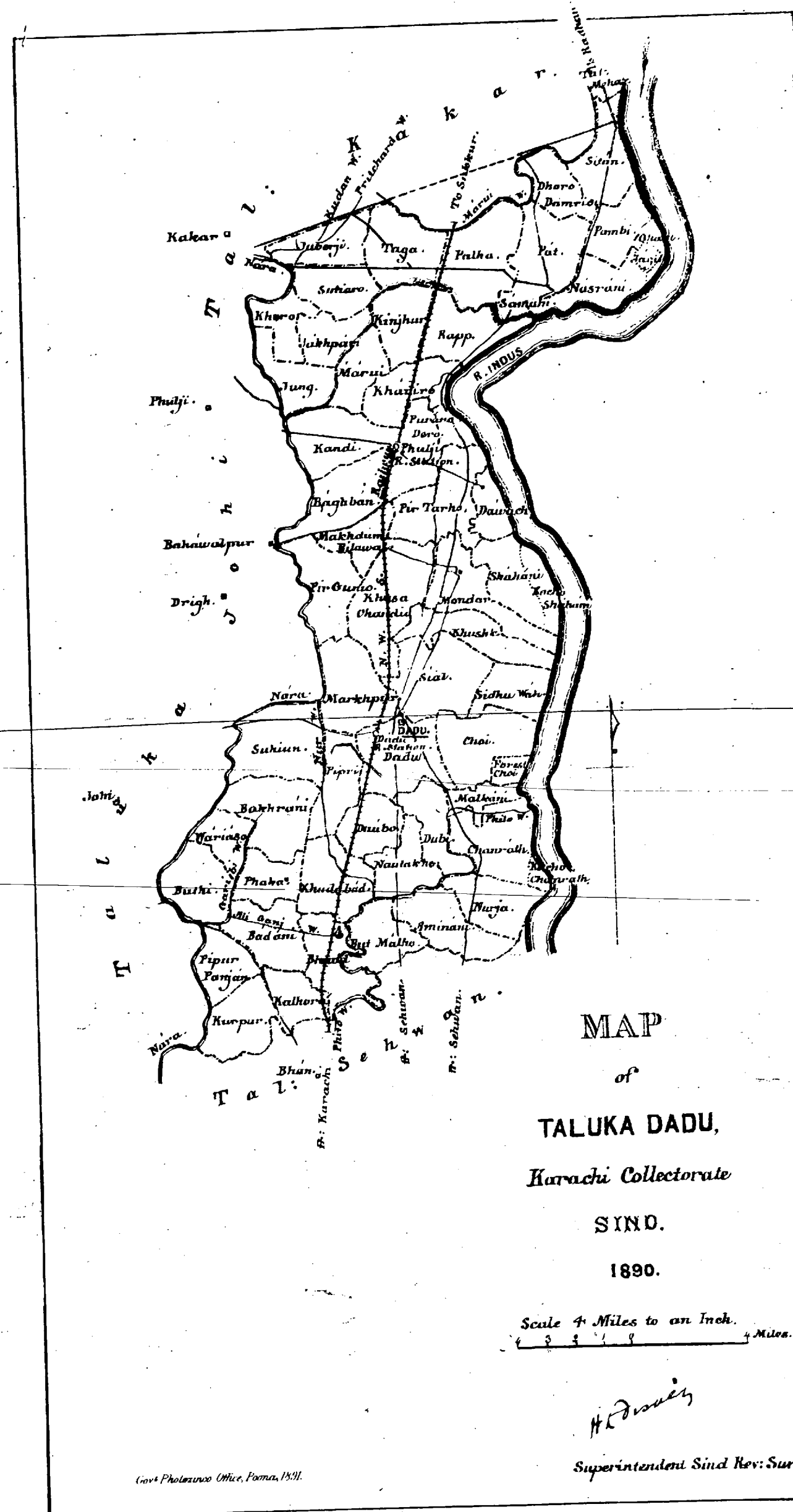
I have honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. MATHIESON,

Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.



B.

ment under each head of irrigation for 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91.

