

CHAPTER - XIIIAMRELI PRANTRULE OF SAYAJIRAO III : 1881-1884Circumstances in which Sayajirao III took charge:

When Sayajirao took charge, the state was recovering from the effect of famine and other ills of the preceeding period - uneven and irregular though this process of recovery was.¹

1. Note: Below the percentage growth and fall of income from 1881-1884 giving an idea of the uneven and irregular development.

(a) Income from talukas	<u>1881-82</u>	<u>1882-83</u>	<u>1883-84</u>
Amreli		-1.3%	26.6%
Okhamandal		-2.3	
Kodinar		6.0	12.8
Damnagar		-6.3	35.4
Dhari		-7.6	33.7
Total		2.4	26.1
(b) Decrease in waste land in prant		-23.7	-6.6
(c) Govt. demand in Prant from 1874-75		-15.1	26.1
(d) Simple %age of realisation of demand		98.9	98.7
(e) Income from Khalsa land.			33

The percentages have been calculated from the statistics of the following documents :

- (a) Of 1881-82 to 1882-83 Annual report of prant 1882-83, DN 11; File 3, Masarsuba jamabandi branch.
- (b) Of 1882-83 - Annual report, 1882-83, DN 12, File 1; Masarsuba Branch.
- (c) Waste land statistics of 1881-82 to 1882-83, Statement of areas, DN 5; File 19, Namuna 2, Form 2, Amreli Prant suba, Jamabandi Branch.

Waste land statistics of 1882-83, to 1883-84, DN 6, File 8; Namuna 2; Form 2; Amreli Prant Suba Jamabandi Branch.

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For real and consistent improvement, however, a proper scientific survey and settlement was the only remedy. The previous administration was aware of this but it was only during Sayajirao's administration that work was undertaken, and changes as regarding land revenue, affected.

Reduction in government demand on the basis an accurate classification of land, and providing incentives for agricultural development thus became the major activities of Sayajirao's rule since 1881.

- (d) Figures of government demand 1881-84 and of realisation for same period. Annual report 1883-84 of Amreli Prant, DN 109; File 634, CR0; Annual report 1875, DN 107; File 632, CR0.
- (e) Income from Khalsa, DN 6; File 8, Namuna 2; Form 2, 1883-84 Statements. Amreli Prant suba Jamabandi Branch.
- (e) Also see below the percentage growth and fall in income from various crops.

Talukas	Food & other	1881-82	Talukas	Food & other	1881-82
<u>Crops</u>			<u>Crops</u>		
Kodinar	Foodgrain	2.9%	Amreli	Foodgrain	10.6
	Cotton	-13.0		Cotton	53.9
	Sugarcane	-20.9		Tobacco	159
	Tobacco	-85.7		Sugarcane	73.8
	Total	-8.2		Total	37.5
Damnagar	Foodgrain	4.4	Dhari	Foodgrain	988
	Cotton	31.2		Cotton	33.8
	Tobacco	339		Tobacco	279
	Sugarcane	76.7		Sugarcane	-36.6
	Total	25.3		Total	21.3

Note: These percentages have been calculated from the following document.

Statement of government dues 1881-82, DN 4, Pudka 41/1938, Annual report, Jamabandi branch.

Note: the fall in waste land was also due to the anticipations of the people of demand being further reduced - which was the promise of the government once a scientific survey, classification and settlement was affected.

Measures of Sayajirao III :

(1) Survey and reduction : Detailed work of survey, and classification of land of Amreli was carried on by the survey and settlement commissioner Elliot and the new settlement was affected in the talukas from 1884.²

This settlement envisaged a plan for adoption of bighoti and abliion of the bhagati system of assessment wherever possible. In fact a notification was issued to that effect.³ that the plan may be successfully implemented and the long debate regarding these two systems be reduced.

The significant point in the notification was the ownership right of land given to the cultivator.⁴

This was the one significant change of the time, for never before had the cultivators in this part of the Gaekwad state, been allowed that right.

How this novel step really affected the peasants would be seen later.

2. The new rates were introduced from 1st Aug. 1884. Memo dated 3rd Sept. 1887, by Laxman Jagannath, Dewan. DN 16 ; File No.5, Office Amreli Prant Chitnisi, CRO.

3. Notification regarding ending of Bhaghatai and adopting bighoti dated 29 Aug. 1985 in the prant. DN 12; File No. 15, 1884-85, Ferishgt 4/1, Amreli Prant Chitnisi.

4. Ibid.

How, and to what degree the settlement applied in the different talukas would be seen as each taluka is taken up individually.

Settlement in Damnagar :

Damnagar taluka was the first to be surveyed⁵ and settled.

The debate over the assessment to be applied :

A debate as to which system be applied, preceeded the settlement. It ensued between Dewan Kazi Shahabuddin and the survey and settlement commissioner F.A.H. Elliot.

Kazi's Proposal :

Kazi Shahabuddin felt that a pure bighoti i.e. simple cash assessment initially for two years was to be allowed to the raiyat or, that he be allowed a mixed system of paying land revenue.⁶ This option was to be given to entire villages and not to individual Khatadars.

Merits of bighoti : The bighoti scheme contemplated, was to be beneficial to the cultivator. The sum fixed would be

5. Survey work in the taluka started in 1884. S.S.Report, op.cit. Another document also places the survey work in 1884. According to it, it ended on 31st, July 1884. Administration reports Amreli, 1875-1902, File No.316/4. op.cit.

6. Kazi's letter dated 14th June, 1884. Book No.5556, Survey and Settlement report, Damnagar taluka, CRO.

of realisable revenue only and it was the government which was to be the loser on account of land being left unoccupied, the raiyats having to give up holdings that they were unable to maintain. Furthermore the various ceases taken in the Bhagbatai system of "haks" and shares payable from produce, were not to be amalgamated in the bighoti system, and so relief would accrue to the raiyats from this score as well. For example the raiyat paid 2% to government when buying any cattle; Rs.3-2 annas when buying a leather Koss (water container) then the timber they built their houses with was also taxed without any property right viz., of land or its traces being allowed to them.⁷ In this way these evils of the existing system were to be removed in the new system.

The bighoti scheme had one other advantage. Since the produce intself was not to be parted with, the marketing of grain and cotton would be encouraged, as it had the potentiality of introducing economic change.

Elliot's proposal : The survey and settlement commissioner felt that since the bighoti or cash scheme was unknown to the people of Kathiawar, and since the sarkar too was accustomed and equipped for collecting revenues in kind, the bhaghatai system was better. He argued further, that as

7. Settlement report of the 13 Khalsa villages of the Damnagar tappa, 1884-18893, File 36-a.

Kathiawar was an out-of-the-way place it would be difficult to reduce taxation according to the need of the times- more so as bad seasons were frequent in the peninsula. Besides, if the already indebted people of Damnagar taluka were required to pay largely in money instead of in kind, their dependence on the moneylender and condition of indebtedness in consequence, would increase.⁸ In the taluka of Damnagar, there was in addition, one more difficulty in adopting bighoti viz., that of the considerable variation in soil and water, a feature dissimilar to the taluka of Amreli.

Settlement arrived at :

The settlement made finally was the payment of assess-
ment in cash i.e. the bighoti, so that the views of the Dewan prevailed. Out of the two alternatives placed before the raiyats of Damnagar taluka, a pure bighoti was the system of assessment voted for unanimously, and this in fact was the system uniformly applied to all the Gaekwad's territories in Kathiawar except under special circumstances when it was not so applied.⁹

8. Report of Elliot to Acting Dewan Vinayak Kirtane, dated March 1884, File, Ibid.

9. (a) Letter of Kazi Shahabuddin dated 14 June 1884, File, Ibid.

(b) According to another document too, it is evident that bhagbatai was discontinued and bighoti applied in 1884-85 the taluka.

Part I. Letter from Amreli Prant suba to Sar suba dated 17 Aug. 1892 (in Vernacular) Subject Review of the working of the Revenue department DN 135; File 756, Sar suba Office, Political branch, CRO.

(c) That bighoti applied from 1885 is also seen from the following document : Dewan Order File DN 16, FN 2, 1886-87, Ferisht 9; Tippan sarsuba Office, Amreli prant, Chitnisi.

The new bighoti rates were ordered to be applied in Damnagar mahal and Damnagar kasbo for two years from 1st August 1884. The extent of bighoti assessment in the villages of the taluka is indicated in that bighoti income constituted 96.1% of the total income of the taluka¹⁰. These rates were based on classification of soil of the villages, its position; the capabilities of the raiyat and finally with due regard to the rates which existed before. The new scheme entailed a surrender of Rs.6609 in the 13 Khalsa villages of Damnagar, the surrender having been affected by remittance of various cesses. The average total collection from land and other sources of revenue in these 13 khalsa villages of Damnagar during 1873-1883 which was Rs. 66204 was to be reduced to Rs.58320 in 1884. Out of this sum of Rs.58320 fixed, 1/3 i.e. about Rs. 19155 was to be collected in cash and the rest i.e. about Rs. 39135 in kind. Cesses absorbed in cash were Rs. 6609 i.e. the surrendered cesses referred to earlier.¹¹ In the new system no share beyond that of the land assessed was to be taken. A comparison of the shares taken in the earlier bhagbatai system and in the new system illustrated the difference and the degree of relief

10. Income as per survey 1886, DN 16; File 9; Ferisht 68/1, 1887-88, Sarsuha Office, Amreli Prant Chitnisi.
Note: The %age has been calculated from the statistics in the file.

11. File 263/369, op.cit.

afforded to the raiyats.¹² Thus bajri, and juar and wheat and cotton no longer paid the cesses, and the tax on sugracane too was reduced to encourage its cultivation. Thus with increased margin of profits, provided, exports could be facilitated and the economic condition of the raiyats improved.

No doubt, such reductions were justified in view of the high demands and the poor returns of the cultivators. Though the prices which fell in the 1880s were not as low as what they had been before 1864, they were still low enough to render it a hard task for the cultivator to continue giving

12. File, Ibid.

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Shares taken upto 1884</u>	<u>Shares in new system</u>
Bajri-juar	1/3 plus Havaladari, Dhobi + other classes.	1/3 of crop only.
Wheat & Kamod	1/6 plus Havaladari, Dhobi and other classes.	1/7 of crops only.
Cotton	After reduction of 1/4 for labour 1/3 of remainder plus other levies.	After reduction of 1/4 for labour 1/3 of remainder
Sugar-cane	About Rs. 25 per deshi bigha.	Rs. 8 to 12 per survey bighas.
Tobacco	1/4 of crop	1/3 of crop
Chark	1/3 of crop	1/4 of crop.
Mag, math, adad	1/4 of crop	1/5 of crop.

large shares of their produce to government¹³. When in 1864 bajri fetched Rs. 4 per maund; juar between Rs. 2-3 per maund; wheat Rs. 3 per maund and cotton Rs. 20 or so, it was possible to make the old taxes heavier, but now in 1883 when bajri was Rs. 2 per maund; juar the same; wheat about Rs. 2, and cotton Rs. 7; the raiyats could not pay the same old taxes or a sum very nearly the same, wrought by the reductions of dewan T. Madhavrao¹⁴. The settlement of 1884 brought in a marked reduction in demand and a corresponding relief, as it proposed a revenue of Rs. 58320.

Not only was assessment fixed equitably in cash but the revenue instalments too were adjusted according to the convenience of the raiyat. Since the dry crops bajri and juar were collected in November and since they were grown

13. Refer prices in Appendix A. attached.

14. Taxes in the system under bhagbatai prior to change in 1884, pp.47-50, file 263/36a, Ibid.

Taxes in the bhagbatai system upto 1884, in the 19 Khalsa villages.

Taxes	Average revenues of 1873-1882		Revenues of 1882		Revenues of 1883	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Udhad vero (non-Agri. taxes)	--	1423-13-10	--	1348-8-0	--	1383-11-0
Inam Committee		399-9-3		393-11-3	--	316-15-9
Santi Vero	12782-6-1	--	12066-6-0	---	5243-12-0	--
Recovery of arrears	203-4-3	--	9949-1-0	---	---	--
Grand total (includes other taxes not listed above)	91628-0-6		102719-14-2		86773-7-6	
	12960-10-3		13914-11-3		10252-4-7	
	A = Taxes falling directly on Khalsa lands.					
	B = Taxes not so falling.					

for home consumption, $1/4$ of the land tax was to be paid by each cultivator by 15th December. In the case of wheat and cotton which were ready in March and which were grown for export the tax was $3/4$ and was to be paid in by 1st April.

Settlement of Siyanagar Peta 1885 :

Problems and prospects : The work of survey and settlement in the peta of Siyanagar of Damnagar taluka was confronted with certain problems : (1) the classification of soil on account of variation in salt content (2) the revenues of Siyanagar were co-shared between the girassias and government and it was not easy to adjust these shares in the different villages of the tappa.

In other respects the economy of Siyanagar was better than that of Damnagar. It had the soil for cultivation of cotton; and the facility of trade since Siyanagar was close to the Bhavnagar-Gondal line. This peta therefore could afford to pay a little more than the other tappas and these factors were kept in mind in the fixing of new demand. Another factor kept in mind was the price fluctuation during the years 1873-1883.¹⁵

15. For prices, see appendix.

Proposals for Siyanagar Settlement :

The settlement proposed for Siyanagar Peta in February 1885 was that (a) assessment be fixed on land only (b) that no water cess be charged and that all miscellaneous taxes be removed or amalgamated as in Damnagar Mahal.¹⁶

The settlement as such : The proposals of the survey and settlement commissioner were accepted and the new settlement was applied to Siyanagar from 1st August, 1885, initially for one year and thereafter to be continued.¹⁷ The proposed bighoti brought in a reduction in demand from the average sum of Rs. 22506 during 1873-1884 to the average sum of Rs. 20876 in 1885.¹⁸ The assessment placed on Siyanagar was higher than in Damnagar in order to meet the requirements of girassias and charans. Siyanagar peta moreover, had better soil and certain advantages viz., proximity to railways. The revenue instalments fixed were to be the same as in Damnagar.

