

PAPERS

The Revision Survey Settlement

of the

Nasirabad Taluka

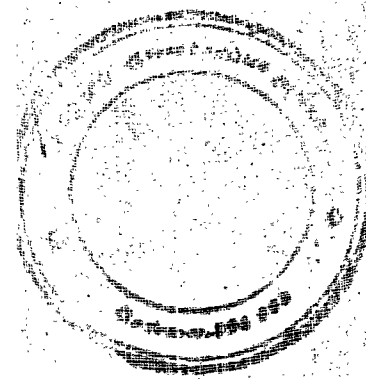


1914

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT

No. CCCCLXLII.—NEW SERIES



PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

NASIRABAD TALUKA

OF THE

LARKANA DISTRICT.

Price—Re. 1-0-0 or 1s. 6d.

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Index to the correspondence relating to the revision settlement of the Nasirabad taluka of the Larkana district.

Letter No. 2627, dated 12th December 1907, from the Settlement Officer,
(Mr. Sadik Ali) to the Collector of Larkana, submitting proposals for
the revision of rates of assessment in Nasirabad taluka :—

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செப்பன்குபவர் பெயர் K. மதுன்

செப்பன்குபவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள். 1907

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No. 2627 of 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Wazir's office,

Khairpur-Mir's, 12th December 1907.

FROM

S. SADIK ALI SHER ALI, Esq.,

Late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division,
and now

Wazir, Khairpur State,

TO

C. M. BAKER, Esq., I. C. S.,

Collector of Larkana.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the revision of rates of assessment to be introduced in taluka Nasirabad of the Mehar division, and to request that you will be good enough to favour me with a copy of your remarks on my proposals when you submit the report to the Commissioner in Sind.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. SADIK ALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State,
and Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar division.

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No. 2628 of 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Wazir's office,

Khairpur-Mir's, 12th December 1907.

From

S. SADIK ALI SHEER ALI, Esquire,
Late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division,
and now Wazir, Khairpur State,

To

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,

In compliance with your orders, I have the honour to submit the following report on the revision of the rates of assessment in the Nasirabad taluka of the Larkana district.

SECTION II.

Size.

2. The present area of the taluka is 416.84 square miles. Its original area was 343 square miles. The increase in area is due to the transfer from taluka Mehar of one deh in 1883, and to the breaking up of the Tigir taluka in 1884, when 11 dehs were incorporated in the taluka under report.

Brief description of the taluka, showing its size, position, boundaries, physical features, climate, rainfall and number of villages and population.

Position.

3. The taluka is situated in Upper Sind, and lies between 26° and 27° northern latitude, and 67° and 68° eastern longitude.

Boundaries.

4. It is bounded on the north by taluka Kambar, on the south by taluka Mehar, on the east by Larkana and Labdaria, and on the west by Kohistan. Of rectangular compact shape, it has a mean length, east to west, of about 20 miles, and a mean breadth, south to north, of about 60 miles.

Physical features.

5. The country is flat with a range of hills on the west. The eastern portion is well-cultivated and populous. The western part owing to the deficient supply of water is not properly cultivated; the tract along the range of hills depends for cultivation on rain and hill-floods which come down when rains fall in the mountains. The main irrigational resources of the taluka are the Chilo wah *ex* the Ghar canal and its branches, and the Munder wah, Arthur wah, Dhamraho wah and other branches of the Western Nara.

Climate.

6. The climate of the taluka is hot and dry during the months of May, June, July, August and September, which is the hot weather season; and strong hot winds prevail during the months of May and June, specially in the treeless tract along the face of the first line of the hills. The period between the 12th May and the 20th June is called the "Chaliho," *i. e.*, the forty days of

the strong hot winds and dust storms. From 1st July to the end of September strong and hot winds cease, and there is generally want of fresh breeze during these months. It is damp and malarial in October and November, owing to the accumulation of water in the low-lying lands in which rice crop is sown, or the Government canals and private water-courses discharge their surplus water; it is cold in the months of December up to the end of February; it is moderate and pleasant in the months of March and April. Much fever prevails during the latter part of September, and the whole months of October and November owing to malaria, and colds and coughs become common. The taluka has been generally free from plague and cholera, but cholera visited it in the year 1900-01, in which there were 368 cases and 309 deaths, again in the year 1903-04, in which there were 45 cases and 38 deaths, and again in the year 1906-07, in which there were 23 cases and 19 deaths. There was also an outbreak of plague in the year 1906-07, in which 10 cases occurred and all proved fatal.

Rainfall.

7. The average rainfall during the past nine years from 1898-99 to 1906-07 has been 2'83. The kharif crops chiefly depend for water on the Government canals taken off from the Indus, and if the water-supply is plentiful they require no assistance of rain, but the rabi crops sown on the artificial moisture, caused by the water taken from the Government canals, necessarily require a few showers of rain during the months of January to March, where river water and well irrigation are not available to supplement the moisture needed for the maturity of the crops. The extensive tract of the tablelands, stretching along the face of the hills, depends entirely upon rain; whether in or out of the season, the rain is always beneficial, not only for agricultural purposes but also for grass and other vegetations upon which large herds of cattle of all kinds depend for their grazing.

Number of villages and population.

8. There are 69 dehs in the taluka, of which 2 are unsurveyed and 3 are under jagir. The total population according to the census of 1901 is 56,544, of which 49,280 are Musalmans, and the remainder Hindus and other tribes. The population according to the census of 1891 was 44,644, of which 38,643 were Muhammadans, and the rest Hindus and other tribes.

Further details are given in Appendices Nos. IV and V. It will be seen from these appendices that the bulk of the population is Musalmans, who are mostly agriculturists. The details according to the census of 1891 show that pure agriculturists were only 15,751 persons, whereas the census of 1901 showed pure agriculturists to be 41,875 persons. The difference is due to careful classification made at the census of 1901.

SECTION III.

Markets.

Markets.—Noting first the place at which zamindars usually dispose of their produce, (2) local markets at which considerable business is done, (3) the ultimate destination of the produce.

9. (a) The places at which the zamindars usually dispose of their produce are—

Name of village.	Population.
Warah	707
Nasirabad	1,068
Wagan	952
Gaji Khuhawar	1,430
Lalu Ranwak	1,114
Lakha	786
Hamal	321
Thariri Hashim	731
Dera	757
Bukejani	711

(b) The local markets at which considerable business is done are Nasirabad, Wagan and Lakha, where factories for hulling rice by steam-power have been established.

(c) The ultimate destination of the produce is Karachi and Kutch Bhuj.

SECTION IV.

10. There are numerous roads in the taluka which connect it with the adjacent talukas of Kambar, Larkana, Labdaria and Mehar and afford great facilities for the transport of produce. The North-Western Railway does not touch the taluka under report, but the Badeh station in taluka Labdaria is only two miles from its north-eastern boundary: the station of Larkana is situated about 15 miles from the northern boundary; Bakrani station 10 miles from the north-eastern boundary, Radhan station 5 miles from the south-eastern boundary and are also used for the export of produce from the various parts of the taluka, but the bulk of the rice crop, which is the main cereal grown in the taluka, is disposed of at Nasirabad, Lakha and Wagan, which are situated within the taluka and have rice hulling factories established there. Merchandise brought from Sukkur during the inundation season to the Ghar mouth or to Larkana is conveyed in small boats within 2 miles of the village of Wagan, and on the Chilo as far as Nasirabad. Camels, bullock carts, pack bullocks and donkeys are the usual means of transport. The prevailing rates for the carriage of grain within the limits of the taluka and the Railway stations are—

1. From Warah, the head-quarter station, to Badeh Railway station, a distance of 14 miles ... Rs. 4 per kharar, or 3 annas per maund.
2. Nasirabad to do. a distance of 6 miles ... Rs. 1-8 per kharar or 1 anna per maund.

The ordinary average load of a cart is 12 maunds, that of a camel 6 maunds, of a bullock 3 maunds, and that of a donkey 2 maunds. The rates of fares are regulated by the quantity of grain to be carried and the distance.

SECTION V.

11. There are no manufactures in the taluka, with the exception of the village weavers who prepare coarse cloth, and the shoe-makers who tan and prepare rough leather from which they make country shoes and other articles. As regards industries, there are 6 rice-hulling factories worked by steam-power, 3 at Nasirabad, 2 at Lakha, and 1 at Wagan. They are worked for 4 or 5 months in the year after the rice crop is harvested. There are no cotton-ginning factories and oil-pressing machines in the taluka.

SECTION VI.

12 (a) and (b). With the exception of the tract irrigated by the tail of the Nasir wah and the western portion lying between the range of hills and the old frontier road depending for water on rain, the other parts of the taluka are on the whole well irrigated. The northern and central part of the taluka is irrigated from the Chilo wah and its branches, of which the main canal is the Ghar. The eastern and southern parts are watered by the Munder wah, Ganwar wah, Arthur wah and Dhamraho and other branches of the Nara. The western part is irrigated by the Nekar wah, Nasir wah, branches of the Chilo and the Dhamraho wah, and the Hamal escape, a branch of the Dhamraho wah, but the western part is not so well irrigated owing to deficiency of water. The accounts of the working of the canals given by the Executive Engineer of the Ghar canal in his letter No. 1473, dated the 9th March 1907, and by the

Executive Engineer of the Western Nara in his letter No. 4324, dated the 6th June 1907, are quoted below—

"The water-supply is on the whole good at present, except Nasir, Nekar and Mir wah No. 2, where deficiency of water is generally felt in the tails of these canals, but this is remedied as far as possible by making rotations, where necessary.

"The course of the water has been generally favourable to secure a copious flow into the canals from the several mouths.

"There has been some erosion at the mouth of the Ghar and there was very considerable silt, which threatened the working of the canals in 1897-98, and this was cleared at a cost of Rs. 81,038.

"Besides these improvements, a new loop band had to be constructed in 1901 on account of the erosion of the river near Ford wah with a regulator, and this at a cost of Rs. 75,504. The Ghar mouth has now got an excellent dhand to feed the canal and the river is also favourable at the Ford wah mouth, and, judging from the present conditions, it is expected the supply would be good in future years, although it is difficult to say how long this may last on account of the well-known vagaries of the river.

"A map showing approximately the boundaries where the present water-supply is copious, defective or moderate, is attached, which speaks for itself.

"Since the last settlement up to about 1903-1904, there was some restriction to give out extra lands, but when it was found that the supply was fairly copious, particularly in the latter part of the abkalani, this restriction has been removed in the Ghar system, so as not to exceed 10 p. c. of 'kharif' and 20 p. c. of 'rabi' on the average irrigation of the canals, with the provision that no extra lands be given on the tail portions of Nekar and Mir wah No. 2.

"A list showing the area irrigated on the Ghar system and on the canals in the Larkana collectorate division is also attached, from which it will please be seen that there has been great increase in the figures, and so the supply on the canals can be said to have been regulated more advantageously by this Department, particularly as the supply from the mouth has been more or less the same as before.

"I herewith attach a list showing the cost of annual clearance carried out to the canals running in the Nasirabad taluka."

1898.—The canal did not work satisfactorily owing to the partial receding of the river from the right to the left bank.

1899.—In spite of the low inundation, the canal worked well owing to favourable conditions at its mouth.

1900.—The canal worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. The cause of not getting a proportionate rise of water in the Nara, as compared with the Bukkur readings, was the change in the set of the river.

1901.—The supply level in the Nara was lower than that of the previous year. Considering the fluctuating nature of the inundation and the bad condition of the mouth it was extremely unsatisfactory. The Nara, since the year 1900, took off direct from the river; the set of main stream of the Indus was on the right bank at the canal mouth and caused heavy erosion.

1903.—The working of the canal this year can, on the whole, be said to have been very satisfactory. The supplementary mouth, 40 feet wide from the Akil dhand, came into operation during this season. The inundation was good.

1904.—The supplementary mouth was widened to 80 feet, and towards the end of July, it was found advantageous to abandon the old mouth altogether. The canal worked satisfactorily.

1905.—The new Akil mouth was further widened to 125 feet and was opened on the 4th June. The canal owing to the improvements effected and the excellent inundation worked exceedingly well.

1906.—The canal worked remarkably well throughout the season.

Arthur wah.

1898.—The canal worked well.

1899.—The supply was sufficient throughout the season.

1900.—There was an ample supply throughout the season.

1901.—There was sufficient water in the canal throughout the season, except in the lower portion of the canal, where there was a slight deficiency below the Kuli sluice, where the late crops suffered slightly owing to the heavy silt deposit at the Garelo sluice.

1902.—The supply was deficient throughout the season. The cultivation consists entirely of wet crops.

1903.—Worked satisfactorily.

1904.—The lands in the first three miles of the canal suffered on account of deficient supply.

1905.—Worked satisfactorily.

1906.—Do.

Mundar wah.

1898.—The canal worked well.

1899.—Water-supply good throughout the season.

1900.—The water-supply was abundant during the season.

1901.—Water-supply was sufficient, except at the latter part of the season when the high lands suffered owing to the early fall of the river.

1902.—The supply was deficient throughout the season. Internal rotation was allowed at different places to save crops from withering.

1903.—Worked very well.

1904.—Worked on the whole satisfactorily.

1905.—The canal worked satisfactorily and there was a good supply of water throughout the season.

1906.—Worked satisfactorily.

Dhamraho canal.

1898.—There was ample water in the canal in spite of the low inundation. It worked very well.

1899.—There was an abundant supply of water in the canal during the whole season, in spite of the low inundation.

1900.—The supply in the canal with the exception of the first 5½ miles was ample throughout the season. The deficiency in the upper reaches was due to the fact that a sufficient supply could not be admitted at the head at the lower portion there was excess owing to the occurrence of hill-floods.

1901.—The supply in the canal was kept much lower than last year throughout the season owing to the breaches caused by the hill-floods at the tail, and it was not until July that the branches and "karias" in the upper portion received sufficient water for the crops on them.

1902.—Water-supply was very scanty owing to the low level in the Nara, and the cultivation suffered severely. A regulator was constructed this year at the tail of the canal in order to control the supply there.

1903.—The canal worked satisfactorily throughout the whole season.

1904.—The canal worked well throughout the season.

1905.—There was an abundant supply in the canal throughout the season.

1906.— Do.

Khuh Naurang branch.

1898.—This canal was opened this year for the first time. Worked satisfactorily.

1899.—The canal worked satisfactorily.

1900.— Do.

1901.—The supply was rather late and somewhat deficient, as the Dhām-raho had to be heavily regulated owing to the breaches caused by hill-floods at the tail.

1902.—The supply in the canal was deficient.

1903.—The canal worked satisfactorily.

1904.—The canal worked satisfactorily. Some late crops may have suffered, but not to any appreciable extent.

1905.—The canal worked satisfactorily.

1906.— Do.

Ganjroute branch.

1898.—There was an abundant water-supply in the canal throughout the season, except for a short time in the beginning of the season, and this affected the high lands of dehs Seri and Wariaso.

1899.—The supply in the canal was, on the whole, sufficient throughout the season. Internal rotation had to be resorted to for saving the cultivation in the high lands, but nevertheless the cultivation in deh Balaidai suffered a good deal.

1900.—There was an abundant supply of water in the canal throughout the season, except for a few days in the beginning of the season, when a slight deficiency was felt at the tail where the lands are high. This was remedied by resorting to internal rotation.

1901.—Although somewhat late, the supply in the canal was sufficient for the lands on it, and the deficiency at the tail was met by means of rotation.

1902.—The canal did not work satisfactorily owing to fluctuations of the river. Internal rotation was carried out for saving cultivation in dehs Seri and Wariaso from withering. Balaidai cultivation partly suffered.

1903.—The water-supply in the canal was sufficient throughout the season.

1904.—The canal worked satisfactorily throughout the season.

1905.—The canal worked satisfactorily throughout the season. There was a slight deficiency in the early weeks of June.

1906.—The canal worked satisfactorily throughout the season, and with the increase in the supply ordered and other measures taken is hoped to give satisfaction permanently.

Ficholo.

1898.—The canal worked satisfactorily throughout the season.

1899.— Do.

1900.— Do.

1901.— Do.

1902.—The canal did not work satisfactorily throughout the season owing to a low inundation.

1903.—Worked satisfactorily throughout the season.

1904.— Do.

1905.— Do.

1906.— Do.

Two maps, showing in colours the different parts of the taluka and the kinds of the irrigation, are appended to the report as Appendix No. II.

(c) Full details are not given in the body of the letters quoted above regarding the expenditure incurred in clearing the canals, including their branches; they have been given in separate tabular statements which are attached to the report.

(d) The details of cultivation under each kind of irrigation and of the increase or decrease for each year of the current settlement are given in the following table. The fluctuations coincide with the nature of the inundation in each season and the improvements carried out in the irrigational resources of the taluka.

