

CHAPTER VI

KADI PRANT

Administration of Dewan Sir T. Madhavrao 1875 - 1881

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The legacy that Dewan T. Madhavrao inherited from his predecessor, Malharrao Gaekwad was a variety of problems, viz., an impoverished peasantry; grievances of Sardars of the State, and of Bankers and of reconstruction of the administrative machinery.

Fixing his priorities rightly, the dewan gave greatest importance and attention to the problems of the agriculturists. And in view of the condition of the raiyats as well as that of State economy, the dewan attempted at a compromise so that the interest of both were protected.

Measures (i) Provisional Survey Operations accompanied with establishment of Bighoti and Removal of Izara.

After initiating an inquiry into the previous settlement, the dewan affected a provisional survey in the prant. Thus by the fiscal year and in 1876, 113 out of the 211 villages were brought under the bighoti scheme.¹ The removal of izara system, was an activity that went hand in hand with the Survey and the application of bighoti so that only 23 villages existed under that tenure.²

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1. Annual Report 1875-76. By Uttar Prant Naib Suba of Visnagar, Vadnagar, Kheralu, and Bijapur, D.N.56; F.N.1 Sarsuba Office, Kadi Prant Chitnisi, CRO.
 2. Ibid.

In fact these activities continued throughout his period so that there was increase in bighoti villages by 17.2% from 1875 to 1880³, and a complete removal of izara villages constituting from 12.7% of the total villages in 1875-76 to nil in the subsequent years.

(ii) Reduction in revenue demand : The next measure of significance was the reduction affected in the revenue demand of the talukas of the prant.

In Dehgam and its Peta Mahal : The reduction in Dehgam taluka and its peta mahal of Atarsumbha was of 32% and 27% respectively, and these reduced rates remained as such till 1892 when further reductions were made⁴.

3. Note the percentage growth or fall of bighoti and izara villages and also the simple percentage of these villages to the total number of villages during the years 1875-76-1880-81.

	<u>1875-76</u>	<u>1878-79</u>	<u>1879-80</u>	<u>1880-81</u>
Annual %age Growth	-	-	17.2	-
1. Bighoti villages	-	-	-	-
2. Izara	-	-	-	-
Simple %age to total number of villages				
1. Bighoti	62	-	82.6	83.1
2. Izara	12.7	-	-	-

Note: The percentages have been calculated from the statistics available in the following files. Annual Administration Reports of the Respective years of Kadi Prant, DN 108; File 633, 634. CRO.

4. File 263/38 op. cit.

In Harij Mahal: The reduction in Harij Mahal was of 4.3%⁵ and in the case of an individual village of Harij for example, it was only 3.1%⁶.

In Patan : The demand in Patan was reduced by 8.7%⁷. This was a reduction over the demand of 1874.

In Kadi : A reduction by 18.5% was affected in the Kadi Taluka in 1875, over the sum of 1869⁸.

In Kheralu, Visnagar : Likewise were reductions made in the other talukas, where a reduction by 10% is seen in Kheralu and 23% in Visnagar⁹.

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5. File 263/39 op. cit. Note: the percentage has been calculated from the Statistics of this file.
 6. Refer to sample village study of Paloli village - Mahal Harij, Table I of Chap. VII, Section II.
 7. File 263/46 op. cit. The percentage is a calculation from the statistic of the file.
 8. File 263/45 APO, the percentage has been calculated from this statistics in this site.
 9. The percentages have been calculated from the statistics in (1) the Annual report of 1875-76 for Kheralu and Visnagar D.N. 56; F.N. 1, Para 8 and 9. and (2) Kheralu revenue statistics dated 1871; DN 23; Pudka 2; Ferisht 135/32 Sarsuba Political Branch CRO, and Visnagar Statistics from DN 23, Pudka 2; Ferisht 135/46 Ibid.

In Vadnagar : In Vadnagar the reduction was of 4 annas in the rupee viz., of 25% whereas greater relief than this was given to Vijapur¹⁰.

In Siddhpur : An idea of the relief in Sidhpur Taluka can be had from the case of one of its villages. Aithor where the reduction was of 14.3%¹¹.

(iii) Administrative Measures :

(a) Organisation of Talukas . The talukas were organised into more compact units, by the new administration. Thus Kadi, Visnagar, Kalol and Mehsana were reorganised in 1877 and Kalol, in fact, was a new creation, made from portions of the old Kadi and Dehgam villages. In 1878, it was enlarged further by the addition of two more villages. Mehsana which had earlier been a jagir of Malharrao of Kadi, was resumed and made a division of the taluka in 1877. The Visnagar taluka which was originally very small, was enlarged and made more compact.

These were some of the administrative measures of the dewan.

10. T. Madhavrao's letter to R. Meade; Agent to Governor General for Baroda dated 19 June 1875. File 263/62a Miscellaneous correspondence relating to revenue in the Baroda territories, HPR, CRO.

11. Refer Table III in Chap. VII. Sample village study of Aithor village Sidhpur Taluka.

(b) Organisation of revenue staff : The revenue staff was organised and given fixed jurisdiction and powers¹². The mahals (talukas) were thus placed under wahiwatdars who had well-defined civil, magisterial and revenue powers. The sub-divided mahals were placed under thanadars having under them one or two Karkoons and a few sepoy and soldiers. Each thanadar had under his charge 25-50 villages and his work here was on the same pattern as that of the taluka head-the wahiwatdar. The only difference in the thanadar's case was that he had no power to decide civil cases.

Innovation in System: A new note was struck in the running of the administrative machinery by the taluka heads and the lesser officers being obliged to tour the districts, to inspect the work of village officers, and to ascertain the problems of the cultivators¹³.

It was these inspections that revealed the inadequate facilities of irrigation¹⁴, and thus, the sarkar could help and remedy the situation by having low water rates to encourage the sinking of new wells and the repair of old ones.

12. Annual report 1875-76, DN 108, FN 634.

13. Wahiwatdars and awal karkoons toured the districts of Vijapur, Kheralu, Visnagar, and Vadnagar in 1875. Para 26, Annual Report of these mahals 1875-76. D.N. 56; F.N. 1; Sar Suba Office, Kadi Prant Chitnisi, CRO.

14. The Naib Suba reported that there were few wells and that the sircar give help, para 31, Ibid.

An impression of the improved management of the times is to be had from the comment of the Sar Suba to the Dewan - "....Before the recent change in the administration, there was nothing like a systematic working in any department, nothing like division of labour. The wahiwatdar was in some respects the defacto representative of the sircar, in the Mahal. There were two higher authorities over him, one the Sir Kamdar and the other the Sir Faujdar but they were devoid of executive functions. All the different powers seemed as if concentrated in the Wahiwatdar. He was the revenue officer, He was the head of the then existing police. In fact he was everything.

The result of such a system is obvious. There was confusion in every department and there being no proper control over the wahiwatdar, in many instances these multifarious powers were misused to the great annoyance of the poor raiyat. And to make his lot still more deplorable the prevailing corruption of the time had then reached its Zenith...."¹⁵.

And an idea of the administrative problems of the time can be had from the following.

15. Annual administration report, 1875-76, from Sarsuba to Dewan dated 23rd Sept. 1876. D.N. 108; F.N. 634, p.2.

"....At first I had to perform the functions of the revenue, the police, criminal and also the civil. work. But owing to the great extent of the province and its being inhabited by not only ignorant but turbulent tribes, I was relieved of civil work. Lately the wahiwatdars have also been relieved of the work.

The offices of the sir faujdar and Sir Kamdar being thought no longer necessary were abolished and the men holding these appointment have since been made Naib Subhas¹⁶.

(iv) Regarding barkhali land : Though the proper settlement of Barkhali lands came only after 1886, there is evidence of some disputes having been settled in the prant so that the barkhali or alienated land area decreased¹⁷ and that of government, correspondingly increased according to the settlement made.

16. Ibid, p. 34.

17. Note the increase/decrease is the years in the percentage of Barkhali or alienated land as a result of settlement of disputes.

	<u>1875-76</u>	<u>1878-79</u>	<u>1879-80</u>	<u>1880-81</u>
1. Alienated land		3.4	-0.1	0.3

Note: The growth or fall in alienated logically corresponds with that of government land. The percentage calculated from the figures available in the Annual Report of the respective years. DN 108; FN 633 and 634. CRO.

(v) Railway construction : The introduction of railways to the Kadi Prant in 1877 was a progressive measure of the Dewan's administration - and one in continuation of the process begun over a decade before.

The railways that passed through Kadi prant were (i) the metre gauge railway from Mehsana to Patan which went through the northern corner of the Vadavali taluka (ii) The railways touching Kadi taluka were the portion of the Rajasthan - Malwa railway which ran through the north-east corner of the taluka with stations at Jhulasan and Dongarwa; and the Wadhwan branch of the B.B. and C.I. railway; and the Mehsana - Viramgam branch.

The Mehsana taluka was also well off in respect to railways. The Rajputana-Malwa and the Patan Kheralu and Viramgam line touched this district.

In Visnagar the State metre, gauge railway branched off from the Rajputana-Malwa railway at Mehsana and towards Kheralu it passed through the station of Randela. Then a part of the main Rajputana-Malwa railway ran through the Western Part of the Taluka with a station at Bhandu.

It is to be recalled that the railway construction programme after 1877, was a part and parcel of the famine

policy of the viceroy Lord Rippon. And our concern as regards the Gaekwad State is that it responded to the call of British India and the Policies of the British in this regard - so that the state became a beneficiary of the measure.

Impact of measures - their effect upon economy :

The reductions made by the dewan and the facilities provided of better communication, enabled progress to take place in economy so that the process of deterioration in the material condition was slowed down, if not checked.

Evidences of improvement in condition are seen in various ways - increased population; extended area of cultivation; an increase in land revenue and decrease in work land; a better recovery of dues and the growth of gross revenue in general¹⁸.

18. See table below giving annual growth and fall of income; of the increase in %age of income and recovery of dues.

	<u>1875-76</u>	<u>1878-79</u>	<u>1879-80</u>	<u>1880-81</u>	<u>1881-82</u>
<u>Annual %age growth or fall.</u>					
1. Waste land		1.5	0.2	1	0.1
2. Gross revenue		-13.7	-1.1	6.4	
3. Land revenue			12.9	9.5	0.4
4. Land revenue Collection				12.4	
5. Arrears				-41.4	-31.4
<u>Simple %age to Total</u>					
1. Waste	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
2. Government land occupied	-	47.8	48.1	48.6	-
3. Government land unoccupied	-	17.7	17.4	17.0	1
4. Land revenue	69.6	-	91.1	94.9	-
5. Land revenue collection	-	-	93.0	95.4	-

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While the increase in population was natural, it was also due to the return of those emigrants, who had left their villages earlier under conditions of strain. And now with policies conducive to extension of agriculture, they returned.

The extension of cultivated land¹⁹ indicates the improved scope in agriculture, by the increase allowed in margin of profit wrought by the reduction in demand. The improved economy of the individual khatedar is to be seen in the increased percentage contribution of the Khatedars to the total land revenue, on the same area²⁰. This means that tracts, within the holdings that lay waste, were recovered under cultivation, so that they too were made chargeable for payment of revenue. And with this, government assets too improved as the government got a high percentage from those holdings.

	<u>1875-76</u>	<u>1878-79</u>	<u>1879-80</u>	<u>1880-81</u>	<u>1881-82</u>
Density in population -		-	241	284	286
as it was in the				(17.8%)*	(0.7%)*
respective years per					
square mile					

* These percentages are of growth within the bracketed years.

Note: These figures have been calculated from the statistics available in the Annual Report of the respective years of files D.N. 108; File Number 633, 634.

19. Refer tables II and I of sample village study of Aithor village and Paloli village respectively in Ch.VII, op.cit.

20. Refer table III - Khatedars Statistics of Paloli village in Sample study of village, Ch. VII, op.cit.

It is possible that the returning emigrants, as well as the available labour force due to the natural increase in population, (which increased the density) were absorbed as workers in the farms of the large landholders also. A notable feature is the increase in Khatedars holding large bighas of land and a decrease in the lesser landholders²¹. But this was the case in the richer villages with better natural resources, as in Aithor.

Figures speak differently in the poor village of Paloli where there is a percentage decline in the larger landholders, and an increase in the smaller ones²². This indicates the relinquishment of land by the larger landholders.

With the increase in value of land, it is assumed that rents would have increased and subtenants too - specially as these times were more secure and stable. And one effect of this increase in tenants and sub-tants was the increasing sub-division of land i.e. a greater fragmentation of land. How this trend and process affected economy in the years that followed, can be acase for special study.

And since conditions by and large improved, arrears too

21. This is to be seen in the percentage growth or fall of khatedars holding different size holdings in Table III, Chap.VII, op. cit.

22. Aithor Report, Table II, Paloli village statistics, Chap.VII, op. cit.

decreased²³ as the people were able to pay off the demands. However, whilst the improved recovery is due to the increased ability of the people to pay their dues, it is also due to the improved management of the times. The growth of the textile industry viz., of colouring cloth in Kadi and Atarsumba and of weaving in silk and cotton in Patan by the early 1880²⁴ was a result of the policies of state and the general security and the better stability that existed.