16. Elliot's report to Kazi Shahbuddin in Siyanagar dated 22nd Feb. 1885, p.7, Book No. 5556, op.cit.
 17. Notification by the Gaekwad. Book No. 5556, op.cit.
 18. Proposed bighoti for Siyanagar, p.49. File 263/36b, op.cit.

<u>Revenues till 1885</u>		<u>Proposed revenues of 1885</u>		
Average of Miscella- 1873-1884 neous in land revenue Revenue		Rate Revenue per in bigha bighoti	Miscella- neous revenue	<u>TOTAL</u>
6 villa- ges in peta	Rs. 21957	Rs. 549	...	Rs. 20569
				Rs. 307
Total	Rs. 22506			Rs. 20876

Individually seen, the village of Italia was assessed lightly with the maximum rate being fixed at Rs. 3; Nawagam was dealt with more leniently as its population was large and its land was over-crowded and had much salt content; and in Siyanagar village better provision was to be made for payment of village officials¹⁹.

Deal for girassias in new
settlement in Siyanagar Peta :

Certain changes were made regarding the rights and privileges of the girassias. It has earlier been stated that the girassias had certain shares in the revenues of the peta and these shares were readjusted and accommodated in a new deal for them. In the new deal made, certain privileges were retained whilst others removed.

All nondescript taxes raised by the girassias were swept away and in this way they were made to relinquish claims to the taxes they had enjoyed earlier. While a certain sum was apportioned to them in cash, out of the land tax in the bigha, claims to fuel and withered trees

19. Settlement of 1885 for Siyanagar peta, p.156, Letter of Elliot to Dewan dated 1885, File, Ibid.

Villages	Estimated revenues	Diffe- rences	For less on Chaka- riat	Probable revenue
Siyanagar	Rs. 5363	Rs. -85	Rs. -526	Rs. 4751
Italia	805	+14	- 40	779
Mewasa	2474	+86	-171	2389
Ratanpur	3555	--	-250	3305
Navagam	2743	+11	-213	2541
Shahapur	5630	-80	-193	5357

were disallowed. No doubt, this affected their position as landlords, as well as their pockets, but they were made to fit in the modern system of administration and economy in which there was little room for feudal rights and privileges.

If certain rights were done away with, certain other rights were retained. The girassias were to enjoy, with the government, equal rights of supervision. That is both were to inspect fields before permission was given to cut the crops and to remove it to the Khalla, and the guards of both of them were to keep a watch on the Khalla. This seemed good as the habit of joint responsibility and participation in economy and administration was created over the years. While this was not the intention, it certainly was an indirect result. The harmony and ease with which most of the girassias got adjusted to the new settlement, indicates the success of the measures. Another right retained, was that the girassias were allowed to accept from their tenants Rs.2-10 on the occasion of a marriage in the family.

Certain other privileges too were retained so that they may not feel that their status was injured. The girassias, for instance, were permitted to pay 1/2 the salary of the talati, and also to inspect their accounts. What was disallowed to them in the new system was to collect their shares

along with the government talati who collected the government share, as dual control of this sort would have been annoying to the cultivator.

Adjustment of Shares in new Settlement :

In the settlement of 1885, the payment to the girassias of their shares was to be made in cash and the sum fixed was on the basis of the previous twelve years income of the girassias. As the amount fixed was less than what it had been owing to the various cuts in claims to taxes, the state decided to reduce the percentage that it took for itself, and correspondingly increase that of the girassia. Thus the ratio, hitherto existing of government and girassia share of 59% and 41% respectively was to be changed. And should, under the bighoti system, the revenues equal or exceed those which had occurred in the past, government planned to reduce the percentage of shares. At the same time, it was declared that there would be no further cuts in the future.

By these proposals, the girassias of Siyanagar were to gain Rs. 64 on the average of Rs.740; the percentage of shares in Italia was to remain undisturbed where the girassia lost Rs. 127 out of the total of Rs.610 after the transfer of 7% of government revenue to his account; in Mewasa too the share remained unchanged as revenues were to increase giving a gain of Rs. 110 to the girassias of Manpur and Ratanpur, and

a gain to the charans on a sum of Rs. 1176. In Ratanpur there was to be a transfer of 5% that the sharers lost; in Nawagam, of 4% and in Shahpur, there was to be no such transfer.

Reactions to Settlement :

Initially the girassias on the whole disliked and distrusted the bighoti scheme. That was because it took a long time to settle accounts, and the sharers had to wait a long time before payment was made. To tackle this problem, which was the main hitch in making the deal for girassias successful, it was proposed that the Mahalkari i.e. the officer in charge of the Mahal, be empowered to pay the girassias their shares within a fortnight after the instalment was paid by the cultivator, and that the government be bound to pay a fixed rate of interest for all arrears. Since accounts, in the new bighoti scheme had been simplified, the pursuance of such a course was rendered easy.

Settlement of the Chavand tappa -

Proposal and settlement :

By and large the settlement proposed and applied to the tappas of Damnagar mahal was applied to the tappa of Chavand in the taluka. Revenue instalments too were the same.

The new settlement was made applicable to the 60 villages of the Chavand tappa from 1st August 1885 on an experimental

basis, to be continued later for a total period of fifteen years.²⁰ It gave a relief to the raiyats of 6%, the average demand of 1873-1884 of a sum of Rs. 38353 having been reduced to Rs. 34721 in 1885.²¹

It may be noted that the new settlement did not affect adversely the rights of the Ahirs who had earlier enjoyed exemption from taxes i.e. land at partially assessed rates. All that was done in 1885 was to substitute the new rates in cash, and receive an equivalent for what they had been paying and remit the rest in payment of their service.

20. Notification by Gaekwad, Book No.5556, op.cit. Survey and Settlement Report, Damnagar taluka, CRO.

21. Revenues in Bhagbatai and Bighoti in the 6 villages of Chavand tappa, taluka of Damnagar, pp.222-223, File 263/36b. op.cit.

Villages	Total of 1873-1884	Estimated amount in proposed bighoti	Increase/ decrease		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%age
Rajkot	8322	6977	7270	-105.2	-13
Virpur	3920	4119	4280	+360	+ 9
Ambardi	7385	6504	6651	-734	-10
Chavand	14156	12810	13197	-959	- 7
Karkolia	2252	1716	1846	-406	-18
Hirana	2318	2595	2704		+17
Total	38353	34721	35948		- 6

One more benefit accrued from the new settlement. The small lands attached to houses in the case of those who held government lands earlier, used to be taxed or fined as unauthorised cultivation. Now the government declared that these small pieces of lands called "Wadas" provided they did not exceed $1/2$ a bigha were to be exempted from taxation.

Certain villages received special considerations in the new settlement. These were the villages of Karkolia and Hirana whose economy had fallen during the famine of 1877. The village of Chavand merited special attention as it was a large village, it was the head of the tappa, and being a kasbo town it paid town duties. Moreover, it had lost the pre-eminence that it had enjoyed in earlier years when it dominated the southern villages. Owing to the Bhavnagar Gondal line its importance was stolen by the village of Lathi so much so that the people of Virpur, a village of the Chavand tappa, near Lathi, went to Lathi for purchase and to borrow from the moneylenders there. In fact their money lenders (i.e. of Virpur) and employers were all Lathi people. While the railway line contributed to the growth of Lathi, it also benefitted the villages of Ambardi, Virpur and Rajkot, of the Chavand tappa.

Settlement of Khijadia Village :

The village of Khijadia of the Damnagar taluka was to

be treated in a similar manner to the Peta of Siyanagar as it was a girassia village. The government share here was 78% and the girassias 22% i.e. a 2/3 and 1/3 share respectively.²² To prevent hardships to girassias from the change to the bighoti system, the shares were revised to 76% government share and 24% girassias share.²³ The loss to government by reduction of its share was of Rs. 152 and of Rs. 52 to the girassia on account of the change which entailed relinquishment and other adjustments.²⁴

22. Revenues of 1873-1884 of Khijadia village, p.279, File 263/366, op.cit.

Government Share		
Land revenue analgamated		
in bighoti	2139	
Land revenue not amalgamated and		(total 2434)
to continue	10	
Girassias share		
Land revenue amalgamated in bighoti	637	(total 669)
Relinquished	32	

23. Proposed demand in bighoti settlement, p.281, File Ibid.

Past revenues :	
Govt. Share	Rs. 2434
Girassias share	Rs. 669
Proposed Bighoti	
Govt. share	Rs. 2031
Girassias share	Rs. 617

i.e. loss to government in 1885 of Rs. 152 and
loss to girassia in 1885 of Rs. 52.

24. Refer figures in foot note 22 and 23 Chap. XIII.

Settlement as such :

The proposed bighoti scheme was applied to the village ✓
from 1st August 1885. The relief given to this highly
assessed village was of Rs. 455 as compared with the revenues
of the past 12 years. 8% of this loss fell on the girassias
and the rest on the government - the loss to government.

Other villages Settled in Damnagar Taluka :

The villages of Sakhpur, Ganeshgad and Rupwati of the
Damnagar taluka that remained to be settled, were settled
and the new system was applied to them from 1st August,
1886²⁵. This completed the settlement of the taluka.

These villages were settled in the same way as other
co-shared villages since here too the girassias had had
shares. The cultivators too, were allowed the same privileges
regarding right to houses and trees as in Damnagar. The
overall reduction in the Damnagar taluka therefore was of 9%²⁶

25. Settlement of the 3 villages. Book No.5550, op.cit.

26. Note the reductions brought in by the bighoti system in
1884 as against the bhagbatai revenues, in the different
parts of the Damnagar taluka, pp.226-227, File 263/364,
op.cit.

	Parts of Chavand tappa.			
	Damnagar (13)	Siyanagar (6)	Khija- dia	(6)
Revenues under Bhagbatai:				
Land R.	58130	21957	2786	34253
Miscellaneous	8074	549	317	4100
Total Rs.	66204	22506	30103	38353
Revenues under Bighoti:				
Estimated land R.	57357	20569	2572	34721
Miscellaneous	1439	307	76	1227
Total Rs.	58796	20876	264	35948
Percentage	11%	7%	-8%	-6%

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Settlement in Amreli Taluka :

The settlement of the Amreli Taluka came into effect from 1st August 1885,²⁷ initially for a period of two years to be continued thereafter for thirteen years - the total term of the settlement being for fifteen years.

Debate regarding assessment :

A debate regarding the system of assessment issued in the Amreli taluka, the choice being between an exclusive bhagbatai and bighoti, or a mixture of both. The decision of the survey and settlement commissioner in these circumstances was to have the 'mixed' system, whereby the cultivator would have the benefits and choice of both systems.

The retention of bhagbatai would give to the cultivator the advantages that the system had - which in effect would reduce the cultivators dependence on the moneylender and hence his indebtedness. And these benefits were particularly so in the Amreli division where the moneylender paid less for the goods he purchased from the raiyat, than what he later paid when he purchased from the moneylender.

Likewise retention of bighoti too would give advantages that the system entailed and which the new settlement envisaged viz. of a reduce demand on account of the various cesses paid in the bhagbatai being removed or commuted into

26. contd..

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the number of villages.
i.e. Total loss or reduction by 9%.

27. Proposed settlement 1885-86, Book No.5550, op.cit.

a reduced figure in cash; the amount being a fixed one, the cultivator would be certain and accordingly be able to plan his operations and be less indebted to the moneylender. Prior to these times, "The moneylenders of Varsad tappa of the Amreli taluka exacted $1/2$ of the produce of dry crop, themselves paying only $1/3$ to government, quietly pocketing the difference. Fortunately in the taluka of Amreli, as there was not much variation in soil, the difficulties in classifying and fixing a demand were less.

Settlement fixed :

The settlement thus effected in 1885 was a mixed system of bhagbatai and bighoti i.e. $2/3$ of the land tax was to be paid in kind and $1/3$ in cash. Bighoti was introduced to the taluka from 1885.²⁸ And the extent of this assessment is seen in that 98% of the total income of the taluka was from bighoti in 1886.²⁹ The sum arrived at was based on the collection of the past twelve years average bhagbatai revenues, and it brought in a reduction of 6.5% i.e. an abatement from 8 annas in the rupee to 1 anna in the rupee.³⁰ The sum fixed was of realisable revenue alone thus

28. Notification. Dewan order file DN 16, FN 2, Ferisht 9; Sarsuba office.

29. Income as per survey; DN 16; File 9; Ferisht 68/1, 1887-88. Sarsuba Office. (Note : The percentage has been calculated from statistics of this file.)

30. Proposed settlement in 1885-1886, pp.64-65 in government villages. Book No.5550, op.cit.

contd..

one purpose of the settlement was achieved. The amount fixed was such that the peasants could pay with greater ease than ever before.

The 2nd purpose of the settlement was also achieved as such instalments for paying in of revenues were fixed as were convenient for the raiyats. The 1st of these instalments were between 1st and 15th Jan. and 1st and 15th April when the kharif and rabi crops were ready, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land tax was to be paid by December, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in April.