STATEMENT showing average area of cultivated land in taluka Nasirabad for 9 years 1898-99 to 1906-1907 :—

Period.	KHARIF AREA.							RABI AREA.									TOTAL.	
	Gardens.	Rice.	Flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Flow aided by lift.	Barani.	Flow.	Lift.	Bar.	Bar aided by lift and mch.	Sallabi.	Sallabi aided by lift and mch.	Barani.	Rabi.			
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.		
1898-99 Dabari ...	408 30	41,063 9	11,845 39	803 10	11 0	2,010 31	...	...	...	2,859 14	10 15	...	...	...	38 17	69,053 5		
1899-1900 Dabari ...	519 11	41,187 10	14,350 15	519 6	89 25	2,559 6	...	...	14 5	2,651 7	...	...	...	...	51 38	61,002 3		
1900-1901 Dabari ...	498 12	45,595 30	15,865 21	849 22	1,120 39	1,214 9	270 14	...	...	947 18	...	8,052 22	112 15	...	46 8	79,400 10		
1901-1902 Dabari ...	455 38	47,907 28	10,663 31	1,501 13	275 14	1,404 54	300 5	...	67 25	11,237 7	458 5	64 20	9 34	...	48 37	71,999 24		
1902-1903 Dabari ...	493 29	48,543 3	12,793 7	1,608 14	311 17	1,760 39	57 8	...	13 21	7,510 10	1,539 31	...	...	25 10	38 0	72,755 29		
1903-1904 Dabari ...	496 37	49,319 17	15,968 19	1,120 15	959 4	640 4	6 23	...	19 5	6,796 33	859 4	254 36	99 10	...	27 3	71,497 27		
1904-1905 Dabari ...	455 17	52,137 18	9,927 9	2,152 24	96 27	909 5	...	...	5 20	4,603 22	128 10	19 15	...	...	21 0	70,416 7		
1905-1906 Dabari ...	780 22	55,543 22	13,180 3	1,752 39	692 23	630 25	63 18	...	55 10	4,699 9	1,453 15	58 20	...	...	25 20	78,877 23		
1906-1907 Dabari ...	506 24	60,035 35	7,778 2	1,714 11	186 12	805 1	338 11	...	132 1	7,355 8	839 29	1,858 2	791 30	...	22 15	82,168 27		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,373 12	...	545 35	83 35	...	...	25,649 4		

13. There are at present 292 wells in the Taluka used for irrigational as well as for drinking purposes, out of these wells 68 were constructed during the currency of the present settlement. The wells in the taluka are from 25 to 30 feet in depth and contain from 10 to 15 feet of water. The water is generally sweet within the area commanded by Government canals for irrigation, and brackish in tablelands along the face of the range of hills. On wells generally "rabi" crops, such as wheat, barley or vegetable crops are grown.

8

Details showing number of wells used for irrigational as well as for drinking purposes, and the area irrigated from them are given in Appendix No. X.

SECTION VII.

14. The current settlement was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2881, dated the 30th April 1898, for five years only, but it appears that the period was extended afterwards to ten years by Government Resolution No. 5861, dated the 13th September 1898. Appendix No. XIII shows demands, collections, remissions and arrears of land revenue during the nine years of the current settlement. The variations in gross land revenue depend on the nature of inundation in the River Indus, on which the land mainly depends for irrigation, and to a small extent on rain. The large items of land revenue during the years 1902-03 and 1904-05 were remitted owing to deficiency of water, frost and other causes. The remissions allowed in other years call for no special remark as remissions to some extent are granted every year for the above causes. The arrears are not very large and call for no explanation as they were recovered after the expiry of the year, at the end of which they became due on account of the last instalment of the rabi crop. The details of the last 5 years show that on the average 885 notices were issued each year. No occupancies were forfeited and sold on account of arrears of land revenue during these five years.

SECTION VIII.

15. Properly speaking, there is no increase or decrease in the occupied land. If there is increase in the supply of water, large areas are given out for one year's tenure for cultivation in order to take advantage of the surplus supply of water. This procedure was adopted because, owing to uncertainty of water-supply in the Ghar canal and its branches, the grant of new lands permanently was prohibited, but the prohibition was relaxed in the case of certain canals, and a considerable area of land was given out permanently, the total of which during the nine years of the current settlement amounts to 8,629.12 acres.

Owing to the abolition of old Appendix XIII, dehwar details of occupied and unoccupied areas do not find any place in any of the other appendices.

SECTION IX.

16. The kinds of crops grown in the taluka and the areas under each are given in Appendix No. XI.

17. The method of cultivation of the different crops is described in my settlement report of taluka Mehar, in which, if necessary, it may be seen. The method is still primitive and not scientific.

18. No new staples have been introduced into the taluka. A small area was sown with ground-nut and red potatoes, but the crops failed.

19. The most favourable winds and weather for crops are those which prevail from east and south and north-east in the hot season, and those from north and north-east in the cold season. The diseases which generally attack the "kharif" crops are — (1) maggots, (2) insects (*mahlo*), (3) rust (*rati*), and (4) smut (*angari*). The jauari crop is liable to all these diseases, but bajri and sesamum crops are liable to insects only. The barley and wheat crops are attacked by rust, and are also injured by frost. Oil-seeds are liable to insects and frost and strong north and westerly winds. Cloudy and damp weather, prevailing for a long time, produces rust in wheat and barley crops, and maggots in jauari crops.

SECTION X.

20. In Appendix No. XV are given details of prices of the principal staples of the taluka during the last nine years of the past settlement, and average prices of the first 4 years and the next 5 years of the current settlement.

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Compared with the prices shown in Appendix XIX attached to the report of the current settlement, the differences in the rates of various kinds of grain, with the exception of wheat, do not exhibit any marked increase. The highest rate for wheat in that appendix is shown to be Rs. 68 per kharar, whereas in Appendix XV of this report, the average of the past five years is given at Rs. 74-3-0 per kharar. The rates of jambho and bajri in the past five years also show increase. But the crop mostly sown in the taluka is rice and owing to the opening of the rice-hulling factories, there is now great demand for this staple to keep the factories working.

The demand is not limited to the husking of the rice at the cost of the owners of the grain, but there is a ready market for its sale and the chief purchasers are the firms to whom the factories belong. The rice after being husked undergoes the process of being boiled (*josh*), after which it is exported to foreign countries where the boiled rice finds a ready market. The result is that the landlord and his tenant have no anxiety whatever now for the disposal of their produce and this change saves them from selling it at low rates to pay the assessment. The dates for paying the instalments have also been changed, and this is an additional advantage which enables them to sell their grain at leisure.

SECTION XI.

The value of land as shown by the registration returns of sales during the past 9 years of the current settlement is given in Appendices VI and VIII. It is very difficult to obtain true details of the value of land from the documents registered in the registry offices, as the transactions between the Hindu money-lenders and the Musalman debtors are generally of complicated and complex nature. The value of land varies materially in different localities and depends a great deal on facilities for irrigation, nature of soil, vicinity to markets and Railway stations. The ordinary average maximum price of rice and wheat lands varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 an acre, and that of gardens from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per acre.

It would not be uninteresting to note that since the introduction of the Deccan Relief Act in Sind, the mortgages have steadily decreased and have gone down from 361 cases in 1898 to 39 cases in 1906, and with the exception of the year 1900, the areas mortgaged also exhibit a corresponding decrease because mortgages are not now considered to be a proper and sufficient security or money lent. On the other hand, the sales show a marked increase in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, as far as the number of cases is concerned, but the areas sold show variations.

SECTION XII.

(a) Tenures.

21. Under the superior holders or registered occupants there are no permanent tenants called "mourusi haris." The land is cultivated by small occupants or peasant proprietors in person and by land-holders through the tenants at will called "haris," chiefly on a system of "batai" (division of produce).

(b) Relation between zamindars and haris.

22. The relations between zamindars and haris are generally peaceful, and conciliatory. The land is cultivated by tenants at will, who have no further interest in the land after the crop is harvested. If the land is of good quality and has proper facilities for irrigation, the landlord dictates his own terms of *batai* (division of produce), and on the other hand, if the land is of inferior quality and has defective source of water-supply, the cultivator imposes his own conditions, and the zamindar has to yield to save himself from payment of the fallow assessment. The absence of applications under section 83 of the Land Revenue Code show that there is very little friction between the landlords and the tenants.

(c) *Sub-letting and its terms.*

23. The sub-letting of land is not very common, but when it is sub-let, the cash rent charged varies from Rs. 5-0 to Rs. 12-0 per acre. There is also sub-letting on other principles, but the sub-letting is carried on generally between the landlords and the money-lenders or other persons who take up contracts of the produce. The share of the landlord in the produce is divided between the landlord and the village bania, or any other person who takes the contract, and their shares are regulated by the amount of cash rent paid in addition to the landlord. The land revenue is either paid wholly by the contractor or is paid proportionately by each party. The terms are regulated in accordance with the quality and yield of the crop. The custom of *batai* most prevalent between the landlord and the tenant for land irrigable by flow-supply of water is that half the produce is taken by the landlord and half by the tenant, who generally supplies his own seed. If the seed is supplied by the zamindar, he takes it from the share of the tenant after the produce is divided. For lands sown by lift, the system of *batai* is that $\frac{2}{3}$ ths or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd only of the produce is taken by the zamindar, who generally pays *takavi* in cash or grain and a share of the seed to the tenant and recovers the *takavi* from the produce of the crop sown in that season. The lands irrigated by wells and suitable for tobacco and vegetables are generally farmed out to Hindus, who are experts in this kind of agriculture on cash rent. But if the owner of the well is himself a small occupant, he takes one or two Hindus into partnership. The Hindus look after and sell the produce, whereas the Musalman owner works the well. The proceeds are divided according to the terms agreed upon. There are no instances in this taluka of land having been leased out for less than the Government assessment. Details of leases will be found in Appendix VII, which show that the highest and lowest rates at which lands were leased out for cultivation varied from Rs. 22-9-0 to Rs. 4-1-10 per acre respectively.

SECTION XIII.

(a) *General condition of the cultivating classes.*

24. The condition of the cultivating classes is on the whole fairly satisfactory. The majority of the zamindars are known to be free from any pecuniary liabilities, but their condition depends mainly upon the nature of the crops they sow and the out-turn they get. If the water-supply is plentiful and cultivation good, their condition becomes affluent; if the water-supply fails and the crops suffer, their condition also undergoes a change for the worst. However, the central and north-eastern parts of the Taluka, which depend for irrigation on the Chilo wah and its branches, are generally well-cultivated with rice crops and, the land being generally low, it rarely suffers from chronic deficiency of water; and the condition of the cultivating classes within that zone is generally satisfactory and affluent. The registered occupants of large holdings get their land cultivated by yearly tenants and do not sink much of their wealth in agricultural stock, but all small proprietors and cultivators possess sufficient number of agricultural cattle and other stock, details of which are shown in Appendix No. IX. The census of agricultural stock is taken every fifth year, and the appendix gives details for the years 1901-02 and 1905-06. The increase or decrease in the live stock calls for no special explanation as such variations are common in the Taluka owing to the influx or efflux of the nomadic bands of cattle-breeders, who come and go with their herds and flocks to find grazing when their own country fails to afford them sufficient fodder owing to scanty fall of rain in the plains or deficient supply of water in the Indus.

25. The extent of indebtedness of the agricultural classes may be gathered from the extent of sales and mortgages of agricultural land given in Appendices VI and VII.

26. The growth or decrease of the principal estates may be judged from the details in Appendix VI. Formerly these details were shown in Appendix XXII, in which all the estates which underwent any increase or decrease

were entered, but as the appendix has been abolished, the names of the zamindars and their estates which underwent any change could not be shown in detail in this report, as such details do not appear to have been called for.

27. The details showing the area of land sold or mortgaged with possession by agriculturists to non-agriculturists are given in Appendices VI and VIII. It may be noted that the mortgages of land have decreased considerably owing to the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the Province of Sind.

28. No special improvements have been effected by the zamindars in the Taluka which may be described particularly, but all the large private water-courses are cleared by them at their own cost in which the cultivators also take part on being merely fed by the landlords. Large amounts of money are taken from Government by the zamindars as "*takavi*" advances from time to time, and spent in levelling and improving their lands and in clearing and improving their water-courses and constructing wells.

SECTION XIV.

Grouping of villages.

29. I have retained the existing 6 villages or dehs in the 1st group, and raised the following 12 dehs from the existing to the proposed 1st group:—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ubedani. | 7. Adi Tapo Mangio. |
| 2. Bandjani. | 8. Chinjni. |
| 3. Gul Sanghru. | 9. Mangio. |
| 4. Dera. | 10. Nasirabad. |
| 5. Wasu Kalhoro. | 11. Lakha. |
| 6. Kathia Bazar. | 12. Muradi. |

My reasons for raising these dehs are that they enjoy the best supply of water which is rarely affected even in years of abnormally low inundation, and command the greatest facility for disposal of produce owing to the working of rice-hulling factories at Nasirabad and Lakha in the midst of these dehs and at Badrah within a short distance of them. A comparison with the details of cultivated areas given in Appendix XIV-A of the settlement report of 1897, with those shown in Appendix XII of this report, exhibits a great increase specially in the areas under rice crops. Even the average of the past five years shows a marked increase in the areas under rice and other crops over that of the preceding four years, except deh Lakha which exhibits a very slight decrease, which is largely counterbalanced by the two factories which are working at Lakha in the very centre and head-quarter of the deh, and at which all the produce of the rice crop is disposed of.

30. In the 2nd group have been placed the remaining dehs of the existing 2nd group and dehs (1) Mangneja, (2) Abad, (3) Wahucha, (4) Phekrato, and (5) Jalbani of the 3rd group, in all 16 dehs, as I consider the water-supply in these dehs to be the next best compared with that of dehs placed in the 1st group. All these exhibit a considerable increase in the areas of cultivation in the 9 years of the current settlement, compared with the areas under crop during the term of the preceding settlement. But still their condition as regards the fertility of soil, water-supply, and market towns is not so superior as that of the dehs placed in the 1st group. Dehs Kamalpur, Dhamraho, Bothro, Warasio, Baledai are still in a transition state as all the salt land in these dehs since the opening of the Dhamraho canal has not yet been cleared of their layer of salt which covers a very large area in them, and the land in dehs Kamalpur, Dhamraho, Warasio and Adi Tapo Chinjni suffer to a great extent from overflow of storm and spill-water from the adjoining lands owing to want of proper drainage channels.

31. In the 3rd group, I have placed 21 dehs which appear to me to be inferior to the dehs in the 2nd group in facilities for water-supply, fertility

and markets. These dehs contain large areas of high-lying and kalar lands for which they do not get sufficient water.

32. I have raised the following 8 dehs from the old 4th group and placed them in the proposed 3rd group as their condition has materially improved during the course of the existing settlement:—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nawab Kalhoro. | 5. Ali Bahar. |
| 2. Safar Tunio. | 6. Bisharat Khuhawar. |
| 3. Warah. | 7. Gaji Khuhawar. |
| 4. Thano. | 8. Jogi. |

In dehs Jogi and Gaji Khuhawar, the area under cultivation would have been far greater in the last three years had not the Khuhawars stopped cultivating their lands owing to a dispute with Serai Dost Muhammad Jatol over water from the Gaji wah on which he had been granted some land in deh Gaji Khuhawar.

33. In the 4th group, I have left only 10 out of the 17 surveyed dehs, as their supply is not reliable and sufficient. These dehs being situated at the extreme end of the Taluka and at the extreme tails of the Gath wah, the Nasir wah, the Nekar wah, the Mir wah and the Gaji or Wado wah always suffer from deficiency of water, specially in the middle of the inundation season when there is keen demand for water all round. In the beginning and end of the season, the low lands in these dehs suffer from excess of water when it is not utilized higher up.

SECTION XV.

Proposed rates in each group, with reasons for increase or decrease.