Other manufactures viz. that of Metal also developed²⁵.

With the government of industrialization one outlet had been provided to the village artisans and the surplus and workforce dependent on agriculture. However, that the dependence on agriculture was really reduced on account of industrialisation in the state in these times in very much doubtful.

Improved Trade and Industry - Growth of towns - a direct impact of railways : Railways contributed to the growth of market towns and their hinterlands in the talukas where they passed. In Vadavli, therefore, the station of Dhinoj grew as a centre of export of the agricultural goods²⁶

23. An idea of good recovery is also to be had from the 90% recovery secured in 1880-81 percentage calculated from statistics of land revenue in come and recovery in para 69. Annual report of Kadi Prant 1881-82, DN 68; File 26, Sarsuba Office, Kadi Prant Chitnisi.

24. Annual report of Kadi Prant 1881-82. DN 26, Sarsuba Office, Kadi Prant Chitnisi.

25. Ibid. In Vismagar utensils of brass and copper were manufactured. In Patan weapons were made.

26. File 263/51 op. cit.

Kadi taluka prospered in the same way. In Mehsana, Palsana gained importance as a railway junction from where rapeseed, chillies, tobacco, cotton, wheat and bajri were exported in Visnagar, Randela and Bhandu grew as railway junctions from where juar, bajri, codar oil seeds, opium, tobacco and sunflower were exported²⁷.

If railways contributed to the prosperity of the villages, they also had a damaging effect in certain respects. For instance, soils and drainage were affected as for example that of Patan.

Discussion of Measures : While the reductions of the Dewan did enable the cultivators to recoup, they were really not significant, as seen in the percentage of reduction itself. And the lowered morale of the cultivators is justified in view of the settlement that existed. In Sidhpur taluka, for instance there would be 2 fields paying Rs. 5 a bigha, adjoining a 3rd which paid nothing or next to nothing. And this was due to an regular settlement and of the vast stretches of rent free lands.

The effect in morale is evident and can be imagined. Whilst the owners of rent free land enjoyed a larger margin of profit, their neighbours in the adjoining fields paid full rent and had hardly any margin of profit. How encouraging would this have been to agricultural development ?

27. File 263/33, op. cit.

And that is why, while the pace of decay was reduced, it was not really checked.

Evidences of conditions being still poor are various. They are to be seen in the presence of culturable waste that still existed²⁸. (implying that the reductions were inadequate and so not as strong an incentive); in the realisations in demand²⁹; in the fall in gross and land³⁰

28. Refer to Statistics of Waste land in footnote, Chap. V.
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29. Revenue realisation and Arrears.

- (a) In Vijapur realisation was 2.5% on revenues of 1886-91, op. cit. pp. 3-4.
- (b) In Kalol, the arrears were 3.6% during 1887-1891, pp. 18-19.
- (c) In Dehgam and Attarsumba - In Dehgam it was 1.6% and in Atarsumba it was 4.8% during the year 1888-91. File 263/28, op. cit, pp. 102 & 106.
- (d) Harij, the arrears were 1.5%. File 263/39, op.cit. p. 46.
- (e) In Patan it was 0.5%, File 263/46, op.cit. p. 33.
- (f) In Udavali it was 32.4% on demand of 1886-91, Book No. 5425, pp. 88-91.
- (g) In Kadi it was 5.8% on demand of 1887-91, Book No. 5435, pp. 57-58.
- (h) Mehsana, it was 7% on demand of 1886-1889, File 263/54, op. cit. pp. 7-8.
- (i) In Kheralu, it was 4% on demand of 1885-91, pp. 7-8.
- (j) In Visnagar, it was 0.2% on demand of 1886-90, File 5431, op. cit. pp. 3-4.

Note: These percentages are calculations from the figures in the above mentioned files.

Also see the arrears in footnote 18, Chap.V.

30. Refer figures in footnote 18, Chap. V.

revenue, during the 1877-79 years; in the poor assets on the land of the agriculturists³¹, in the fall in average payment by Khatedars of revenue demand³² and the relatively low figures of payment made during the years 1877-79³³. Poor condition is also evidenced in the presence of depopulated villages in 1881³⁴ when the dewan's term of office ended; and by the area of land lying as 'no man's land'³⁵.

The figures of remissions granted and arrears written off in the years that followed³⁶, show the degree of stress

31. In 1876-77, Aithor village had an average number of 3.6 members per house; 0.8 bullocks per house; 0.3 ploughs per house and 134 wells which gave 51.4 bighas per well; and 12.9 bighas per bullock; and 27.7 bighas per plough. These, assets, few as they were, must have been possessed by a few richer classes of the village.
DN 22; Pudka 132; Sarsuba Office, Kadi Prant Chitnisi.
Note: These figures have been calculated from the statistics available in the file.

32. Refer Table I, Aithor village statistics - sample study in Ch. VII, op. cit.

33. Table III, Paloli village statistics sample study, Ch.VII, op.cit.

34. In 1881-82, 96 villages i.e. 8% of the total villages were reported to have been depopulated and in poor shape. Annual report of Revenue department, Kadi prant, 1881-82. D.N. 68, File 26, 1881-82, Sarsuba Office, Kadi Prant Chitnisi, CRO.

35. 'No man's land' or land claimed by none in 1880-81 was +97654 bighas in 1881-82, 523399 bighas, para 69, Details about land, Ibid.

36. Figures of remissions granted and arrears written off.
R = Remission; A = Arrears.

(a) Vijapur. S. Report, op.cit. pp.5-8,

	1886	1882	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	189
R	78	114	44	55	58	-	280	657	879	899	3180	147
A	3618	3301	3008	2018	1964	862	179	61	442	210	73	54

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and strain existing, that invited and warranted state help.

In this connection it is to be noted that since the inadequate

(b) Kalol : S.S.Report, op.cit. pp. 57-69.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
R	83	96	8795	44	205	192	230	195	3805	
A	3909	3986	6210	2099	1962	251	59	146	-	

(c) Patan. File 263/46 op.cit, pp. 115-116,

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
R	56	15	292	758	1162
A	3735	1513	1688	64	-

(d) Dehgam 263/38, op.cit. pp. 36-37,

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
R	436	316	224	210	586	784
A	1161	1454	1215	1105	554	-

(e) Harij : File 263/39, op.cit. 1894,

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
R	547	180	230	247	314
A	2122	710	686	66	17

(f) Patan, File 263/46, op.cit., pp.115-116,

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
R	56	15	292	758	1162
A	3735	1513	1688	64	-

(g) Vadavali, Book No.5425/251, 1896-91, pp.58-61.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
R	325	215	212	291	544	1786	2254	2220	2180	2263
A	503	1031	373	262	175	273	437	99	13	-

(h) Kadi, File 263/45, op.cit., pp.43-44,

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
R	202	850	811	656	462	535	2673	3262
A	5176	608	19694	1302	248	37	32	

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(i) Mehsana, File 263/548, op.cit., pp.5-6,

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
R	199	573	382	403	387	47	1360	1850	1760	1851
A	2228	302	391	306	329	-	454	122	198	-

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demands were revised only in late 1880s and 1890s, conditions of stress continued, for people were paying the demands fixed by the dewan, low though they were in comparison with the preceeding years.

And the fact that further reductions were contemplated³⁷, and affected, throws light on the insufficiency of reduction by the dewan. That is why it is no matter of surprise that conditions of indebtedness were reported in 1890³⁸, and of sales and mortgages of lands having taken place³⁹.

(j) Kheralu. 263/32, op.cit., pp.85-86,

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
R	78	136	225	249	157	198	113	610
A	2403	3308	2156	2397	2048	1139	30	-

(k) Visnagar, 263/33, op.cit. pp.3-4.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
R	-	-	137	181	185	2905	2874	2869	2994
A	236	311	221	197	181	-	-	197	-

37. Proposed Reduction.

- (a) Harij Mahal 263/39, op.cit, Appendix VIII.
Reduction of 48.5% op.cit. on demand.
- (b) Patan, File 263/46, op.cit. pp.33, a reduction on demand 3.6%.
- (c) Sidhpur Taluka, File 263/42, op.cit. p.39, Reduction of 3.6%.
- (d) Vadavali. Book No.5425, 1896-97, Reduction of 6.1%.
- (e) Kadi, Book No.5435, p.78, 8.7%.
- (f) Mehsana, File 263/54, op.cit. 207%
- (g) Kheralu, File , Book No.5420, op.cit. p. 20.
- (h) Kheralu, Book No.5420, op.cit. 1873-94, p. 20.
Reduction of 14.9%.
- (i) Visnagar File 263/33, op.cit. pp.7-8, Reduction of 5.9%.
- (j) Atarsumbha, file 263/38, op.cit., pp. 120-129.
Reduction of 5.8%.

38. Sales and Mortgages.

- (a) In Harij it was reported that much land was mortgaged and that the Bohras of the N.W. of taluka were going to their notice place at Surat, File 263/89, op.cit.,1894.

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Famine 1877 : For the fact, that good progress, had not taken place after the reductions, one more factor has to be seen viz., that of the famine. ✓

In fact, the famine of 1877, which affected a severe loss of life and property and which affected the progress of economic growth⁴⁰ or good recovery was a potent factor that rendered the improvement in economy a blow - making its pace slow. Though the economy picked up after the effects of famine, it took a longer time to really recoup.

In the ultimate analysis, therefore, the factors that are held responsible for the absence of a marked improvement during the years 1875-1881 and after, are (1) the famine of

(b) In Vadavali during 1886-94, 14227 Bighas had been mortgaged and 342 sold i.e. annually on an average 1423, bighas were mortgaged and 34 sold and 404 relinquished, p.14, file 263/51, op.cit.

39. Survey and Settlement report of Talukas - Dehgam, File 263/38, op.cit. Harij. File 263/39, op.cit. Patan file 263/46, op.cit, Mehsana File 263/45, op.cit., Visnagar 263/33, op.cit., Vijapur, Book No.5290, op.cit., Kalol Book No.5416, op.cit. Sidhpur, File 263/42, op.cit.

40. Note: The illeffects of famine on growth of economy in foot note 18 Chap.V. Here, it is during the famine years 1871-79, that one sees a fall in resumes; a growth of wate; a growth of arrears; so on and so forth.

In the sample village study also viz., in the villages of Aithor and Paloli, similar trend in similar areas are to be seen. See Tables in Ch.VII, op.cit.

1877 because of which the impact of the dewan's measures was not fully felt (2) the inadequacy of the dewan's reductions (3) the continuance of these demands till almost the end of the century and (4) the slow process of barkhali resumptions. Had barkhali lands been settled earlier, the sarkar with the advantage of the increased income, would have given a greater measure of relief and the dewan need not have had shown his caution in preserving the interests of the sarkar but inadequate reductions.

(ii) Reduction in demand : Successive reduction in revenue demand was the activity during the years of Sayajirao's rule, in the all the talukas.

The reduction wrought by the settlement of 1892, over the sum fixed in 1886 reduced the average rate per bigha, and yet the sum fixed anticipated a gain of 14.9% in realisation in Dehgam and of 2.7% in Attarsumba². This increase, it is to be noticed, was possible on account of the recovery of waste land and the increase thereby in the cultivated one³. The new rates were fixed keeping in mind the poverty and skill of cultivators; the configuration of the district; the kind of neighbourhood and climatic conditions. All these variables that affected agrarian conditions were thus considered in the proposed settlement of 1890s.

(b) Reduction in Harij Mahal : In the Mahal of Harij too the settlement of 1894 reduced the sum that existed in 1886-87. These proposed rates of 1894 were made on lands classified into three groups, and the reduction made was of 35.7% in Group I : 54.1% in Group II; and 58.5% in Group III according to quality of soil. The total reduction over the settlement

2. pp.120-123. Proposed rates of 1892, Dehgam taluka, File 263/38, op.cit. The reduction in the average rate was from Rs.1-12-3 per bigha prior to the settlement, to Rs.1-4-1 after it in 1892. In Atarsumba the reduction was from Rs. 1-3-6 to Rs. 1-0-0, ibid.

3. Ibid. pp.54-55.
The cultivated area increased in Dehgam by 14231 bighas and in Atarsumba by 4262 bighas, File Ibid, for Atarsumba figures. pp.58-59.

of 1887 was of 47.9% - a significant sacrifice on the part of the State⁴.

(c) Settlement in Kheralu Taluka and its Peta Mahal of

Vadnagar : The settlement in the taluka of Kheralu and its peta mahal of Vadnagar, brought much relief to the raiyats as the demand on the different categories of soil was reduced⁵. In this settlement the removal of well tax was

4. p.46, File 263/39, op.cit.

Groups	Old Settlement			New Settlement			Increase/ Decrease on demand
	B	Annual D	AR	Av.R	B.	Ass. Av.R ment	
I.	28271	41665	40570	1-6-11	31867	26676	0-13-1 -37.3
II.	29604	44307	44121	1-7-1	32824	20247	0-9-10 -54.4
III.	19201	20951	20698	1-1-3	21940	8578	0-6-3 -59.1
Total	77076	107003	105389	1-5-11	86631	54901	0-10-2 -48.5

B = Bighas; Annual D = Demand; AR = Average realisation, Av.R. = Average rate per bigha.