Moreover, to encourage bagayat cultivation, a better treatment of bagayat villages of the Vankia tappa was contemplated in 1885. It was the bagayat villages, as has been seen earlier, that had enabled the raiyats to make up the losses accruing to them from the payment of the additional cess on cotton.³¹

Justification for the Settlement :

Justification for such reductions in the taluka of Amreli was ample and strong. The value of crops having gone down owing to increase in cultivated area, it was not possible for raiyats to pay more at a time when the returns they got

30. contd..

Average of 12 years revenue i.e. 1872-1884	= Rs.340023
Estimated amount in 1885	= Rs.297780
Difference between average and proposed	= Rs.-22929
	i.e. of 6.5%

31. Refer footnote, 34 Chap. XI.

from the sale of their produce were not the same as before. The price of cotton, for example, was much reduced owing to the increase in yield over the years.³² How then could the cotton growing villages south of the taluka afford to pay almost the same as they did during the period of Khanderao Gaekwad in 1864-66. If the tappa of Vankia for instance made Rs.8787 by cotton in 1884 instead of Rs.9831 in 1864, it was because 1434 maunds had been collected instead of 436 maunds i.e. at least three times the area had been cultivated and that too with a little more care and attention. Similarly the wheat growing villages too could not pay the same amount for similar reasons. The prices of foodgrains indicating the falling off in value, also proves the point.³³ Cotton had fallen to 1/3 of its former value; i.e. from Rs.20 per maund to 6; wheat had fallen from Rs.69 per khalsi to Rs.32 i.e. a fall of about 50%.³⁴ Moreover, much of the uncultivated waste land had been recovered and there was not much scope for the raiyats to expand cultivation and make their profits therefrom.

32. Refer foot note 42.

33. Appendix A prices.

34. Refer footnote 42 Chap.XI and also prices in Appendix A attached at the end of chapter.

The settlement commissioner recommended special relief in this context for the village of Amarpur, where on account of extension in area of cultivated land, further scope in that direction was limited. The average number of bighas under each individual in the village was 4, which was proof enough of the fact that the village was crowded and not capable of expansion. The only relief in these circumstances was by reduction.

Settlement in Dhari taluka :

Settlement of Dhari was taken up in 1886. Experience of the past 12 years and in fact of earlier years, had shown how the Dhari taluka with the disadvantages of hilly terrain, poor soils, poor communications and an unsatisfactory mode of assessment, had not made any significant progress. Economy of the individual like that of the districts had deteriorated. However, there was scope for development, and this scope the state endeavoured to explore in the interest of the raiyats and of the villages.

The underlying principle of the settlement in view :

Underlying the new settlement and arrangement, therefore, was the idea that the tax be so light in the Dhari taluka, that the cultivator was able to pay in the revenues to the state under any condition, and that the area should develop.

Considerations for Ghir villages :

As the ghir villages had hilly tracts, and as they were inhabited mostly by unenterprising cultivators, the Ahirs, it was proposed and hoped that a liberal settlement be made which alone would attract and induce the Kanbis to take up cultivation in the Ghir villages. The poverty of the Ghir villages is evident from the fact that out of the average revenues of a sum of Rs.164640, during the years 1873-1884, paid in by all the villages of the taluka, the 19 villages of ghir contributed the sum of Rs.4728.³⁵ Not only is the poverty evident but the special treatment for villages justified.

Proposal for Ghir Villages :

The proposal for the Ghir villages was to allow them to pay bhagbatai in bad years and a highoti in good years. In the settlement sought to be established for 20 years, the villages under a bhagbatai in a bad year were to pay 1/4 share of crop i.e. about 13% less than what they paid prior to 1886; and under a highoti in a good year a sum of Rs.4487 which was also a reduction from earlier years of a sum of Rs. 4728.

35. p.69, Average revenues of part 12 years, Book No.5550, op.cit.

As a safeguard against the evils of a fixed and rigid *santi vero* that had pressed heavily on the raiyats, it was proposed that instead of a fixed sum, a varying *bighoti* ranging from Re.1/- 6 annas in a good year to 6 annas in a bad year be applied. This in fact was a proposal meant not only for the *ghir* villages but for the entire Amreli division. It was hoped that such a plan, along with the plan of alternate option in assessment, would protect the cultivator from variation of seasons and also enable him to improve his condition.

Since these terms were liberal, the new settlement sought to remove the special allowance for the Ahirs and the distinction between the *Udhad* and other villages.

Proposal for other villages :

The settlement proposed for the other villages of the Dhari taluka was a *bighoti* settlement instead of the earlier mixed system. The settlement of 1886, brought in revenues more proportionate to the quality of soil. They were fixed by a more detailed classification according to which villages were divided into 7 groups according to their facilities. The demand was reduced by $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ or an average of 5% in all villages, the earlier amount of Rs.164640 having been reduced to Rs.152379, exclusive of the remissions that they would get in bad years³⁶.

36. File 263/35, *op.cit.*

The best villages i.e. those near the river, got a reduction of $6\frac{1}{2}\%$, the ridge villages a decrease of 13%, and those of Dhari basin also of 13%. The reduction in demand was greater for the less fortunate villages which had paid in $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of their produce under the Bhagbatai system. In this way, as only the realizable revenue was fixed, the chances of the raiyats borrowing from the sahuks for payment of dues and other necessities, were reduced. It was anticipated that agricultural indebtedness would be reduced over the years.

The revenue instalments fixed were the same as for the taluka of Amreli.

Application of Settlement :

The proposals of Elliot were approved by the Gaekwad sarkar³⁷ and ordered to be implemented in the taluka temporarily for one year from 1st August 1886 and to be continued.³⁸ According to these proposals, the jirayat rates fixed in the settlement varied from village to village. As for bagayat rates Elliot knew that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the taluka was rocky so he proposed (a) that for 20 years lands under wells, sunk after the settlement, should be exempted from bagayat assessment

37. Kazi Shahabuddin dated 10 August, 1886.

38. Notification by Gaekwad, Book No.5556, op.cit.

(b) The new settlement came into effect in the taluka in 1887-88 Letter dated 30th May 1888 from Amreli Prant Suba to Sarsuba Order file DN 20; File 1; 1889-90, Ferisht 13, CRO.

(b) that in weak villages the bagayat rate on the koss be the same as jirayat rate and (c) that in good i.e. better off villages the demand was twice as much.

Bighoti assessment was introduced in the new settlement.³⁹

Deal for Girassias in Settlement :

The deal for the girassias of Dalkhanian in the proposed settlement was based on the same principle as that for those of Siyanagar peta of the Damnagar taluka. It was a liberal settlement as their share of 45% that existed earlier was increased to 49% in lieu of all the haks they had enjoyed.⁴⁰

39. Dewan Order file, DN 16, FN 2, 1886-87. Ferisht 9, Tippan, Sarsuba office, Amreli Prant Chitnisi.

40. Note: The adjustment made of girassias share in the Dhari taluka, pp.42-43, op.cit.

Villages	Name of Girassias	Amount paid in cash	Compensation
		Girassias in kind together	
Jikiali	Mansia	17-8	2 Khalsi of bajri=68 Rs. --
Virpur	Samat	8-12	" Rs.76-12
Ambardi	Jwari	17-8	- 17-8
Dharangini	Kattiad	26-6	- 26-4
Kakhbhai	Mulu	199	- --
Bharad	2 girassias	1/4 of taxes	-- 9-4
Ditale	"	7-0	1 1/2 haks i.e. bajri=Rs.51 Rs. 58-0 2 Khalsi bajari
Bhalgam	3	13-12	2 " wheat 205-8 = " Rs.191-13

Settlement of Kodinar taluka :

A survey and settlement of the Kodinar taluka also was undertaken in view of the conditions existing in 1885 in the taluka. Reduction in demand and special treatment for the taluka were kept in mind in view of the indebtedness of the cultivators and poverty of the taluka. In fact, Kodinar needed special attention in view of the predominance of its backward class of cultivators viz., Karalias, Rajputs - akin to the Kolis of other divisions.⁴¹ Its conditions were worse than those of the other talukas of the division.⁴²

Considerations influencing settlement :

One consideration influencing the settlement of the taluka of Kodinar was the gross uneven distribution of taxation.⁴³ This unevenness is to be seen in the difference in sums paid in by the Udhad and bhagila villages. Of the average revenues of the year 1861-1885, i.e. out of a sum of Rs.141673, Rs.98017 was paid in by the 28 bhagila villages and 43656 by the 29 udhad villages of the 98017 Rs. paid by the bhagila villages, more than half were paid by the Kasbo and the villages adjoining it viz., those of Devali, Pipli, Chuvanno Khar, Gohalnikhan, Vadnagar, Mitiage and Sarakhedi.

41. Letter from Kazi Shahabuddin to F.A.H. Elliot, dated 9th Feb. 1884, File 36a (1884-1893).

42. Jamabandi settlement Report, Kodinar taluka, 1886, DN 51, FN 26.

43. Refer footnote 14 Chap. XI for Kodinar for the illustration of the uneven distribution in the bhagila and udhad village of the taluka.

No doubt, such difference was not solely on account of the variation in the soils.

Settlement as such :

This uneven distribution was remedied by the settlement of 1886. However, the settlement while bringing in a reduction of demand in general, did not really touch the problem of uneven distribution of the bhagila villages. This problem was tackled later on by the revision settlement of 1912.

In any case, the reduction in demand by 14%, was a reduction in Kodinar on the average of past 12 years i.e. 1873-1884 revenue i.e. the sum of Rs.136476 of the past 12 years was reduced to a sum of Rs.117272 in 1886.⁴⁴ The settlement came into force from 1st August 1886 initially temporarily for one year, and then to be continued.⁴⁵ Thus considerable relief was given to Kodinar taluka.

The general nature of settlement in Amreli Division :

One of the results of revenue operations in Kathiawar was the radical one of changing the kind of dues paid by the cultivator to government; another that of altering the basis of calculation regulating the amount to be paid. Hitherto

44. Proposed bighoti, p.63, op.cit.

45. Notification by Gaekwad Sarkar. According to another document the new settlement came into effect in 1887-88, DN 20, File 1; Ferisht 13, File dated 1889-20., C.R.O.

payment had been made in kind (Vajaibhag) by surrendering a portion of the crop; and in cash (santi vero) according to the roughly estimated area of the holding. The significant change wrought was that now payment was to be made only in cash and the amount demanded by government was now determined by the area and supposed quality of the soil, and not by the actual out turn. The distinguishing feature was that assessment was more reasonable, being fixed after a scientific classification rather than on the principle of shares based on a variety of haks claimed. It aimed at reducing the burden on land and enabling the cultivator to pay as per his convenience in a good and bad year.

Other elements in the settlements of 1880s :

(1) Adjustments pertaining to village servants :

Accompanied by the reductions in the settlement was the adjustment of salaries of village servants. In fact this adjustment, which was an innovation in administration, was a part of the new arrangements being made along with the work of survey and settlement in the various talukas of the division.

In Amreli Taluka :

The principle underlying the changes wrought in the system of giving emoluments to village servants was the same as in adjusting of girassias shares viz., emoluments were computed into cash instead of the shares they enjoyed from produce of land under the bhagbatai system.

No doubt, such a change being radical and affecting the social status of the village staff was to be brought about by caution as indicated by the suggestions of Kazi Shahabuddin. He suggested that till such time something was finalised, the Patels of the Amreli division be allowed to hold chakriat lands instead of being paid in cash. Moreover 1/2 per cent in the collected jamabandi of each village was to be allowed to Patels of each village on the distinct understanding that the arrangement was temporary, therefore, liable to modification once the whole question of remuneration of village servants was settled⁴⁶.

Likewise adjustments were made in the talati's emoluments. They had enjoyed, upto 1885, lighter taxes having had to pay 1/4 of their dry crop instead of the 1/3 that an ordinary Sarkari Khedoot paid. In the new arrangement being made, it was decided to cut down their extra-ordinary privileges and to continue their inami lands so long as they rendered service.

In later years the Dasturis on haks of Desais and Majumdars too were settled in the taluka.

Adjustment in Damnagar taluka :

The work of survey and settlement in the Damnagar taluka was also accompanied by changes in the system of remuneration

46. Kazis letter dated 7 June 1886. File 263/41, op.cit.

of village servants. In the Bhagbatai system, prior to 1884, remuneration of Pasaitas, Patels and Mukhi Patels was made by levying on them $1/3$ and $1/4$ of their dry crops instead of $1/2$. A similar reduction was made on wet crops.

The change in 1884 was that their lands were fully assessed, and they were to be paid a salary or perhaps a rent free piece of land provided their services were retained.

Since Damnagar taluka was a backward area, the sarkar was aware and cautioned by the British not to be rigid regarding the payment of village officers' Salaries. It was further suggested that Patels and Pasaitas be remitted $1/3$ of the assessment for the lands they held and the Mukhis be remitted $1/2$ of the assessment for the lands they held.⁴⁷ These proposals were accepted and incorporated in the new arrangements being made for Siyanagar Peta.⁴⁸

Thus the terms for the village servants in the new system were easy so that the changes would come about smoothly without injury to any party and room be made for the implementation of a better and modern administrative system. Thus government interest was safeguarded as seen in the arrangement in which the expenses of maintaining the establishment of talati and other village officers was to be shared by both the government and the sharers of revenue.