34. A tabular statement showing the present and proposed rates of assessment is given below:—

Seasons and crops.	RATES OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.											
	Present rates of taluka Nasirabad.				Present rates of taluka Mehar.				Proposed rates for taluka Nasirabad.			
	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.
Kharif.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gardens and rice lands (sugarcane) ...	4 8	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 12	4 4	4 0	4 12	4 4	3 12	3 0	3 0
Other lands under flow irrigation ...	3 8	3 4	3 12	3 4	3 10	3 6	3 8	3 10	3 6	3 0	2 4	2 4
Flow aided by lift ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lift irrigation ...	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 0	3 0	2 14	2 13	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 0	2 0
Lift aided by flow ...	3 8	3 4	3 12	3 4	3 5	3 2	3 0	3 4	3 0	2 10	2 2	2 2
Rabi.												
Land artificially flooded in the inundation season (barani) ...	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 4	3 8	3 6	3 8	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 0
Land artificially aided by lift ...	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 4	4 8	4 6	4 4	4 8	4 6	4 6	3 12	3 12
Land naturally flooded (salabi) ...	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 8	3 8	3 6	3 8	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 0
Do, aided by lift irrigation ...	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 4	4 8	4 6	4 4	4 8	4 6	4 6	3 12	3 12
Lift irrigation (saka dhako) ...	4 0	3 12	3 8	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8
Barani (Land dependent on rain).												
Kharif ...	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	...	...	...	...	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
Rabi ...	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
Rabi with stream ...	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Babul plantation all round ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Temporary wells (Wais).												
Kharif ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riceer kacha lands.												
Kharif ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pecharas crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi.												
Land sown with wheat and barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land ploughed and sown with other crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land unploughed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land sown with sunko crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

35. Before stating my reasons for recommending an increase in the rates of assessment all round in the first three groups and in the rabi rates of the 4th group, it appears to me necessary to refer to the settlement report No. 710, dated the 7th August 1897, in which the existing rates were recommended and

sanctioned by Government. A perusal of paragraph 23 of that report shows the changes which were made in grouping the various dehs, of which 11 were transferred from taluka Tigr which was abolished and one from taluka Mehar. It will be seen that no dehs of the lower groups were raised to the 1st group and no increase was recommended or sanctioned in that group. In the 2nd group, 16 old dehs of that group were retained without enhancing the rates. It was two dehs of the old Nasirabad 3rd group, one 1st group and ten 2nd group dehs of taluka Tigr, which were raised to the 2nd group. The 1st group deh of taluka Tigr necessitated no increase, the rates being equal, but in the other dehs the rates had to be enhanced and this enhancement was justified by the opening of the Dhamraho canal which had been recently constructed. In the 3rd group, 9 dehs of taluka Nasirabad were retained and 3 dehs from the 4th group were raised to the 3rd group and one 2nd group deh of taluka Mehar was also added to it. The rates of one 2nd group deh of taluka Mehar had to be reduced, but the rates of the 4th group dehs raised to the 3rd group only had to be raised. In the 4th group, no change occurred. The result was that the rates sanctioned in 1892 and 1887 for the old villages of taluka Nasirabad retained in the first 3 groups remained unchanged during the term of the current settlement. But time has arrived now to raise the rates in these and other dehs and the reasons for enhancing them are given in Section XIV of the report dealing with the grouping of the villages. I have merely to observe that the taluka is not in any way inferior to the adjoining taluka of Mehar in irrigational facilities, richness of soil, market towns, communications and means of conveying the produce. A reference to the table given at para. 17 of the settlement report mentioned above will show that the area under rice crop rose from an average of 21,517 acres in the five years ending with 1890-91 to an average of 28,337 in the five years ending with 1895-96, whereas it has increased from 41,065 in 1898-99 to 58,313 acres in 1906-07. The increase is enormous and exhibits a percentage of 50.58 acres under crop on the total occupied area. The villages placed in the I and II groups are chiefly sown with rice crop and their percentage would go up to 75 or even beyond that figure. In these dehs, the area of other crops under flow is not large, and the average of the past nine years amounts to 12,486 acres, whereas that of the area sown with flow aided by lift amounted to 1,280 acres only. But the dehs in which the crops under flow aided by lift and lift are mostly cultivated are the dehs placed in the III and IV groups. There is no appreciable increase in the area under other flow as the increase in the area under rice crop has checked it, and the increase in the area of rice crop affords sufficient ground for raising the rates, when we take into consideration also the facilities for the disposal of the produce by the opening of the factories in the taluka at which all kinds of grain find a ready and profitable market. There is some increase in the average prices of all the staples shown in Appendix XIX in the past five years if compared with the preceding five years, this increase is not an insignificant factor in determining the rates of assessment which I have raised to a level allowed by all reasonable considerations. I have recommended the same rates for rabi in the 2nd and 3rd groups, as the conditions for rabi crops in these groups are practically similar. In the 4th group, I have kept the rates lower than those in the 2nd and 3rd groups on account of long distance from markets and irrigational disadvantages.

36. I have made no change in the lift rates as the lift cultivation is mostly confined to the dehs in the 4th group. For flow and flow aided by lift, I have fixed a gradual scale of rates, bearing in mind the cost of putting up wheels, excepting the 4th group in which the rates are equal, no change being desirable.

37. The rates for barani lands are the same which are in force at present as the same rates are charged in talukas Mehar and Kakar.

38. The course of the River Indus not being adjacent to this taluka, no rates for kacha or alluvial lands have been provided.

39. To encourage babul plantations, it was recommended in the previous settlement report that a rate of Rs. 1 per acre should be charged on the area under these plantations and this rate was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2881, dated the 30th April 1898 (para. 6). I recommend that the same rate should be continued.

40. The existing rate for dubari crops is four annas per acre only which is charged on all the crops without any distinction.

Rates for dubari crops.
In the Frontier district it has been raised to Re. 1 per acre, but knowing the Frontier district in which I served for nearly 15 years, I may safely say that the dubari crops in that district are far superior to those in the Nasirabad taluka in which the land has been exhausted by impregnation of salt and excess and stagnation of water. I carefully watched the dubari crops in the Nasirabad taluka during the five and a half years I held charge of the Mehar division, and I am of opinion that they were generally poor and would not bear any large increase in the dubari rate. From the details of dubari crops before me, I find that on the average in the 5 years ending with 1905-06 the area under wheat crop was 330 acres only, under sariah 538 acres, under jambho 2,589 and mixed matar and gram crops 14,056 acres. Wheat and sariah are the only highly paying crops and others are considered inferior crops, specially matar which is the main dubari, the area under gram being very small. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I propose that in the 1st and 2nd group dehs the rate may be raised to 8 annas, and in the other groups to six annas per acre. Bearing in mind the increase in the kharif rates, the enhancement in the dubari rates appears to me to be quite sufficient.

SECTION XVI.

41. The financial results based on the average cultivation of the past five years are given in Appendix XVI, and amount to Rs. 30,217. The unsurveyed land is confined to the dehs dependent for irrigation on rain, and as in these dehs the rates have not been increased, the addition of the figures for these dehs makes no difference. The increase over the various groups is distributed as shown below :—

	Total increase.	Percentage.	Average assessment existing.	Proposed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st group ...	14,323	13.23	4 2 1	4 10 1
2nd group ...	7,696	9.55	3 12 2	4 1 11
3rd group ...	6,827	11.81	3 1 0	3 6 9
4th group ...	1,371	6.26	2 5 9	2 8 2
TOTAL ...	30,217	11.26	3 8 8	3 15 1

The largest increase occurs in the I, II and III groups and is chiefly due to the increase in the rates of assessment and raising of the II, III and IV group dehs to the I, II and III groups, and appears to me to be justified. The increase in the IV group is very small, and is mainly due to the increase in the rabi rates.

SECTION XVII.

42. The information on this head is given in detail in Appendix XIV and the causes of increase are given under Sections XV and XVI, paragraphs 29, 30, 32 and 35 of this report, and call for no repetition here.

SECTION XVIII.

43. The subjoined table shows the comparison of average assessment, under each head of irrigation, with average rates under the present settlement. Only the proposed rates for flow aided by lift and lift aided by flow exhibit a

decrease, but all the other rates show an increase. The difference in the rates has been explained above and does not call for any special remarks.

Seasons and crops.	RATES OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.											
	Present rates of taluka Nasirabad.				Proposed rates for taluka Nasirabad.				Average of present rates.	Average of proposed rates.	Difference showing increase.	Difference showing decrease.
	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.	1st group.	2nd group.	3rd group.	4th group.				
Kharif.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gardens and rice lands (engarcane).	4 8	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 12	4 4	3 12	3 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	0 3 0	...
Other lands under flow irrigation.	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4	3 10	3 6	3 0	2 4	2 15 0	3 1 0	0 2 0	...
Flow aided by lift.	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4	3 6	3 2	2 12	2 2	2 15 0	2 13 6	...	0 1 6
Lift irrigation.	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 0	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 0	2 8 6	2 8 6	...	...
Lift aided by flow.	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4	3 4	3 0	2 10	2 2	2 15 0	2 12 0	...	0 3 0
Rabi.												
Land artificially flooded in the inundation season (toes).	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 4	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	0 5 0	...
Land artificially do. aided by lift.	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 4	4 8	4 6	4 0	3 12	4 0 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	...
Land naturally flooded (salabi).	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 8	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	0 4 0	...
Do. aided by lift irrigation.	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 8	4 8	4 6	4 6	3 12	4 1 0	4 4 0	0 3 0	...
Lift irrigation (Saka Chakoj).	4 0	3 12	3 6	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8 6	3 14 6	0 6 6	...
Barani (Lands dependent on rain).												
Kharif ...	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...
Rabi ...	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...
Rabi with stream.	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...
Barani plantation all round.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...
Temporary wells (wais).												
Kharif ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River kacha lands.												
Kharif ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pashras crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi.												
Land sown with wheat and barley.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ploughed and sown with other crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. unemployed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. sown with simko crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SECTION XIX.

GENERAL REMARKS.

44. The current settlement expires at the end of the current year 1907-08, in which it is necessary to sanction and announce the revised rates in order that they might be brought into operation from the year 1908-09 as the provisions of section 104 of the Land Revenue Code have been extended to the Province of Sind under Government notification No. 4956-A., dated the 30th June 1904.

45. A notification in terms of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7447, dated the 21st October 1886, will be issued shortly, and publicity will thereby be given to the proposed grouping and rates in all the dehs of the taluka.

47. The following appendices are attached to the report :—

- I. Two maps showing grouping.
- II. Two irrigation maps.
- III. List of villages or dehs.
- IV. Population.

- V. Occupation of people.
- VI. Sales.
- VII. Sub-letting.
- VIII. Mortgages.
- IX. Agricultural stock.
- X. Wells.
- XI. Crops.
- XII. Average area of cultivated land (excluding jagirs and forests and including dubari) in each surveyed village, under each kind of irrigation.
- XIII. Demands and realizations of revenue.
- XIV. Results of the proposed rates as compared with the existing rates in each village.
- XV. List of prices.
- XVI. General financial results of the proposed settlement.

48. In conclusion, I beg to express my regret for the delay which has occurred in the completion and submission of the report, but it was unavoidable as the details of cultivation, etc., for the past year 1906-07, which I considered very necessary to incorporate in the report were not all received, till very late, and the Supervising Tapadar who was deputed to help me fell ill, and I felt considerable difficulty in testing and compiling the figures myself.

I have the honour to be,

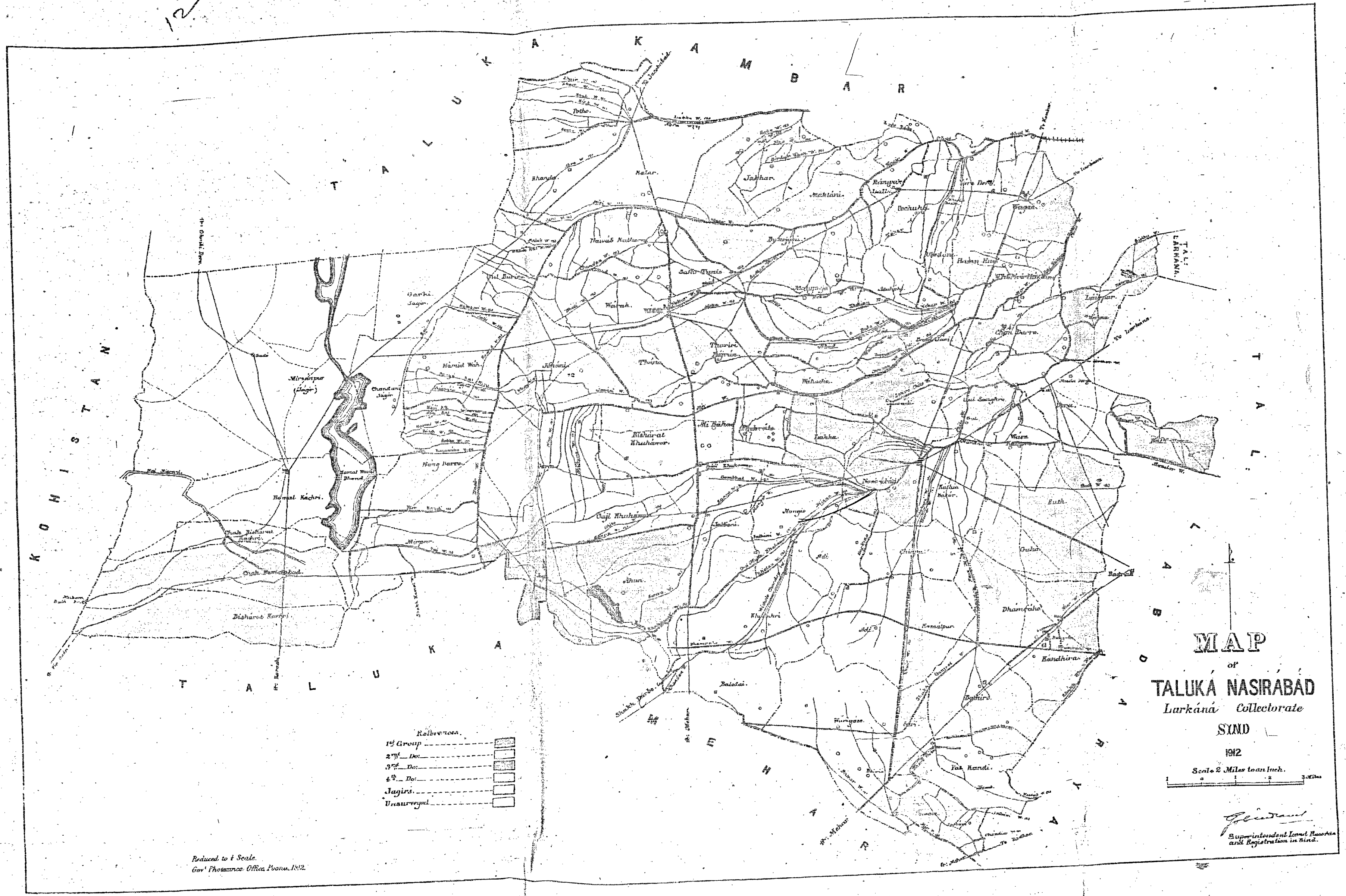
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. SADIK ALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State, and
late Deputy Collector, Mehar division.

12



Railways.

1 st Group	
2 nd Do.	
3 rd Do.	
4 th Do.	
Jagirs.	
Unsurveyed	

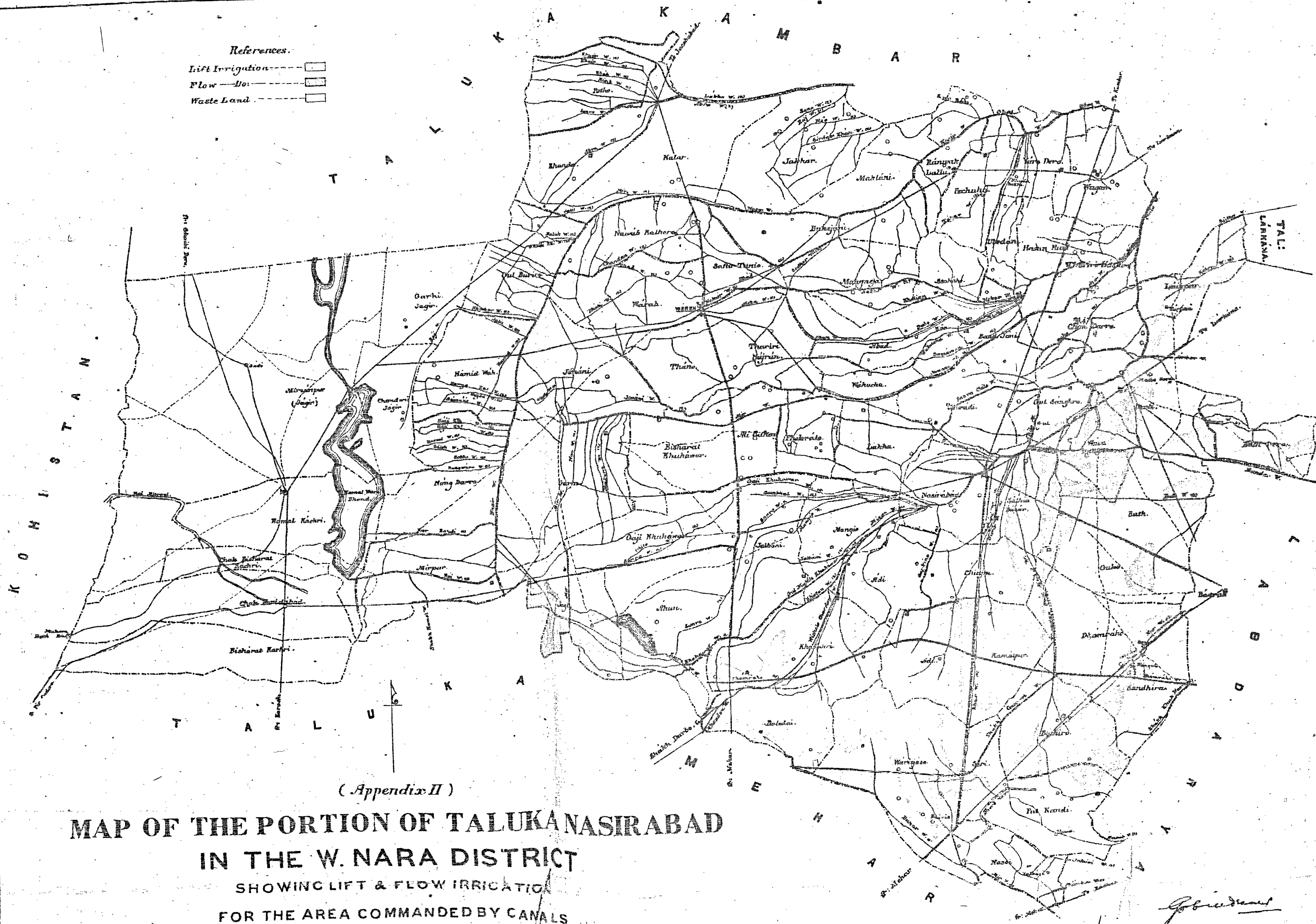
Reduced to 1/4 Scale.
Govt. Photodup. Office, Poona, 1912.