5. See the different rates in 1886-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, pp.17-18, Jamabandi Settlement Report of Kheralu, Vadnagar Peta Mahal, Book No.5420, CRO. (For 82 villages)

1886-1892				1892-1893				1893			
(exclusive of Chakariat and redeemed)				(inclusive of Chakariat and redeemed)				(inclusive of Chakariat and redeemed)			
B	R	D	Av.R	B	R	276790	Av.R	B	D	Av.R	
101740		256032		123538				148985	230130	1-9-0	
	245596		2-6-7		270691		2-3-1				

B=bighas; R = realisation; D = demand; Av.R = Average rate.

Also see below the reduction in different categories of soil file Ibid. p.20.

Groups	Rates upto 1892				After 1892				Increase/ decrease
I	44504	139789	2-2-3		53262	107777	2-0-6	-32012	(22.9%)
II	19872	3600	1-13-0		22247	3399	1-8-5	-2001	(-5.5%)
III	29329	51856	1-12-0		33323	46629	1-6-4	-5227	(-10.1%)
IV	29833	43046	1-7-4		40153	41725	1-0-7	-1321	(-3.1%)

B = Bighas, AR = Average realisation; Av.R = Average rate.

also anticipated in order to encourage cultivation (specially bagayat cultivation) in the taluka which the extent of 11% of cultivable waste provided for extension of cultivation⁶.

The reduction that was finally sanctioned was of 14.4% on the past six years realisation, which was some relief⁷.

(d) Reduction in Patan taluka : In the taluka of Patan too substantial relief was given⁸. This proposed settlement

6. Of the total of government land; 148985 bighas or 56% was cultivated; assessed and unassessed culruvabe waste was of 30404 bighas or 11%; and uncultivable waste was 16119 bighas i.e. 7%. This there was room for cultivation.
7. Letter of Dewan to Survey and Settlement Commissioner dated 5th April, 1965, Ibid. p. 2.
8. Proposed rates and a comparison 1885-86 and 1892-93, Settlement pp.11-12. S.S.Report of Patan taluka, Book No.5413, CR0.

	Settlement of 1885-86				Settlement of 1892-93		
	Average of	Av.an -	Av.	Rate	Bighas	Demand	Rate per
	cultivated	nual	reali-	per			bighas
	bighas	demand	sation	Bigha :			
	1881-86	Rs.	Rs.				
Villages	205411	333204	331371	1-9-10	236762	33320	1-6-6
118							

Increase/decrease being of + Rs. 1949 i.e. 0.5%.

Also see below details of the settlement, File 263/46, op.cit., p.33.

Gr.of Villages	Old settlement				Increase/Decrease			
	B	AD	Av,R	Av.R	B	AV.	Av.R-	%age
I	42007	116507	116020	2-12-2	51519	123910	2-6-0	-5.9%
II	7827	126775	126207	1-9-10	89125	124319	1-6-4	-1.1%
III	36780	37805	47203	1-4-7	39048	38357	0-15-8	-19
IV	47744	40642	40396	0-13-6	55764	32960	0-9-5	-19

B=Bighas; AD = Average annual demand; Av.R. = Average relisation ; Av.R.= Average rate, Ass = Assessment.

of the 118 villages in 1894 gave the raiyats a relief of 3.6% on demand and 3.1% on realisation. The loss of 3.1% of the state was a small price to pay for the introduction of a moderate, equitable and asymmetrical system of assessment.

(e) Reduction in Sidhpur Taluka : The proposed settlement for the Sidhpur taluka was a momentous one. By it, not only was a bonafide attempt made for the first time to assess the jirayat bigha according to the capabilities of soil, to redeem alienated lands, to abolish "Kumwar" rates, but an entire revolution was to be made in water assessment.

The feature most antagonistic to interests of the agricultural community was the existing assessment on water in the Sidhpur taluka - the richest part of the division of Kadi. By the earlier water assessment the incentive for bagayat cultivation had been reduced if not killed. The state, therefore, did good to consider sub-soil assessment a feasible proposition in 1891 more so as alienated lands had been resumed and tax distribution was more equitable. Such a mode of assessment in a division like Kadi, involved a transfer, to a certain extent, of the burden of taxation from the actual or possible bagayat to the actual or possible purely bagayat.

The degree of reduction in the Sidhpur taluka is indicated by a comparison of the settlements of 1886 and that of 1891-92,

given below⁹. This proposed settlement incurred a loss to state but a relief to the raiyats of 16.5%.

(f) Vadvali taluka : The cultivators of Vadavali taluka were relieved by the reduction affected in the settlement of 1896-97. In this taluka, the reduction over the sum taken in 1876 was of Rs. 42621.

The settlement of 1896-97 proposed a reduction of 6.9% on the past years realisation and the Hujur sanctioned a reduction of 6.1%¹⁰.

(g) Mehsana Taluka : The proposed settlement of 1894-95 envisaged for Mehiana decrease in revenues or a relief of 2.7%¹¹.

9. p.39, File 263/42, S.S.Sidhpur taluka.

	Settlement of 1885-86			Settlement of 1891-92		
	Bighas	Av.of 13 Yrs.demand Rs.	Avg. rate for bigha Rs.	Assess- ment	Average rate of bigha Rs.	Bighas
Total	135503	355679	-	277480	277480 1-14-7	165002
72 Villages						

The reduction being 10% before reduction of barkhali and 2% after redemption.

10. Settlement Report Vadavali 1896-97, Book No.5425, P. 16, CRO.

11. File 263/54, op.cit.

(h) Visnagar taluka : The over assessment of the earlier years had resulted in a worsening of economic conditions in the Visnagar taluka about the 1890s. And the fact that the wahiwatdar issued about 725 notices a year to Khatedars on account of non-payment of government dues shows that the raiyats, despite successive reductions of 1877, 1891, were still over burdened. The settlement of 1894-95 therefore, brought in the further relief needed¹².

(i) Kadi : The raiyats of the Kadi taluka too were relieved by the settlement of 1894-95¹³.

12. File 263/33, op.cit. Also see reduction in demand through the years, Book No.5431, op. cit. pp. 3-4.

1886-1890				1890-95				1893			
Area	Asses-	Rea-	Avg.	A	As	R	Avg.	A	As	R	Avg.
Big-	sment	lisa-	rate								
has		tion	per								
			bigha								
75369	202446	2-10-10	100265	227150				103920	220155		
	201943			231180	2-4-3			224973	2-1-10		

13. pp.57-58, Settlement Report of Kadi Taluka, 1893-94. Book No.5435, CRO.

1887-1891 (exclusive of adanya ch chakariat)				1892-94 (inclusive of adanya ch and chakriat)			
Area	Demand	realisa-	Average	Area	Demand	Realisation	Average
Big-		tion	rate per				rate
as			bigha				per
							bigha
165908		331397	2-0-0	183388	377334	1-15-3	
351905					358647		

(For 118 villages). The reduction thus gave a relief to the Taluka of 3.1% on demand.

In this way, the series of reductions affected, gave the relief needed and enabled the raiyats to recoup.

(j) Kalol taluka : Reduction was made in government demand in 1891-92 over the demand of 1886, as with the extension in khalsa land, by a resumption of rent free lands¹⁴ it was possible to lower the rates. In 1896-97, once again reduction was affected although the survey and settlement commissioner suggested to the Dewan that an enhancement in rates be made¹⁵. This was said, in view of certain facts (1) there were good jirayat facilities in the taluka of Kalol and jarayat crops were not expensive crops to grow (2) the cultivators in the taluka enjoyed a fixed income from fruit trees and (3) government land had increased by 3033 bighas by 1886 due to the resumption of adanya lands.

14. Kalol taluka. Book No.8416, op.cit. pp. 18-19. CRO. Note reduction in demand, and other figures.

1887-1891 (i.e. before adanya redemption)				1891-93 (after resumption)				After 1894			
AB	AVD	Av.R	Av.Rt	AB	Av.D.	Av.R	Av.	Av.B	Av.D	Av.R	Av.Rt
106716	211229	203472		139198	247235	Rt.	142231	240731			
			1-14-6	251252		1-12-5	251660			1-11-1	

AB=Average bigha; Av.D= Average Demand; Av.R=Average Realisation, Av.Rt= Average Rate (of 38 villages)

15. File, ibid, p.1, Letter of Survey and Settlement Commissioner to Dewan dated 15 March, 1897.

(k) Vijapur taluka : By the settlement of 1897-98, the demand was reduced in the taluka of Vijapur¹⁶ in order to encourage enterprise in agriculture. In this settlement, lands were grouped in categories in order to arrive at a more accurate classification of soils, and then rates were fixed on it. This proposed settlement¹⁷ envisaged an annual loss to government of 5.4% on the past years collections, nevertheless it was a noteworthy sacrifice to make in the interest of the cultivating class.

A discussion of the Settlement : Akin to the work of reduction of demand, was the Gaekwad's measure of applying ^{rates} that were more proportionate to the quality of soil. Therefore, by it the principle of different rates for different castes, an evil of the old revenue system, was remedied. According to this old system of "Kumwar" rates, the skilled and hard^d working

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16. Rates and their reduction 1886-91 and 1892-1896, Book No. 5290, op.cit., pp. 3-4.

1886-1891 (before adanya redumption)				1892-1896 (after adanya redumption)			
Area	D	R	Av.Rate	Area	D	R	Av.Rate
66275	139479	135862	2-0-10	100856	187240	182464	1-12-11

i.e. a reduction of 5.4% on part collections; (pp.10-11, ibid).
D=demand fixed; R=realisation; Av.rate = Average Rate.

17. Proposed rates were sanctioned by Huzur order No.15 of 6 De 1898. pp. 10-11, Proposed rates, File, Ibid.

Kanbis were charged higher rates than the Kolis who were the unskilled and indifferent cultivators. While the condition of cultivators was kept in mind during the implementation and application of the settlement in 1890s, the attributes of industry and application of the cultivators too were considered. The existing disparity in rates was reduced to to relieve and also encourage the hardworking agriculturists and stimulate the indolent cultivators to activity.

Thus the work of 1890s, regarding 'Kumwar' rates was not of abolishing but of reducing the disparity in taxation. It was not possible to do away completely with the different rates for different categories of peasants, without lowering the rates in general if the rights of the poorer classes on land were to be preserved. And this alone was strong justification for extending the taxes to the alienated lands resumed, in order to reduce the rates in general.

Effect of Measure regarding Kumwar rates : In one respect, the measure touching the 'Kumwar' system was not good, for it affected adversely the lower classes. The general reduction of rates would raise the marketable value of land and eventually lead to its transfer from the hands of those who lived from hand to mouth to those of the capitalists, and possibly to the advantage of the state as well.

Other measures:

(iii) Resumption of Barkhali lands : The resumption of the various unauthorised holdings was the other significant measure whereby the state was able to improve the economy of the state as well as that of the raiyat. It was because of the recovery of alienated lands in the talukas of the division that it was possible for the sarkar to lower demand in general - relieving the situation both for state and raiyat as aforesaid.

It has already been seen earlier when an assessment of the period of Khanderao Gaekwad was made, how the large extents of alienated lands in the Kadi division affected the condition of the state. While the problem created by alienations had been touched by the Gaekwads of the 19th century and while Dewan T. Madhavrao had envisaged the resumption of such lands in his programme of reconstruction of the Gaekwad State, a proper inquiry into the problem and resumption thereafter was undertaken only after 1886¹⁸.

18. An idea of the resumption is to be had from the increase in income from barkhali, which was possible only after those lands had been resumed and charged full rates.

- (a) Kalol: Book No.5416; op.cit., pp. 18-19. The demand before redemption of adanya (1887-1891) was 211229 and after redumption i.e. from 1891-93 was 251252.
- (b) Vijapur, Book No.5290, op.cit. pp. 3-4, Demand before redemption (1886-1891): 139479 and after Redemption = 187240.
- (c) Patan : file 263/46, op.cit. HRO, p.33. Demand before redumption = 331729; After = 319586.

The work of settlement of barkhali disputes continued after 1886, so the state acquired more land by the time of the settlement of 1890s.¹⁹

It may be noted that the government did not feel the strain of reductions it made in these times, as it had felt during the time of dewan T. Madhavrao, for it got more revenue from

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- (d) Book No.5425, op.cit. CRO. demand before redemption during 1886-1891 = 32380 and after = 352519 in 1891-92.
 - (e) Kadi. File 263/45, op.cit., pp.75-78. Before redempt-ion (1887-1891) = 351905; after=369949 in 1888.
 - (f) Visnagar File 263/33 op.cit. pp. 3-4. The demand before redemption (1886-90) = 202446; and after it was Rs. 224973 in 1890.
 - (g) Kheralu and Wadnagar. Book No.5420, op.cit., pp.93-94. The demand before redemption = 236032 (1886-91) and after it i.e. in the 1892-93 was Rs. 276790.
19. Vijapur Book No.5290, op.cit. 1897-98. Barkhali decreased from 67268 bighas in 1886 to 59034 in 1897-98, pp.3-4.
- (b) Kalol : Book No.5416, op.cit. pp.35-36, Barkhali decreased from 43812 in 1886 to 42800 in 1896.
 - (c) Dehgam, File 263/38, op.cit., pp.54-55, It reduced from 52136 in 1886 to 51013 in 1892. And in Atersumba from 7609 in 1886 to 7396 in 1892.
 - (d) Narij, File 263/39, op.cit., pp.35. From 16520 in 1887 it decreased to 14606 in 1882.
 - (e) Patan File 263/46, op.cit. pp. 56, From 24543 in 1886 it decreased to 26224, in 1892.
 - (f) Sidhpur, File 263/42, op.cit. p. 5. It increased from 53777 in 1886 to 56581 in 1892.
 - (g) Vadavali, File 263/51, op.cit. p. 38-39. It increased here from 27447 in 1886 to 27811 in 1892.
 - (h) Kadi, File 263/45, op.cit., pp.35-38, Barkhali increased have too from 43989 in 1886 to 47293 in 1892.
 - (i) Mehsana : File 263/54, op.cit., p. 56. It decreased from 36430 in 1886 to 1220 in 1892.
 - (j) Kheralu, File 263/32, op.cit.p. 7. It decreased from 44467 in 1886 to 41745 in 1894.
 - (k) Visnagar. File 263/33, op.cit., p.3. It decrease from 22197 in 1886 to 22766 in 1894.

these resumed barkhali holdings. Moreover, that is why Sayaji's Government could afford to be so generous in the relief it gave.