47. Elliot's report to Kazi on Siyanagar Peta, dated 22 Feb. 1883, Book No. 556, op.cit.

48. Dewan to Elliot dated 19 April 1885, File 263/366 op.cit.

Another feature of the bighoti system was the strengthening and centralising of the office of the mahalkari as the new scheme required constant vigilance and supervision.

Proposals for Continuance of Izara system :

It would be apt here to examine the administration's views regarding the farming system. The evils of the izara system were too well-known but in view of the problems of management of the district, the state wanted to give the system another trial, no doubt, with safeguards against the earlier defective workings of it. The administration felt that the izara system could be accommodated in the new arrangements.⁴⁹

Scope for Izara System :

The areas where the system was to be applied were (1) waste lands (2) bagayat land converted from jirayat (3) land which had been surrendered (4) in the paying of a cultivator's land tax when it fell into arrears - on condition of it being recovered with interest from the cultivation in later years and (5) the izardar would fit in the system as a money-lender in the advancing of loans to cultivators.

All these areas, it was felt, were such as would enable the contractor's enterprise and initiative to have good play in the private management of a revenue unit.

49. Memo of Vinayak Kirtane, acting dewan, dated 15th April, 1884, File 36-a (1884-1893).

Modified izara and not the old izara :

No doubt, the izara system, now to be applied, was different from the earlier, in the controls it had over it. These controls were of supervision and a watch over the izardar's activities; in the framework of rules provided for procedure of revenue collection, and the izardar's powers over his tenants.

In 1884 April, the government's direction regarding its application was issued with the arrangement that assessment in both cash and kind was to be collected departmentally i.e. by a government agency, in the six of the thirteen villages settled in Damnagar⁵⁰. In the remaining seven villages the assessment in cash was to be collected by a government agency as well, while the assessment in kind was to be collected by the izardars to whom the right of collection was to be assigned by annual auction under rules generally applied to public auctions⁵¹.

The Suba's role in the new izara management
and working of the izara system :

The new izara system was to operate under the charge and care of the suba of the division, supervised the izardar's work and in consultation with the survey and settlement

50. Vinayak Kirtane to Hancock, dated 30th April, 1884,
File 36-a, Ibid.

51. Ibid.

commissioner, decided which villages were to have a purely government agency for management of revenue, and which were to be managed by izardars. The suba fixed the maximum number of villages under an izardars as three; he confirmed the contract; he ensured with the help of his wahiwardar, whether the bid made in the contract was reasonable; and that in case of the bhagbatai assessment, there was no damage to crops, by delay in its disposal from the Khalla (Store-house).

Thus, though the izara system was continued, efforts were made to ensure the interest of the raiyat while making the revenue unit profitable as well.

Merits of System :

The merits of the izara system installed with better safeguards were (1) that there would be no arrears unless the contract was broken, (2) that the sarkar would be relieved from the problems of collecting revenue, (3) that it would also relieve the state of the financial burden of maintaining an extensive revenue collection agency. For in the system, it would be in the interest of the izardar to collect his money in as cheap a manner as possible which was not possible for the state to do. (4) Moreover, it was hoped and anticipated that financial benefits which would arise from the expenditure of private capital on land, would follow in the adoption of

the system. (5) Then the cultivator would not have to suffer from the rigidities in the government system of tax collection because in the izara system that much of punctuality was not maintained.

How and to what extent the modified izara system in certain areas worked is not possible to say without going in for a detailed study of those village in later years. But on the evidence that the Damnagar taluka improved on the whole, as the discussion coming later would show, it could be assumed that villages under the izara system too improved financially and its cultivators were happier.

(2) Incentives for agricultural development :

Other incentives and circumstances provided for development of agrarian economy and for the amelioration of the condition of raiyats were (1) recognition of property rights of the raiyat and (2) assessing new lands cultivated with help of wells as jirayat and not bagayat. (3) One of the earliest measures was the scheme of giving uncultivated land at reduced rates, implemented in the Amreli mahals of Kodinar, Damnagar and Dhari.⁵²

In the talukas of Damnagar and Kodinar, the houses of raiyats were recognised as their private property. In connection with this it may be stated that the position of the

52. Report from Asst. Agent to Governor-General. Amreli to Governor General Agent to Governor-general Baroda, Adm. Report, 1881-82, File, 4.

cultivators of government land was made more comfortable henceforth by not taxing, the small areas attached to houses called 'wadas' - provided the areas did not exceed $1/2$ a bigha. This was an adoption of the British system⁵³. Hitherto it may be noated, there had been the vicious system in which raiyats were not allowed to own the houses they had built. This therefore, was a significant change in policy, a change that affected in many ways, the life of the raiyat.

The special treatment given to lands cultivated by well irrigation was another commendable effort of the state bringing about improvement and extention of agriculture. In the taluka of Damnagar for instance to explore the possibility of sinking wells, an order was issued that all jirayat cultivation, made bagayat by irrigation of wells, was to be assessed as jirayat only for the next 14-20 years. This principle, moreover, was to be given retrospective effect so far as wells constructed during the last 10 years was concerned. The increase seen in the number of wells from 771 in 1886 to 1481 by 1908, was the result of this new policy.⁵⁴

53. File 263/ 366, op.cit.

54. Revision settlement report of Amreli taluka, 1909, book. 5450, CRO.
In the Taluka of Dhari too were low rates imposed on wet crops in order to give special impetus to bagayat cultivation. The bagayat rates in Dhari were lower than those in the other talukas of the division. File 263/35, op.cit.

In the taluka of Damnagar, moreover, the cultivation of wheat and sugarcane was encouraged among the raiyats of the taluka. The reduction in demand from sugarcane crop was from Rs. 25 per bigha taken before the settlement to Rs. 8-12 per bigha (a more accurate bigha now) after the settlement.⁵⁵ Capital was provided by the state with the understanding that as soon as the wells began to work, bagayat rate would be charged. The bagayat rate which in this case the government would claim, would represent the capital advanced in 7 years time or so, and the bagayat assessment of 13 years would represent the legitimage profit of the government for its active share in promotion of irrigation by wells. In this regard it may be added, that earlier too i.e. on 2nd April 1881 a notification was issued by the state remitting water rates in consideration of sinking new wells or repairing old ones. This notification applied to the talukas of Amreli, Kodinar Dhari and Damnagar.⁵⁶

Similarly provisions were made for the development of the Ghir villages of the taluka of Kodinar. One provision was the treatment of bagayat cultivation as jirayat for the next 20 years. The significance of this is illustrated by the small number of wells in 1886 i.e. prior to these incentives.

55. File 263/36-a. op.cit.

56. Book No. 5556, op.cit.

The 19 Ghir villages had only 15 wells and that was a poor figure for a hilly tract where, on account of the rain water getting drained and the occasional famines, irrigation was a must if the area was to be developed.

The other provision, which was the removal of the water tax, also served to that end.

Another measure in tune with the policies and measures of agricultural development, was the creation in the 1880s of an Agricultural Department to train officials with a view to getting a better understanding of the agrarian system of the state, so that a better course ~~could~~ⁱⁿ be pursued ⁱⁿ that direction.⁵⁷

Organization of villages into proper administrative units was also part and parcel of the programme of reconstructing the economy of the districts. One instance of this is the transfer of the village of Seramda to the Amreli. Similarly the villages of Kami and Kerala were incorporated with the taluka of Dhari. In this way Amreli and Dhari talukas could be more "enbloc". On account of this redefinition of boundaries the villages of Dhari increased from 72 to 75.

57. File 263/35, op.cit.

* For in view of the mild administration or policy as regards revenue collection, the cultivators did not have to incur debts by borrowings from sahu-kars as they used to do about 2-3- decades earlier.

(3) Granting Remissions and writing off of arrears :

Another measure that enabled the cultivators to tide over their difficulties and reduce, to some extent, the indebtedness that existed was that of granting of remissions and writing off of arrears right through the last decade of the century.⁵⁸ This of course was no innovation, but a continuation of the generous attitude of the state since 1875.

58. Remissions granted and arrears written off.

R = remissions; A = Arrears : In Amreli taluka, pp.56-57, Book 5450, op.cit.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
R	437	10	6	8	12	5	75	72	173	78
A	-	-	4	-	-	139	-	-	402	59

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	109	101	119	97	92
A	-	-	-	23	7

In Kodinar : pp.50-51, Book 5319, op.cit.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
R	24	809	265	10	76	177	-	14	13	14
A	-	156	-	533	3326	7131	4639	255	29	95

	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	20	17	99	14
A	-	-	884	-

In Okhamandal, pp.36-39, File, Okhamandal, Book No.5308.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	47
A	516	509	315	377	201	127	116	181	115	119

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
R	-	-	21	-	-	-
A	88	63	26	2	20	-

The earliest instance of giving remissions tax to encourage cultivators to take up more cultivation, and also to populate villages was in 1881-82.

DN 12, RN 1, Ferisht 3, 1881-82, Sar suba Office, Amreli Prant Chitnisi, CRO.

Abolition of Taxes :

It has been seen how the various cesses in the bhagbatai system had been a burden upon the cultivators and left them with just enough for maintenance for a whole year. Most of these cesses were done away with when the new settlement was made. In fact, the reductions made in the mid-1880s in the new settlement were due to the abolition of the various taxes, and so the reduced sum represents the losses to the state in the foregoing of these cesses.⁵⁹

(5) Railways :

Regarding railways as a factor promoting economic development, it may be said that it was in the last decade of the century that they really proved effective. Till then they were not really widely spread in the districts.

(6) Recovery of barkhali lands :

The real work of survey and settlement of barkhali lands and barkhali matters was undertaken only after 1886 although some disputes were settled prior to that.⁶⁰ Nevertheless the effect of these the settlements was felt in the

59. (a) Please refer to the new settlement of talukas in mid 1880s, for details of reduction on various accounts.

(b) Also in the Kodinar taluka, it was ordered that no separate tax was to be charged on trees or produce of trees in the holdings of those who held sirkari lands. (letter of Kazi Shahabuddin to collector dated 10 Feb. 1886, File 263/37, op.cit.)

(c) In the 13 khalsa villages of Damnagar taluka, it was proposed that taxes amounting Rs.6609 be abolished. Memo of Acting Dewan Vinayak Kirtane dated 3rd April 1884, File 36-a, op.cit.

60. On next page.

last decade of the 19th century and later.

In most cases, the state benefited from the recovery of unauthorised alienations, when the settlement of disputes was taken up. That is why almost in all talukas of the division i.e. with the sole exception of Okhamandal, the barkhali area decreased whilst the government land increased correspondingly⁶¹. The gains to the state from these recoveries were substantial.

Effects of the measures and policies upon the
Talukas, and Conditions that resulted :

The significance and value of the settlement of 1885

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60. The decrease in area of barkhali land from 1881-82 to 1882-83, was of 0.5%, and from 1882-83 to 1883-84 of 5.8%.

Note: These percentages have been calculated from the following files.

(a) Of 1881-82 - 1882-83 = statement of land area. DN 5; File 19; Namuna 2; Form 2; 1882-83. Amreli prant Chitnisi.

(b) Of 1882-83 to 1883-84 = Statement of 1883-84, of Prant DN 6; File 8; Namuna 2; Form 2; Amreli Prant Chitnisi, Jamabandi Branch-

61. Note: Reductions in barkhali lands.:

In Kodinar, the barkhali land reduced from 17825 bighas in 1885 to 8171 in 1912 i.e. a reduction of 9654 bighas, p.4, op.cit.

In Damnagar : It reduced from 22586 bighas in 1886 to 15251 in 1906-07, p.2, Revision and Report Damnagar, 1906-07, Book No.5302.

In Amreli, it reduced from 47414 in 1886 to 33965 in 1908. p.9, Book 5450, op.cit.

In Dhari, it reduced from 33110 in 1886 to 32605 in 1910-11, p.22, Revision, S.Report of Dhari 1910-11, Book 5314/A.

In Okhamandal, However, barkhali land increased from 10947 bighas to 24577 in 1897 and this is due to salami land given to Waghers, pp.20-21, Appendix No.III, File 5308.

seen in the economic changes that took place are noteworthy. Whilst the settlement, along with the other measures gave immediate relief it affected notably the course of agricultural development in the long run.

Effect in Amreli :

The immediate affect of the bighoti system was the successful realisation and the low figure of arrears in the year 1886 itself.⁶²

The reduced demands and the special concession to newly cultivated jirayat lands with the help of well irrigation served to increase cultivation in general,⁶³ and bagayat cultivation viz., wheat and sugarcane in particular. And the increase in cultivation benefitted the state which got better revenues⁶⁴ from the larger areas that paid in revenues, waste lands having been brought under cultivation to a large extent. No doubt, part of the increase in revenues cited, is due to the full assessment from barkhali lands as well.

62. The assessment fixed for the 52 villages in 1886, was Rs.313709. The collections made were Rs.310269-13-7 and the arrears were 3439-8-0. pp.338-349, Financial results of bighoti. File 263/366, op.cit.

63. p.9, Book No.5450, op.cit.

Years	<u>Khalsa land (in Bighas)</u>			<u>Barkhali land</u>
	<u>Occupied area</u>	<u>Cultivable waste</u>	<u>Uncultivable waste</u>	
1886	171900	13853	25627	47414
1908	189087	10806	24861	33965

i.e. the total occupied area was 77%. p.71, statement XI-A, File; ibid.