Glennan
Superintendent Land Revenue
and Registration in Sindh.

Lift Irrigation: ☐

Flow - No:

Waste Land



IN THE W. NARA DISTRICT

SHOWING LIFT & FLOW IRRIGATION
FOR THE AREA COMMANDED BY CANALS

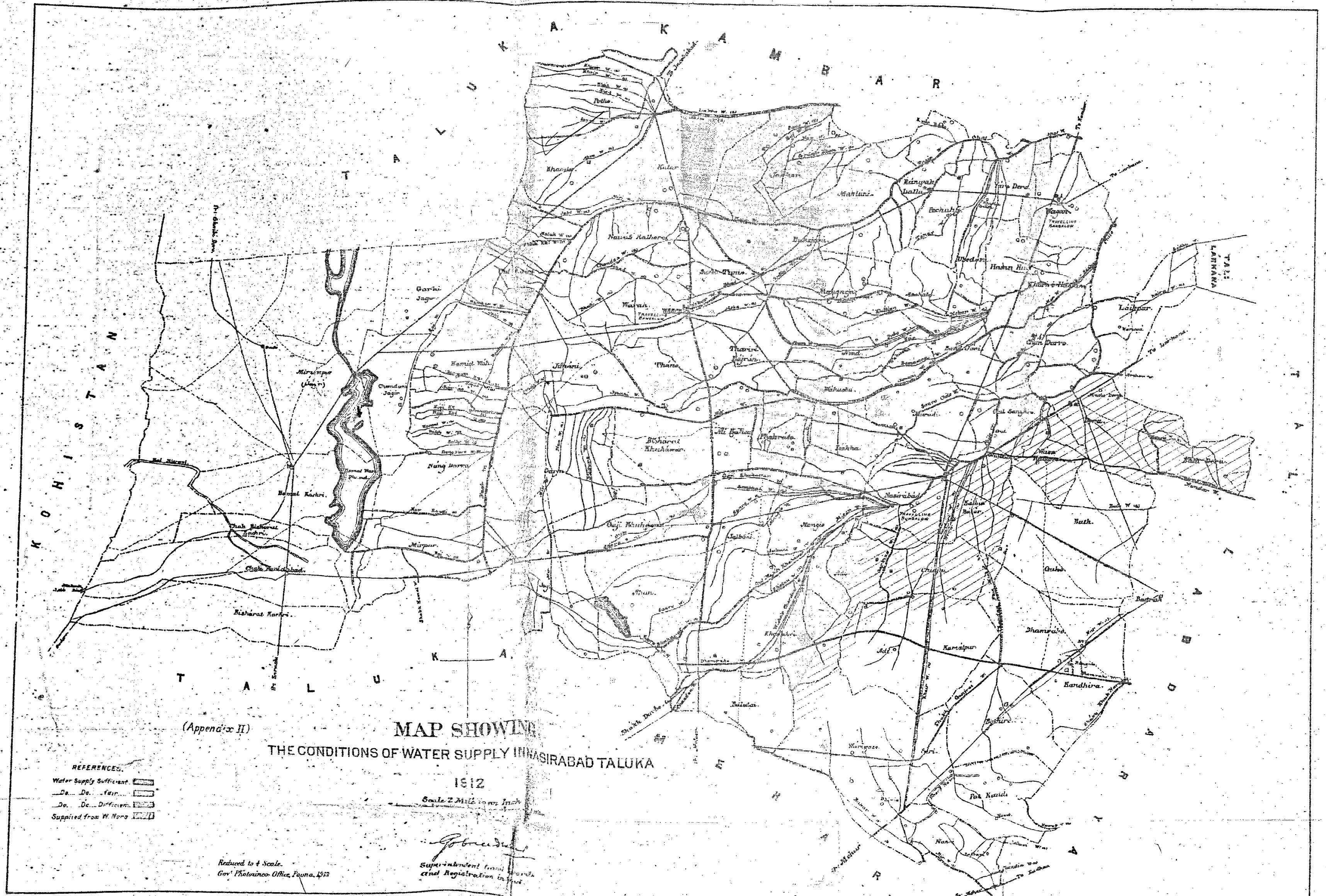
FOR THE AREA COMMANDED BY CANALS

Scale 2 Mile to an Inch.

1912.

John D. Jones
Superintendent Land Records
and Registration in Kind.

Superintendent Land and Water
and Reclamation in India.



APPENDIX III-A.

List of villages under existing irrigational settlement in the Nasirabad taluka of the Larkana district.

No.	Name of village.	No.	Name of village.	No.	Name of village.
1st group.		2nd group—contd.		3rd group—contd.	
1	Yaro Dera.	24	Seri.	47	Bisharat Kachri.
2	Wagan.	25	Wasayo.	48	Chak Faridabad.
3	Hassan Huri.	26	Baledai.	4th group.	
4	Thariri Hashim.	27	Khadahri.	49	Potho.
5	Laikpur.	28	Adi (Nasirabad).	50	Khandu.
6	Chau Daro.	29	Kamalpur.	51	Kalar.
2nd group.		30	Chingni.	52	Nawab Kalhoro
7	Ranwak Lahu.	31	Adi (Tigar).	53	Safar Tunio.
8	Pechuha.	32	Mangio.	54	Warah.
9	Ubedani.	33	Nasirabad.	55	Gul Buriro.
10	Asahabo.	34	Lakha.	56	Hamid wah.
11	Band Jani.	35	Muradi.	57	Junani.
12	Gul Sanghro.	3rd group.		58	Thano.
13	Dera.	36	Jakhar.	59	Alibahr.
14	Buth Dera.	37	Maklani.	60	Bisharat Khuhawar.
15	Buth.	38	Bukejani.	61	Gaji Khuhawar.
16	Wasu Kalhoro.	39	Mangneja.	62	Garhi Makoro.
17	Kathia Bazar.	40	Thariri Hajra.	63	Mirpur.
18	Guko.	41	Abad.	64	Nang Daro.
19	Dhamraho.	42	Wahucha.	65	Hamal Kachri (unsurveyed.)
20	Kandhira.	43	Phokrato.	66	Chak Bisharat (do.)
21	Bothiro.	44	Jalbani.	67	Mirzanpur (Jagir).
22	Pat Kandi.	45	Ahun.	68	Chandani (Jagir).
23	Nasoi.	46	Jogi.	69	Garhi (Jagir).

APPENDIX III-B.

List of villages under the proposed irrigational settlement in the Nasirabad taluka.

No.	Name of village.	No.	Name of village.	No.	Name of village.
1st group.		2nd group—contd.		3rd group—contd.	
1	Yaro Dera.	25	Bodhiro.	49	Thano.
2	Wagan.	26	Wariase.	50	Bisharat Khuhawar.
3	Hassan Huri.	27	Baledai.	51	Gaji Khuhawar.
4	Thariri Hashim.	28	Khadahri.	52	Nawab Kalhoro.
5	Laikpur.	29	Adi (Tigar) Tapo	53	Warah.
6	Chau Daro.		Chingni.	54	Bishrat Kachri.
7	Ubedani.	30	Mangneja.	55	Chak Faridabad.
8	Band Jani.	31	Abad.	4th group.	
9	Gul Sanghro.	32	Wahucha.	56	Potho.
10	Dera.	33	Phokrato.	57	Khandu.
11	Wasu Kalhoro.	34	Jalbani.	58	Kalar.
12	Kathia Bazar.	3rd group.		59	Gul-Buriro.
13	Adi (Nasirabad) Tapo			60	Hamid wah.
14	Mangio.	35	Buth Dera.	61	Junani.
15	Mangio.	36	Buth.	62	Garhi Makoro.
16	Nasirabad.	37	Guko.	63	Mirpur.
17	Lakha.	38	Pat Kandi.	64	Nang Daro.
18	Muradi.	39	Nasoi.	Unsurveyed.	
2nd group.		40	Seri.	65	Hamal Kachri.
19	Ranwak Lahu.	41	Jakhar.	66	Chak Bishrat Kachri.
20	Pechuha.	42	Maklani.	Jagirs.	
21	Asahabo.	43	Bukejani.	67	Mirzanpur.
22	Kamalpur.	44	Thariri Hajra.	68	Chandani.
23	Dhamraho.	45	Ahun.	69	Garhi.
24	Kandhira.	46	Jogi.		
		47	Safar Tunio.		
		48	Ali Bahar.		

S. SADIK ALL.

Late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division.

APPENDIX IV.

DETAILS OF POPULATION.

Taluka.	Religion.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In 1891.				
Nasirabad	Hindus	3,292	2,699	5,911
	Muhammadans	20,936	17,707	38,643
	Parsis	1	...	1
	Other religions	3	6	9
	Total in 1891	24,232	20,412	44,644
In 1901.				
Nasirabad	Hindus	3,905	3,281	7,186
	Muhammadans	26,879	22,401	49,280
	Other religions	40	38	78
	Total in 1901	30,824	25,720	56,544
	Increase			11,900

N. B.—Increase due to birth rate and immigration from Kohistan.

APPENDIX V.

OCCUPATION OF PEOPLE.

Taluka.	No. of surveyed villages.	Occupation.	NUMBER		REMARKS.
			No.	Per cent.	
Nasirabad	66		For 1891.		
		Agricultural ...	15,751	36.57%	
		Partly Agricultural.	8,703	20.39%	
		Non-agricultural.	18,941	43.04%	
		Total For 1891.	43,395		
Nasirabad	66		For 1901.		
		Agricultural ...	41,875	75.44%	
		Partly Agricultural.	...	...	
		Non-agricultural.	13,632	24.55%	
		TOTAL for 1901.	55,507		

S. SADIK ALI,

Late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing sales in the Nasirabad taluka.

Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Area.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1898	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	143	A. g. 668 8	Rs. 27,592	Rs. a. p. 41 4 8	Rs. a. 2,380 7	Rs. a. 3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	82	1,645 12	67,430	40 15 9	5,861 6	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	225	2,313 20	95,022	41 1 2	8,241 14	3 9
1899	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	195	793 22	55,365	69 12 4	2,827 0	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	64	841 0	30,220	35 14 11	2,996 1	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	259	1,634 22	85,585	52 5 9	5,823 1	3 9
1900	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	182	626 0	39,028	74 3 2	1,873 14	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	24	95 20	7,806	81 11 10	340 4	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	55	500 20	37,011	73 15 2	1,783 1	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	9	42 28	3,235	75 12 2	152 2	3 9
	TOTAL	270	1,164 28	87,080	74 12 3	4,149 5	3 9
1901	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	130	711 0	39,902	55 15 8	2,532 15	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	24	115 0	9,975	86 11 10	409 11	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	60	219 0	15,488	70 11 7	780 3	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	6	40 0	3,020	75 8 0	142 8	3 9
	TOTAL	220	1,085 0	68,285	62 15 0	3,865 5	3 9

Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Area.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.
			A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1902	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	73	255 0	22,496	88 3 6	903 7	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	20	95 0	8,875	93 6 9	338 7	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	99	572 0	48,248	75 9 9	2,037 12	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	2	6 20	725	111 8 7	23 3	3 9
	TOTAL ...	194	928 20	75,344	81 2 4	3,307 13	3 9
1903	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	131	420 0	42,328	100 12 6	1,496 4	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	23	115 0	10,075	87 9 9	409 11	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	151	1,032 4	96,024	93 0 7	3,670 14	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	2	4 25	625	135 2 2	16 8	3 9
	TOTAL ...	307	1,571 29	1,49,032	94 13 4	5,599 4	3 9
1904	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	94	322 0	17,029	52 14 2	1,147 2	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	23	116 0	12,028	103 11 0	413 4	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	170	690 0	49,988	72 7 2	2,458 2	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	2	3 20	350	100 0 0	12 8	3 9
	TOTAL ...	289	1,131 20	79,395	70 2 8	4,031 0	3 9
1905	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	38	150 0	15,033	100 3 6	534 6	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	33	125 0	12,050	96 6 5	445 5	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	245	1,000 27	2,90,170	279 15 8	3,664 14	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	26	37 0	3,560	94 9 6	131 13	3 9
	TOTAL ...	342	1,312 27	3,10,753	238 18 8	4,676 6	3 9
1906	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	150	320 0	32,000	100 0 0	1,140 0	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist.	40	190 0	2,000	10 8 5	676 14	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist.	162	192 0	2,250	16 14 10	684 0	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist.	13	18 0	1,800	100 0 0	64 2	3 9
	TOTAL ...	365	720 0	38,050	54 3 9	2,565 0	3 9

S. SADIK ALL,
Late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT of sub-letting in the Nasirabad taluka.

Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Number of acres sub-let.	Sum for which sub-let.	Rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1898	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	1	9 25	66 13	6 15 1	33 8	4 0
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1	9 25	66 13	6 15 1	33 8	4 0
1899	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	2	73 5	1,350	22 9 0	292 8	4 0
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	2	73 5	1,350	22 9 0	292 8	4 0
1900	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	16	1,063 35	4,400	4 1 10	3,807 14	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	16	1,063 35	4,400	4 1 10	3,807 14	3 9
1901	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	6	293 37	3,008	10 3 9	973 10	3 5
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	6	293 37	3,008	10 3 9	973 10	3 5
1902	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	11	992 36	5,975	6 0 3	3,537 3	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	11	992 36	5,975	6 0 3	3,537 3	3 9
1903	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	6	634 34	7,144	11 4 1	2,361 10	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	3	49 0	1,060	2 1 4	176 15	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	11	683 34	8,210	11 5 5	2,537 5	3 9
1904	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	10	91 25	7,429	8 2 1	3,114 2	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	4	324 8	3,550	9 7 9	1,131 1	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	14	316 33	10,979	8 8 9	4,245 3	3 9
1905	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	1	25 0	1,000	4 0 0	34 5	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	10	862 25	1,000	1 1 1	3,072 2	3 9
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	11	872 10	2,000	2 1 1	3,107 7	3 9
1906	A—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	29	2,068 0	9,375	4 8 6	7,367 4	3 9
	B—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C—By agriculturist to agriculturist	5	344 11	2,337	6 8 2	1,226 8	3 9
	D—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	34	2,412 11	12,282	5 1 2	8,593 12	3 9

S. SADIK ALL,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing mortgages in the Nasirabad taluka.

Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Total number of acres.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.
			A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1898	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	339	4,398 3	85,272	19 6 3	15,668 2	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	22	126 0	8,341	66 3 2	448 14	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	361	4,524 3	93,613	20 11 1	16,117 0	3 9
1899	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	210	3,572 3	53,225	15 11 10	12,725 8	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	20	388 0	21,810	56 3 5	1,332 4	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	230	3,960 3	75,035	19 11 4	14,107 12	3 9
1900	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	300	4,735 30	25,316	19 14 8	17,052 13	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	15	406 0	17,705	43 4 7	1,457 1	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	315	5,141 30	113,951	21 12 2	18,509 14	3 9
1901	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	140	2,013 25	46,359	23 0 4	7,172 9	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	15	322 0	11,108	34 7 11	1,147 2	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	155	2,335 25	57,467	24 9 8	8,320 11	3 9
1902	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	64	740 20	15,710	21 3 5	2,638 1	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	6	125 0	3,405	27 0 5	448 14	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	70	865 20	19,115	22 1 0	3,086 15	3 9
1903	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	57	999 0	2,702	2 11 8	2,558 15	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	2	257 0	7,424	28 14 2	215 9	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	59	1,256 0	10,126	8 1 0	4,474 8	3 9
1904	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	35	464 38	5,593	12 0 6	1,356 6	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	5	169 0	4,647	27 7 11	602 1	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	40	633 38	10,240	16 2 5	2,258 7	3 9
1905	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	4	174 0	760	4 5 10	619 14	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	40	253 0	5,424	15 5 10	1,257 9	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	44	527 0	6,184	11 11 9	1,877 7	3 9
1906	A.—By agriculturist to non-agriculturist	35	464 0	5,693	12 4 4	1,653 9	3 9
	B.—By non-agriculturist to agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—By agriculturist to agriculturist	4	174 0	762	4 6 1	619 14	3 9
	D.—By non-agriculturist to non-agriculturist	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	39	638 0	6,455	10 1 11	2,272 14	3 9

S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT of agricultural stock in the Nasirabad taluka of the Larkana district.

Year.	PLOWING CATTLE.		BULLS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES ONLY.		OXEN AND HE-BUFFALOES USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.		MILCH CATTLE.		YOUNG STOCK.		TOTAL of Cows, 1 to 10.	Horses.	Ponies.
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	He-buffaloes.	Calves.	He-buffaloes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1901-02	9,133	...	...	10	10	...	6,331	4,949	8,095	3,698	34,216	1,233	240
1905-06	10,093	7	168	20	46	2	7,900	6,320	5,392	4,062	34,610	1,354	148
Increase	961	7	168	10	36	2	...	1,871	...	364	2,919	121	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	2,004	...	2,525	...	92
Increase											391	...	...