Resumption, however, did not imply that the state alone benefited²⁰, for holdings of which no documentary evidence was produced by the holder, were resumed, and these who could show the validity of their claims retained their holdings. Such a process also resulted in the increase of barkhali holdings in certain talukas, for there would have been unjust claims on the part of the state as well.

(iv) Miscellaneous measures of State at Economic Recovery:

By certain other measures and activities did the Government enable the division to improve its economy : (1) One such measure was that of granting of leases at reduced rates, for purpose of cultivation and (2) the extension of railways (3) abolition of taxes (4) and granting of remissions and writing off of arrears.

(1) Seven leases were granted in the Dehgam taluka in 1892 at reduced rates for 8 years²¹. The aggregate area of these leases was 833 bighas. The rates charged on them were in accordance with the facilities of communities and their proximity to market towns, and they were applied to lands

20. See the increase in barkhali land in Sidhpur, footnote 19 Chap. V.

21. File 263/38, op. cit. p. 8.

divided into three categories : In Kadi 3 plots were granted on lease at reduced rates²². In Mehsana 632 bighas were given at reduced rates²³.

(2) Railway extension was one of the most enterprising works of the administration. In the division of Kadi, although the main line had been started since 1877, its feeders were still in construction in the 1890s. However, it must have taken time for the railways to really catch on as useful instruments of trade and commerce. The significance of railways is indicated by the decline of the traditional conveyances implying the increased use of railways for goods as well²⁴.

22. op. cit.

23. File 263/54, op. cit.

24. Note: The decrease of carts and carriages over the years, in certain talukas.

(a) In Patan, pp. 80-81, Appendix IX, RSR Patan, 1916, Book No. 5301, CR0.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	3289	3304	3413	3420	3408	2450
Carr- iage	202	172	163	175	201	87

(b) Mehsana, pp. 72-73. Statement IX, RSR, Mehsana, 1916-17, Book 5376, CR0.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	2115	1978	1898	1424

Carriages 20 19 19 7

(c) Visnagar, pp. 48-49, RSR, 1916-17. Book No. 5391.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	2451	2623	2381	2308
Carriages	129	67	139	33

(3) Abolition of Taxes : It has been seen how the bhagbatai assessment of the times of Khanderao had imposed additional burden on the cultivators on account of the taxes on various pretexts. While some of these taxes had been removed by dewan T. Madhavrao, some more were removed in the 1890s. In fact part of the reductions affected in the new settlement was on account of the removal of taxes which hindered agricultural development²⁵ by being burden on the cultivator.

(4) Remissions granted and arrears written off :

Needless to say, the condition of agrarian economy improved slowly, which means that the difficulties too took

25. Taxes abolished.

- (a) Dehgam, File 263/38, op.cit., pp. 132, 434. Taxes included in bighati or amalgamated in bighati were Rs.179161; and those not included in these which will remain = Rs. 28918.
- (b) Atarsumba - File, Ibid, pp. 183 and 136. Taxes amalgamated Rs. 57144 and not amalgamated Rs. 4986.
- (c) Harij : File 263/39, op.cit. Statement VI. Taxes amalgamated in bighati = Rs. 107003 and not amalgamated 4628.
- (d) Patan, File 263/46, op.cit. Appendix IX and X. Taxes amalgamated, op.cit. 333204, and not = 13693.
- (e) Sidhpur, File 263/42, op.cit., p. 35, and pp.36. Taxes amalgamated = 355679 Rs. & not = 49317.
- (f) Kadi : File 263/45, op.cit. p. 79 and p. 81. Taxes included in bighati = 377334 and not = 43691.
- (g) Kheralu. File 263/32, op.cit. p.95 and p. 96. Taxes amalgamated = 276790 and not 15116.
- (h) Visnagar 263/33, op. cit. p. 39. p. 40. Taxes included = 229614 and not 24255.

time to be overcome as difficult periods owing to failure of rains or unseasonal rains occurred. In these circumstances therefore, the Gaekwad administration granted remissions and wrote off arrears throughout the duration of the new settlement²⁶. Figures only upto 1900 have been taken as the present

26. Remissions granted and arrears written off.

r = remissions; a = arrears.

- (a) Kheralu: Revision settlement: 1916-17, Book 5354, CR0, pp. 154-155.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	664	536	681	853	740
A	37725	9943	58	9	9

- (b) Mehsana: Revision Settlement 1916-17, Book 5376. pp. 154.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	3013	3247	3106	2571
A	11092	2506	3896	1457

- (c) Kalol Revision Settlement 5383, 1917, p. 159.

	1899	1900
R	2114	2373
A	3151	885

- (d) Atarsumbha Revision settlement, 1912 - 5355.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	6	101	114	110	102	102
A	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (e) Dehgam : 1916-17, Book 5393, pp. 152-153.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	748	990	1524	1353	1231	1015
A	2202	1213	3217	8813	1673	569

- (f) Patan : Revision Settlement 1916, Book 5301. pp. 178-179.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	4931	5447	5579	5904	6206	4841
A	419	8990	17198	1765	633	570

- (g) Sidhpur Taluka, 1914, Book No. 5390, pp. 150-151.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	13311	292	53	250	284	182	512	541	688
A	905	1474	7761	2151	487	1265	163	74	127

study has been generally taken up till the end of the century to show the broad trends that were the result of policies and measures of Sayaji's administration, during and after his period of minority rule.

(j) Encouragement of Wells & Irrigation Facilities :

In the last 2 decades of the 19th century bagayat cultivation increased due to the states policy of encouraging construction of wells²⁷. The absence of these facilities as well as judicious policies of taxation in the mid 19th century - in fact till 1897 - had been the main cause of ^{the extensive} dry crop cultivation. People had neither the capital nor the incentive to invest in irrigation schemes, which they now did.

27. Wells constructed in -

- (a) In Sidhpur the wells increased from 4341 in 1895 to 7760 in 1914. RSR. 1914, Book 5390, p. 12.
- (b) In Patan there were in 1893-1938, wells and the total area irrigated was 1055 bighas : in 1916, 9866 bighas were irrigated by well i.e. the increase in wells since 1893 was almost 10 times, RSR Patan 1916, Book 5301, op. cit. pp. 6 - 7.
- (c) In Dehgam in 1891 there were 1428 wells and in 20th 1433. RSR. Dehgam Book 5309, p. 22.
- (d) In Kalol in 1896-97, the wells were 2330 and in 1917 - 3884. RSR, Kalol, 1917, Book 5383. op. cit. p. 8.
- (e) Mehsana in 1895, there were 1900 pucca wells in 1910 - 5573. of which 5228 were useful for irrigation, RSR, 1916-17, Book 5376, p. 12.
- (f) In Kheralu in 1895-96, 3335 wells were useful for irrigation and in 1916-77, they increased to 5710 i.e. during the term of the settlement 1975, wells were constructed for irrigation, RSR Kheralu, 1916-17, Book 5354, op.cit.

Evaluation of the work of the state and an assessment of the period 1881-1900 :

The measures of the Gaekwad with a view of economic development bore fruit and the period 1881-1900 shows agricultural prosperity in the division. This prosperity is to be seen in the extended area of cultivation, in the lesser outstanding balances, in better receipts of revenue, in the increase in agricultural stock and implements and the stability seen in prices of good grains - all of which will be dealt with in greater detail as an analysis of each taluka of the division is taken up.

Dehgam taluka and Peta Mahal Atarsumba :

Improvement in economy and agricultural development is noticed during the years of the settlement.

Development in Dehgam : Development in agricultural economy is seen in the increase in cultivated area and occupied area²⁸; in the areas of lands continually given for cultivation²⁹ which indicates increasing agricultural enterprise; in

28. The occupied area increased from 146074 bighas in 1895 to 164042 in 1916, RSR Dehgam 1916-17, Book 5393, op. cit. p. 2.

29. Land given for cultivation, File, ibid. pp. 104-105.

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
332	432	2337	3032	2968	1383

the falling figures of remissions and arrears³⁰; in outstanding arrears³¹ and in lands relinquished³³ and finally the increase of 9% sanctioned³⁴. It is also to be seen in the high concentration of Kanbis in the region. These classes were attracted to the Taluka and to other talukas as well, in view of the good scope for individual development provided by Sayaji's administration³⁵.

30. Refer footnote No. 29 Chap. V.

31. Refer footnote no. 29 Chap. V.

32. Outstanding arrears, File, Ibid. pp. 170-171.

<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
43702	18878	6231	2423	4907	155908

33. Lands relinquished, Ibid, pp. 126-127.

<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Bighas 1090	8091	3274	3045	1727	1451

34. Statement XXI, Ibid.

35. Dehgam the figures of Khatedars are as follows,
File, ibid. p. 89.

<u>Kanbis</u>	<u>Thakardas</u>	<u>Rajputs</u>	<u>Brahmins</u>	<u>Banias</u>	<u>Non-Agricultu- ral class</u>
3979	3744	601	1398	580	1152

Though the district was recouping slowly there are ample indications of difficulties - the difficulties being mainly on account of seasons, which during the years 1895 and 1900 were poor, not to talk of the famine itself, of 1900. Indications of the difficulties felt are the decline in agricultural stock, implements³⁶, the rising prices of staple food stuffs³⁷, and the presence of figures of land relinquishment³⁸

36. Agricultural Stock and implements, Ibid. pp. 72-73.

Years	Animals useful for agriculture	Ploughs
1895	21032	8103
1896	18187	7012
1897	20034	6957
1898	20611	6566
1899	15860	6125
1900	6375	2636

37. Prices, Rs. per moud, pp. 60-61, Statement VII, ibid.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Wheat	1-10-9	1-11-9	2-3-6	2-0-0	1-6-0	2-5-9
Rice	1-11-9	2-1-9	2-10-9	2-5-9	2-0-0	2-5-9
Juar	1-0-0	1-4-9	0-15-0	1-0-0	0-15-6	2-1-9
Bajri	1-6-0	"	1-14-6	1-7-9	1-2-3	2-8-0
Kodra	0-10-9	1-0-0	1-2-10	1-1-3	0-12-6	1-8-6
Math	1-0-9	1-0-0	1-9-6	1-3-6	0-15-3	2-3-6
Tobacco	5-11-6	5-11-6	6-10-9	5-11-6	5-11-6	8-0-0
Cotton	64-2-0	64-2-0	67-8-0	73-14-0	64-2-0	60-0-0
Mag	1-4-0	1-8-6	1-11-9	1-10-9	1-0-0	2-5-9

38. Refer foot note no. 33 Chap. V.

of remissions that had to be granted to relieve the raiyats and the arrears that had to be written³⁹ off and those of outstanding arrears⁴⁰. There was also a decrease in density of population per sq. mile. During the years 1891 - 1901 it decreased by 28.6%⁴¹.

In Atarsumba Peta Mahal : In the peta Mahal of Dehgam, viz., Atarsumba, similar trends of development are to be seen. The occupied area increased over the years⁴², lands given for cultivation increased towards century end⁴³ the figures of lands relinquished⁴⁴ as well as those of outstanding arrears fell⁴⁵ by century end. In some respects, in fact,

38. Refer footnote No. 33 Chap. V.

39. Refer footnote 26 Chap. V.

40. Ibid.

41. RSR, Sidhpur, Book 5390, op. cit. p. 62.

42. The occupied area increased from 52655 highas in 1895 to 55478 in 1913, RSR, 1918, Attarsumba, Book 5355, op. cit. p. 11.

43. Lands given for cultivation, File, Ibid. pp. 68-69.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bighas	276	1025	347	531	243	68

44. Lands relinquished, pp. 78-29, Statement XIII, Ibid.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	276	1025	347	531	243	68

45. Outstanding arrears, File, ibid. pp. 102-103.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs.	20769	1212	1107	365	263	30997

the peta Mahal did better than the rest of the taluka in general for here an increase of agricultural stock and implements⁴⁶ is to be seen, and also an encrease in new rates by 15%.⁴⁷ Many Kanbis were not attracted to this peta mahal as its resources were poor. That is how we have here 1960 Kolis; 623 Kanbis; 383 Bantias, 139 Rajputs, 88 Rabaris⁴⁸.