64. Revenues of 1886 were Rs.313826
Revenues of 1908 were Rs.350973.p.8, File, Ibid.

The increase in cultivation or agricultural enterprise resulting in improvement in economy, is also indicated by the increased use of agricultural stock and implements and also conveyances.⁶⁵ It would seem that more plots of land having been brought under cultivation⁶⁶ by the extension of cultivated area, as well as by division of property among members of a family more implements and ploughs were needed.

65. Agricultural stock and implements in Amreli Taluka. pp. 20-21, Book No.5450, op.cit.

Year	Animals useful for agriculture.	Ploughs	Carts	Carriages
1881	10331	3427	1337	-
1887	10630	3221	1288	-
1888	10043	3243	1314	-
1889	10520	3237	1321	-
1890	11455	3590	1445	30
1891	8082	3545	1732	21
1892	8339	3491	1746	26
1893	9060	3617	1739	52
1894	9029	3938	1138	196
1895	579506	3614	1699	125
1896	808951	3508	1743	91
1897	978980	3418	1863	126
1898	828897	3443	1802	139
1899	8582	3396	1978	152
1900	4243	719	654	49

66. Note: The increase in occupied holdings from 1886 to 1909. p.81, Statement XII, File, ibid.
In 1886, the government occupied area was 171900 highas which became 190025 in 1909. And the percentage of the total occupied area was 77%, p.74, Statement XI-A, File, Ibid.

While the general increase noticed in the case of ploughs and conveyances can be explained on aforesaid grounds, it is somewhat difficult to reconcile with this fact, the decrease in animal stock after 1890s.

The settlement of 1880s was significant in another way. Since the bighoti scheme entailed that only so much of a holding could be retained as could be paid for, a series of relinquishments took place after 1885.⁶⁷ What happened, therefore, was that though holdings broke up into smaller units, they were not a detriment to agricultural interests as such, for the relinquished land was taken up by others for cultivation. The sales of land affected, during the years also illustrate this trend of the period.⁶⁸

The breaking up of holdings into smaller areas by sales or transfer, while reducing large ownerships of land, correspondingly led to the increase of holdings and more Khata-dars. This in turn led to two important processes : (1) the decline in status of big landowners and (2) the creation of

67. Land relinquished in 1885 was 1496 bighas of which 715 bighas were taken up for cultivation. Elliot's letter to Kazi Shahabuddin dated 25 July, 1885, File 263/41, op.cit.

68. Lands sold, pp.46-47, statement VIII, Book No.5450, op.cit.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Bighas sold	-	-	-	-	-	88	143	163	710	512
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900					
Bighas sold	1065	1138	1127	1760	778					

new landownership rights leading to an increased participation of the people in agricultural pursuits.

That this change was wrought with some difficulty can be illustrated by the fact and figures of mortgages and sales since 1886.⁶⁹ The absence of figures of sales of land in the years soon after the settlement i.e. upto 1890, could appear to be the tendency of the cultivators to hold on to their holdings or to retain ties with them by mortgaging the lands they could not pay for, rather than severing all ties with their possessions by selling them off. However, the difficulties of the raiyats i.e. their financial strains in having mortgaged lands, where interest mounted up in each successive year, added by the lack of rains and other incidents, compelled them to sell their holdings as well. The increase in sales, noticed during 1890-1900 explains the point.⁷⁰ In fact, the indebtedness of the raiyats of the talukas noticed in the early 20th²¹ century despite the general

69. Refer foot note 68 Chap.XIII for figures of sales of land, 1886-1900. And for figures of mortgages see below, *ibid.*

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
M	1165	2336	2702	4984	3069	7998	4394	9100	8700	10915
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900					
M	7909	7250	6279	6252	3933					

70. Refer footnote 68 Chap.XII for figure of sales, 1890-1900.

71. In the early 20th century it was alleged that almost every village owed a lakh or more to the moneylender of Amreli taluka and of other places. However, this comment is to be taken with cognizance of the fact that the severe famine of 1900 had caused much severity and would have increased the problem of indebtedness that had been somewhat reduced by the end of the century.

Also the realisations were better. For instance the realisation of Rs.293353 in 1908 on the average revenue of 341355 of the settlement was good, in view of the famine that occurred⁷⁴. In fact till 1890, when the momentum of development was greatest, the figures for remissions are low and those of arrears written off nil, with the sole exception of the year 1889. After 1890, the difficulties of the raiyats increased as the figures of arrears written off begin to appear and those of remissions granted to increase. These difficulties relate to years of poor seasons that were relatively more frequent after 1890, and to the mortgages that the landholders were tied up with in those years.⁷⁵

The process of agricultural development in the Amreli taluke is to be explained by one more factor - the predominance of the Kanbis in the taluka⁷⁶. These skilled and persevering cultivators who averaged more than half of the entire class of cultivators in 40 out of the 54 villages of the taluka, were attracted to the region because of the

74. Statement X, pp.64-65, File, Ibid.

75. Refer footnote, 69 Chap. XIII, for mortgages in the years, 1886-1900.

76. In 1908, it was observed that out of the total number of Khatadars i.e. out of 3223, 1821 Khatadars were kanbis, 371 were banias, 195 were brahmins and 168 were Kathis. p.18, Statement III, File, Ibid.

scope of development and progress. Their contribution to the improvement in agrarian economy is significant.

Thus the settlement of 1885 brought in a period of prosperity and better agrarian economy in the years that followed. The imperfect bhagbatai with its various additional levies had been removed by a relatively more accurate system of assessment in cash and a reduced demand. Thus benefits accrued to the state and the Khatadars alike. In fact, it was because of the improved agrarian conditions as well as the improved finances of the state that an increase in demand by 5.8% was contemplated and effected in the revision settlement of 1908.⁷⁷

No doubt, the assessment fixed by F.A.H. Elliot in 1885 had to be softened by a liberal use of the system of supervision and remission of revenues⁷⁸ - the actual realisation in 1908 having fallen by 14%. But this has to be seen in the light of the severe famine that occurred in 1900, and not on account of the nature of settlement of 1885. The shortcomings of Elliot's settlement were attended to by a better and more accurate grouping of villages in 1908-09.

77. p. 16, Book No. 5450, op.cit.

78. Refer footnote 73 Chap. XIII for remissions and arrears written off.

And the very fact that the experiment of a permanent settlement was thought possible in 1908, shows how the taluka had developed owing to the policies and measures of the former years.

The other vital statistics that bear out the fact of progress and development are the population figures. The steady increase in population from 1881-1901⁷⁹ cannot be accounted for only by the fact of natural increase. It is also to be explained by the immigration of raiyats, who on account of the problems of former years had left earlier, but returned now. The improved circumstances and the scope provided for economic progress was the attraction of the scope provided for economic progress was the attraction of the Gaekwad districts in those times.

Effect in Damnagar taluka :

The period 1881-1900 also saw development and progress in the Damnagar taluka.

The immediate affect of the bighoti settlement was the giving up of waste lands that were unsuitable for cultivation,

79.	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
	1881	40,000
	1891	49,123
	1901	53,031

The increase in population from 1881-91 according to another document, was 22.8% in the Amreli taluka. DN 135; File 756; 1892, Sarsuba Office, Political Branch.

for now the people preferred to have only that much of land in their khatas as could be cultivated and maintained. In Siyanagar peta andin Chavand tappa it was noticed that salt land was given up.⁸⁰ A more searching eye shows that this did not lessen cultivation, even though the extent of a Khatedar's holding was lowered, for unculturable waste could not in any case be cultivated. Moreover, that the interest of the cultivating classes was maintained is borne out by the fact that excess lands given up were distributed to that cultivators of the district.

This interest of the state in the cultivating classes is further indicated in the circular that was issued by the state which fixed 31st Jan. 1886 as the date for giving up land, so that the released portion of land could be measured, classed and let out to the new occupant. By 1st Jan. it was reported that 100 petitions for the fragmentation of lands were received.

80. Elliot's letter to Kazi, dated 3rd Aug. 1885, Villages of Siyanagar and Chavand.

Details of land given up pp 303, File 263/36b, op.cit.

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Areas in bighas</u>	<u>Assessment in rupees</u>
Ratanpur	43-4-0	72-0-0
Siyanagar	56-1-0	48-8-0 (half the land
Navagam	156-6-0	175-4-0 given up as not
Shahapur	123-17-0	167-0-0 belonging an
Total	390-8-0	462-12-0 occupant)
Virpur	8-18-0	34-0
Rajkot	108-15-0	154-10-0
Chavand	930-2-0	1039-12-0
Total	1047-15-2	1228-6-0
Grand total	1438-3-0	1691-2-0

In this respect, therefore, the settlement of 1884 was a sensible and sound one. Besides such un-cultivable patches of land were made available to the Baroda sarkar and individual for public purposes or non-agricultural enterprises.

The success of the new scheme is to be seen in the realisations for the 13 Khalsa villages of Damnagar in the first year of the Jamabandi settlement and in the figures of the same for the second year viz., 1886.⁸¹ In the first case the arrears are negligible and in the second they are insignificant which shows the ease with which it had been possible for the raiyats to pay their dues.

There was progress in agrarian economy during the years that followed, though in the case of this taluka,

81. 1st year Jamabandi according to new rates 1884-1885 in the 13 villages of Damnagar, p.331, File, Ibid.

Villages =	13 Khalsa
Assessment	57716-12-6
Collections	Rs.57714-15-6
Arrears	Rs.1-13-0
Reason for arrears	Collections made before financial year ended.

Financial results of new bighoti in Amreli and Damnagar taluka, 1886, pp.338-349, File, ibid.

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Arrears</u>
Damnagar taluka			
20 villages	Rs.95473-3-4	93905-1-11	1568-1-5
Siyanagar mahal	1961-10-9	19636-1-7	45-9-2

Note: This list includes the 13 villages of Damnagar as well.

progress was not as much as in the taluka of Amreli. This progress is seen in the increase in cultivated area; the decrease in waste land⁸² and the increase in agricultural stock and implements⁸³ noticed in the years that followed the new arrangements.

82. Areas in the settlement of 1886 and 1906-7.

Note: The increase and decrease, p.2, Book No.5302, op.cit.

Years	<u>Govt. land</u>		<u>Barkhali</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Cultivable land (bighas)	Waste land		
1886 settlement	986129	3857	22586	112572
1906-07 Revision settlement	93769	25176	25251	134196

Note: The percentage of occupied land was 77.3 (p.42, statement IX and the govt.occupied land increased from 86129, File Ibid.

83. Agricultural stock and implements for villages of Damnagar and Siyanagar peta, pp.24-25, File, Ibid.

Years	<u>Animals useful for agriculture</u>		<u>Ploughs</u>	<u>Conveyances</u>	
				<u>carts</u>	<u>Carriages)</u>
1886	4724	870	1334	337	598
1887	5345	904	1318	337	721
1888	4303	800	1362	273	709
1889	4349	832	1366	294	622
1890	3925	919	1286	337	596
1891	3988	940	1270	212	618
1892	3857	845	1243	312	655
1893	4322	775	1233	316	640
1894	4088	765	1210	317	620
1895	4310	642	1154	256	625
1896	3477	848	1104	230	630
1897	3517	679	1257	275	617
1898	3641	762	1160	307	640
1899	3528	759	1176	296	672
1900	2625	494	1039	263	616

Note: Figures in type script for villages of Damnagar and figures in red ink for Siyanagar peta.

The figures for agricultural stock and implements during the years are significant. Upto 1890, a general increase is to be seen bearing out the fact of increase in cultivation and improvement in agrarian economy on account of which the raiyats were able to expend more or invest more in their enterprise. The general decrease in agricultural stock and implements noticed after 1890 is difficult to explain. However, one reason could be more frequent poor seasons that fell in the years after 1890.

That a period of economic prosperity followed the years 1884, is borne out by one other fact - i.e. population growth.⁸⁴ While this was a natural process, other factors of reduced emigration and increased immigration into the taluka must also be considered. In other words the checks to growth and density of population viz. famine, and policies of government against agricultural development, - being absent, an increase in population took place.

84. Population in Damnagar taluka, Book No.5302, op.cit.

<u>Population</u>	<u>Years</u>
17195	1881
21663	1891
21797	1901

According to another document the growth in population from 1881-91 was 25.9%, DN 135; File 756, Sarsuba Office, Political branch.

This progress has to be seen in another light as well. The relatively higher number of Kanbis, as against the lower number of the poorer class of cultivators as kolis, seen in 1906-07,⁸⁵ could be related to this growth. Even if it is argued that the figures are for the year 1906-07, the increase in population of the different castes would not have been markedly disproportionate in the 19th century period discussed. Besides, the fact that an increase in revenues, though only of 1.3% was proposed, indicates the positive progress during the period.⁸⁶

One significant tendency noticed during the years 1886-1900, which could be taken as a corollary to the settlement made in 1884, was the general increase of mortgages and sales of land.⁸⁷ This led to the breaking up of holdings into

85. Castes of Khatedars, p.36, File, Ibid.

Miscellaneous	195
Kanbis	774
Banias	129
Brahmins	74
Rajputs	70
Kolis	69
Muslims	23
Total	1334

Note: The above is the population of 29 villages of Damnagar taluka.

86. Appendix XII, p.60, proposed rates, File, Ibid.

87. Lands mortgaged sold in Damnagar and Siyanagar, pp.20-23, File, Ibid.

contd...

relatively smaller ones, as only that much of land as could be paid for, could be retained in the new bighoti scheme. Under bhagbatai, people had kept large areas which were cultivated quite carelessly. Now that was not possible and bagayat holdings particularly, were being given up as facilities of water were poor. Whereas earlier, people retained the bagayat but paid jirayat assessment as no strict or accurate classification or even distinction was maintained, in the new system classification rates were fixed and on this account bagayat could no longer be kept as jirayat as the pressure of santi vero weighed heavily. Therefore, only that much of land as would be maintained was kept and all other kinds of land were given up (unless it was possible for the cultivator to maintain it). On this account a series of relinquishments were affected, and immediately it appeared as though the strain of the bighoti scheme was too much to bear.