Year.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	PLOWING.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
						Small.	Large.	Riding carts.	Carts used for carrying loads.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1901-02	34	1,285	6,716	10,110	891	...	...	...	...	...
1905-06	32	1,191	4,665	7,470	483	...	...	...	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	2	194	2,051	2,640	368	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing wells in the Nasirabad taluka.

Year.	No. of villages.	No. of wells used for DRINKING.		No. of wells used for IRRIGATION.		TOTAL.	AREA OF CULTIVATION UNDER WELLS ALONE OR AIDED BY WELLS.	
		In use.	Disused.	In use.	Disused.		On wells alone.	Aided by wells.
							A. g.	A. g.
1898-99	52	15	2	141	115	273	5 5	750 20
1899-00	52	15	2	135	124	276	2 0	773 27
1900-01	52	17	2	112	147	278	...	663 3
1901-02	52	17	2	99	166	284	1 10	591 17
1902-03	52	17	2	69	196	284	17 0	349 16
1903-04	52	16	2	107	160	285	14 15	598 11
1904-05	52	16	2	79	191	288	...	386 8
1905-06	52	17	2	74	199	292	...	382 3
1906-07	52	17	2	55	218	292	...	320 22

S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT of crops in Nasirabad taluka (average of the last five years) from 1902 to 1907.

Kind of crop.	Yearly cultivated area.					Total.	Average.	Percentage.
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907			
<i>Kharif</i>								
Juari ...	15,071	17,779	11,077	15,075	9,584	68,586	13,717	13.70
Bajri ...	356	236	239	141	164	1,126	225	.22
Rice ...	43,636	46,912	50,490	53,891	58,313	2,53,279	50,656	50.58
Tir (oil seed) ...	185	50	28	14	8	285	57	.05
Cotton ...	1	1	1	2	...	5	1	.001
Sugar cane ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.0002
Garden vegetable ...	309	312	292	393	167	1,473	295	.29
Any other production ...	71	87	55	86	59	358	72	.07
Indigo ...	131	161	230	248	300	1,064	213	.21
Other crops ...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	.0004
Hemp ...	5	1	2	2	1	11	2	.002
Kocha (buris) ...	43	29	22	27	24	145	29	.03
Total kharif crops ...	59,839	65,575	62,437	69,374	68,612	3,26,337	65,267	65.17
<i>Rabi.</i>								
Wheat ...	1,014	1,624	1,158	1,024	1,003	5,823	1,165	1.17
Oats ...	43	23	4	2	13	85	17	.02
Sarsoon ...	7,159	3,947	1,939	3,642	6,977	23,664	4,738	4.73
Jambho (Rape seed) ...	684	1,300	1,313	1,442	2,290	7,029	1,406	1.40
Different kinds of pulse ...	171	55	217	162	172	877	175	.17
Tobacco ...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	.001
Spices ...	5	2	1	1	7	16	3	.003
Total rabi crops ...	9,076	6,951	4,783	6,284	10,463	37,507	7,502	7.49
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,915	72,526	67,220	75,658	79,075	3,63,844	72,769	72.66

S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

APPENDIX XII.

XII.

including dubari) in each surveyed village of taluka, under each kind of irrigation, during the two settlement, with the assessment thereon.

[illegible]

RAIL.																TOTAL.	
FROM.		LIFE.		BOAT (ARTIFICIAL INUNDATION).		BOAT AIDED BY LIFE AND BOAT AIDED BY FLOW.		SAILING (NATURAL INUNDATION).		SAILING AIDED BY LIFE AND SAILING AIDED BY FLOW.		BARANI.		HURRI.		Area.	Assessment.
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
A. S.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.	A. R.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.	A. S.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	90 12	187 10	18 9	53 0	68 9	214 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	849 16	1,638 0
...	...	...	...	109 23	31 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 23	31 13
...	...	...	...	185 27	424 13	7 15	23 8	4 7	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	791 22	2,018 0
...	...	...	...	809 4	79 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809 21	79 15
...	...	...	...	89 22	109 2	7 19	23 13	224 11	537 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	753 7	1,703 7
...	...	...	...	4 31	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 31	2 5
...	...	...	...	302 27	461 1	135 10	322 9	50 28	201 2	19 24	98 9	...	...	...	...	1,060 18	2,563 12
...	...	...	...	29 20	8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 20	8 1
...	...	...	...	113 1	257 3	6 15	27 5	215 19	644 6	2 18	3 10	...	...	...	...	904 23	2,273 6
...	...	...	...	385 23	855 2	54 39	178 11	9 14	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7	1 6
...	...	...	...	139 19	41 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,487 23	3,830 14
...	...	...	...	75 27	164 1	6 20	20 15	1 24	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 13	41 6
...	...	...	...	0 35	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 6	1,735 1
...	...	1 4	3 1	315 32	650 13	20 15	64 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 35	0 13
...	...	...	...	85 17	95 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210 20	2,783 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 17	25 8
...	...	7 2	20 0	185 13	411 8	42 38	73 5	62 3	155 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	619 39	1,427 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4 22	11 13	193 23	444 6	157 23	339 5	2 5	5 2	5 36	29 2	...	...	...	...	894 4	2,002 15
...	...	...	...	55 11	78 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 11	18 9
...	...	...	...	83 23	181 4	1 37	5 2	6 20	15 4	...	...	2 21	7 4	...	...	313 36	654 10
...	...	...	...	1 10	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10	0 13
...	...	4 15	9 1	73 26	161 10	341 18	492 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529 2	1,354 8
...	...	...	...	44 16	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 16	15 8
...	...	3 31	7 9	79 24	171 12	6 31	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719 24	1,483 13
...	...	...	...	8 39	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 39	1 2
...	...	17 23	49 11	40 14	103 9	100 20	600 4	190 19	390 6	65 24	316 3	5 10	15 12	...	...	1,054 28	2,558 0
...	...	...	...	55 12	5 13	...	...	25 39	0 6	16 31	4 6	...	...	...	...	55 12	16 8
...	...	10 23	26 2	2,205 24	4,074 4	78 16	250 3	1,000 32	2,043 13	2 13	8 10	2 21	7 4	2 24	2 10	12,507 3	28,176 15
...	...	...	...	491 21	67 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 8	6 7
...	...	27 23	73 10	2,927 19	6,489 13	893 8	2,624 4	221 3	563 13	121 16	404 4	5 19	15 12	1 29	1 12	15,775 36	37,132 10
...	...	...	...	1,341 19	391 11	...	...	25 29	8 0	16 31	4 6	...	...	...	...	1,553 29	402 7

S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

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APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT showing demands and realisations in Nasirabad taluka for the years 1898--1907.

Year.	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Revenue for collection.	Arrears.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1898-99 ...	211,614 12	5,045 7	206,569 5	2,413 1 0
1899-00 ...	221,417 2	2,358 13	219,058 5	574 1 0
1900-01 ...	272,692 6	4,367 7	268,324 15	1,863 13 0
1901-02 ...	262,801 7	1,744 4	261,057 3	4,485 3 0
1902-03 ...	256,905 0	22,525 1	234,379 15	2,988 10 6
1903-04 ...	261,842 6	7,038 1	254,804 5	3,418 1 0
1904-05 ...	255,886 10	11,929 15	243,956 11	5,826 12 0
1905-06 ...	279,836 7	8,780 6	271,056 1	3,427 7 8
1906-07 ...	298,668 8	5,948 6	292,720 2	1,856 0 0
TOTAL ...	23,21,664 10	69,737 12	22,51,926 14	26,853 1 2

S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

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APPENDIX XIV.

No.	Name of village.	GARDENS.			KHARIF.									
					RICE FLOW.			OTHER FLOW.			LEFT.			
		Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	
2nd group.														
19	Rauwak Lahu	Existing assessment.	10	4 0	70	1,405	4 0	5,620	34	3 4	111	...	...	...
	Dubari	Proposed assessment.	10	4 4	81	1,905	4 4	8,071	34	3 6	116	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Pachaba	Do.	6	4 0	24	907	4 0	3,093	13	3 4	45	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	6	4 4	26	987	4 4	4,237	13	3 6	44	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Asahabo	Do.	16	4 0	64	756	4 0	3,024	42	3 4	137	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	16	4 4	68	758	4 4	3,213	42	3 6	142	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Kamalpur	Do.	...	...	...	875	4 0	3,500	11	3 4	36	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	875	4 4	3,719	11	3 6	37	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Dhamrabo	Do.	...	...	...	440	4 0	1,760	11	3 4	36	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	440	4 4	1,888	11	3 6	37	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kandhira	Do.	...	...	...	226	4 0	904	85	3 4	275	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	226	4 4	961	85	3 6	287	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Bochiro	Do.	...	...	...	1,110	4 0	4,440	125	3 4	410	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1,110	4 4	4,718	125	3 6	432	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Wariapo	Do.	2	4 0	8	2,653	4 0	10,612	62	3 4	202	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	2	4 4	9	2,653	4 4	11,575	62	3 6	209	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Baledai	Do.	6	4 0	24	1,899	4 0	7,596	111	3 4	361	5	2 12	14
	Do.	Do.	6	4 4	24	1,898	4 4	8,400	111	3 6	375	5	2 12	14
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Khadahri	Do.	14	4 0	56	2,320	4 0	9,280	362	3 4	1,274	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	14	4 4	60	2,320	4 4	9,930	362	3 6	1,323	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Adi (Tigar)	Do.	4	4 0	16	932	4 0	3,728	42	3 4	137	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	4	4 4	17	932	4 4	3,931	42	3 6	142	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mangreja	Do.	11	3 8	39	1,206	3 8	4,321	139	2 12	358	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	11	4 4	47	1,206	4 4	5,139	139	3 6	439	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Abad	Do.	7	3 8	25	404	3 8	1,414	270	2 12	743	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	7	4 4	30	404	4 4	1,717	270	3 6	811	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wahucha	Do.	5	3 8	18	706	3 8	2,471	49	2 12	135	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	5	4 4	21	706	4 4	3,001	49	3 6	165	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Phekrato	Do.	...	...	...	1,503	3 8	5,201	3	2 12	8	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1,503	4 4	6,383	3	3 6	10	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Jalbani	Do.	1	3 8	4	626	3 8	2,181	225	2 12	619	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	1	4 4	4	626	4 4	2,601	225	3 6	739	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE 2ND GROUP.		Do.	91	...	354	18,164	...	70,473	1,894	...	4,621	5	...	14
		Do.	91	...	354	18,164	...	77,200	1,609	...	5,427	6	...	14
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd group.														
35	Buth Dera	Existing assessment.	8	4 0	32	322	4 0	1,288	193	3 4	627	...	...	...
	Dubari	Proposed assessment.	8	3 12	30	322	3 12	1,208	193	3 0	579	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Buth	Do.	2	4 0	8	45	4 0	182	149	3 4	491	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	2	3 12	8	45	3 12	180	149	3 0	464	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Guko	Do.	...	...	...	18	4 0	64	101	3 4	328	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	16	3 12	60	100	3 0	302	...	...	...
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

[illegible]

NATURAL AIDED BY LIFT AND FLOW.			BARREN.			HILLS.			TOTAL.			INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.			Average assessment.
Acre.	Rs. a.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rs. a.	Assessment.	Increases.	Decreases.	Assessment.	
1,773	5,872	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	5,872	271	3.3	...	6.18	315.7
842	2,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842	2,711	...	...	...	...	49.6
1,773	5,872	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	5,872	271	...	...	...	315.9
1,098	4,043	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	4,043	124	25.4	...	6.20	43.8
1,029	4,360	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	4,360	1.4	...	...	...	324.11
609	3,330	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	3,330	61	20.3	...	6.03	42.9
443	3,512	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	3,512	61	...	...	...	313.9
247	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	61	...	21.3	...	5.85	41.6
1,076	4,174	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	4,174	6	...	...	...	315.8
1,016	4,007	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	4,007	6	...	...	...	43.7
490	1,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	1,820	...	11.1	...	9.17	43.7
319	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	1,200	...	...	...	...	312.6
319	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	1,275	...	...	...	...	315.11
1,271	6,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	6,255	...	...	...	...	313.9
86	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	26	...	31.1	...	5.88	41.4
1,371	5,500	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	5,500	23	...	...	...	315.5
2,442	11,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,442	11,295	...	...	...	...	42.1
339	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	79	...	...	...	...	315.0
283	11,611	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	11,611	79	...	...	...	42.1
213	8,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	8,022	...	...	...	...	315.0
403	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	1,197	...	...	...	...	42.10
2,100	8,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	8,157	...	...	...	...	313.5
494	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	1,199	...	...	...	...	41.0
2,077	11,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	11,171	...	...	...	...	315.1
673	2,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	2,442	...	...	...	...	42.1
2,007	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,007	1,171	...	...	...	...	315.1
370	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	434	...	...	...	...	41.7
1,006	3,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,978	...	...	...	...	315.1
822	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	503	...	...	...	...	42.11
1,094	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	4,200	...	...	...	...	315.1
342	63														

No.	Name of village.	GARDENS.			KHARIF.								
					RICE FLOW.			OTHER FLOW.			LEFT.		
		Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.
3rd group continued.													
39	Fat Kandi	Do.	5 4 9	20	957	4 12	3,428	241	3 4	728	...	...	...
78	Nasoi	Do.	7 4 6	23	861	4 0	3,456	261	3 4	848	...	...	...
80	Bari	Do.	7 3 12	23	861	3 12	3,384	261	3 0	728	...	...	...
41	Jakhar	Do.	25 3 8	89	628	3 8	1,988	862	2 12	2,871	...	...	...
42	Makani	Do.	6 3 8	31	1,504	3 8	5,264	11	2 12	30	...	...	...
43	Dakajani	Do.	30 3 12	150	735	3 12	2,044	322	3 0	866	...	...	...
44	Thariri Hajran	Do.	3 3 3	13	547	3 8	1,915	204	2 12	631	...	...	...
45	Ahus	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Joki	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Safarunio	Do.	20 3 12	75	129	3 12	684	507	3 0	921	...	...	...
48	Ali Dahr	Do.	1 3 6	2	632	3 0	1,896	41	2 4	191	...	...	...
49	Tharo	Do.	4 3 12	16	423	3 12	683	261	3 0	753	...	...	...
50	Bisrat Khuhawat	Do.	4 3 0	12	861	3 0	1,083	220	2 4	495	...	...	...
51	Gaji Khuhawat	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Nawab Kalhora	Do.	3 3 0	9	641	3 0	1,923	506	2 4	1,127	...	...	...
53	Wazir	Do.	39 3 12	148	175	3 12	659	715	3 0	2,145	...	...	...
54	Bisharai Kachri	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chak Pandabad	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th group.													
56	Potho	Do.	2 3 0	6	1 3 0	3	1,395	2 4	3,159	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

LIFT AND WELL.			BORE (ARTIFICIAL INFUNDATION).			BORE (AIDED BY LIFT AND FLOW).			GALLES (NATURAL INFUNDATION).		
Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.
A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.
3	3 12	...	81	3 4	263	3	4 4	13	...	...	...
3	0 4	...	104	3 6	276	3	4 6	13	...	...	...
3	0 4	...	104	0 0	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	104	3 4	334	52	4 4	231	...	...	...
...	...	...	591	3 6	151	52	4 6	218	...	...	...
...	...	...	104	0 0	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	591	3 4	84	6	4 4	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	104	3 6	82	0	4 6	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	591	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	163	3 0	489	...	...	...	35	3 0	103
...	...	...	199	3 6	60	...	...	...	35	3 6	119
...	...	...	163	3 0	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	199	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	3 0	39	...	...	...	3	3 0	9
...	...	...	591	3 6	173	...	...	...	3	3 6	10
...	...	...	199	0 0	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	591	0 4	173	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	104	3 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	591	3 6	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	199	0 0	348	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	591	3 4	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	178	3 0	531	1	4 0	4	2	3 0	6
...	...	...	241	3 4	60	1	4 6	4	2	3 6	7
...	...	...	178	3 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	241	3 4	591	14	4 0	50	10	3 0	30
...	...	...	197	3 6	143	14	4 6	61	19	3 6	34
...	...	...	197	0 0	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	670	3 0	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	171	3 0	513	26	4 0	104	3	0	3
...	...	...	163	3 6	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	171	0 0	577	26	4 6	114	1	3 6	5
...	...	...	163	3 0	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	102	2 4	230	7	3 4	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	3 6	24	7	4 6	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	102	3 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	2 8	19
...	...	...	228	2 4	67	...	...	...	7	3 6	24
...	...	...	228	3 6	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	229	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	135	2 4	304	2	3 4	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	114	3 6	450	2	4 6	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	114	0 0	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	196	2 4	441	7	3 4	23	4	2 8	10
...	...	...	307	3 6	77	7	4 6	31	4	2 6	14
...	...	...	196	0 0	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	307	0 0	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	308	2 4	682	125	3 4	406	81	2 8	203
...	...	...	303	3 6	8	125	4 6	547	81	3 6	273
...	...	...	303	0 0	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	80	2 4	203	22	3 4	72	...	...	...
...	...	...	345	3 6	61	22	4 6	96	...	...	...
...	...	...	116	3 0	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	245	0 0	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	421	2 4	947	66	3 4	215	...	...	...
...	...	...	29	3 6	1,431	66	4 6	280	...	...	...
...	...	...	29	0 0	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3 6	31	2	3 0	6	8	0	32	27	3 0	81
10	4 0	40	2	3 6	7	8	4 6	35	27	3 6	91
8	3 6	30	4	3 0	72	31	4 0	124	47	3 0	142
8	4 0	38	4	4 0	81	31	4 6	136	47	3 6	150
21	...	72	2,413	...	6,298	370	...	1,328	217	...	606
3	...	7	3,930	...	9,992	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	54	2,193	...	8,111	370	...	1,620	217	...	723
3	...	54	3,650	...	9,992	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	185	2 4	439	8	3 4	29	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	0 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	185	3 0	635	9	3 12	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	0 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