Number.	Names of villages.	Group in which the village is now.	Rice under flow.		Other crops under flow.		Lift.		Natu al inundation.		Artificial inundation.		Rabi Lift.		Other kinds.		Total.					
			Cultivated area Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Cultivated area acres.	Assessment Rs.	Cultivated area Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Cultivated area Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Cultivated area Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Cultivated area Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Cultivated area Acres.	Assessment Rs.	Remission Rs.	Collections Rs.				
1	Sita	I	...	...	294	916	593	1,397	...	...	1825-37.	...	123	452	36	93	956	2,762	...	2,762
2	Ghalu	I	...	...	122	353	139	225	...	...	...	11	30	9	34	...	350	964	...	984
3	Dubi	I	...	...	72	183	241	650	...	...	...	13	33	...	19	51	331	1,010	...	1,010
4	Pat	I	...	...	151	600	30	189	...	...	...	...	190	712	16	43	609	2,380	...	2,380
5	Palha	I	...	...	167	668	12	36	...	...	...	...	166	623	...	772	2,930	...	2,930	
6	Juberji	I	...	...	...	...	146	375	281	1,228	...	...	3	15	10	26	403	1,515	326	1,189
7	Sutiaro	I	...	...	...	...	480	1,474	...	...	...	...	6	27	...	300	934	122	816	
8	Khero	I	...	...	294	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	43	4	21	385	1,188	...	1,188
9	Jung	I	...	...	222	694	150	430	...	...	...	...	37	151	...	421	1,270	...	1,270	
10	Pambi	I	...	...	179	550	205	569	...	...	...	...	29	110	...	631	2,075	...	2,075	
11	Nasrani	I	...	...	19	57	59	182	523	1,773	...	...	83	87	...	1,114	925	...	2,039	
12	Samuhi	I	...	...	161	465	484	863	449	1,496	...	...	83	87	...	201	519	...	1,663	
13	Taga	I	...	...	221	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	235	771	...	519	
14	Jakhpari	II	...	...	131	334	70	183	230	755	...	...	3	9	2	235	771	...	771	
Total...			550	2,176	1,534	4,335	2,546	6,660	1,656	5,950	258	817	619	2,345	87	241	7,200	22,633	448	22,385		
1	Sita	I	...	...	129	406	568	1,453	71	218	1827-33.	...	96	360	20	59	889	2,512	...	2,512
2	Ghalu	I	...	...	27	84	215	543	39	128	...	5	14	10	38	...	201	613	...	613
3	Dubi	I	18	72	131	110	288	10	38	49	141	220	632	...	832	
4	Pat	I	...	...	38	172	20	71	75	300	...	...	204	1,102	33	94	492	1,745	...	1,745
5	Palha	I	...	...	133	490	135	315	318	1,302	...	...	188	705	...	774	2,752	...	2,752	
6	Juberji	I	...	...	163	509	211	547	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	389	1,071	...	1,071	
7	Sutiaro	I	...	...	142	431	63	257	...	...	...	...	12	41	1	8	218	742	...	742
8	Khero	I	...	...	97	303	219	582	...	...	...	...	15	73	8	37	442	1,007	...	1,007
9	Jung	I	...	...	179	550	274	702	...	...	...	...	22	87	...	373	1,348	...	1,348	
10	Pambi	I	...	...	2	6	54	137	535	1,915	...	...	13	40	...	651	2,128	...	2,128	
11	Nasrani	I	...	...	14	56	103	322	429	1,332	...	...	87	325	...	19	302	1,022	14	1,393
12	Samuhi	I	...	...	4	16	98	290	...	...	...	...	32	115	...	...	61	141	...	111
13	Taga	II	...	...	...	...	61	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	632	...	632
14	Jakhpari	II	...	...	4	...	...	...	190	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...			36	144	1,178	3,624	2,371	6,254	1,602	5,532	173	615	772	2,598	120	363	6,258	19,525	14	19,511		
1	Sita	I	...	...	120	368	576	1,512	70	215	1828-39.	...	75	270	25	96	876	2,491	...	2,491
2	Ghalu	I	...	...	30	90	100	254	...	...	...	...	15	56	...	...	353	963	...	963
3	Dubi	I	...	...	78	253	234	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	991	...	991
4	Pat	I	...	...	29	58	30	284	92	318	...	...	355	1,327	49	129	615	2,096	...	2,096
5	Palha	I	...	...	107	398	198	512	116	410	...	...	313	1,192	...	734	2,440	...	2,440	
6	Juberji	I	...	...	170	530	355	924	...	...	...	...	...	24	73	549	1,527	393	1,134	
7	Sutiaro	I	...	...	242	712	65	171	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	308	916	...	916	
8	Khero	I	...	...	241	729	150	389	...	...	...	...	30	113	...	421	1,231	...	1,231	
9	Jung	I	...	...	182	597	306	787	...	...	...	...	21	81	3	17	518	1,482	...	1,482
10	Pambi	I	...	...	5	15	50	125	414	1,337	...	...	10	38	...	479	1,513	...	1,513	
11	Nasrani	I	...	...	12	5	490	1,004	...	...	...	...	24	1,125	12	32	676	2,434	...	2,434
12	Samuhi	I	...	...	12	35	65	170	...	...	...	...	81	302	...	...	199	507	...	507
13	Taga	II	...	...	140	380	59	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	523	...	523
14	Jakhpari	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...			...	...	1,355	4,138	2,757	6,822	622	2,260	298	851	1,184	4,504	148	441	6,334	19,106	393	18,713
1	Sita	I	...	...	7	27	268	821	485	1,208	1829-30.	...	145	544	22	58	925	2,658	...	2,658
2	Ghalu	I	...	...	11	34	35	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	1,066	...	1,066
3	Dubi	I	...	...	17	68	42	126	109	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	991	...	991
4	Pat	I	...	...	81	213	72	192	143	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	2,144	...	2,144
5	Palha	I	...	...	...	...	177	455	535	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	3,275	...	3,275
6	Juberji	I	120	480	452	1,304	233	606	29	108	17	67	731	2,175	...	2,175	
7	Sutiaro	I	286	870	51	133	122	452	...	85	318	1	2	555	1,775	...	1,775	
8	Khero	I	...	...	...	...	294	866	192	499	26	97	...	84	307	...	506	1,769	...	1,769
9	Jung	I	294	873	313	816	16	57	...	42	157	3	16	668	1,913	...	1,913	
10	Pambi	I	98	294	277	727	30	97	159	438	29	73	...	584	1,631	...	1,631	
11	Nasrani	I	...	...	...	...	46	162	312	661	354	1,446	...	200	595	...	593	3,254	...	3,254
12	Samuhi	I	136	400	146	321	244	886	7	23	...	387	1,312	...	1,312	
13	Taga	II	...	...	...	...	53	100	146	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	421	...	421
14	Jakhpari	II	...	...	...	...	293	964	62	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	1,192	...	1,192
Total...			144	571	2,335	7,117	2,462	6,406	1,825	6,833	606	2,186	465	1,722	107	315	8,033	25,187	...	25,187		
1	Sita	I	458	1,402	400	985	1829-31.	...	59	161	280	1,050	20	53	1,217	3,654	...	3,654
2	Ghalu	I	27	71	374	1,207	...	1,207	
3	Dubi	I	132	275	333	1,077	...	1,077	
4	Pat	I	52	208	31	100	190	254	47	614	2,379	...	2,379
5	Palha	I	295	938	14	922	3,479	...	3,479
6	Juberji	I	191	755	21	68	...	28	108	11	32	662	1,938	...	1,938	
7	Sutiaro	I	126	405	192	521	234	756	...	107	422	500	1,904	...	1,904	
8	Khero	I	232	701	171	427	8	28	...	144	561	555	1,717	...	1,717	
9	Jung	I	130	408	405	1,064	53	176	...	121	447	709	2,093	...	2,093	
10	Pambi	I	31	100	300	144	349	439	1,443	...	17	60	...	691	2,125	...	2,125	
11	Nasrani	I	137	318	1,187	3,942	1,372	4,463	...	4,463	
12	Samuhi	I	46	135	362	1,193	16	58	...	315	1,644	...	1,644
13	Taga	II	60	185	57	176	146	432	293	793	...	793	
14	Jakhpari	II	349	1,134	360	1,172	...	1,172	
Total...			198	779	1,769	5,432	2,298	5,733	3,226	11,427	835	2,761	879	3,299	52	189	9,267	29,641	...	29,641		