At the same time the difficulties are exhibited in the presence of the figures of remissions granted⁴⁹ in the figures of lands relinquished⁵⁰ and in the outstanding arrears⁵¹, There was a decrease in density per sq. mile during the years 1891-1901 of 37.9%.⁵²

On the whole, therefore, improved conditions were reported in the 20th century. The survey and settlement commissioner said "I find the condition of the people is good. They have good houses, good cattle, and are well clothed⁵³. That certainly spoke well of a district which had been the poorest in the division.

46. Agricultural stock and implements, File, *ibid.* pp. 46-47.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Animals useful for agriculture</u>	<u>Ploughs</u>
1895	6239	2420
1896	6888	3046
1897	6962	3379
1898	7527	3582
1899	6498	8406
1900	3200	1537

47. File, *ibid.* p. 5.

48. *Ibid.* p. 61.

49. Refer footnote 26 Chap. V.

50. Refer footnote 44 Chap. V.

51. Refer footnote 45 Chap. V.

52. Book 5390, *op. cit.* p. 62.

53. *Ibid.* p.5

Conditions in Harij Mahal :

Similar trends of progress were seen in Harij Mahal. The settlement of 1890s gave the desired affect of improvement in economy, as a good incentive was provided by allowing the raiyats a better margin of profit. By the 20th century, therefore, the Harij Mahal, which was originally a backward Mahal, improved. The lands under cultivation increased, and whatever decline was seen in it was due to the severe famine of 1900⁵⁴; agricultural stock increased up to the famine year⁵⁵; the outstanding balance decreased⁵⁶, thus indicating the improved ability of state to pay in their demands; and so also did the land relinquishments⁵⁷. Land continued to be

54. The decrease in occupied area from 86412 bighas in 1895-96 to 74221 in 1916-17 was due to the intervening famine year of 1900. R.S. Paper Harij, Book 5356, op.cit. p. 10.

55. Agricultural stock and implements, p. 4071, File Ibid.

Years	Animals useful for agriculture	Ploughs
1896	6989	29283
1897	7299	2858
1898	N.A.	N.A.
1899	N.A.	N.A.
1900	1191	1402

56. Outstanding arrears, pp. 96-97, File, ibid.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs. 235	161	94	323	54123	

57. Lands relinquished, File Ibid. pp. 72-73.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bighas	384	229	114	383	337

taken up for cultivation⁵⁸; the realisation was not too bad⁵⁹, considering the famine; and finally the increase of 1%⁶⁰ in demand also indicates the positive developments during the currency of the settlement. Since Harij too was a backward mahal, many Kanbis were not attracted to the region. Hence 297 Kanbis; 792 Kolis and Thakardas; 205 Rabaris; 110 Dheds; 103 Rajputs; 98 Baniyas; 78 Miscellaneous and 340 non-agricultural classes⁶¹.

No doubt, the picture is not entirely a rosy one and the cultivator did face difficulties of seasons upto 1900; hence the decline in ploughs⁶², the continuance of lands given up⁶³ as well as outstanding arrears⁶⁴ and the rising prices⁶⁵.

58. Lands taken up for cultivation, File, *ibid.* pp.58-59.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bighas	598	1868	3370	1088	187

59. Realisation, File, *Ibid.* pp. 102-103. Average demand of 18 years i.e. 1896-1913 was Rs.55078 and the outstanding balance was Rs.48869.

60. File, *ibid.* p. 111

61. *Ibid.* pp. 50-51

62. Refer foot note 55 Chap. V.

63. Refer foot note 57 Chap. V.

64. Refer footnote 56 Chap.V.

65. Prices, *ibid.* p.30.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bajri	1-4-0	1-8-0	N.A.	N.A.	2-8-0
Juar	1-4-0	1-5-3	N.A.	-	3-1-3
Wheat	1-9-6	1-14-6	N.A.	-	2-8-0
Rice	2-8-0	2-13-9	N.A.	-	2-13-9
Cotton	1-4-0	1-13-0	N.A.	-	3-13-0

The population decreased from 21609 in 1891 to 9863 in 1901⁶⁶.

Development in Kheralu :

The trend of a progressing economy is indicated by the same kind of statistics for the Kheralu taluka viz. in the increased occupied area which after 1900 decreased⁶⁷, and hence the decrease in the occupied land owing to famine; in the falling figure of lands relinquished⁶⁸; in the increasing areas of lands taken up for cultivation⁶⁹ and in the 10% increase sanctioned in 20th century⁷⁰. The concentration of Kanbis was high therefore - there were 3487 Kanbis; 2494 Kolis-Thakardas, 2353 Anjanas, 2132 Muslims 850 Brahmins, 445 Baniyas; 335 Rajputs, 7014 non-agriculturists⁷¹.

66. File Ibid, p. 12. (b) The density per square mile also / decreased by 57.1% during the period. R.S.R. Sidhpur 1914. Book 5390. p. 62.

67. The occupied area decreased from 154450 in 1895-96 to 143439 in 1913. Owing to the famine, RSR, Kheralu Taluka, 1916-1917, Book 5354, op. cit.

68. Lands relinquished, File, ibid. pp. 128-129.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bighas	2197	3684	1241	472	262

69. Lands taken up for cultivation, file ibid. pp. 108-109.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bighas	336	1267	2126	2669	1339

70. Ibid. p. 11

71. File, ibid. pp. 92-93

Though the taluka was recouping gradually, there were problems. The difficulties faced are indicated by the decline in agricultural stock and implements⁷²; the steady rise in food prices⁷³ and the presence of figures of lands⁷⁴ relinquished as well as arrears written off and remissions granted⁷⁵. The population decreased from 98682 in 1891 to 76463 in 1901⁷⁶. The density per sq.mile also decreased by 22.5% during the years⁷⁷.

72. Agricultural stock and implements, File Ibid. pp.72-73.

Years	Animals useful for agriculture	Ploughs
1896	24951	7658
1897	22481	7398
1898	21573	9041
1899	14915	6402
1900	13634	5389

73. Prices (per maund), File, ibid. pp. 58-59.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Wheat	1-9-6	1-9-6	1-14-6	1-10-9	3-1-3
Juar	1-3-3	1-2-3	1-7-9	1-6-9	2-12-0
Bajri	1-5-3	1-5-3	1-9-6	1-9-6	2-13-9
Cotton	90-0-0	87-6-0	30-0-0	31-14-0	79-14-0
Tobacco	4-0-0	4-0-0	5-0-0	4-00	5-0-0
Diveli	2-8-0	2-3-6	2-1-9	2-1-9	2-8-8
Sarsau	2-8-0	2-5-9	2-3-6	2-0-0	3-1-3

74. Refer foot note 68 Chap. V.

75. Refer foot note 26 Chap. V.

76. Book 5354. op. cit. p. 62.

77. RSR, Sidhpur taluka 1914, book 5390. p. 62.

Developments in Mehsana :

On account of the progressive policies of Sayajirao III, the Mehsana taluka also developed. The occupied area increased⁷⁸ and with it the size of a holding⁷⁹; agricultural stocks and implements⁸⁰ too show increase at least till 1899; then the figures of lands relinquished⁸¹ fell as did those of remissions and arrears⁸² written off and also the outstanding arrears; on the other hand lands⁸³ given for cultivation increased⁸⁴ and finally an increase of 10.4% was sanctioned in the 20th century.⁸⁵ Moreover the

78. The occupied area increased from 146684 bighas in 1895 to 149338 in 1916. pp. Book No.5376, op. cit. p. 8.

79. The average size of a holding which was $17\frac{1}{2}$ bighas in 1895 became $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 1916. File, ibid. p. 3

80. Agricultural Stock and implements, File, Ibid.pp. 72-73.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Animals useful for agriculture</u>	<u>Ploughs</u>
1897	14341	6866
1898	14722	7527
1899	14140	6513
1900	9210	4615

81. Lands relinquished, File, ibid. pp. 128-129.

<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Bighas 4791	4183	611	333

82. Refer footnote 26 Chap. V.

83. Outstanding arrears, ibid. p. 168.

<u>1898</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Rs. 58574	54553	56761	193307

84. Lands given for cultivation, File, ibid. pp. 106-107.

<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
bighas 690	1823	2402	1568

85. File Ibid. p. 8

realisation was not bad considering that the famine that occurred in 1900⁸⁶. An increase is also to be seen of the better class of cultivators predominat in the taluka⁸⁷.

That conditions were not completely good, as they cannot in any case be, is indicated by the increase of cultivable waste⁸⁸ by the rising prices⁸⁹, by the presence of figures of outstanding arrears⁹⁰, land relinquishment⁹¹ and remissions granted and arrears written off⁹². The population too decreased and that was due to the famine of 1900. This decrease was from 100341 in 1891 to 75254 in 1901⁹³.

86. Realisation, Average demand 1897-1925 was Rs. 239179 and realisation = 219244. pp. 178-179.

87. Kanbis increased from 26.0% in 1895 to 38.1% in 1916; Kolis decreased from 18% in 1895 to 14.3% in 1916; Dheds decreased from 6.7% to 2.5%; Rajputs too increased from 2.6% to 6.8%; Anjans were in 1916, 10.4% and the miscellaneous classes decreased from 23.8% to 11.9%. File Ibid, pp. 6-7.

88. The culturable waste increased from 25188 in 1895 to 52618 in 1916. File *ibid*. p. 23.

89. Prices, file, *Ibid*. pp. 58-59.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Wheat	1-14-0	2-4-0	2-10-0	1-12-0
Bajri	1-7-0	2-4-0	1-12-0	1-14-0
Juar	1-1-0	2-4-0	1-6-0	1-11-0
Rice	2-7-0	2-12-0	3-0-0	2-12-0
Mag	1-10-0	2-6-0	1-12-0	1-14-0
Math	1-4-0	2-2-0	1-4-0	1-11-0

90. Refer footnote 83 Chap. V.

91. Refer footnote 81 Chap. V.

92. Refer footnote 26 Chap. V.

93. *Ibid*. p. 5.

Conditions in Kalol :

As regards the Kalol taluka, statistics are available for only the two years 1899 and 1900. From the trend seen in the other talukas, it could very well be concluded that conditions improved here as well. There are, however, three definite proofs of conditions having improved up to 1900, and they are the increase in demand by 19.2% sanctioned in the 20th century⁹⁴ and the high number of Kanbis as well as the holdings under them compared to that of other classes of cultivators, by the 20th century⁹⁵. It is stated that at the time of the settlement of 1890s, it was the Kolis that held most land, then came Kanbis, Rajputs and Brahmins. This increase of Kanbis Khetadars was a healthy sign for their being attracted to the districts meant good encouragement given by the state to agriculture, and so prosperity and development were to be expected. And lastly, the increase in occupied land or operational area proves the extension of cultivation and the reduction of cultivable waste⁹⁶.

94. File Revision settlement Report Kalol, Book No.5383, op. cit. p. 20 .

95. Holdings of land according to caste, ibid. p. 9.

Caste	Land area	%age hold
Kanbi	4834	33.1
Thakardas	3957	27.1
Rajputs	1071	7.3
Banias	601	4.1
Rabaris	158	1.1

96. The occupied area increased from 159457 bighas in 1895 to 171296 in 1917 and the culturable waste decreased from 37511 bighas in 1895 to 16354 in 1917. File, ibid. p. 20.

It was the famine of 1900 that caused a set back to the development for a short while. The impact of the famine is seen in the sudden fall in agricultural stock and implements⁹⁷; in the sudden increase in remissions and arrears⁹⁸; in the increase in outstanding balance⁹⁹ and the increase in prices¹⁰⁰. Population too decreased from 102423 in 1891 to 80332 in 1901¹⁰¹.

Developments in Patan :

An all round development in economic conditions is also seen in the backward taluka of Patan in the last decade.

97. Agricultural stock and implements, ibid. pp. 72-73.

Years	Animals useful for agriculture	Ploughs
1899	14345	6340
1900	8990	4339

98. Remissions granted and arrears written off, XVI, File, ibid. p. 154.

	1899	1900
R	2114	2373
A	3151	885

99. Outstanding balance, file, Ibid. p. 166.

1899, it was R 22598 and in 1900 = 102228.

100. Prices, File, ibid. pp. 58-59.

Years	Wheat	Rice	Juar	Bajri	Cotton
1899	1-9-6	2-3-6	1-6-0	1-4-9	192-0-0
1900	2-5-9	2-0-0	2-1-9	2-3-6	319-14-0

101. File Ibid. p. 6.

The statistics or data that are a proof of the improved condition are the increase in occupied area after the settlement of 1890¹⁰², an increase in agricultural stock and implements¹⁰³, the increasing areas of lands taken up for cultivation¹⁰⁴; the falling figures of lands relinquished¹⁰⁵, the reasonable realisation of revenues despite the famine year¹⁰⁶; the increase in revenue demand by 13% sanctioned¹⁰⁷, and the high figures for the best class of cultivators¹⁰⁸.