No.	Name of village.	KHARIF.											
		G. R. R. S.			RICE FLOW.			OTHER FLOW.			LIPT.		
		Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.
	4th group—continued.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.
57	Khandu { Existing assessment Debani Proposed assessment Debani	2	3 0	3	27	3 0	81	286	2 4	2,108	...	...	...
		1	3 0	3	137	3 0	81	436	2 4	2,108	...	...	...
58	Kalar { Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	114	3 0	342	221	2 4	297	3	2 0	...
		...	...	...	114	3 0	342	221	2 4	297	3	2 0	...
59	Gul Barjo { Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	23	3 0	67	518	2 4	1,266	69	2 0	190
		...	...	...	23	3 0	67	518	2 4	1,266	69	2 0	190
60	Hamidweh { Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	3	3 0	9	58	2 4	194	307	2 0	734
		...	...	...	3	3 0	9	58	2 4	194	307	2 0	734
61	Jutani { Do. Do. Do.	3	3 0	9	202	3 0	606	211	2 4	475	119	2 0	238
		3	3 0	9	202	3 0	606	211	2 4	475	119	2 0	238
62	Gahti Makoro { Do. Do. Do.	4	3 0	12	256	3 0	768	684	2 4	1,539	...	...	...
		4	3 0	12	256	3 0	768	684	2 4	1,539	...	...	...
63	Mirper { Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2 4	59	205	2 0	415
		...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2 4	59	233	2 0	175
64	Nangdaro { Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2 4	113	164	2 0	328
		...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2 4	113	164	2 0	328
TOTAL OF THE 4TH GROUP.		10	...	30	382	...	1,604	4,127	...	9,258	911	...	1,832
		10	...	30	382	...	1,606	4,127	...	9,258	911	...	1,832
TOTAL OF ALL THE 4TH GROUPS.		48	...	1,104	22,514	...	2,07,037	11,961	...	31,635	1,284	...	3,672
		44	...	1,872	23,514	...	2,20,035	11,951	...	31,629	1,094	...	3,668

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S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division.

APPENDIX XV.

LIST OF PRICES CURRENT in Nasirabad taluka.

Year.	JWAR.		Bajra.	Tir.	RICE IN HUSK.		WHEAT.		Matar.	Sariah.	Jambho.
	White.	Red.			Sathria.	Sukdast.	1st sort.	2nd sort.			
	Per Kharar.	Per Kharar.	Per Kharar.	Per Kharar.					Per Kharar.	Per Kharar.	Per Kharar.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1898-99	30 0	27 0	34 0	90 0	22 0	25 0	60 0	58 0	30 0	64 0	60 0
1899-00	60 0	55 0	65 0	100 0	34 0	38 0	90 0	85 0	34 0	64 0	60 0
1900-01	0 0	37 0	44 0	97 0	30 0	32 0	70 0	68 0	34 0	65 0	62 0
1901-02	34 0	30 0	40 0	95 0	27 0	30 0	64 0	60 0	27 0	63 0	60 0
Total of 4 years	164 0	149 0	183 0	382 0	113 0	125 0	284 0	271 0	125 0	260 0	242 0
AVERAGE	41 0	37 4	45 12	95 6	28 4	31 4	71 0	67 13	31 4	65 0	60 6
1902-03	43 0	44 0	32 0	93 0	31 0	33 0	70 0	65 0	27 0	60 0	57 0
1903-04	50 0	46 0	55 0	100 0	30 0	32 0	68 0	65 0	35 0	63 0	52 0
1904-05	33 0	30 0	38 0	101 0	27 0	30 0	78 0	64 0	30 0	56 0	50 0
1905-06	48 0	43 0	53 0	107 0	34 0	38 0	80 0	76 0	48 0	60 0	76 0
1906-07	48 0	42 0	46 0	100 0	43 0	42 0	75 0	80 0	40 0	110 0	96 0
Total of 5 years	227 0	203 0	214 0	499 0	163 0	177 0	371 0	350 0	181 0	369 0	338 0
AVERAGE	45 0	41 10	46 13	99 13	33 0	35 6	74 3	70 0	36 8	73 13	67 10

APPENDIX XVI.

STATEMENT showing the general financial results of the proposed settlement of taluka Nasirabad.

	Present settlement.	Proposed settlement.	Increase or decrease.	Increase or decrease per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Surveyed lands	2,68,476	2,98,698	30,217	11.26
Unsurveyed lands	3,133	3,133	...	...
TOTAL	2,71,609	3,01,823	30,217	

S. SADIK ALI,
Late Deputy Collector,
Mehar Division.

STATEMENT showing area as irrigated on the Ghar Canal, including branches from 1897-98 to 1904-05.

Name of canal.	1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-00.			1900-01.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ghar canal and branches.	212,150	38,606	251,756	172,946	32,109	205,055	198,337	18,494	216,831	218,221	56,408	274,629
Larkana collectorate only.	163,239	38,131	201,370	164,283	21,337	185,620	183,169	13,270	196,439	207,217	49,104	256,321
Name of canal.	1901-02.			1902-03.			1903-04.			1904-05.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ghar Canal and branches.	210,892	67,930	278,822	217,635	40,303	257,938	231,290	155,141	386,431	217,423	144,091	361,514
Larkana collectorate only.	132,160	67,242	199,402	200,412	36,661	237,073	212,325	40,401	252,726	202,336	29,630	231,966

KARPUR SHRINIVAS, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Ghar Canals.

STATEMENT showing length of canals and expenditure incurred on maintenance (work) of canals in Nasirabad taluka from 1897-98 to 1905-06.

Name of canals.	Length of canals in miles.	Expenditure on maintenance (works) of canals for seasons									Total of 9 years.	Average.	REMARKS.
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.			
	Al. sq. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Western Nara	154 2 165	5,153	5,745	6,094	7,231	10,754	15,899	13,182	9,389	9,401	83,703	9,307	The expenditure shown does not include cost of establishment.
Arthurwah	10 4 0	1,886	2,161	1,763	1,338	1,191	1,634	1,360	897	508	13,158	1,482	
Munderwah	12 0 0	404	623	1,347	1,168	739	1,071	797	719	119	7,659	851	
Dhamrao Canal	29 7 243	3,733	4,265	3,946	2,546	3,644	3,828	1,979	3,166	1,225	23,784	3,108	
Khuh Naurang Br.	3 0 520	102	495	367	400	153	201	165	141	51	2,081	231	
Ghar route branch	8 1 600	280	552	672	597	416	412	353	239	227	3,734	416	
Vichelwah	4 4 110	416	290	340	413	418	53	293	196	143	2,006	209	

List showing improvements made in Nasirabad taluka since the introduction of the current settlement, 1897-98 to 1906-07.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Cost (outlay).	When completed.
1	Excavation of Dhamrao Canal including its branches.	2,76,241	August 1898.
2	Additions and alterations to the tail sluice of Athurwah.	197	March 1902.
3	Do. do. Munderwah	33	Do.
4	Constructing a regulator across the extreme tail of Khuh Naurang Branch of Dhamrao Canal.	202	July 1900.

A. B. de SOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Western Nara.

No. 1897 of 1908.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Collector's office,

Larkana, 7th April 1908.

From

C. M. BAKER, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S.,
Collector of Larkana,

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Honourable Mr. Sadik Ali's proposals for the revision of settlement in taluka Nasirabad of this district.

2. Mr. Sadik Ali has known this taluka intimately for a long time, and I should not have ventured to disagree with him on the strength of an ordinary Collector's tour through it. I have therefore taken care to ride through every deh at least once with a special view to the settlement. I spent a month in the taluka last touring season and saw a great deal of it again this year,—some in September and some in November,—thus seeing in a year of very low river as well as in one of very high river. Mr. Sadik Ali, of course, did not see the taluka this season.

3. The existing settlement was made by Mr. Cole on the basis of a previous one by Colonel Anderson and I think it is one of the very best in Sind. The more I saw of the taluka the more I was struck with the correctness of Mr. Cole's grouping, and the suitability (with trifling exceptions) of his rates. As matters now stand, however, it has two faults:—

- (i) The rice rates are too low.
- (ii) The dehs lying in the great alkali plain to the east have been grouped too high.

As regards (i) the proposed raising of rates in the adjoining taluka of Kambar is sufficient explanation. I have reason to believe that Mr. Cole would now admit that Rs. 4-5 is much too light an assessment for the best rice lands.

As regards (ii) he probably thought that the alkali lands would be reclaimed. Small portions have been, but only with great expense and difficulty; while they are always open to damage in heavy rain, which brings a saline flood from the unreclaimed waste. I need give no further description, as you will no doubt remember your ride from Mehar to Badrah last year.

4. It is now to be considered what Mr. Sadik Ali's proposals do to remedy these defects. He moves several of the kalar dehs to a lower group, though to my mind not enough of them. He raises the rice rates by 4 annas in 24 dehs and by 12 annas in 25 dehs. But in my opinion he has not always chosen the right dehs for the 12-anna rise.

5. To explain. He proposes to raise rice rates in Mr. Cole's 1st group only 4 annas, adding to it 12 dehs of the 2nd group. Now the dehs of the 1st group are in the 'Mail' country. They adjoin the very best dehs of Kambar and Larkana, for which Mr. Henderson, with my concurrence, has proposed Rs. 5-12; and these dehs are hardly at all inferior. Rs. 4-12 is therefore not enough for them. It is only the same rate as in Mehar taluka where there is hardly any really good rice; its inferiority to that of the Mail country is most marked. I consider Rs. 4-12 too much for Mehar and too little for the Mail dehs of Nasirabad, but it is about right for the 2nd group of Nasirabad—which are fine rice dehs but, as Mr. Cole saw, not the same class as the Mail. Most of them are near the tail of the Ohilo and they are more liable to breaches and drought. Some of them did badly this year.

On the other hand Mr. Sadik Ali does not propose to raise to the 1st group the following—

Ranwak Lahu,
Pechuha,
Asahabo,

which are nearly the best of the lot and did very well this year.

6. Mr. Sadik Ali proposes to raise 8 dehs from the 4th to the 3rd group. One of these (Jogi) has been mentioned by mistake, as it is already in the 3rd group. As regards the others, I do not think he has made out a case for altering Mr. Cole's grouping. No doubt these dehs now have more cultivation and most of it rice; but that increases the assessment automatically. Their crops are moderate and their water-supply this year was bad—in some cases very bad. I admit that their rice rate is too low; but that is no reason for raising their other rates. The increase of rice causes deterioration in other crops and the dry crops of these dehs are inferior to those of the dehs which he proposes to leave in the 4th group without enhancement.

7. The other changes proposed are—

- (i) An increase of 2 annas in the kharif flow rates in groups 1, 2 and 3.
- (ii) An increase in rabi rates of—

2 annas in group 2.
6 annas in group 3.
12 annas in group 4.

- (iii) An increase of dubari rates of—

4 annas in groups 1 and 2.
2 annas in groups 3 and 4.

(i and ii) with the first two of these alterations I most strongly disagree. This is a rice taluka and there are no good dry crops, except sometimes in the remote 4th class dehs. I think the rates are already high and too near the rice rates. There is no justification for a rise. In any case a change of 2 annas is not worth making.

The principle of making the rabi bosi rates the same as the kharif flow rates, as Mr. Cole has done, is thoroughly sound in every way. Nor can I see any reason whatever why the rabi enhancement should be so much greater in the lower groups. They do not grow wheat and, as is always the case with lands distant from the river, their soil does not retain moisture, a serious defect for bosi cultivation.

As regards sailabi, I see Mr. Cole also has assessed the 4th group higher in proportion, but I disagree with this too. There is no *real* sailabi in this taluka. What is called sailabi is flooded from dhandhs near the hills. When there is a crop, it is often good, but as it depends entirely on rainfall there seldom is a crop. The difficulty of distinguishing bosi from sailabi is in itself sufficient reason for making the rate the same.

(iii) What Mr. Sadik Ali says about dubari is sound enough. The soil not being good rabi soil, the dubari crops are not specially good. But why make the rate lower in the lower groups where the ordinary rabi rates are to be made so much higher? In any case a 2-anna difference is a futile complication.

Proposed changes in groups.

8. What I propose is to preserve Mr. Cole's grouping, with the following reductions:—

Laikpur	...	...	...	I to II.
* Buth Dera	...	...	...	} II to III.
* Buth	...	...	...	
* Guko	...	...	...	
Dhamraho	...	...	...	
Kamalpur	...	...	...	
Kandhira	...	...	...	
Bothiro	...	...	...	
* Seri	...	...	...	
* Pat Kandi	...	...	...	
* Nisoi	...	...	...	

These dehs are all situated in the great alkali plain which I have already described. Those marked * Mr. Sadik Ali also proposed to lower, but there is really no difference in the soil, which is about the most poisonous *kalar* I have seen. Laikpur grows fine rice in parts, but suffers much from salt floods after rain. Dhamraho is practically desert. Bothiro and Kamalpur are partly cultivated but with much trouble and expense.

Proposed changes in rates.

9. As regards rates, the only important change I propose is to raise the rice rates by 12 annas in groups 1 and 2, and by 8 annas in groups 3 and 4, and the dubari rates throughout from 4 annas to 8 annas.

I also propose other trifling, but necessary changes, namely:—

- (i) to make the sailabi rate the same as bosi in group 4,
- (ii) to make the flow-lift rates agree with your recent orders,
- (iii) to reduce the lift rates in accordance with the generally accepted modern practice,
- (iv) to abolish the garden rate and let gardens pay ordinary irrigation rates as elsewhere. There are no real gardens worth mentioning in the taluka.

10. I find that I have forgotten the barani rates. I think these rates generally are forgotten, and are copied each time from the last settlement, without any reason being given for their being so remarkably high. Considering that 9/10th of the assessment on irrigated lands is counted as canal rate, then the barani rates ought strictly to be something under 4 annas. As it is they are—kharif Rs. 1-8 and rabi Rs. 2-8. The reason of the distinction between kharif and rabi crops I cannot see, since in barani lands both are sown on the same day. The result is that barani crops actually pay more than canal irrigated crops in the same land—which is absurd.

I propose to assess all barani at Re 1-0. I have searched in vain for crops which are worth more than that. There is very little barani outside the jagirs.

Financial results.

12. My proposals make an increase of 12·4 per cent. and Mr. Sadik Ali's 11·26 per cent. As I also propose a reduction in barani rates, which are not included in these statistics, the final results are practically the same. The details of barani cultivation could be obtained, but I do not think it necessary to delay the report any longer for them and especially as the amount is trifling.

Guarantee.

13. The enhancement being small and the possible changes in the canal system considerable, I do not press for a longer guarantee than the customary 10 years.

14. I attach a revised Appendix XIV and Appendices A and B showing clearly what changes I propose.

15. The Superintending Engineer's opinion is herewith attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

C. M. BAKER,

Collector of Larkana.

REVISED APPENDIX XIV.

STATEMENT showing the results of the proposed

No.	Name of village.	GADEW.						KHARIP.								
					Pice flow.			Other flow.			List.					
		Acre.	Rate.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rate.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rate.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rate.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1st group.																
1	Yaro Dero	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Wagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Husan Huri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Tharid Hashim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Chaudaro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL OF 1ST GROUP.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2nd group.																
6	Lakpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Ranwal Lala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Pechuha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Ubedani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Anahabo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Band Jandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Gai Sangro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Dera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Waso Kalhoro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Katila Nazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Waryago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Balodhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Khadari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Adi Lashari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Chingjai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Adi Chingjai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Mangio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Lakha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Muradi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL OF 2nd GROUP.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3rd group.																
26	Bath dera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Quto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

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APPENDIX A.
Groups.