87. contd.

Villages of Damnagar tappa (bighas)

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
M	1580	1898	3512	5471	7851	45119	8130	1052		9987	9252
										10716	
S	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1008	640	1539	923
								1897	1898	1899	1900
M							11421	8311	4491	2843	
S							1188	1233	647	558	

Villages of Siyanagar tappa (bighas)

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
M	252	344	214	308	308	500	371	225	53	225	373
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							1897	1898	1899	1900	
M							191	73	94	146	
S							-	31	18	-	

M=Mortgage: S=sold.

Up till the year 1893, with the sole exception of the year 1890, there is an absence of land sales in the Khalsa villages of the Damnagar tappa. On the other hand a successive increase is to be seen in the years that followed 1886. This suggests that the khatedars were facing difficulties due to the changes - viz., that of retaining holdings that could not be maintained. It also suggests an attachment to land that led to mortgaging land in certain cases rather than selling them off. These lands were maintained for a certain number of years after which the landholders were forced to sell them. Hence the appearance of figures of sales of land after 1893.

Correspondingly the same figures indicate another fact that since the raiyats were not severely hard pressed the need for total relinquishment of land by sale was not there. Besides, in a taluka which had basically poor resources, and where conditions all along had been bad, it was not expected that the new settlement would do wonders by making the region all-in-all a prosperous one.

Since mortgages imply conditions of distress and since the distress pertains mostly to the poorer cultivators with small holdings, it could be said that the condition of the poorer class of cultivators and the smaller land holders

worsened. Agricultural indebtedness increased⁸⁸ owing to the interest to be paid on mortgaged property and since there were more mortgages than sales, (it being profitable to the moneylender) the agrarian community was getting increasingly indebted.

Two processes therefore were taking place over the years that followed the bighoti scheme. One, the increase in the number of holdings as with lands being given up and given to others, the number of Khatedars increased. Accompanied or allied with this process was the corresponding increase of the substantial or the high farmer who purchased the lands being given up. The second process was that of the worsening condition of the poorer farmer as the increase of mortgaged land shows.

Almost the same tendency is to be seen for Siyanagar peta. The singular exception here is the very few sales affected during the whole span of years from 1886-1900. Another feature is the comparatively lower figures for Siyanagar. These could be explained on grounds of the fewer villages that the Siyanagar peta had in comparison with the

88. In 1906-07 it was observed that agricultural indebtedness was worse or more in Damnagar than elsewhere. Even though the observation of 1906 is to be taken with cognizance of the fact that there was the severe famine of 1900, that contributed its bit to the problem of indebtedness, there is no gainsaying the fact that this problem belongs to the earlier period referred to.

villages of Damnagar tappa, and more relevant is the fact that the villages of Siyanagar and its raiyats were better off, so distress was not so strongly felt here.

No doubt, on the whole, progress and improvement in agrarian economy are noticed in the years 1886-1900. The sacrifice that the state made by reducing demands by about 9%, was to some extent made up by the recovery and full assessment from alienated lands.⁸⁹ And the relief to the raiyat is seen in that he was now better able to pay the assessment than before. This last statement is indicated by the fact that figures of outstanding balances were not very large and that on an average, the realisations were close to the demands fixed⁹⁰.

Effect in Dhari Taluka :

A general improvement in the taluka is seen during the year 1886-1900. It is to be seen in the increase in cultivated bighas and in occupied area, with the corresponding

89. Refer footnote 82 Chap. XIII. The area of alienated land decreased from 22586 bighas in 1886 to 15251 in 1906-07 in the taluka.

90. For 14 years previous to the famine of 1900, the average demand was Rs.138751 and the realisation was Rs.137958. File, Ibid.

decrease in waste land⁹¹ and in the continued trend of land taken up for cultivation despite the relinquishments that were affected.⁹² And the fact that an enhancement in demand of 14% was affected in the 20th century, is proof enough of a stronger economy.⁹³ The high percentage of Kanbis⁹⁴ in the taluka due to the Kanbi concentration subsequent to the incentives provided and the better response of these skilled cultivators to these incentives, also suggests good cultivation.

91. Note : The increase areas in cultivated, the decrease in waste, p.22, Jamabandi Revision settlement Report of Dhari taluka, of the Amreli Division, 1910-11, Book No.5314/A, CRO.

	Arrears in 1886	In 1910-11	Increase/decrease
Govt.land	93443	144234	+50791 (54%)
Cultivable	51178	36199	-14979
waste			-40926
Uncultivable			
waste	77082	451640	-25442
Total (includes barkhali land not cited here)	254810	264678	+ 9865

92. Land relinquishments, pp.76-77, statement XII, File, Ibid, and Lands taken up for cultivation, pp.86-87, statement No.XIII, File, Ibid.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
R	491	3758	1184	630	96	80	1	29	1522	132
C	55	2177	2256	4720	4265	1570	9796	1470	926	952
	1897	1898	1899	1900						
R	148	1016	1817	3579						
C	2754	3520	125	979						

R = relinquished; cultivation taken up.

93. Huzur sanctioned an increase of 14%, pp.3, file, ibid.
94. Percentage of Khatedars, p.2, File Ibid. Kanbis 41%; Kolis 14%, Baniyas 6%; Rajputs 1%; Khattris 9%; Brahmins 43% and Miscellaneous 18%.

Furthermore, the successful realisation of revenues⁹⁵, despite the year of famine of 1900, is proof of the ability of the people to pay in their demands with greater ease than before and hence of an improved economy.

One peculiar feature noticed in the taluka of Dhari is the successive decline in population from 1872-1901.⁹⁶ On one hand, therefore, we see that cultivation has increased, and on the other that population has decreased. This could be accounted for in two ways: (1) whilst skilled agriculturists i.e. Kanbis were being accommodated or attracted by the government policies conducive to extension of cultivation, there must have been (a) a moving out of unskilled agriculturists. And the decrease in agricultural stock and implements could be linked with this. For the tendency of moving out with belongings, i.e. cattle and other goods, is more common among

95. Realisation, pp.54-55, statement IX, File, ibid. Of the average demand of the 23 years viz., Rs.117168, Rs.109238 were realised in 1910-11.

96. Population : Book No.5550, op.cit. Report Dhari Taluka for figures of 1872-1881; and Book No.5314/A, op.cit. for figures of 1881-1901,

1872	1881	1891	1901
33921	29233	24524	23232

According to another document there was a growth in population in 1881-91 of 29.2%. N = 135; File 556; Sar suba Office, Political branch.

Note: The figures of the settlement Report appear to be more correct.

the poor than the rich⁹⁷, (b) the increase of the substantial or large landholders corresponding with the decrease of the smaller land holders and (c) related with the above two tendencies, the increase in number of subtenants.

Though it is not possible to illustrate the decrease of smaller landholdings referred to above, by actual statistics, it can be assumed by the figures of mortgages and sales during the last two decades of the 19th century - mortgages and sales⁹⁸ in themselves implying conditions of distress, and distress being a fact associated chiefly with the poorer classes. The figures of increased area of cultivation on the one hand and correspondingly figures of land relinquishments, sales and mortgages on the other, illustrate the process of social economic change.

97. Note: The decrease in agricultural stock and implements, pp.18-19, Statement - IV, File, ibid.

Years	Animals useful for agri.	Ploughs	Carts	Yrs.	Animals	Plou-Carts ghs
1887	10022	2934	1134	1894	5016	1905 821
1888	9088	2850	1094	1895	5360	2035 787
1889	9385	2869	1099	1896	5370	2035 787
1890	9385	2869	1099	1897	6209	2761 1008
1891	4708	1861	833	1898	5697	2326 857
1892	4863	1895	845	1899	6271	2483 918
1893	5003	1903	791	1900	3191	2483 726

98. p.22, Statement-V, Lands mortgaged and sold, Ibid.

M = Mortgaged; S = sold

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
M	364	1369	2952	803	2437	2861	5213	5633	2984	3111
S	77	-	-	-	34	66	88	34	162	33
							1897	1898	1899	1900
M							3353	2087	1668	1211
S							151	96	10	170

In the twin processes, therefore, whilst certain land-holdings, obviously those of the richer cultivators, expanded, those of the poorer ones contracted. The increase in land sales went to enlarge the holdings of a certain class of cultivators. The interest of the Kanbis-banias to secure more land; and that of the poorer classes of cultivators as well as the smaller land-holders to mortgage or sell their holdings is a noticeable tendency in this period.

Effects of Kodinar Taluka :

The picture of increasing prosperity or improvement in the economic condition seen in the other talukas of the division during the last two decades of 19th century is not to be seen in the case of Kodinar taluka. The reason lies in the uneven distribution of taxes, a problem that was not tackled by the settlement of 1886 and for this refer the settlement of Kodinar taluka, earlier given.⁹⁹ The Bhagila villages, therefore, got increasingly impoverished in the years.¹⁰⁰ Because of the continuance of the unevenness, it so happened that of two villages similarly circumstanced, one had a lighter burden than its neighbour. And this unequal burden

99. Cf. footnote 14 Chap. XI.

100. Note: The Bhagila villages had, since 1864, paid 69% as against the 31% paid by the Udhad villages.

combined with a series of bad years as regards season, resulted in a serious decline and in some cases even ruin of some of the best villages in the taluka - despite the reductions of 1886. The Bhagila villages in the neighbourhood of Kodinar were supposed to be best villages by Elliot, and he levied, therefore a high assessment on them, specially on bagayat land.¹⁰¹ Thus, with the exception of one or two, all these villages showed a heavy fall in occupied land, and an increase of waste land,¹⁰² which was a sure indication of decline in agricultural development. These villages also show a fall in population viz., next to Kodinar, Devli was the best village

101. The bagayat rates of Elliot ranged from Rs.6-14-0 on a bigha in the village of Devli to Rs.2-0-0 in the village of Adilav.

102. Note: The increase-decrease of areas in Kodinar taluka, p.4, Book No.5319, op.cit.

	1885(bighas)	1912(bighas)	Increase/ Decrease
Govt.occupied area	95556	96747	+1191
Barkhali land	17825	8171	-9654
Culturable waste	37431	78398	+ 41367
Uncultivable waste	49623	16414	- 33209

in the taluka but it showed a decline of occupied land by 15%. Panadar village showed a decline of 47%. Chhara by 23%; Sarkhadi by 18%; Gohelini khan by 29%; and Chuchannikhan by 22%. The overall increase from 1872-1881 was of 4.7%; from 1881-91 and from 24.7%; and from 1891-1901 of 9.8%.¹⁰³

The decline in cultivation and the decrease thereby in yield resulted in the price rise noticed.¹⁰⁴ This price rise, benefiting the raiyats, would have increased the hardships of the poorer classes - agricultural or non-agricultural-. Since in Kodinar taluka the majority in population was of the poor and backward classes,¹⁰⁵ conditions, in the circumstances discussed, worsened.

103. No doubt, the steady decline is also to be accounted for because of the plague, p.6, Population figures, File, Ibid. According to another document population increased by 24.3% during 1881-90. DN 135; File 756, CRO.

104. Prices of staple foodgoods, See Appendix I, and the statistics given below, p.7. File, Ibid.

	Bajri	Juar	Malasses	Cotton
	(Rs. per maund)			
Average price from 1861-84	1-2-11	0-14-10	3-8-2	2-4-10
Average prices 1-10-1 1887-1910	1-10-1	1-3-11	NA	2-7-8
Percentage of rise	+39	+43		+8

105. Caste of Khatedars of their numbers, p.40, File, Ibid.

Villages	Kanbis	Banias	Kolis	Ahirs	Dheds	Kharadis	Total
63	17	128	647	328	345	1251	3760

Note: The total consists of other classes as well of which the non-agricultural classes number 565.

Another index of the increasing difficulty of the raiyats and of their problems of indebtedness is the series of mortgages and sales of lands that took place after 1880.¹⁰⁶ And these figures speak clearly, when related to the figures of the different class of khatedars in which we see a majority of banias, kolis, Ahirs, Kharadis and the lowest figure for Kanbis and others.¹⁰⁷ It is evident that debts and mortgages were contrived by the poorer classes because of the conditions of distress and this indebtedness was responsible for the prosperity of the moneylenders (banias).

Moreover, the figures of remissions granted and arrears written off¹⁰⁸ also indicate that there was not much progress

106. Lands mortgaged and sold by Khatedars in Kodinar taluka, pp.22-23, File, Ibid.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
M	164	808	25	62	300	103	975	1838	1811	1538	1772
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	224	-	54
								1898	1899	1900	
							M	1067	970	387	
							S	179	50	-	

M = Mortgages; S = Sold

107. Refer footnote 105 Chap. XIII.

108. Remissions granted and arrears written off, pp.50-51, file, ibid.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
R	24	809	265	10	76	177	-	14	13	14	20
A	-	156	-	533	3326	7131	4639	255	29	95	-
								1898	1899	1900	
							R	19	99	14	
							A	-	884	-	

R = Remissions granted

A = Arrears written off for 63 villages.

in the taluka during the last two decades of the 19th century and that the deal made in 1885 was not a satisfactory one. At least in the years that immediately followed the settlement of 1886, large remissions had to be given and also big sums of arrears had to be written off.