G. F. MATHIESON,
Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SEHWAN

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
SIND REVENUE SURVEY.

*Assistant Collector's Office,
Kotri, 9th July, 1892.*

SIR,

I have the honour to return the * accompaniments to your letter No. 454 dated the 8th instant, and to make the following remarks.

2. I agree with the grouping proposed, except that I should prefer to see Juberji left in the 1st group. I am inclined to think there are not sufficient grounds for singling it out for the 2nd group. The deh is better off now than it was in 1881, when the Pritchard wah did not exist, and there is every hope that that wah will yet work more successfully. 714 acres out of a total cultivable area of 1,263 acres are now dependent on the Pritchard wah; moreover, cultivation has been pretty steadily increasing in the village.

3. I also concur in thinking that Dehs Taga and Jakhpari should be raised to the 1st group. I agree in the reasons given for placing Pambi, Ghalu, Nasrani and Samuhi in the 2nd group.

4. If the figures of cultivation in the first and last years of the decade are compared, there is certainly a considerable increase of cultivation shown. The year 1890-91 was, however, an exceptional year,—the inundation was indifferent, very inferior to that of 1889-90, but yet in the latter year the cultivation was only 8,033 acres against 9,267 acres in 1890-91. The explanation appears to be that in 1890-91 there was a plentiful rainfall so that the cultivation in rabi increased by 1,921 acres, but in the same season the kharif cultivation fell by 687 acres. The year 1890-91 having, therefore, been an exceptional one, it would be safer to omit it from calculation and to compare the areas under cultivation in 1881-82 and 1888-89. It will, then, be found that there has not been much of an increase,—in fact, that the villages are pretty stationary.