Serial Number.	Doh.	Existing.	Settlement Officer's rates.	Collector's rates.	Serial Number.	Doh.	Existing.	Settlement Officer's rates.	Collector's rates.
1	Yaro Dero	1	1	1	36	Jakhar	3	3	3
2	Wagan	1	1	1	37	Mastani	3	3	3
3	Hasan Huri	1	1	1	38	Bukejani	3	3	3
4	Thariri Hashima	1	1	1	39	Mangueja	3	3	3
5	Lakpur	1	1	2	40	Thariri Hajran	3	3	3
6	Chaudaro	1	1	1	41	Abad	3	3	3
7	Ranwak Dafa	2	2	2	42	Wahucha	3	3	3
8	Pechuba	3	3	3	43	Paekratho	3	3	3
9	Ubedani	2	2	2	44	Jaltani	3	3	3
10	Asahabo	2	2	2	45	Ahan	3	3	3
11	Band Jani	2	2	2	46	Jogi	3	3	3
12	Gul Sanghro	2	2	2	47	Bisharat Kachri	3	3	3
13	Dera	2	2	2	48	Chak Faridabad	3	3	3
14	Buth Dera	2	2	3	49	Potho	4	4	4
15	Buth	2	2	3	50	Khanda	4	4	4
16	Wasu Kalhero	2	2	2	51	Kalar	4	4	4
17	Kathia Bazar	2	2	2	52	Nawab Kalhero	4	4	4
18	Guko	2	2	3	53	Safar Tunio	4	4	4
19	Dhanraho	2	2	3	54	Warah	4	4	4
20	Kandhira	2	2	3	55	Gul Burio	4	4	4
21	Bothuro	2	2	3	56	Hamid Wah	4	4	4
22	Pat Kaadi	2	2	3	57	Junani	4	4	4
23	Nasoi	2	2	3	58	Thano	4	4	4
24	Seri	2	2	3	59	Ali Bahr	4	4	4
25	Waryaso	2	2	2	60	Bisharat Khuhawar	4	4	4
26	Baledui	2	2	2	61	Gaji Khuhawar	4	4	4
27	Khadakri	2	2	2	62	Garhi Makoso	4	4	4
28	Adi Lashari	2	2	2	63	Mipur	4	4	4
29	Kamalpur	2	2	3	64	Nang Daro	4	4	4
30	Chitini	2	2	1	65	Hamal Kachri	4	4	4
31	Adi Chingini	2	2	2	66	Chak Bisharat	4	4	4
32	Mangio	2	2	1	67	Mirzapur Jagir	4	4	4
33	Nasirabad	2	2	1	68	Chandani Jagir	4	4	4
34	Lakha	2	2	1	69	Garhi Jagir	4	4	4
35	Muradi	2	2	1					

APPENDIX B.
Rates.

	Present Rates.				Settlement Officer's rates.				Collector's rates.			
	I.		II.		I.		II.		I.		II.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Kharif.												
Rice	4 8	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 12	4 4	3 12	3 0	5 4	4 12	4 0	3 8
Garden	4 8	4 0	3 8	3 0	4 12	4 4	3 12	3 0	...	...	...	...
Flow	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4	5 10	3 6	3 0	2 4	3 3	3 4	2 12	2 4
Lift	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 0	3 0	2 12	2 6	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0	1 8
Flow and Lift	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4	3 6	3 2	2 12	2 2	3 4	3 0	2 8	...
Lift and Flow	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4	3 4	3 0	2 10	2 2	...	...	...	1 12
Rabi.												
Bosi	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 4	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4
Sailabi	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 8	3 8	3 6	3 6	3 0	3 8	3 4	2 12	2 4
Bosi and Lift	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 4	4 8	4 6	4 6	3 12	4 8	4 4	2 12	3 4
Sailabi and Lift	4 8	4 4	4 0	3 8	4 8	4 6	4 6	3 12	4 8	4 4	3 12	3 4
Lift	4 0	3 12	3 6	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	4 0	3 12	2 4	2 12
Flow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	3 12	3 4
Dubari.												
Dubari unwatered	...	0 4	...	...	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Dubari watered	...	0 4	...	...	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 6	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
Babul plantations	...	1 0	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	...
Barani.												
Kharif	...	1 8	...	...	...	1 8	...	...	...	1 0	...	...
Rabi	...	2 8	...	...	...	2 8	...	...	...	1 0	...	...
Rabi with stream	...	3 0	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

C. M. BAKER,
Collector of Larkana.

No. 1207 of 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Supdg. Engineer's Office, I. R. E. D.,
Camp Sukkur, 31st March 1908.

From

T. W. DE WINTON, Esquire,

Superintending Engineer,
Indus Right Bank Division,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF LARKANA.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your No. 402, dated the 23rd January 1908, and to return herewith the report in connection with the revision of the settlement rates in the Nasirabad taluka.

2. I agree with the grouping of dehs as made by you, and to the changes in rates proposed in para. 9 of your letter to the Commissioner's address.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. W. DE WINTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Indus Right Bank Division.

No. 1063 of 1908.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Settlement Officer's office,
Khairpur Mir's, 6th May 1908.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. SUEIKH SADIK ALI SHER ALI,
Settlement Officer, Nasirabad taluka,
and Wazir, Khairpur State,

To

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE, C.S., I.C.S.,
Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,

With reference to letter without No. and date of January last of the Collector of Larkana, forwarding my report on the revision of rates of assessment in taluka Nasirabad with his remarks, I have the honour to submit the following explanations, regarding certain points in which he disagrees with me, for consideration.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Baker observes—

“As matters now stand, however, the existing settlement has two faults—

(1) The rice rates are too low.

(2) The dehs lying in the great alkali plain to the east have been grouped too high.

As regards (1), the proposed raising of rates in the adjoining taluka of Kambar is sufficient explanation. I have reason to believe that Mr. Cole would now admit that Rs. 4-8 is much too light an assessment for the best rice lands.

As regards (2), he probably thought that alkali lands would be reclaimed. Small portions have been, but only with great expense and difficulty; while they are always open to damage in heavy rain, which brings a saline flood from the unclaimed waste. I need give no further description, as you will no doubt remember your ride from Mehar to Badrah last year.”

3. With regard to the first point, I beg to state that I am not aware on what grounds the rates in taluka Kambar have been raised to Rs. 5-12, and as I had no concern with that taluka I did not ask for the reasons which justified the increase in the rates by 8 annas in the Mail dehs of taluka Larkana. I am concerned only with the remark of Mr. Baker that Mr. Cole would now admit that Rs. 4-8 is much too light an assessment for the best rice lands. This remark applies to the existing first group dehs of taluka Nasirabad. Mr. Cole in paragraph 24 of his Settlement Report No. 710, dated the 7th August 1897, wrote as follows:—

“Next, to consider the question of rates. I have gone over almost the whole area of the taluka and made a very careful examination of the state of irrigation and cultivation, with a view to ascertaining whether my alteration of rates is necessary or enhancement desirable. The result of my enquiries has convinced me that no change in the rates current under the Nasirabad Settlement is, for the present, advisable. In this opinion Colonel Mayhew concurs.”

It is clear from these remarks that Mr. Cole, and Colonel Mayhew who knew the taluka most intimately, having held charge of it himself as Assistant Collector, did not consider the first group dehs in any way as superior in soil, irrigational facilities and other conditions as the adjoining Mail dehs of taluka Larkana in which the rice rate had been raised to Rs. 5-4 and introduced five years before in the year 1892-93. Mr. Baker has not pointed out any change for the better in the irrigational resources and soil of his proposed first group to justify an enhancement of (12) twelve annas in its rates of assessment.

Their proximity to the Mail dehs of taluka Larkana is no ground for recommending such a high increase, unless it is justified by any substantial improvements carried out by Government in the improvement of the land, its irrigational resources and communications for transport of the produce, but no such improvements have been carried out. My reasons for the moderate increase in old 1st group dehs will be found in paragraphs 10, 20 and 29 and they are that the opening of rice-hulling factories at Wagan and Nasirabad has provided a ready market in their midst and afforded great advantage and facility in disposing of their produce, which hitherto they carried to Larkana and other places at considerable cost. Moreover, the rates are not classified according to the fertility of the soil and irrigational facilities, but are fixed according to the general conditions in groups of dehs containing superior as well as inferior lands alike. It is therefore absolutely necessary that in following this loose, though elastic principle of fixing rates of assessment, the rates of assessment should not be pitched too high and thus make them a source of hardship to those whose lands are inferior and irrigational sources defective.

4. With regard to the second point, I beg to state with due deference, that in describing the position of the alkaline plain and drawing your attention to your march from Mehar to Badrah last year, Mr. Baker has evidently made a mistake. The alkaline plain mentioned by him lies too far from the dehs which I have proposed to be raised from the 2nd to the 1st group. When you travelled from Mehar to Badrah, you passed through the salt desert which formed part of dehs (1) Seri, (2) Bothro and (3) Dhamraho, and extended into dehs Guko and Ruth. I have placed dehs Seri, Guko and Ruth in the 3rd group and Bothro and Dhamraho in the 2nd group. I have placed the latter two dehs and dehs Kamalpur and Kandhra in the 2nd group on the same grounds which you advanced in paragraph 7 of your letter No. 5209, dated the 16th December 1907, while submitting my settlement report for taluka Kakar to Government, viz: “I think it is not altogether safe to lay too much stress on these proportions. It will of course often happen that a portion of a deh is too high for rice or other flow cultivation, or is otherwise unfit for such cultivation; but this does not necessarily constitute a sufficient reason for leaving under-assessed the portion which can produce rice as good as any of the adjoining dehs.” In deh Dhamraho there is only a small area of land under occupation and a large tract fit for rice crop remains unoccupied owing to restriction for giving out further land on the Dhamraho canal. Deh Bothro is naturally divided into two parts, the part to the east of the public road along which you travelled consists of very good land and is cultivated mostly with rice and wheat crops, that to the west is high-lying and is fit only for dry crops. In deh Kandhra also the water-supply has improved and rice cultivation increased in the last two years. Deh Kamalpur is also improving and shows marked increase in the area of rice crop which has gone up from 588 acres in 1898-99 to 1,021 in 1906-1907. These dehs also enjoy the advantage of disposing of their produce either at Badrah which has three rice-hulling factories and a railway station, or at Mehar where there is a railway station and a rice-hulling factory lately opened. Mehar and Badrah are both market towns also and the above dehs are situated between them. For raising the 12 dehs from the existing 2nd to the 1st group, my reasons are given in paragraph 29 of the report. Since the introduction of the current settlement their condition has improved materially and, in my humble opinion their condition is in no way inferior to that of the existing first group dehs in soil, facilities of irrigation, communications and market towns; in respect of communication and market towns they enjoy even greater facilities than the dehs in the existing first group. As regards saline deposits their condition is not worse than that of the old first group dehs, which have also large areas of saline deposits in them.

5. In paragraph 5 Mr. Baker remarks “on the other hand Mr. Sadik Ali does not propose to raise to the first group the following:—

Ranwak Lalu | Peohuha | Asahabo

which are nearly the best of the lot and did very well this year.” But from

the list attached to his letter showing the changes made by him in grouping. I find that he has allowed these 3 dehs to remain in group No. 2 proposed by him. I did not recommend the raising of these dehs as they are *partially* well cultivated and do not enjoy such facilities of water and market towns as the other dehs. They depend for water on the extreme tails of Government canals, and when the water is let in, into the fields on the upper parts, they suffer from deficiency of water. This year they did very well, as the water being abnormally too low in the canals, it could not be drawn off on the upper parts and all flowed down into the tails and benefited these and other dehs.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. SADIK ALI,
Settlement Officer, taluka Nasirabad,
and Wazir, Khairpur State.

Through the Collector of Larkana.

No. 2804 of 1903.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Collector's Office,
Larkana, 18th May 1908.

Submitted, with the following remarks:—

Paragraph 3.—Mr. Sadik Ali would surely have done well to look at the settlement reports of the adjoining talukas. They were, as he knew, finished before he began his.

I admit that what I said about Mr. Cole's present opinion is hearsay. But it is no answer to me to quote what he said about the rates 11 years ago.

Mr. Sadik Ali urges that no high increase can be justified, except by improvements carried out by Government. If so, then the first settlement of a good taluka, however wrong it may be, is practically immutable. He then justifies his own increase in certain dehs by the fact that rice factories have been opened at Nasirabad and elsewhere. These improvements were not carried out by Government. Nor is a rice factory seven miles from the railway an ultimate market.

Paragraph 4.—If Mr. Sadik Ali had read my 8th paragraph, he would have seen that what I said about the alkali plain has nothing to do with his new 1st group. It refers to certain of his 2nd group dehs which I propose to lower.

C. M. BAKER,
Collector of Larkana.

No. 593 of 1912.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 12th March 1912.

From

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Commissioner in Sind,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY BREVET COLONEL THE HON'BLE
SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.,
Governor and President in Council,
Bombay.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to submit the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision of assessment rates in the Nasirabad taluka of the Larkana district.

Letters No. 2622, dated 12th December 1912, and No. 1883, dated 6th May 1903, from K. B. Sheikh Sadik Ali, late Deputy Collector, Mehar Division, and accompaniments.

Letter No. 1897, dated 7th April 1903, from the Collector of Larkana, and accompaniments.

Letter No. 1207, dated 31st March 1908, from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, to the address of the Collector of Larkana.

2. The general state of the taluka is one of prosperity.

The population increased from 44,844 to 56,544 between the years 1891 and 1901. The zamindars are said to be generally free from debt. Appendix VI shows that only about 4,200 acres of land have passed from agriculturists to non-agriculturists during the currency of the existing settlement. Appendix XV shows that there has been a general rise in prices during that period. Rice forms over 50 per cent. of the total cultivation of the taluka, and has increased from an average of 28,837 acres for the five years ending 1895-96 to 50,656 acres for the five years ending 1906-07, and the irrigation is on the whole satisfactory. All these facts point to the material prosperity of the taluka as a whole, and would seem to justify an equitable increase in the rates of assessment, particularly of rice.

GROUPING.

3. After careful examination of the changes proposed in the grouping of dehs by the Settlement Officer and the Collector I am inclined to accept Mr. Baker's grouping. But I do not think that Mr. Baker has shown sufficient reasons for lowering deh Laikpur to the second group. This deh grows practically nothing but rice, and it does not appear that its water-supply is in any way inferior to that of the other villages in the first group, in which it might well be retained—with this exception Messrs. Baker and Sadik Ali are agreed that the present first group dehs should remain as they are. But Mr. Sadik Ali would raise 12 of the present second group dehs to the first group. Mr. Baker demurs on the ground that these 12 dehs are not up to the standard of the "mail" dehs now in the first group. If (as I recommend below) Mr. Baker's rates are adopted, the second group rice assessment will suffice for them, and the first group can then remain unaltered. In regard to the second group,

which at present contains 20 dehs, the Settlement Officer and the Collector are agreed that 6 dehs, Buth, Buth Dera, Guko, Pat Kandi, Nasoi and Seri should be lowered to the third group. Mr. Baker also recommends that four other dehs, Dhamraho, Kamalpur, Kandhira and Bothiro, should be similarly lowered. All these ten dehs are in the alkaline plain, and the reasons advanced by Mr. Sadik Ali in paragraph 4 of his letter on page 73 against the lowering of the last four are not altogether convincing. It is to be observed that in paragraph 30 of his report he admits that Kamalpur, Dhamraho and Bothiro are still in a state of transition, the opening of the Dhamraho Canal not having yet cleared the land of its layer of salt, and adds that Kamalpur and Dhamraho suffer to a great extent from the overflow of storm and spill water owing to want of proper drainage channels. For these reasons I support Mr. Baker's proposal and recommend the lowering of all these ten dehs to the third group.

The Settlement Officer's proposal to raise seven* dehs from the fourth to the third group is supported by no reasons beyond a brief remark that the condition of these dehs has materially improved during the course of the current settlement. I am therefore of opinion that the dehs comprised in the present groups 3 and 4 should be left untouched. According to this arrangement, the first group will contain 6 dehs, the second 19 dehs, the third 23 and the fourth 16 surveyed, 2 unsurveyed and 3 jagir dehs.

RATES.

4. *Rice*.—The rice rates proposed by the Collector are, I think, preferable to those suggested by the Settlement Officer. Mr. Sadik Ali has pitched his rates far too low, and in fixing them appears to have concentrated his attention on the rates of the neighbouring taluka of Mehar and to have left out of consideration the rates current in the adjoining talukas of Kambar and Larkana, to which the northern part of Nasirabad at least approximates more closely than it does to Mehar.

5. *Gardens*.—I agree with the Collector that gardens should be assessed according to the mode of irrigation employed. This is in consonance with the policy followed in recent settlements and might be accepted.

6. *Other Flow*.—Mr. Baker proposes no change in the "other flow" rates and has given his reasons for disagreeing with Mr. Sadik Ali. He says that Nasirabad is principally a rice-producing taluka, that there are no good dry crops save in the remote fourth class dehs, and that the kharif flow rates are already high and too near the rice rates. These reasons are sound and I agree with Mr. Baker that the existing "other flow" rates should be allowed to continue.

7. *Lift Rates*.—Mr. Sadik Ali proposes no change in the lift rates, but Mr. Baker suggests reductions of 8 annas in the first, second and fourth groups and of 6 annas in the third group. I do not see any particular reason why a reduction in these rates is called for. In the first two groups there is already a difference of 8 annas between the lift and the flow rates; in the third and fourth groups the difference is 6 annas and 4 annas respectively. The current rates might therefore be left unchanged.