Thus the settlement of 1886 was not effective enough in checking the process of economic deterioration in Kodinar taluka. Therefore, instead of progress, we see a marked decline in conditions and the inability of the taluka in maintaining itself in later years. The revision settlement of 1912 therefore was affected and a more detailed classification made.¹⁰⁹ To enable the villages to recoup, the rates were not only reduced but a varying range was fixed - a range that was commensurate with the nature of villages, their soils and capacity. These reduced rates were made to vary from Rs.0-11-0 on Valadar to Rs.2-9-0 on Pimpli for jirayat lands and the bagayat rates were made equally various.

Discouraging though the situation was in the taluka of Kodinar, it is not to be concluded that the period was one only of decline. Some improvement in agrarian economy

109. Book No.5319, op.cit., CRO.

had taken place. And the increase in the number of wells for purposes of irrigation¹¹⁰ as well as the increase in agricultural stock implements¹¹¹ bear this out. The increase in the earlier given item of wells is testimony to the policy of encouraging the construction of wells. Regarding the figures of agricultural stock and implements it is to be seen that except for the distinct increase noticed in the case of ploughs, the animal stock and carts show a steady trend of increase at least upto 1894, after which only is the decrease noticed. Curiously the trend of remissions granted and arrears written off¹¹² also correspond with the trend of agricultural stock.

110. In 1885, the total number of wells useful for irrigation were 518. By 1912, they increased to 866.

111. Agricultural stock and implements, pp.18-19, Book No. 5445. Revision settlement Kodinar taluka, CRO.

Years	Animals useful for agricultural	Ploughs	<u>Conveyances</u> <u>Carts carriages</u>	
1887	11819	3196	10022	-
1888	9692	3333	1003	-
1889	10411	2634	880	1
1890	10105	3578	938	-
1891	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1892	10245	3998	973	-
1893	10183	4058	980	-
1894	10294	4176	1000	2
1895	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3
1896	9997	4194	874	16
1897	9131	4164	855	6
1898	9096	4047	819	-
1899	8656	4039	768	-
1900	4172	2566	727	7

112. Refer footnote 108 Chap. XIII.

Moreover, even though lands were relinquished, much land was also taken up for cultivation which shows the success in agriculture. In fact, more land was taken up for cultivation, than was relinquished.¹¹³ And finally the increase in demand by 2.3% contemplated and affected in the 20th century would never have been conceived of had conditions not really improved.

Condition of the Amreli Division in General :

During this period there is a significant improvement in the economy of the division.

The Amreli prant emerged as a centre of trade in the 20th century. The extention of cultivation and the better utilization of land provided the necessary surplus for marketing and trade activities; the reduced demand left a larger margin of profit for the cultivator; the change in assessment from kind to cash led to a rise in the marketable surplus and the increased cash-resource which in turn let to the growth of monetization in economy. Investment, therefore, was made

113. Lands relinquished by Khatedars, pp.130-131, statement XVI, File, *ibid*.
And lands taken up for cultivation, pp.116-117, Statement XV, File, *Ibid*.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
R	56	897	130	1200	819	351	506	186	296	549	342
C	-	3474	2374	3522	5080	3659	853	3033	1895	1830	1082
								1898	1899	1900	
R								940	4234	4457	
C								282	669	724	

R = relinquished; C = taken up for cultivation.

possible in general and in cash crops as cotton and tobacco in particular. In fact, it was the change from bhagbatai to bighoti involving lesser taxation, that also left a fair margin of profit and capital at hand - capital that was vital for any development to take place. The new assessment system was, therefore, instrumental in improving the financial position of the cultivator.¹¹⁴

Side by side was the extention of roads and railways which improved and changed the infra structure which was conducive for healthy and developing marketing processes. In fact, the increase in conveyances¹¹⁵ indicate the mobility in traffic of goods as well - a decided increase in carts specially, in almost all the talukas, is to be seen in the last two decades of the century. The improvement in individual economy also affected the prospects of state economy.¹¹⁶

114. Part I "Previous and present system of land revenue, Sarsuba's letter dated 17th April, 1892, DN 135, File, 756.

115. The increase in conveyance is to be seen in the increased figure of carts and carriages in the respective talukas, Cf. footnote 111 Chap. XIII.

116. Note: The growth fall in land revenue during the years. The growth is in terms of %age in the succeeding years.

	1885-1886	1886-1887	1887-1888	1888-1889	1889-1890	1890-1891	1891-1893	1893-1894	1894-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899
%age	3.8										
growth		3.3	-0.4	1.2	1.3	9.6	-1.7	1.6	-1.0		
and fall											

contd..

One feature is revealing in this respect. And that is the widening of markets from village level to taluka and prant levels. For, carts would not have taken goods beyond the taluka limits; or to the railway terminuses. Whilst the cash crops were taken beyond the taluka and even the state, grain and other agricultural goods found markets outside the villages, and within the taluka, the prant and the divisions. And this in its turn affected a certain amount of stability in prices in the division, even though the trend was one of rise. The wide variation seen in the prices of staple goods in the different talukas of the division in the 1860s and 1870s, is not to be seen in the 1890s.¹¹⁷ Thus good communications and increased transport facilities affected the behaviour of prices as well.

Another significant feature of the period is the change in crop pattern. The villages, in the last decade specially, responded to the demands of the wider all-India market and

116. contd..

Note: These percentages have been calculated from the statistics in the following documents.

1. Annual report of prant, 1884-85, DN 109, File, 634.
2. Annual report of prant for the years 1886-87 (Ibid); 1887-88 (Ibid), 1889-90 (DN 169, File 634); 1890-91 (DN 167, File 631); 1894-95 (DN 109, File 634); 1898-99 (DN 109, File 634).

117. Refer prices in Appendix A.

so cotton, and oil seeds got much impetus.¹¹⁸ By the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, the Amreli division had developed into a major producer of cotton, oil seeds and possibly wood. Market brokers now flocked to Amreli instead of Mahuwa (Navsari). And this was an achievement of recent years.

By the end of the 19th century Amreli division also became the biggest centre in the Gaekwad state for the export of grain. The taluka villages, which in the 1860s had been backward and potential economic centres producing surplus for export. This was the most important change of the times.

The development of trade and industry is seen in the rise of Kodinar taluka as a cotton ginning centre in the 20th century¹¹⁹ and as a centre of export of surplus produce from its port of Kodinar.

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118. Note: The higher areas and %age under cotton and oil seeds in 20th
- (a) In Amreli taluka, the %age under cotton was 39.3%; under tal. 5.1; under juar 23.5%; under bajri 18.4; under wheat 2.1; under gram 1.4 and under rice 0.1. pp.32-33, statement VI, Book No.5450.
 - (b) In Damnagar, cotton, 43.0%; Tal 48%; Gram 0.6%; juar 34.2%; Bajri 7.64; Wheat 2.3%, p.34, Appendix VI, Book No.5302.
 - (c) Dhari taluka : Cotton 33.2%; wheat 1.5; Bajri 21.3; Juar 15.6; Rice 0.1; pp.34-35, statement VII, Book No.5314.
 - (d) In Kodinar, Cotton 21.8%; Bajri 26.7; Juar, 12.7; Wheat 1.2; Sugarcane 0.9%; Tobacco 0.1; rice, 1.4%, pp. 32-33, statement VI, Book 5319.

Note: In most cases, cotton as a single crop occupies the largest percentage area.

119. Book No.5319, op.cit.

The Dhari taluka grew more as a commercial centre than as an agricultural tract¹²⁰. Its important markets were Kundla and Amreli which were also the exporting centres, whereas import trade was carried on through Bagasara, Kundla, Kunkavav, and Mahuwa with which it was well connected.

Effect of Population increase:

(1) The increased population during the years 1881-1891, while being a result of the encouraging policies of the sarkar, did increase the pressure on land. The resultant increased labour force available must have led to increase in tenancy tenure. This increase in tenants and sub-tenants was also due to the stability of the period and the more watchful eye of the government on landlords to see that rents were not so unreasonable and tenants were not exploited.

(2) The increase in population also led to a greater subdivision and fragmentation of holdings - since property was divided. Operational holdings must have, as a natural corollary to that, become even more distributed. This was not conducive to agriculture in the long run.

(3) Finally with land being rapidly taken up for cultivation, where was the excess labour force to be accommodated - i.e. the dependants upon agriculture increased and with that

120. Book No. 5314/A, op.cit.

the poverty of those classes whose holdings were not economic. There being no significant industries in the prant in this period, there was no alternative to them as well. It must have been in these circumstances that impoverishment increased among the lower classes, with large families. The mortgages and land transfers, as well as other symptoms of poverty, referred to earlier are also to be explained on this ground.

One more point that needs explanation is the effect of the ownership right of land and trees within the land, given to the cultivators in 1885. For this asset, while giving incentive to the cultivator to invest and so improve, as well¹²¹ as enhance his cultivation, also became an incentive for the moneylender to involve the peasant in debt.¹²² For now, not only did the moneylender more readily advance loans to him - and get him more entrapped in debt, but he also could file suit for the recovery of his dues. This ultimately resulted in their being impovershed and indebted and having sold and mortgaged their land - facts that have been referred to earlier.

121. Reference to improvement being made by use of tenure, building of funds to control floods; and digging of wells.

Part II : Cultivators financial portion after the change to bighoti.

Letter from Amreli prant suba to sar suba dated 17th April, 1862, in Vernacular, DN 135; File 756, Sarsuba Office, Political Branch.

122. Ibid.

Developments in Okhamandal and Waghers:

The same trend of progress and the increased adaptation of the Waghers to agriculture is to be seen during the years 1881-1890. This is amply borne out by the steady increase of land both salami and non-salami in possession of the Wagher Khatedar.¹²³ And the fact that land revenue income should constitute 31.4% of the total revenue,¹²⁴ where one it was almost non-existent was itself a remarkable achievement for the state. Its decrease to 6% in 1901-02, was due to the damage during the famine of 1900.

123. pp.206-207, Statement of Salami land and of Bhogami land of Waghers, Appendix No.17 and 18. op.cit. CRO.

Years	Salami land (santi)	Bhogami land	Years	Salami land	Bhogami land
1883	770-4-3	150-14-0	1892	832-15-6	162-1-6
1884	780-3-3	146-3-3	1893	836-13-0	165-8-9
1885	784-9-3	147-3-9	1894	840-8-3	170-1-9
1886	809-9-6	156-3-6	1895	845-3-3	172-6-9
1887	807-3-6	163-9-6	1896	850-5-9	178-14-6
1888	809-14-3	161-10-9	1897	856-9-6	184-12-9
1889	810-0-9	152-1-9	1898	876-9-9	189-0-3
1890	809-6-6	157-4-0	1899	876-14-9	193-11-0
1891	814-1-3	155-10-6	1900	878-6-0	200-2-6

124. Receipts from Okhamandal, pp.66-67, Notes on Administration, Okhamandal, Ferisht No.2, DN 34.

Item	1881-82	1901-02
Land revenue	46.4	4.6
Total Revenue	147.4	74.2

Note: The %age is on the basis of figures given.

Note the encouragement of bagayat cultivation:

The taxation policy of the sarkar as regards irrigated land deserves special mention. The sole object of the measure was to encourage cultivation of sugarcane which was a remunerative crop, and where cultivation would enable the Waghers to further improve their material conditions.

Accordingly it was decided not to charge an additional sum if a 2nd crop was grown, nor to charge a quantity of gur if sugarcane was grown.¹²⁵

Though the measure involved less of revenue for the sarkar, it also led to increased irrigation and so improved the economy of the individual.

The overall picture in Okhamandal is one of improvement and peace. That conditions improved is amply borne out by the fact in 1896-97 the state contemplated¹²⁶ and in fact affected

125. Kazi's Memo regarding tax on irrigated land in Okhamandal, 1885-86. Kirkol Papers, DN 16; File 9, Sarsuba Office, Amreli Prant Chitnisi, CRO.

126. Proposed rates, pp.48-49, Okhamandal, Book No.5308, CRO.

Villages = 39

Revenues of 1881

15 years average bighas	57480
15 years average demand	25166
Average realisation	24974
Average rate	0-6-11

Proposed rates

Bighas of jirayat	75757
Assessment	36953
Average rate	0-7-10

Increase/Decrease on realisation +11979(48.0%)

an increase in the revenue demand.¹²⁷ which would not have been considered, had their conditions warranted reduction rather than an increase in revenues. That is, in the light of economic development having taken place, the state felt justified in entancing the demand, to make up for the sacrifices earlier made when substantial reductions were made in the state demand. Moreover, the figures of arrears written off and remissions granted also taper off slowly¹²⁸, amplifying the same point. The prices, too, are fairly steady during the years 1886-96.¹²⁹ That in Okhamandal, the Waghers settled to a peaceful life, if not a progressive one, is again borne out by the decrease in crime during the

127. pp.5-6, proposed rates sanctioned by Huzur order No.25 of 23rd June, 1898. File, Ibid, Assessment of Rs.3473 at the average rate of Rs. 0-7-4 per bigha i.e. a sum of Rs.9758 over that of 1881, or 39.1%.