102. The occupied area increased from 247889 bighas in 1893 to 263734 in 1913, Statement II. p. 28.

103. Agricultural stock and implements, File, Ibid. pp.80-81.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Animals useful for agriculture</u>	<u>Ploughs</u>
1895	24911	11038
1896	26730	10968
1897	27060	11035
1898	27396	11030
1899	26633	10959
1900	13133	6971

104. Lands taken up for cultivation. File, Ibid. pp. 118-119.

	<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Bighas -	2286	4681	1914	3553	939	

105. Lands relinquished, Ibid. pp. 144-145.

	<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Bighas -	1291	854	885	537	473	

106. Realisations, file, Ibid. pp. 214-215. The average assessment of 1895-1913, was 315988 Rs. and the amount realised was Rs. 292919.

107. Ibid. p. 49.

108. Caste of Khatedars and their numbers, File, Ibid. p.100.

Kanbis	5151	(37%)
Kolis & Thakardas	3078	(22%)
Rabaris	1067	(8%)
Miscellaneous	813	(6%)
Rajputa	648	(6%)
Banias	673	(5%)
Non-Agri. Classes	1423	(10%)

While the taluka was recouping itself slowly, it faced some difficulty. And these difficulties were on account of seasons during the last 5 years and the famine of 1900, and are indicated by the price rise¹⁰⁹, by the presence of areas relinquished¹¹⁰; by the increasing outstanding arrears¹¹¹ and by the increasing figures of remissions granted and arrears written off¹¹². The population too decreased from 133704 in 1891 to 102891 in 1901. File Ibid. And the decrease in density per sq. mile, during the period was of 23.5%¹¹³.

109. Prices, File, *ibid.* pp.6 -67. Rs. - per mqund.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bajri	1-4-0	2-0-0	N.A.	1-2-3	2-9-3
Juar	1-0-0	1-8-6	N.A.	0-15-6	2-6-9
Wheat	1-10-9	2-10-0	N.A.	1-7-9	2-6-9
Rice	2-5-9	2-13-9	N.A.	2-10-9	2-13-9
Cotton	192-0-0	225-12-0	N.A.	128-0-0	160-0-0
(as per bhar)					
Math	1-3-6	1-10-9	N.A.	1-0-6	2-3-0
Kodra	0-12-9	1-2-9	N.A.	1-0-0	1-33-9

110. Refer footnote 105 Chap. V.

111. Outstanding arrears, *Ibid.* pp. 200-201.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs.	12860	8465	8337	4225	3287	152376

112. Remissions grouped and arrears written off, *Ibid.* pp. 178-179.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	4931	5447	5579	5904	6206	4841
A	419	8990	17198	1785	633	570

113. Book 5390. p. 62.

Development in Sidhpur :

The Sidhpur taluka which in any case was a taluka with good resources, also progressed. The occupied area increased,¹¹⁴ the concentration of Kanbis was high¹¹⁵ agricultural stock and implements¹¹⁶, too, increased, and more and more lands were given for cultivation¹¹⁷. The figures of outstanding balance fell slow by¹¹⁸ finally an increase in demand by 16%¹¹⁹ was sanctioned.

While the condition of Kanbis, it is assumed, improved, as they took most advantage of the facilities provided; that of the poorer classes did not improve much. And certain

114. The occupied area increased from 126094 in 1895 to 153656 in 1914, Book 5390, op. cit. p. 3.

115. File, ibid. p. 13. Percentage of people Kanbis, Mulism, Memons, Kolis, Thakardas, Baniyas, Rajputs, Miscellaneous, 36, 17, 14, 9, 3 and 18 respectively.

116. Agricultural stock and implements, ibid., pp. 64 - 65.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Animals useful for agricultural</u>	<u>Ploughs</u>
1892	22030	8879
1893	20701	8011
1894	22051	8897
1895	22983	6016
1896	22333	9986
1897	20788	9146
1898	20580	9145
1899	N.A.	N.A.
1900	11602	5415

117. Lands given for cultivation, ibid. pp. 96-97.

	<u>1892</u>	<u>1893</u>	<u>1894</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Bighas	4	1147	1206	222	358	248	1555	2109	954

118. Outstanding balance, file, ibid. pp.168-169.

	<u>1892</u>	<u>1893</u>	<u>1894</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Rs.	19084	10840	9489	9623	8337	6248	7546	3556	19068

119. File, ibid. p. 8.

statistics point to the difficulties that existed, generally for all, but specifically for the poorer classes. These statistics are the rising prices¹²⁰; the presence of lands relinquished¹²¹, lands sold and mortgaged¹²², the rising figures of remissions granted and arrears written¹²³ off; the presence of outstanding balance¹²⁴ and the fall in

120. Prices : ibid. pp. 50-51 Per maund.

	Wheat	Bajri	Juar	Tuwer	Mag	Math	Rice
1892	1-15-6	1-8-0	1-4-0	1-13-0	-	1-4-0	2-9-3
1893	1-13-0	1-8-6	1-1-0	1-10-0	-	1-1-0	2-8-0
1894	1-4-0	1-10-0	1-8-0	1-6-0	-	0-14-0	2-12-3
1895	1-8-6	1-5-3	-	1-11-9	1-1-9	-	2-4-6
1896	1-10-0	1-7-3	1-0-9	1-8-3	1-7-9	1-1-9	2-8-0
1897	2-13-9	2-1-9	1-11-9	2-13-9	2-3-6	1-11-9	3-1-3
1898	2-1-9	1-11-9	1-5-3	2-10-9	2-3-6	1-8-6	2-13-9
1899	1-11-9	1-6-9	1-1-9	2-0-0	1-11-9	1-4-0	3-5-3
1900	2-8-0	2-10-9	2-8-0	2-10-9	-	2-8-0	2-10-9

121. Lands relinquished, Ibid. pp. 118-119.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Bighas	-	1285	701	1308	1626	1252	1045	154	25

122. Lands sold and mortgaged by Khatedars, File, Ibid.
pp. 124-126. M = Mortgaged; S = Sold

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
M	264	611	727	743	934	814	2143	1577	2682
S	147	47	207	240	163	118	132	157	302

123. Remissions granted and granted and arrears written off,
1950-51.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	13311	292	53	250	284	182	512	541	688
A	905	1474	7761	2257	487	1265	163	74	127

124. Outstanding ~~arrears~~ File, ibid. pp. 168-169.

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	19084	10940	9489	9623	8337	6248	7546	3556	190698

population after the famine of 1900¹²⁵.

Condition in Visnagar Taluka :

Likewise symptoms of an improved economic condition are to be seen in the taluka of Visnagar. Thus an increase in occupied area is perceived¹²⁶, an increase in agricultural stock and implements¹²⁷; lands given for cultivation increased¹²⁸, whereas those of relinquished decreased¹²⁹ also the figures of remissions granted and arrears written off fell¹³⁰; the Kanbis concentrated in higher numbers¹³¹ and finally an increase in demand by 14.9%¹³² was proposed - which was only possible in improved circumstances.

125. There was a decrease in the density of population per sq. miles from 1891 to 1901, the decrease was of 16.1% in Sidhpur, file, *ibid.* p. 862.

126. The occupied area increased from 111700 highas in 1895 to 120504 in 1910-11, Book 539. *op.cit.* p. 3.

127. Agricultural stock and implements, File, *ibid.* pp.48-49.

Years	Animals useful for agriculture	Ploughs
1897	15991	6120
1898	18097	7129
1899	16616	6742
1900	10780	4364

128. Land given for cultivation, *ibid.* pp. 74-75.

1898	1898	1899	1900
280	616	1157	972

129. Lands relinquished, *ibid.* pp. 92-93.

1897	1898	1899	1900
2252	2296	460	361

130. Remissions granted and arrears written off, File, *ibid.* pp. 114-115.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	1730	1388	1721	1352
A	1669	260	884	312

131. File, *ibid.* p. 6. Out of a total population of 10436 or that the Kanbis were 4281; Thakardas 1061, Brahmins 840; Banias 413; Rajputs 288; Rabaris = 123.

132. File, *ibid.* p. 154.

No doubt, one cannot expect the picture to be entirely a rosy one. The difficulties of cultivators, specially of the poorer classes are indicated in the prices rise¹³³, in the presence of land relinquishment¹³⁴; the presence of remissions and arrears written off¹³⁵ and in those of outstanding arrears¹³⁶. Thus situations of stress and strain did exist but in a milder form and they were on account of seasons and the famine of 1900.

CONCLUSION :

The judicious policies of Sayajirao III, therefore, continued the forces that had been set in motion earlier so that a greater development of the talukas both at the individual and state level was made a reality. Almost all the talukas had had a poor subsistence level of economy in the 1860s, and by century end they not only became self sufficient, but also

133. Prices, file, ibid. pp. 36-37.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Juar	1-0-3	1-0-6	1-0-9	2-3-9
Bajri	1-9-3	1-9-6	1-11-6	2-6-0
Wheat	1-14-6	2-1-9	2-7-9	2-13-6
Paddy	1-13-0	1-14-6	1-12-9	2-8-0
Mag	1-9-8	1-10-9	1-8-6	2-0-0
Math	1-0-0	1-0-9	1-1-0	2-0-0
Tal	3-1-3	3-5-3	3-1-3	5-0-0
Diveli	2-3-6	2-5-6	2-8-0	3-5-3

134. Refer foot note 129 Chap. V.

135. Refer footnote 130 Chap. V.

136. Outstanding arrears, pp. 128-129.

1897	1898	1899	1900
22681	11463	10081	125114

produced a surplus, so that trade and marketing developed.

As population increased, the density per sq.mile also increased, and with it the pressure on land¹³⁷.

In fact three-fold changes are to be assumed from the two potent factors of population increase and extension of cultivation (1) one effect was that, in the absence of any legislation regarding land holdings in the 19th century and on account of the continued purchasing of land by the incoming Kanbis, land holdings both increased in number and grew larger, by the process of the land transfers by sale and mortgage from

137. (a) Note the increase in population density during 1881-1891 in talukas. Book No.5390, op.cit. p. 62. Density per sq. mile.

Talukas	In 1881	In 1891	Increased/Decreased in %age during the years
Sidhpur	374	423	+13
Visnagar	476	538	+13
Vijapur	415	451	+8.8
Kalol	334	364	+9.0
Kheralu	357	403	+12.6
Atarsumba	366	400	+9.1
Patan	296	334	+12.6
Dehgam	270	290	+7.2
Kadi	268	292	+9.1
Harij	164	186	+10.8

(b) Note: the increase in population from 1881-11891.

1. Vijapur : it was of 10%.
2. Kalol - 9.4%, Book, 5416, op.cit., p. 4.
3. Dehgam & Atarsumba - 7%, SSR, 1893-94, file 263/38, op.cit.
4. Harij - 108.% SSR, 1894, File 263/39.
5. Patan - 12.6% file 263/46, op.cit.
6. Vadavali - 10.5% File 263/51, op.cit.
7. Kadi - 10% SSR, 1894-95, File 263/45, op.cit.
8. Mehsana - 16% SSR, 1894-95, File 263/64, op.cit.
9. Kheralu - 12%, SSR, 263/32, op.cit.
10. Visnagar - 13% SSR, 1894-95, File 263/33, op.cit.

the hands of those who got a better deal out of the sale viz., the poorer classes - as land value had increased, In these circumstances land would have passed out from the hands of Kolis, and other poor and lesser cultivators (2) The shares to property having increased in all sections of society, the pressure on land must have been intensified and led to the breaking up of holdings as the property came to be divided. How such a tendency worked in the narwadari system in Petlad taluKa, and contributed to the loosening of the system has already been seen in the discussion of the Baroda division. (3) The limitations set to the scope of activities of Kolis, and Rabaris as regards the grazing of their cattle, caused by the extending cultivation, would have increased the incidence of crime among them and made them more of a menace to their neighbours. Had the problems of the Kolis and the Rabaris of increasing reduction of their grazing lands been sorted out, the Kanbis and other class of cultivators would have suffered less damages and hence less reasons to complain.

The social change being affected by these two factors was thus the increase of large land holders in some cases and correspondingly, the decrease of certain other land-holders in other cases. However, a proper understanding of this is possible only by a thorough inquiry into landholdings and their transfers, which is not within the scope of the

present investigation. The increase in cultivation and the increase in population point to one more feature of a significance. In these times when security of tenure was greater; when economy was more stable than that of earlier times, more would have gone in for tenancy cultivation so that tenants and subtenants would have increased, agriculture being more profitable and times being more settled.

In the same way resumption of alienated lands affected social charges. The assets as well as the status attached to large land holdings of the military class was reduced when adequate validity for the holding could not be proved or justified and their estates were recovered by the state. This kind of change is seen in the resumption or limiting of holdings of Sardars of the State.

One inference that can be drawn from the population figures cited, is that the emigres of the state who had moved out as a consequence of the difficulties they had faced, would have returned. This indicates the return of faith and confidence of the people in the state - a confidence that was restored by the policies and measures of Sayajirao III since 1875 .

But whatever the new forces set in motion by the policies and measures of the 1880s and 1890s were, there is no denying

that the state, as per its avowed policy of ameliorating the conditions in the State, succeeded in doing the same. The peasants had been rehabilitated and the talukas had recouped themselves.