5. And this appears to me to be the actual position of affairs. The ordinary water-supply is, so far as I know, not one whit better now than in 1881, and now, as then, the full supply available is utilized. The cultivation has risen and fallen according to the character of the inundations : in the years of exceptionally low inundations, namely, 1883-84, 1887-88 and 1888-89, the area of cultivation contracted. In fine, the figures in Appendix B show clearly that the area under cultivation has depended on the amount of the

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water-supply. That area would immediately expand, if the irrigational facilities were improved.

6. The condition of the villages is described in the report. There is nothing to lead one to believe that the rates are excessive. If there were no question of assimilating the rates in the 14 villages to the rates recently sanctioned for the rest of the Dadu taluka, it is unlikely, I think, that any idea of reducing the rates (except in so far as that would result from re-grouping) would have been entertained. The effect of the rates in the first three years of their introduction was fully reported on at the time,* and declared by all to be satisfactory.

*Kakar settlement reports.

7. I hardly think the people have any right to expect that the rates will be reduced to the rates sanctioned for the rest of the Dadu taluka as it now stands. A re-arrangement of talukas is not uncommon, and as often as not is dependent more on administrative and public convenience than on any other consideration. It is certainly desirable to have uniformity of rates throughout a taluka, but for the sake of mere uniformity it does not seem expedient to sacrifice between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 land revenue annually. I should desire to see the present rates continued, except in the case of kacha rates, which must be altered.

8. It will be desirable, in the event of the present rates being continued, to make it thoroughly plain that the period of guarantee has expired, so that the fallow rules may be brought into force with effect from 1892-93.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. M. URQUHART,

Assistant Collector of Sehwan.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sind: Introduction of an irrigational settlement into 14 villages of the Dadu Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate in the Province of Sind.

No. 7154.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1892.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2960, dated 16th July 1892—Submitting

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, No. 453, dated 8th July 1892.
Letter from the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, No. 853, dated 9th July 1892.

the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the introduction of an irrigational settlement into 14 villages of the Dadu Taluka of the Karachi Col-

lectorate in the Province of Sind.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Mathieson's proposals deal with 14 villages of the Dadu Taluka, which were transferred from the Kakar Taluka in 1884-85. Mr. Mathieson's report has been criticized by the Assistant Collector, the late Mr. Urquhart, and by the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. James.

2. The points on which the orders of Government are required are the questions of grouping and of rates. Mr. Mathieson proposes that 4 villages (Samuhi, Nasrani, Pambhi and Ghalu) which lie close to the Indus and one isolated village, Juberji, should be placed in the second group, and that the other 9 villages should be placed in the first group. Mr. Mathieson's reasons for dividing these 14 villages into two groups are that the area under cultivation in the 5 mentioned above has decreased since 1881-82, that the water-supply to them is not in a satisfactory state and that they are far removed from railway stations. As regards rates, the Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, points out that there is every hope of the water-supply improving and that the people have no difficulty in paying the present rates; he and the Assistant Collector are agreed that a reduction in rates is not called for, merely in order to obtain uniformity, since it will result in a loss of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 3,364. In the case of the kacha lands however, Mr. Mathieson recommends the adoption of the rates sanctioned by Government for the rest of the Dadu Taluka.

3. The Commissioner in Sind is opposed to the grouping proposed by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and he also disagrees with Mr. Mathieson on the subject of rates. Mr. James is in favour of uniformity, and wishes for the introduction of the rates sanctioned for the rest of the Dadu Taluka in Government Resolution No. 4289, dated 18th May 1892. Mr. James also points out that there is hardly any difference between the first group rates of the Dadu Taluka as recently sanctioned and the now existing second group rates of the Kakar Taluka, according to which 2 of the 14 villages in question were assessed, and he consequently recommends that all the 14 villages should be placed in one group, and that the first group rates now in force in the rest of the Dadu Taluka should be introduced into them. The calculated loss of revenue will apparently be Rs. 2,310, but Mr. James has in paragraph 6 of his report shown good reasons for his proposals which the Governor in Council is consequently pleased to sanction.

4. Government is also pleased to sanction the application to these 14 villages of the river kacha rates approved of for the rest of the Dadu Taluka.

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5. The question of guarantee should stand over pending receipt of Mr. James' general report on the subject.

C. G. DODGSON,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
 The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Collector of Karachi,
 The Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat. } With copies of the
 The Government of India, } papers.
 The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

No. of 1892.

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