128. pp.36-39, Arrears written off and remissions granted. File Okhamandal, Book No.5308, Ibid.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
A	516	509	315	377	201	127	116	181	115	119
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	17

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
A	88	63	16	2	20	-
R	-	-	21	-	-	-

A = Arrears written off

R = Remissions granted.

years - the years of high degree of crime being the years of poor seasons.¹³⁰

Their condition since the 1860s, and as observed in the 1880s and after, had changed considerabley. And this, seen in the context of the number of disturbances and crimes committed in the 1850s and 1860s, as well as in the context of the negligible extent of agriculture of the region in those times. This does make one wonder and appreciate the change in the life of the people. From a troublesome lot they had been transformed into a people with a peaceful and settled life. This in itself was no mean achievement of the state.

130. pp.210-211, Statement of offences committed by Waghers and Cognate tribes, Book No.254, op.cit.

1881-82	36	Total affeences
1882-83	28	
1883-84	15	
1884-85	14	
1885-86	18	
1886-87	27	
1887-88	30	
1888-89	60	
1889-90	51	

APPENDIX - A

Amreli Division (1850-1900) Rs. per mound.

Amreli Taluka:

Years	Bajri	Juar	Wheat	Cotton	Rice	Gram	Tal
1864	4-11-0	3-1-0	5-0-0	20-10-5			
1865	3-7-0	3-11-0	5-7-0	23-12-0			
1866	3-12-0	2-15-0	3-8-0	15-4-0			
1867	4-12-0	2-10-0	3-8-0	12-5-4			
1868	4-12-0	3-5-0	4-1-0	8-7-4			
1869	3-10-0	3-2-0	3-9-0	10-4-4			
1870	4-7-0	3-12-0	4-2-0	13-3-4			
1871	3-11-0	3-7-0	4-0-0	9-9-6			
1872	4-0-0	3-6-0	4-2-0	10-12-0			
1873	3-13-0	2-1-0	3-4-0	10-3-0			
1874	1-13-0	1-5-0	2-11-0	8-12-8			
1875	2-14-0	1-13-0	2-12-0	8-4-6			
1876	3-0-0	2-6-0	2-9-0	6-9-0			
1877	3-2-0	2-12-0	3-1-0	7-1-9			
1878	5-7-0	4-2-0	4-14-0	8-8-0			
1879	4-2-0	4-7-0	4-4-0	8-8-8			
1880	3-9-0	2-12-0	3-4-0	8-11-4			
1881	2-3-0	1-12-0	2-12-0	8-11-4			
1882	3-1-0	1-14-0	2-14-0	7-11-4			
1883	2-12-0	2-1-0	3-4-0	7-6-8			
1884	2-7-0	2-0-0	2-9-0	6-2-5			
1886	1-3-3	0-13-0	1-0-8	2-8-0	1-0-0	0-12-6	2-6-0
1887	1-6-0	0-13-0	1-2-0	3-1-3	1-0-10	1-1-0	2-8-0
1888	1-8-6	1-4-3	1-9-3	3-7-8	1-1-9	1-4-9	2-8-0
1889	1-13-6	1-11-0	1-10-8	3-5-4	1-2-3	1-10-0	2-13-9
1890	0-8-4	0-12-0	0-12-0	3-1-3	1-4-0	1-0-0	3-1-3
1891	1-0-0	1-5-4	1-5-4	2-13-9	1-1-9	1-0-0	3-5-4
1892	0-8-9	0-12-3	0-8-4	2-8-0	1-2-10	0-8-3	2-13-9

APPENDIX - A (contd.)

Amreli Taluka (contd.)

Years	Bajri	Juar	Wheat	Cotton	Rice	Gram	Tal
1893	0-12-0	0-10-3	0-8-4	4-0-0	1-3-5	0-8-4	3-5-4
1894	1-0-0	1-0-0	1-0-0	3-1-3	1-4-0	1-0-0	3-5-4
1895	1-10-8	1-5-4	1-9-7	3-0-4	1-5-4	1-5-4	3-10-2
1896	1-7-8	1-0-0	1-6-10	3-5-4	1-3-5	1-2-10	3-10-2
1897	1-10-8	1-5-4	1-10-8	3-1-3	1-4-0	1-11-10	3-12-11
1898	2-10-8	2-1-8	2-6-9	3-3-2	1-6-10	2-5-8	3-10-2
1899	1-9-7	1-4-8	1-10-1	3-5-4	1-5-4	1-11-10	4-0-0
1900	2-2-7	1-13-1	2-0-0	2-13-9	2-0-0	2-8-0	4-3-4

DAMNAGAR TALUKA

1859	0-14-0	0-12-0	1-4-0	5-0-0
1860	1-1-0	0-14-0	1-0-0	4-12-0
1861	1-6-0	1-2-0	1-6-0	5-0-0
1862	1-4-0	1-5-0	1-5-0	6-2-0
1863	1-6-0	0-14-0	1-9-0	16-8-0
1864	4-2-0	2-14-0	3-15-0	20-0-0
1865	4-10-0	3-5-0	3-13-0	25-0-0
1866	3-3-0	2-3-0	3-3-0	15-4-0
1867	2-13-0	2-8-0	3-4-0	12-5-4
1868	3-9-0	2-12-0	3-10-0	8-7-4
1869	3-1-0	2-11-0	3-1-0	10-14-4
1870	3-13-0	2-10-0	3-7-0	13-3-4
1871	3-6-0	2-12-0	3-9-0	9-9-6
1872	3-0-0	2-8-0	2-12-0	10-12-0
1873	2-3-0	1-13-0	2-0-0	10-3-0
1874	2-3-0	1-9-0	2-5-0	8-12-8
1875	2-8-0	1-18-0	2-4-0	8-4-9
1876	2-11-0	2-2-0	2-1-0	6-9-0
1877	1-15-0	2-3-0	3-0-0	7-1-9
1878	3-12-0	3-7-0	4-1-0	8-0-8
1879	3-14-0	3-6-0	3-12-0	8-8-8
1880	2-5-0	2-2-0	2-8-0	8-11-4

APPENDIX (Contd.)

Damnagar Taluka (contd.)

Years	Bajri	Juar	Wheat	Cotton	Rice	Gram	Tal
1881	1-9-0	1-9-0	2-2-0	8-11-4			
1882	2-10-0	2-1-0	2-9-0	7-11-4			
1883	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-3-0	7-6-8			
1884							
1885							
1886	1-2-0	0-15-0	1-0-0	2-12-0	-		2-10-0
1887	1-7-0	1-3-0	1-8-0	3-1-0	1-3-0		2-6-0
1888	1-4-0	1-5-0	1-10-0	3-0-0	1-6-0		2-10-0
1889	1-3-0	1-7-0	1-12-0	3-3-0	1-13-0		3-8-0
1890	1-11-0	1-2-0	1-1-0	3-0-0	1-11-0		2-15-0
1891	1-7-0	1-3-0	1-4-0	2-8-0	1-10-0		2-15-0
1892	1-9-0	1-6-0	1-11-0	2-12-0	1-6-0		3-0-0
1893	1-9-0	1-4-0	1-9-0	3-0-0	1-8-0		3-8-0
1894	1-12-0	1-5-0	1-10-0	3-0-0	1-12-0		3-8-0
1895	1-12-0	1-3-0	1-12-0	3-0-0	1-10-0		3-4-0
1896	1-12-0	1-1-0	1-14-0	3-4-0	1-6-0		2-15-0
1897	2-6-0	2-0-0	2-8-0	3-8-0	2-8-0		3-4-0
1898	1-9-0	1-9-0	1-7-0	2-12-0	1-11-0		3-0-0
1899	1-8-0	1-2-0	1-7-0	2-2-0	1-9-0		2-8-0
1900	1-8-0	1-5-0	1-8-0	3-8-0	1-8-0		3-12-0

APPENDIX A (contd.)

KODINAR TALUKA :

Year	Wheat	Bajri	Juar	Rice	Cotton	Gram	Math	Sugar- cane
1861		0-13-0	0-9-3		1-7-3			3-10-3
1862		0-12-3	0-8-3		2-0-0			3-5-3
1863		0-14-9	0-11-3		2-2-0			2-8-0
1864		1-10-9	1-3-6		4-0-9			3-10-2
1865		1-12-6	1-5-3		4-0-9			4-0-0
1866								
1867								
1868								
1869								
1870		2-0-9	1-3-6		2-14-0			3-1-3
1871		1-0-6	0-15-9		1-7-0			3-1-3
1872		0-13-6	1-3-6		2-10-0			3-11-6
1873		0-13-3	0-8-3		2-5-0			3-7-9
1874		1-4-3	0-15-3		1-11-0			3-1-3
1875		0-14-3	0-12-6		2-9-6			2-13-9
1876		0-13-9	0-12-0		2-1-0			3-0-3
1877		0-15-3	0-11-9		1-15-0			2-13-9
1878		1-14-6	1-7-3		2-2-0			4-18-6
1879		1-12-6	1-9-0		2-15-0			3-1-3
1880		1-7-0	0-13-6		2-2-3			3-10-3
1881		1-6-6	0-10-3		1-14-3			4-7-0
1882		0-9-9	0-12-6		2-0-0			3-12-3
1883		0-14-9	0-14-9		1-14-0			3-5-3
1884		1-4-6	0-11-3		1-14-3			
1885								
1886								
1887	1-10-9	1-9-6	1-0-6	2-13-9	4-4-0	1-7-9	1-7-9	
1888	2-0-0	1-9-6	0-15-6	2-12-3	3-12-0	1-8-6	1-8-6	
1889	1-14-6	1-9-0	1-3-6	2-13-9	2-11-0	1-8-3	1-8-3	
1890	1-10-9	1-6-0	0-15-6	2-9-3	2-1-0	1-7-9	1-7-9	

APPENDIX A (contd.)

KODINAR (Contd.)

Year	Wheat	Bajri	Juar	Rice	Cotton	Gram	Math	Sugar-cane
1891	2-0-0	1-10-9	0-15-0	2-12-3	1-10-0	1-10-9	1-10-9	1-9-0
1892	2-0-0	1-8-3	1-0-3	3-1-3	1-8-0	2-3-6	2-3-6	2-3-0
1893	2-2-3	1-10-0	1-1-0	2-12-3	1-8-0	1-8-3	1-8-3	1-8-3
1894	1-12-6	1-10-0	1-5-3	3-1-3	3-5-0	1-5-3	1-5-3	--
1895	1-11-0	1-10-0	1-3-6	2-8-9	2-2-0	1-3-6	1-3-6	1-6-0
1896	1-12-6	1-9-3	1-1-3	2-4-0	1-2-0	1-8-3	1-8-3	--
1897	2-10-0	2-4-0	1-12-6	2-12-3	1-4-0	2-10-0	2-10-0	
1898	2-5-3	1-5-0	1-8-9	2-8-0	1-2-8	2-5-0	2-5-0	
1899	1-12-3	1-4-9	1-0-9	2-3-0	1-8-8	1-11-0	1-11-0	1-6-9
1900	2-13-0	2-13-0	2-2-6	2-8-0	1-11-4	2-1-9	2-1-9	2-3-6

DHARI TALUKA

Year	Bajri	Juar	Wheat	Cotton	Rice
1870	3-12-0	2-12-0	3-12-0	9-1-0	
1871	2-10-0	2-1-0	2-9-0	4-15-0	
1872	2-8-0	2-0-0	2-5-0	8-11-0	
1873	1-5-0	1-20	1-10-1	7-2-0	
1874	1-3-0	0-14-0	1-9-0	5-11-0	
1875	1-13-0	1-5-0	2-0-0	6-11-0	
1876	2-13-0	2-6-0	2-3-0	6-8-0	
1877	2-13-0	1-11-0	2-1-0	6-2-0	
1878	3-6-0	3-0-0	3-5-0	7-12-0	
1879	3-9-0	3-2-0	4-0-0	6-0-0	
1880	2-8-0	1-15-0	2-3-0	7-12-6	
1881	1-0-0	1-8-0	1-11-0	6-3-0	
1882	1-8-0	1-3-0	2-3-0	6-5-3	
1883	2-0-0	1-7-0	2-0-0	5-15-3	
1884	1-9-0	2-6-0	1-11-0	6-7-0	
1885	1-10-0	1-1-0	1-7-0	6-9-0	
1886					
1887	1-7-0	2-0-0	1-12-0	-	2-8-0

APPENDIX A (contd. (DHARI TALUKA (contd.)

Year	Bajri	Juar	Wheat	Cotton	Rice
1888	1-6-0	1-5-0	1-12-0		2-8-0
1889	1-11-0	1-6-0	1-8-0		2-8-0
1890	1-4-0	0-15-0	1-5-0		2-8-0
1891	1-4-0	1-0-0	1-6-0		2-8-0
1892	1-4-0	0-15-0	1-11-0		3-0-0
1893	1-2-0	0-12-0	1-11-0		2-6-0
1894	1-2-0	1-20	1-12-0		2-6-0
1895	1-14-0	1-0-0	1-8-0	2-9-0	2-8-0
1896	1-7-0	1-4-0	1-9-0	3-10-0	3-1-0
1897	2-5-0	2-1-0	2-6-0		3-2-1
1898	1-14-0	1-8-0	2-1-0		3-1-0
1899	1-5-0	1-2-0	1-10-0		2-2-0
1900	3-2-0	2-11-0	3-3-0		2-7-0

OKHAMANDAL TALUKA (1886-1896)

Years	Bajri	Wheat	Juar	Rice	Cotton
1886-67	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1887-88	1-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1888-89	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1889-90	3-0-0	4-0-0	3-0-0	5-0-0	
1890-91	1-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1891-92	1-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1892-93	1-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1893-94	2-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1894-95	1-0-0	2-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	
1895-96	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	3-0-0	