However, the Kadi division did have better prospects in the future. For instance there was still scope for tapping the gorat soil by better and more irrigational facilities; by improving drainage and by accommodating Kolis and Rabaris, and to compensate for the restrictions set on their trade. At this time, British economic policies of discouraging the cultivation of opium, which was a popular crop in this division, did check, to quite an extent, the enterprise of the cultivators as far as opium cultivation was concerned. Compensation or alternatives, therefore, had to be provided for the cultivators of opium.

In conclusion the revenue history of the Kadi division, as that of the other divisions as well, followed a similar pattern in the 19th century - first the slipshod administration of the old izara days in which the middleman exploited both the raiyats and the state; then a sudden awakening of government to activity and enhancement of demand; and then a period of slow and gradual amelioration by reduction and various other incentives. The progress or otherwise of economic development is to be seen through these stages.

SECTION II

SAMPLE STUDY OF VILLAGE AITHOR AND PALOLI (TABLES ATTACHED)

The two villages of Aithor in Sidhpur taluka, and the village of Paloli in Harij Mahal have been selected in a random way, for a somewhat detailed study of those aspects, and trends seen in the main text of the thesis.

Aithor a relatively richer village with better natural resources and having as its inhabitants a larger section of the better class of cultivators, was selected to make the comparison as regards developments, with the poor village, Paloli, in this instance, which had poor resources and was by and large, inhabited by poorer and backward class of cultivators viz., Kolis, Dhankas. It was with this idea of comparison, that a rich and poor village were taken - in other respects the selection being a random one.

OBSERVATIONS IN AITHOR

Khanderao's Period : 1860-1870 : (Refer Tables I, II, and III)

(a) A growth in revenue demand during the years of his rule is to be seen. Whilst this growth is of 5.8% during the years 1865-1868, it is greatest, being 17.6% during 1868 and 1874.

That was because of the impact of the civil war, referred to in the text. It was in these years of prosperity that the

average payment per Khatedar is also high being Rs.48.1 and varying from 47.9 - 47.2 till 1874-75.

Because these were the years of prosperity, the cultivators were able to pay the demands. And most classes of cultivators i.e. those having land below ten bighas; those having between 10-20 bighas; those having between 21-30 and those having between 41-50 bighas, prospered, as is evident in the growth in their number as well as the fall in numbers of the lesser holders having below 10 bighas. It was because they prospered that they were able to extend their holdings to that the lesser landholders, fallout of the category of 10 bighas and below, and so to increase the percentage in the Cf. Table I other categories. This is significant as it indicates the mobility in the agrarian society of Aithor.

(b) The other figures that indicate the extension of agriculture and prosperity in general, are those which show an increase in number of Khatedars by 19.3% during 1865-66 and 1867; and by 1.8% in the following year; the extension in cultivation during the years till 1868 by more than 10%; the corresponding decline in cultivable waste by 39.5% during 1865-66 - 1867-68; and the high percentage of cultivated land being 93.3% - a long-term effect of war.

(c) The other interesting observation is the decline in the period of prosperity once the impact of the war was over; as has been maintained in the text as well.

Thus after 1869 came the economic depression, when state as well as individual income fell.

That is why we see a fall in the average payment per Khatedar from Rs. 48.1 to Rs. 41.8; a negative growth of -2.5% in Khatedars indicating that social mobility was not so marked, in fact was absent - agriculture not having good prospects in years of poor prices. One interesting feature is the consistent fall in percentage of Khatedars from 54.2% in 1868-69 to 50% in 1873-74. Whereas the earlier fall can be assumed to be the result of the Khatedars of this category increasing their holdings, the fall, after the years of prosperity, has been assumed to be the result of their number being reduced on account of their lands being purchased by the better class of cultivators and by the moneylenders. And the statistics that corroborate this are the corresponding increases noticed in the percentages of landholders holding above 10 bighas in all categories in the same year viz., the year 1873-74.

It was in this period of depression, that economic stagnation set in and the process of deterioration and that impoverishment started. Land transfers by sale and mortgage -

under conditions of stress and strain, - were the logical end which took place in large numbers in these years. For, it is to be remembered, the state insisted in taking the demand without giving relief.

Cf. Table I (d) Another observation of the period of Khanderao Gaekwad is the growth of barkhali land by 97.5% during the years 1865-68; and the fall in government land by 14.3% during those very years.

One also notices a decline in barkhali holdings by 6.5% during 1867-68 and a corresponding increase in government land by 2.2% in the same period.

These statistics indicate two things:

- (1) that the Gaekwad was implementing his Barkhali settlement of resuming lands and
- (2) that he was successful initially. Moreover, the high percentage growth of barkhali was a way of avoiding the high demands in a village which did not benefit as much from the impact of the civil war, being not essentially a cotton growing area. Therefore, since the prosperity was not significant, the cultivators could not pay the demand and the only alternative for them was to take recourse to the claiming of their lands as rent free. This has been referred to in the text.

Malharrao's Period : 1870-75 :

Cf. Table I (a) Malharrao's period was the period of the depression owing to the marked fall in prices. And that is why one notices features of decay - in the negative growth in cultivation being -0.1%, in the increase of cultivable waste by 56.1% and in the absence of increase in state income during the years after 1869.

Cf. Table
II

(b) It was because agriculture did not hold the same good prospects that individual economy was affected so that the Khatedar's payment fell and in general the landholders having below 10 bighas and also between 10-20 suffered. The reduction in these categories in the year 1873-75, points out to the conditions of distress which led to a sale of their holding, and mortgage of lands. The bigger landholders holding land to above 20 bighas were better off and it was they perhaps, who bought the land from the lesser ones - hence the increase in the percentage in these categories.

(c) The absence of settlement of barkhali disputes between the state and the land-holders is evident in the absence of increase or decrease in state or barkhali land in the years 1873-75. That Malharrao Gaekwad withdrew the Inam committee tax and the barkhali operations has been referred to in the text and is borne out by the figures in Table I.

(d) Prospects from agriculture being poor, the mobility among Khatedars was reduced, being 5.4% and 1.7% during the years 1873-75. These trends correspond with the negative growth seen in cultivation.

Cf. Tables
I, II, III

Period of Dewan T. Madhavrao : 1875-1881 :

(a) One of the most obvious features of the Dewan's period of administration is the fall in revenue demand in 1875-76 by 14.3%, which is significant, being substantial in a richer area and for the better class of cultivators.

The effect of the general reduction also affected individual economy, for the average demand per Khatedar too fell to Rs. 41.6.

(b) The result of these reductions was that the set-back to the extension of cultivation was somewhat remedied so that (i) a positive though not very significant growth is seen in government cultivated land - being a growth of 0.2% after the reduction; and of 0.1% of land under cultivation in general; of fall in area of cultivable waste by 0.6% after 1875 and by 2.8% a little later.

Cf. Tables
I & III

(c) Regarding social mobility it is to be seen that in general the growth of Khatedars is somewhat checked being 1.7% during 1874-75.

Cf. Table
III

Specifically speaking, however, there is a fall in the percentage of Khatedars holding land below 10 bighas to 49.2 % and in those holding between 10-20 bighas to 25.5%. Correspondingly there is a slight increase to 14.5% of those holding between 21-30 bighas; to 0.9% of those holding between 41-50 bighas.

This meant that the process of deterioration though slowed was not checked, so the lesser land holders suffered greatest, and had to give up their lands. It also meant that the relief of dewan T. Madhavrao being based on the general principle of relieving the areas of high demand, greatest relief came to Aithor and in Aithor to the better classes of cultivators, so that among them distress was not severe, and they were still able to extend their holdings by buying the lands of the lesser landholders.

Cf. all
tables

(d) Certain negative tendencies in almost all respects are to be seen during the years 1876-77 to 1878-79.

These were the famine years and years in which the impact of famine continued. Government demand therefore, was reduced further by 3.6%; and the average payment per khatedar too fell to Rs. 38.6.

Moreover, the process of extension of cultivation slowed so that it was nil (Table I) as the overall position of the

village goes and 0.2% (Table II) as far as government land under cultivation goes culturable waste on the other hand increased by 14.3% in the years that followed.

(e) Social mobility too was affected so that an increase in Khatedars holding below 10 bighas from 49.2% to 50% is seen, which could mean that the people holding larger areas than 10 bighas, sold their land under conditions of stress and so fell in the category of 10 bighas and below holders; moreover those holding between 10-20 and 21-30 were also affected adversely so that there was a fall in the percentage to 29.1% in the former and 13.4% in the latter category.

Those who did not seem to be affected were the still larger landholders of the village, and hence the increase in percentage to 5.7% among the 31-40 bigha landholder and to 0.9% among the 41-50 bigha landholders.

f. Table
I

(e) The figures regarding growth or fall of barkhali holdings and government land area are not very significant. Whilst they do indicate some settlement, it is evident that a regular settlement of barkhali disputes did not take place in these times, - a fact that has been referred to in the text.

Sayajirao III : 1881-1884: (only these years are taken as the period of study specifically ending in 1884.)

(a) On the whole, positive trends of growth are to be seen viz., in the increase in demand; in the increase in number

of Khatedars in general. And this is evident in the light of the stabilized conditions as well as the recovery from the distress of the famine.

OBSERVATIONS IN PALOLI

Khanderao's Period (1860-1870):

(a) The most significant observation in Paloli is that the civil war failed to make a favourable impact on the individual or state economy. This being a village with poor resources and a poor class of cultivators - and to add to it being a non-cotton, a non-cash crop area, the fact is not so surprising.

Cf. Table
I

Thus there is a fall in demand during the years by 1.4% in 1864-65-67 and a further fall by 0.1% till 1869 and a fall in average payment per Khatedar from Rs.48.7 to Rs. 42.9 during 1865-69.

Strangely enough, the cultivated land does show growth by 19.8% during 1864-65-66; and a further growth to 80.3% till 1867, after which there is a fall till 1869-70 when once again a growth by 7% is to be seen.

In fact, cultivable waste increases till 1867 after which it was checked by the decrease by 1.1%.

Thus, though the state demand was reduced, a significant extension in cultivated land did not take place.

Cf. Tables
I, II & III

(b) Regarding social mobility, it is observed that there was in general a growth in number of Khatedars by 6.6% during 1966-69 and a further growth by 6.2% during 1867-69.

Cf. Table
III

Specifically speaking, the mobility is seen among the holders of large areas viz., between 31-40 bighas, where the Khatedars percentage increases from 13% in 1865-66 to 23% in 1868-69. In the same year, the percentage is seen to fall from 20% to 18% in the category of landholders holding below 10 bighas of land; from 20% to 17% in those holding between 11-20 bighas; a fall from 40% to 23% in those holding between 21-30 bighas; and even among the large land holders holding between 51-60 bighas, the percentage falls from 12.5% to 5.8% among those holding 41-50 bighas.

Cf. Tables
I & III

Individually seen, there is the instance of Khatedar HIRAMA KOLI having increased his bighas from 24-2-5 to 27-15-19 during 1868-1869 so that the percentage of land tax

Cf. Table
III

paid by him also increased from 4.5 to 4.9 Rs.; ——— then there is the case of VISRAM RUPA KOLI having increased his holding from 30 bighas to 43-13-8 during the years 1863-64 -

Cf. Table
IV

1867; the case of VISRAM RUPA KOLI who also increased the area of his land from 48-12-0 bighas to 69-3-3 during the years 1863-64 - 1867.

Whilst the shift was going on in land and society within the village in the process of some selling and others purchasing those lands; it is assumed that many Kolis also left the village, specially those holding below 10 bighas. And that is why in the village records also, the records of those landlords are not to be found, which means their khatahs were left un-occupied whilst they left their land.

On the whole, therefore, economy of Paloli was poor. Moreover, there being a great deal of fragmentation seen in the various number of plots, agriculture was less profitable.

In the case of Paloli, therefore, whilst the village itself was poor, and patterns and system of agriculture too poor, there was the general tone of high demand. In these circumstances, growing indebtedness and poverty were a natural corollary, and so no matter of surprise.

(c) The increase and decrease in the percentage of barkhali to total land and of government to total land, bears out the Gaekwad's barkhali remissions such as have been referred to in the text as well.

Malharrao's Period : 1870-75 :

(a) Nothing significant takes place during this period, therefore, no change is seen in percentage growth or fall of

Cf. Table II Khatedars; no change in revenue demand; no change in the government cultivated area; no change in the cultivable waste; and no change in the percentage of khatedars in the different categories with the exception of categories of 11-20 bighas where a fall into from 23.8% to 11% is seen and in the category of 41-50 bighas where an increase from 5.8 to 11% is seen.

Whatever mobility there was, was therefore, in these two categories.

Cf. Table III Moreover, no change is to be seen in the cases of individual landholders except for 3, who increased their land; nor in the average payment per khatedar during 1870-75.

Cf. Table I (b) As regards barkhali operations too, no evidence of resumption is to be seen.

T. Madhavrao's Period : 1875-1881 :

Cf. Table I (a) As a reduction in demand by 3.1%, cultivable waste declined by 5.6%.