8. *Mixed Rates*.—Under the existing settlement there is only one intermediate rate for "lift aided by flow." In the present proposals two sets of rates are put forward for combined irrigation, one for "lift aided by flow" and the other for "flow aided by lift," in accordance with the principles approved of in Government Resolution No. 7175, dated the 26th July 1906. In the first group there is no cultivation under either head. In the second group there are two acres under each head. This makes these two groups negligible in considering the rates for combined irrigation. In the third group there are 80 acres under "lift aided by flow" and 108 acres under "flow aided by lift." For the assessment of combined supply Mr. Baker proposes to treat all the three groups

as "flow aided by lift" areas. In the fourth group there are 371 acres under "lift aided by flow" and 760 acres under "flow by aided lift"; this group Mr. Baker proposes to treat as "lift aided by flow." These proposals are unobjectionable and if the existing "other flow" and "lift" rates are to be maintained as recommended above the rates of combined supply might be as under:—

Flow aided by lift—					Rs.	A.	P.
1st group	...	...	...	...	3	4	0
2nd do.	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
3rd do.	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Lift aided by flow—							
4th group	...	...	...	...	2	2	0

9. *Rabi Rates*.—Mr. Sadik Ali gives no special reasons for an increase in the rabi rates. I agree with Mr. Baker in thinking that the principle of equalizing the rabi bosi rate with the kharif flow rate is thoroughly sound. It has been adopted in the recent settlements of the somewhat similar talukas of Larkana, Kambar and Ratodero, and might be adopted for this taluka also. I also accept Mr. Baker's view that the bosi and sailabi rates should be the same, and, as a natural consequence, that the "bosi with lift" rate should be the same as the "sailabi with lift" rate. But no sufficient grounds have been shown for reducing these rates by 4 annas all round in group 3. The present rates may therefore be maintained, except that in group 4, the sailabi rate (2-8-0) should be lowered to the bosi rate (2-4-0), and the sailabi-with-lift rate (3-8-0) to the bosi-with-lift rate (3-4-0).

The present rabi lift rate is Re. 1 in excess of the kharif lift rate in each group, and this may be maintained. There seems no good reason for either Mr. Sadik Ali's enhancements or Mr. Baker's reductions.

Mr. Baker has given no explanation for having proposed rabi flow rates. The statements attached to the report show that no rabi flow cultivation exists at present, but presumably Mr. Baker has counted on the probability of a perennial supply of canal water in proposing these rates. The rates proposed are Re. 1 in excess of the kharif flow rates. This appears rather anomalous in view of the fact that the rabi "flow" rates in Kambar are the same as the kharif flow rates. The Kambar arrangement might be adopted for this taluka, if it is considered desirable to introduce a rabi flow rate at all.

10. *Dubari*.—The principle of dividing the dubari rate into three classes as have been done in Larkana, Kambar and Ratodero may well be adopted for this taluka also. The following rates are recommended for sanction:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Watered	...	...	...
Unwatered (ploughed)	...	...	...
Unwatered (unploughed)	...	...	...

11. *Barani*.—I do not agree with the barani rates proposed by Mr. Sadik Ali. For the sake of a very small amount of revenue it does not seem appropriate to base the barani rates on what might be a fairly easy rate for a first class barani crop. The barani crops are not uniform, and Mr. Sadik Ali's rates will be too high for average crops. I would therefore adopt Mr. Baker's all-round rate of Re. 1.

12. *Huris* should continue to be assessed at the existing rate of Re. 1 per acre.

14. *Guarantee*.—A ten years' guarantee is recommended.

15. Four petitions of objections with an abstract statement showing the substance of each and the Collector's remarks thereon are forwarded herewith. The objections do not call for any modification in the proposals.

16. A statement showing the existing rates with those proposed by the Settlement Officer, the Collector of Larkana, and the Commissioner in Sind is appended. The financial results of the proposals made by the Settlement Officer and the modifications proposed by the Collector and by myself are shown and compared below:—

	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settlement Officer	2,73,306	3,03,613	30,217	11.26
Collector	2,73,382	3,07,349	33,967	12.4
Commissioner in Sind	2,73,382	3,14,273	40,891	14.96

* The difference in the existing assessment is due to a slight mistake in the calculations made by the Settlement Officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT showing the existing rates in the Nasirabad taluka with those proposed by the Settlement Officer, the Collector of Larkana and the Commissioner in Sind.

KHARIF.

Proposed grouping and number of villages.				PRESENT.						PROPOSED.						Remarks.	
				Group.	Gardens and flow.	Other flow and flow added by lift.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Barren.	Rice.	Gardens.	Other flow.	Lift.	Flow aided by lift.	Lift aided by flow.		Barren.
#	Settlement Officer.	Collector.	Commissioner.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	...	6	5	6	I	4 8	3 8	3 0	3 8	1 8	4 12	4 12	3 10	3 0	3 6	3 4	1 8
	12	...	...	...	II	4 0	3 4	2 12	3 4	...	5 4	*	3 8	2 8	3 4	...	1 0
	18	5	...	...										3 0			
II	...	...	1	...	I	4 8	3 8	3 0	3 8	1 8	4 4	4 4	3 6	2 12	3 2	3 0	1 8
	11	19	...	...	II	4 0	3 4	2 12	3 4	...	4 12	*	3 4	2 4	3 0	...	1 0
	5	...	...	...	III	3 8	2 12	2 6	2 12	...				2 12			
III	...	6	10	10	II	3 0	2 4	2 12	3 4	1 8	3 12	3 12	3 0	2 6	2 12	2 10	1 8
	8	13	...	...	III	3 8	2 12	2 6	2 12	...	4 0	*	2 12	2 0	3 8	...	1 0
	7	...	...	...	IV	3 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	...				2 0			
IV	...	21	23	23													
	9	16	...	...	IV	3 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	1 8	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 0	2 3	2 2	1 8
	...	...	...	...							3 8	*		1 8		1 8	1 0
Total No. of villages...				55	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64

[illegible]

These are exclusive of 6 entirely unsurveyed and Jagir debts.
 Note :—The figures in Italics show the changes proposed by the Collector of Larkana.
 Note :—Where the figures exceed the Commissioner's rates, in cases where modifications are proposed.

Sind.

Revision settlement of the Nasirabad taluka
of the Larkana district.

No. 6783.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1912.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 593, dated 12th March 1912—Submitting.

Letter from Mr. S. Sadik Ali Sher Ali, late Deputy Collector, Mohar Division, No. 2827, dated 12th December 1907.
Letter from Mr. S. Sadik Ali Sher Ali, late Deputy Collector, Mohar Division, No. 2829, dated 12th December 1907, and accompaniments.
Letter from the Collector of Larikana, No. 1897, dated 7th April 1908, and accompaniments.
Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, No. 1207, dated 31st March 1908.
Letter to the Hon. Mr. Sheikh Sadik Ali Sher Ali, Settlement Officer, Namirabad taluka, No. 1683, dated 6th May 1908.
Memorandum from the Collector of Larikana, No. 2864, dated 18th May 1908.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment rates in the Nasirabad taluka of the Larkana district.

Government memorandums* to the Commissioner in Sind, No. P.—166, dated 17th June 1913.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1953, dated 28th June 1912.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the Commissioner in Sind as to grouping, which are the same as the Collector's proposals, except that the Commissioner rightly advocates the retention of Laikpur in the first group, are accepted, subject to the modification that the six dehs of the proposed second group, *viz.*, Ubodani, Bandjani, Muradi, Gul-Sanghrū, Lakha and Nasirabad, which are nearly as good as the existing first group villages, should be raised to the first group.

2. As regards rice lands, the rates sanctioned† in the adjoining Kambar and Larkana talukas may be compared with the rates proposed for the Nasirabad taluka by the Collector of Hyderabad and recommended by the Commissioner in Sind as shown in the subjoined table :—

Group.	NASEERABAD.		KAMRAB.		LARKANA.	
	Present.	Proposed.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
I ...	Rs. a. p. 4 3 0	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 5 12 0	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0	Rs. a. p. 5 12 0
II ...	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 2 0	5 0 0
III ...	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	4 6 0
IV ...	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	4 6 0

It is a little doubtful whether the increases proposed for the first and second groups are sufficient; and if it were not for the belief that the last few years have been bad, Government would have thought it proper to fix Rs. 5-8-0 as the rate for the first group on the ground that the 12 dehs of that group are almost as good as the adjoining dehs of the Kambar and Larkana talukas which pay Rs. 5-12-0. The proposed rate of Rs. 5-4-0 for the first group is, however, sanctioned. The rates proposed for the remaining groups are also sanctioned.

Not appended

3. Government agree with the Commissioner in Sind that the rates for gardens should be assessed according to the mode of irrigation employed and that the existing "other flow" rates should be allowed to continue.

4. The following statement shows the existing and proposed lift rates of the Nasirabad taluka and those sanctioned in the adjoining Kambar taluka:—

				NASIRABAD TALUKA.							
				Existing.	Proposed			Kambar taluka.			
					by the Commissioner in Sind.	by the Collector.					
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Group I	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
" II	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
" III	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
" IV	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	

The areas under "lift" are—

	Acres.
1st group	2
2nd "	5
3rd "	742
4th "	945
	1,694

It will be seen that a very small area is involved and that the Collector proposes a reduction in the lift rates. The first and second groups will not be affected by the proposed reduction because the lift area in those groups is immaterial. For the third and fourth groups there appears to be no justification either for fixing a higher rate than in Kambar or for charging only six annas less in the third group and four annas less in the fourth group for lift than for flow as proposed by the Commissioner. The lift rates in the third and fourth groups of the Ratodero taluka, which are not much inferior to the Nasirabad groups, are Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively. The sacrifice of revenue involved in accepting the Collector's proposal is only Rs. 750 and as the high-lying lift lands are the first to suffer from shortage of water, Government approve of the Collector's proposal to reduce the lift rates.

5. The proposals made by the Commissioner in Sind in paragraph 8 of his letter regarding "mixed rates" for the first three groups follow the principles approved in Government Resolution No. 7175, dated 26th July 1906, and are accepted, the rate for "flow aided by lift" being in each case four annas less than the rate for flow." The Commissioner and the Collector ought, however, to have proposed a "flow aided by lift" rate for the fourth group also. The areas in this group are—

	Acres.		Acres.
Rice (flow)	2,987	} total flow	10,266
Other flow	6,519		
Flow aided by lift	760		
Lift	945	} total lift	1,316
Lift aided by flow	371		

Thus, practically all lands are "flow." Applying the principles of Government Resolution No. 7175, dated 26th July 1906, the rate must be "flow aided by lift." The proper rate for "flow aided by lift" in the fourth group will be Rs. 2, i. e., four annas less than the flow rate. The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction this rate.

6. Government agree in the views expressed by the Commissioner in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 9 of his letter regarding the rabi rates, subject to the remark that the rabi lift rates should be Re. 1 in excess of the

kharif lift rates now sanctioned. With reference to sub-paragraph (3) the Governor in Council is of opinion that rabi flow rates are not required as there can be no rabi flow until there is perennial irrigation and the Right Bank will probably have to wait more than ten years for this.

7. The proposals contained in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of the Commissioner's letter regarding dubari and barani rates and the assessment of huris are sanctioned.

9. The accompanying statement shows the rates as sanctioned by Government. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds for modifying the orders passed above.

10. The revised rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1912-13, levied in and from the revenue year 1913-14, and guaranteed for a period of ten years, subject to the condition that a further revision will be made if the Barrage at Sukkur is constructed and improved water-supply provided before the close of the guaranteed period.

R. D. BELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 9 OF THE RESOLUTION.

Kharif.

Group.	No. of villages.	Rice.	Gardens.	Other Cows.	Lift.	Flow aided by lift.	Barani.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	12	5 4 0	According to mode of irrigation.	8 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	1 0 0
II	13	4 12 0		3 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
III	23	4 0 0		2 12 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
IV	16	3 8 0		2 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0

Rabi.

Group.	No. of villages.	Lift.	Mud.	Boat aided by lift.	Sailboat.	Sailboat aided by lift.	Barani.	Barani with stream.	Miris (babul plantations).	Dabari.			
										Watered.	Unwatered.		Rs. a. p.
											Ploegbed.	Un-ploughed.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	12	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
II	13	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
III	23	3 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
IV	16	3 8 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	

REVISED APPENDIX XIV.

REVISÉD

Statement showing the results of the Settlement at the rates sanctioned by
of the Nasirabad taluka, on the basis of the average cultivation

															EHA	
No.	Name of village.		GROSS.			RICE FLOW.			OTHER FLOW.			INDIA.				
			Area	Hrs.	Amount	Area	Re. a.	Lak.	Area	Re. a.	Lak.	Area	Re. a.	Lak.		
1st group.			A.	Re. a.	Lak.	A.	Re. a.	Lak.	A.	Re. a.	Lak.	A.	Re. a.	Lak.		
1	Yardere ...	Previous rates Sanctioned rates.	5	4	8	23	1,245	4	8	5,753	2	3	8	7	...	...
2	Wawan ...	Do. Do.	10	4	8	45	2,178	4	8	9,801	14	1	8	40	...	...
3	Hassan Hari ...	Do. Do.	2	4	8	9	1,359	4	8	6,246	3	3	8	11	...	...
4	Thariri Hashin ...	Do. Do.	47	4	8	212	1,472	4	8	5,821	15	3	8	50	...	...
5	Chandaro ...	Do. Do.	17	4	8	77	1,158	4	8	5,143	45	3	8	156	...	...
6	Lakpur ...	Do. Do.	8	4	8	14	1,023	4	8	7,361	2	3	8	7	...	...
7	Uhedani ...	Do. Do.	1	4	0	4	890	4	0	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Baudjani ...	Do. Do.	7	4	0	28	1,061	4	0	4,244	85	3	4	176	...	...
9	Gul Sanghro ...	Do. Do.	13	4	0	52	417	4	0	1,008	237	3	4	673	...	...
10	Nasirabad ...	Do. Do.	1	4	0	20	2,019	5	4	10,100	7	3	4	18	...	...
11	Lakha ...	Do. Do.	1	4	0	4	2,472	4	0	9,555	2	3	4	7	...	...
12	Muradi ...	Do. Do.	1	4	0	4	1,107	4	0	4,428	113	3	4	88	...	...
TOTAL OF 1ST GROUP.			118	...	...	482	17,010	...	...	72,908	468	...	...	1,687	...	...
2nd group.			118	...	...	482	17,010	...	...	85,309	468	...	...	1,687	...	...
13	Banwar Jain ...	Previous rates Sanctioned rates.	10	4	0	70	1,408	4	0	5,822	34	3	4	111	...	...
14	Pachala ...	Do. Do.	10	4	0	73	1,408	4	13	6,574	34	3	4	111	...	...
15	Adisho ...	Do. Do.	10	4	0	68	750	4	13	3,124	32	3	4	107	...	...
16	Bera ...	Do. Do.	10	4	0	70	1,138	4	12	5,406	134	3	4	100	...	...
17	Wasu Kanthoro ...	Do. Do.	11	4	0	44	904	4	0	3,540	61	3	4	100	...	...
18	Kathlinsar ...	Do. Do.	4	4	0	16	1,845	4	12	7,242	75	3	4	104	...	...
19	Narveto ...	Do. Do.	2	4	0	3	2,553	4	0	10,612	67	3	4	102	...	...
20	Bhikhi ...	Do. Do.	0	4	0	24	1,200	4	12	5,400	111	3	4	101	...	...
21	Khadash ...	Do. Do.	14	4	0	56	2,350	4	12	11,750	362	3	4	127	...	...
22	Adi Lachari ...	Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	1,905	4	12	5,400	18	3	4	64	...	...
23	Chidni ...	Do. Do.	1	4	0	2	584	4	13	5,768	5	3	4	16	...	...
24	Adi Chhumi ...	Do. Do.	16	4	0	16	332	4	12	4,427	43	3	4	137	...	...
25	Manglo ...	Do. Do.	5	4	0	20	1,302	4	0	4,400	118	3	4	377	...	...
TOTAL OF 2ND GROUP.			118	...	...	482	17,010	...	...	85,309	468	...	...	1,687	...	...

[illegible]

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B. 28-29

[illegible][illegible]

POST.			POST ADDED BY LIFT.			SAILING.		
Area.	Rat.	Assignment.	Area.	Rat.	Assignment.	Area.	Rat.	Assignment.
A.	Ra. a.	Rs.	A.	Ra. a.	Rs.	A.	Ra. a.	Rs.
199	2 4	498	129	3 4	416	2	2 8	5
199	2 4	448	128	3 4	419	2	2 4	5
316	2 4	711	20	3 4	65	...	...	...
316	2 4	711	20	3 4	65	...	...	...
135	2 4	304	2	3 4	7	...	...	...
135	2 4	304	2	3 4	7	...	...	...
25	2 4	56	...	...	...	7	2 8	18
25	2 4	56	...	...	...	7	2 4	16
199	2 4	441	7	3 4	23	4	2 8	10
199	2 4	441	7	3 4	23	4	2 4	9
303	2 4	852	125	3 4	608	81	2 8	203
303	2 4	852	125	3 4	608	81	2 4	182
256	2 4	699	55	3 4	179	9	2 8	23
256	2 4	699	55	3 4	179	9	2 4	21
40	2 4	110	161	3 4	421	159	2 8	390
40	2 4	110	161	3 4	421	159	2 4	270
75	2 4	189	151	3 4	401	...	...	...
75	2 4	189	151	3 4	401	...	...	...
2,927	...	6,559	803	...	2,612	223	...	589
2,927	...	6,558	803	...	2,612	223	...	582
6,078	...	16,404	837	...	3,332	437	...	1,205
6,078	...	16,388	837	...	3,317	437	...	1,099

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