The promise of the new government coupled with the reductions it made led to an increase in cultivated area within the holding. This has been assumed from the increase in the percentage demand of the individual landholders viz., from 4.9% to 5.1 in the case of Hirarama Koli, from 6.9%

to 7.1% in the case of Ganesh Vasram Koli; from 07.4% to 7.5% in the case of Viraparkhan Koli; & from 9.5% to 9.8% in the case of Visram Rupra Koli. These increases were obviously not due to enhancements when it is known that the dewan made a general reduction all over - so they must have been due to the increased area of cultivation from the cultivable tracts, hitherto lying waste. This is the best and most obvious explanation of the statistics. The average payment, too, therefore, increased from Rs. 45.1 to Rs. 48.

Cf. Table
I

The promises made and the state help given encouraged the lesser landholders who had earlier given up their land, to once again take them up so that from 6% they increased to 11% in category 1; from 23% to 24% in category II; from 17% to 18.7% in category III; from 23% to 25% in category IV; such a consistent increase points to the policies of state conducive to development in agriculture and hence the taking up of lands for cultivation.

Cf. Table
II

Cf. Table (b)
I The period is marked by the absence of any activity in the village as regards barkhali lands.

(c) Conditions had begun to improve, when the famine of 1877 occurred so that the process of recovery once again had a set back. Demand was further reduced by 0.4% - no doubt on significant relief, perhaps, on the dewan's understanding that the poor villages were already moderately taxed so the need for much reduction was not there.

Cf. Table
III

The impact of famine is to be seen in the negligible growth in 1877-78 and nil in the next two years; in the negative growth of khatedars by 5.8% and the fall in the average payment per khatedar to Rs.43.7; and as the general fall in the percentage contribution made by the individual khatedars - being a fall to 4.9% in the case of Hirarama Koli; 6.0% in the case of Ganesh Vasram Koli; 6.8% in the case of Visaparkhan Koli; 9.5% in the case of Visram Rupa Koli and 12.8% in the case of Jetharupa Koli.

Cf. all
Tables

No doubt, after the famine year the village did pick-up in all these areas and in all these cases.

Cf. Tables
I & II

(d) The stability as well as the slow process of growth in the village are indicated in the consistency in figures being maintained during his period of administration.

Sayajirao III : 1881-84 :

The period of Sayajirao III, as seen in the years 1881-84 shows, by and large, trends of growth and improvement in conditions.

And whatever negative trends are there, are due to incidental circumstance of less rain and poor prospects in that particular year.

TABLE I : PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF FALL IN THE AREAS IN THE SPECIFIED YEARS

Year	%age growth of khat-edars	%age growth of land under cultivation	%age growth in cultivable waste	%age growth/fall of Kharkhali Land	%age growth/fall of Govt. Land	Average payment per khatedar Rs.	Average payment (demand per khate-dar
1865-66	19.3	169.7	-39.5	97.5	-14.3	481	48.7
1866-67							44.9
1867-68	1.8					41.8	
1868-69	-2.5		56.1	-6.5	2.2		42.2
1869-70							45.1
1870-71							45.1
1871-72							45.1
1872-73							45.1
1873-74	5.4					47.9	45.1
1874-75	1.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	47.2	45.1
1875-76							48
1876-77	-2.9		-0.6	0	0.1	-	43.7
1877-78	0	0		0		41.6	46.3
1878-79	3.7	0.1	-2.8	-0.5	0.3	-	48
1879-80	-2.4	-0.8	14.3	-1.1		38.6	48
1880-81	0.7					-	48.1
1881-82	-1.9	0	0	0	0	38.7	37.3
1882-83	-					39.7	-
1883-84	0						30.7

TABLE II : GROWTH OR FALL IN YEARS AND SIMPLE PERCENTAGES

Year	%age growth/ fall in land revenue demand	%age growth/ fall in govt. cultivated land	Simple %age of waste land to total land	Simple %age of Govt. land cultivated
1966-67	5.8			
1967-68				
1968-69	17.6			
1973-74			5%	93.3
1974-75	0.0	0.0	5%	93.3
1976-76	-14.3			
1976-77		0.2	5%	
1977-78	-3.6			
1978-79		0.6	5%	93.2
1979-80	-1.4	10.6	5%	
1980-81			5.6	
1881-82	0.5	-11.8	5.6	
1982-83	-1.1	0		92.5
1983-84				

TABLE III : PERCENTAGE OF KHATEDAR HOLDING (DIFFERENT SIZE OF HOLDINGS)

Years	Below 10 bighas	Between						Above 100 bighas
		10-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	60-70	80-90	
1865-66	61.5	26.7	8.6	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1866-67	53.4	27.5	13.9	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1868-69	54.2	27.2	13.7	4.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
1873-74	50.0	29.0	14.0	5.6	0.9	-	-	0.2
1874-75	50.0	28.8	14.3	5.5	0.9	-	-	0.2
1876-77	49.2	28.5	14.5	6.5	1.0	-	-	0.2
1877-78	50.0	29.5	13.7	5.5	0.7	-	-	0.2
1878-79	50.0	29.1	13.4	5.7	0.9	-	-	0.2
1879-80	48.8	29.8	14.3	5.6	0.9	-	-	0.2
1880-81	50.0	28.6	13.2	5.8	1.2	-	-	0.2
1881-82	52.0	26.0	13.5	6.5	1.2	-	-	0.2
1883-84	49.0	29.5	14.0	6.0	1.0	-	-	0.2

Note : The land of area of khatedar holding 197 bighas in 1865-66 (see in last column of above 100 bighas) increased in land to 200 bighas in 1881.

Total number of Khatedar in 1865-66 = 325

Total number of khatedar in 1883-84 = 400

(the %age increase/decrease within these figures)

TABLE IV : VILLAGE RECORD IN KADI VILLAGE AITHOR : SIDHPUR

MAHAL : KADI PRANT.

Dafter No.	Pudka (Bundle)	Ferisht Kind of file	years
16	2	Khataavahi pahani patrak	1865-66
23	2	-do-	1866-67
29	2	-do- & Tharav band	1867-68
35	2	-do-	1868-69
78	3	Pahani patrak and Khataavahi	1873-74
1	3	-do-	1874-75
11	67	Rojmel (daily account)	1874-75
22	132	Tharavband and Khataavahi	1876-77
33	199	-do-	1877-78
49	268	-do-	1878-79
64	337	-do-	1879-80
74	406	-do- Pahani Patrak	1880-81
90	475	-do- andtharav band	1881-82
105	544	-do-	1882-83
118		-do-	1883-84

The figures cited in the tables have been calculated on the basis of statistics of available in the village records in the above cited documents.

VILLAGE PALOLI : MAHAL HARIJ : KADI PRANT

TABLE I :

Years	%age growth of khate-dars	%age growth of land revenue demand	%age growth of land cultivated	Sample %age of Govt. land total land	Simple %age of Barkh-ali land to total land	%age of growth of cultivable waste
1863-64						
1864-65	0		-36.9			115.7
1865-66	-6.2		19.8			23
1866-67	+6.6	-1.2	80.3			333.
1867-68	NA		-0.1			-1.1
1868-69	6.2		0			
1869-70			7.0	85.9	14.0	
1870-71			0.0	91.2	8.7	
1871-72		6.9	0.0	"	"	
1872-73			0.0	"	"	
1873-74	0		0.0	"	"	
1874-75			0.0	"	"	0
1875-76			0.0	"	"	
1876-77	6.2	-3.1	-3.5	"	"	6.0
1877-78	-5.8	-0.4	3.7	"	"	-5.6
1878-79		3.6	0.0	"	"	
1879-80	0	0	0	"	"	0
1880-81		0.2	-3.7	"	"	
1881-82	25.0	-2.9	0.3	"	"	-0.3
1882-83	30.0			"	"	
1883-84	-7.6	-1.0	-0.5	"	"	

NA = Not available

TABLE II : PERCENTAGE OF KHATEDARS HOLDING DIFFERENT SIZE OF HOLDINGS

Years	Below 10 bighas	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70-80	81-90
1865-66	20	20	40	13	-	-	-	-	-
1966-67	18		37	18.7	6.2	12.5	6.2		
1868-69	11	17	23	23	5.8	5.8	11		
1869-70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1870-71	"	"	"	-17.6	"	"	-	5.8	
1871-72	"	23.5	"	"	5.8	"	-	70-90	
1872-73	"	17	"	"	11	"	-	5.8	
1873-74	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	
1874-75	"	"	23	"	"	"	-	"	
1875-76	6	25	18.7	25	6.2	6.2	-	"	
1876-77	11	23	17	23	5.8	5.8	-	12.5	
1877-78	6.2	25	18.7	25	6.2	6.2	-	11	
1878-79	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	12.51	
1879-80	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	
1880-81	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	
1881-82	25	20	15	20	5	5	-	10	
1882-83	42	15.3	11	19	3.8	3.8	-	7	
1883-84	33	12	16.6	20	4.1	4.1	-	8.3	

Total number of Khatedars in 1865-66 = 15

Total number of Khatedars in 1883-84 = 24

(the increase and decrease of Khatedar is within these figures)

TABLE III : STATISTICS OF SOME INDIVIDUAL KHATEDARS OF
DIFFERENT SIZE HOLDERS.

Years	Bighas	Plots	%age demand paid by Khatedar in the total	Arrears
I. Name of Khatedar : HIRARAM KOLI Holding 24 bighas of land.				
1868-69	24-2-5	4	4.5	
1869-70	"	4	4.5	
1870-71	"	4	4.2	
1871-72	27-15-19	5	4.9	
1872-73	"	5	"	
1873-74	"	5	"	
1874-75	"	5	"	
1875-76	"	5	"	
1876-77	"	5	5.1	
1877-78	"	5	"	
1878-79	"	5	"	
1879-80	NA	NA	NA	
1880-81	"	"	4.9	
1881-82	"	"	5	
1882-83	"	"	-	
II. GANESH VASRAM KOLI Holding 39 bighas.				
1868-69	39-7-11	4	7.3	
1869-70	"	"	6.9	
1870-71	"	"	"	
1871-72	"	"	"	
1872-73	"	"	"	
1873-74	"	"	"	
1874-75	"	"	"	
1875-76	"	"	"	
1876-77	"	"	7.1	
1877-78	"	"	7.2	
1878-79	"	"	"	
1879-80	"	"	-	
1880-81	"	"	7.0	
1881-82	"	"	7.2	
1882-83	"	"	-	

III : Viraparkhan Koli : holding 40 bighas

Years	Bighas	Plot	%age demand paid by Khatedar in the total	Arrears
1863-64	30.	5	-	
1864-65	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	-	
1865-66	-	-	-	
1866-67	43-13-8	7	8.3	
1867-68	-	-	-	
1868-69	42-0-14	6	7.9	
1869-70	41-19-14	6	7.4	
1870-71	"	"	"	
1871-72	"	"	"	
1872-73	"	"	"	
1873-74	"	"	"	
1874-75	"	"	"	
1875-76	"	"	"	
1876-77	38-16-18	"	"	
1877-78	"	5	7.5	
1878-79	"	"	"	
1879-80	"	"	"	
1880-81	"	"	6.8	
1881-82	35-19-17	4	6.5	
1882-83	"	5	6.5	

State demand from village not available for 1863-1865, so calculation not possible.

TABLE III (Contd.)

Years	Bighas	Plots	%age land Khatedar demand paid	Arrears
IV: VISRAM RUPA KOLI : holding 48 bighas.				
1863-64	48-12-0	9	-	
1864-65	-	-	-	
1865-66	44-12-0	"	13.6	
1866-67	69-3-3	10	13.2	
1868-69	53-13-0	8	10.3	
1869-70	"	"	9.5	
1870-71	"	"	"	
1871-72	"	"	"	
1872-73	"	"	"	
1873-74	"	"	"	
1875-76	"	"	"	
1876-77	"	"	"	
1877-78	"	"	9.8	
1878-79	"	"	9.5	
1879-80	"	-	-	
1880-81	"	"	10.	
1881-82	"	"	10.3	
1882-83	"	"	-	
V : JETHA RUPA KOLI HOLDING 83 bighas.				
1870-71	83-11-19	7	14.8	
1871-72	"	"	"	
1872-73	"	"	"	
1873-74	"	"	"	
1874-75	-	-	-	
1875-76	"	"	"	
1877-78	"	"	15.5	
1878-79	"	"	16.0	
1879-80	"	"	-	
1880-81	-	-	-	
1881-82	72-12-14	"	21.8	
1882-83	119-8-18	14	-	

All these fires have been calculated from the statistics available in the following documents i.e. the village records of Paloli on the following reference numbers.

Year	Door	Pudka	Particulars of File	
1863-64	1592	1	Khataavahi	
1864-65	1592	2	Khataavahi & Pahani Patrak	
1865-66	2593	5	"	"
1866-67	3594	6	"	& Simkharda
1867-68	N	N.A.		
1868-69	4595	6	"	& Tharaw band
1869-70	5595	8	"	"
1870-71	6597	19	"	"
1871-72	9	19	"	"
1872-73	15704	19	"	"
1873-74	17708	19	"	"
1874-75	3/	20	"	"
1875-76	7/	20	"	"
1876-77	119	2	"	"
1877-78	164	22	"	"
1878-79	219	22	"	"
1879-80	264	22	"	"
1880-81	31	22	"	& Pahani Patrak
1881-82	375	22	"	"
1881-82	420	22	"	"
1882-83	486	22		
1883-84				