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No. 685 OF 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

C. B. PRITCHARD, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner in Sind.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD REAY, LL. D., G. C. I. E.,

Governor and President in Council,

BOMBAY.

Commissioner's Office,

Camp Badin, 23rd February 1888.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Irrigational Settlement of the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi District.

2. The taluka of Ghorabari adjoins the recently settled talukas of Tatta and Shahbandar on the north and east respectively. Of the dehs of the Tatta Taluka which adjoin the Ghorabari Taluka eight are in the first group and three in the second. The dehs in the Ghorabari Taluka adjoining the Tatta Taluka are, according to the proposals now submitted, in the first group, and the rates proposed are, for kharif crops, the same as for the second group of the Tatta Taluka, and for rabi, a trifle lower. In comparison with the Shahbandar rates the rates proposed for kharif crops in Ghorabari have a generally lower incidence of 4 annas, the only exception being the rate for kharif lift in the first group and the rates for gardens and sugar-cane in all groups, which are the same as the corresponding rates in Shahbandar. The rabi and barani rates are the same as those sanctioned for the Shahbandar Taluka. The rates thus seem to be fairly graduated with those of neighbouring talukas recently settled, and they are certainly moderate in themselves, and it will be seen that the Collector raises no objection to them.

3. I, however, felt some doubt as to the incidence of the rates under the proposed grouping, especially with reference to the villages situated between the Ochto and Haidari branches of the river. It will be seen that the Superintendent, in para. 12, shows the cultivation in these dehs to be precarious and liable to great damage by floods, and the Collector writes: "the proposed rates for them will have to be reconsidered should the protective works referred to by the Superintendent not be undertaken." The Superintending Engineer, to whom a reference on this subject was made, reports that, while considerable funds are being expended on constructing and strengthening existing embankments in the Tatta and Ghorabari Talukas, it is not, for very good reasons, at present proposed to extend them.

4. I would not propose any modification of the rates of the 1st group. As regards the 2nd and 3rd groups, I think after consideration that the grouping should be left undisturbed, as the villages of the second group

are better situated as regards communications ; but, looking to the fact that protection from floods cannot be given at present in the villages of the second group, I would suggest a reduction of 2 annas an acre in the rates of rice and other flow. This will make a reduction of about Rs. 1,341 in the estimate submitted by the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, and reduce the estimated increase on the group to 4.57 per cent. Any possible cause for complaint regarding enhancement of rates on the unprotected lands of the taluka would thus be removed.

5. As regards other matters dealt with by the Superintendent, it is not necessary for me to say much. The proposals for the rectification of the taluka boundary appear to me to be unobjectionable, and if they are sanctioned, the necessary notifications will be submitted for publication. In reference to the remarks on the subject of babul groves, I submitted the special report called for by Your Excellency's Government in my No. 641, dated 18th February 1888, and would suggest that the rate of 12 annas per acre imposed elsewhere be sanctioned for this taluka also.

6. I have not yet received the information necessary to enable me to dispose of the question of grazing referred to in para. 23 of the Superintendent's report, but the matter, so far as my present information goes, is not one that would affect the Settlement of this taluka.

7. It is desirable that the new rates should have effect from the revenue year 1888-89, so as to put an end to the present system in the taluka, and I would therefore request that orders on these proposals be communicated by telegram.

8. The delay in submitting these proposals has been considerable, but on receipt of the Superintending Engineer's report, I was obliged to make a further reference to the Collector and this has only recently been disposed of.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

C. B. PRITCHARD,

Acting Commissioner in Sind.

From

Lieut.-Colonel T. M. WARD,

Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

To

C. B. PRITCHARD ESQUIRE, C. S. C. S. I.,

Commissioner in Sind.

Superintendent's Office,

Karachi, 2nd August 1887.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Irrigational Settlement of the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi Collectorate.

2. Ghorabari lies in the extreme South of the Province of Sind, and through it the waters of the river Indus find their principal outlet by numerous mouths. It is bounded on the North by the Tatta and Mirpur Sakro Talukas, on the East by Shahbandar and the river Indus, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by the Mirpur Sakro Taluka. The shape is irregular it being a long narrow taluka, about 50 miles from the sea to its extreme Northern limit, by some 10 to 14 miles from East to West. The general direction of the land is parallel to the flow of the river. The total area is 566.53 square miles: the population by the Census of 1881 was 34,360 souls, this giving the moderate average of 61 to the square mile.

3. The taluka has now been divided into 84 villages, of which one is wholly Jagir. There is alienated land in 14 other villages. There are no forests, or forest reserves, and the area under babul plantations is but small. Ten villages are at present entirely waste, and are likely to remain so until their water-supply is materially improved.

4. The Head-Quarter Station is at Kotri Allah Rakhio Shah, commonly called Kotri. The place is in itself of no importance, but occupies a fairly central situation, and is thus convenient for administrative purposes. By far the most important town in the district is Keti Bandar, which lies near the Hajamro mouth of the river, and which draws all the export trade of Ghorabari—besides a good deal from the adjoining talukas of Shahbandar and Mirpur Sakro. Keti Bandar has a population of nearly 1,400: a Municipality with a yearly income of some Rs. 6,000: a custom house, post office, police station, and head-quarters of a Kotwal: and is the centre of all the trade of this part of the country with Karachi on the West, and Cutch Mandvi to the South East.

5. Conveniently as Keti Bandar is placed with regard to facilities for trade, the situation is not without its dangers and disadvantages. Forty or fifty years ago the station of boats was at Vikar, some 20 miles higher up the river, but owing to changes in the river's course and other considerations, trade gradually moved down until it permanently established its head-quarters at Keti Bandar. This was about the year 1840 or rather later, since which time the town has been three times carried away by floods. Nor does it at the present time wear at all a safe appearance. The Hajamro has lately cut its way dangerously near the embankment which surrounds the town, and great damage at no distant date seems quite within the bounds of possibility.

6. Except Ketī Bandar there is nothing in the taluka which even approaches the dignity of a town. One village (Varr) has a population of some 300, and there are three others (Guleil, Pir Patho, and Mehār) with from about 200 to 250 each: the remainder are mere hamlets or little more. There are two Pirs' tombs where fairs are held: one, at Udero Lal, yearly; and one, at Pir Patho, every three months. The gatherings at these places are of not more than local importance.

7. The made roads in the taluka are in fair condition, and sufficient for all purposes. The river and its numerous branches form the highways of the Southern portion of the taluka, and more roads are not required there. Ketī Bandar, as before said, absorbs the greater part of exportable produce, but some from the Northern villages finds its way across country to Tatta, and some to the railway stations at Jungshahi and Dabheji. Such goods are conveyed on camels, at much the same rates as those prevailing in Shahbandar, *viz.*, 4 annas a mile per Kharar=a load for four camels. A little local trade is carried on in the North-East corner by sales of grain within the limits of the taluka at Pir Patho and Varr, chiefly to the people of the Tatta Kohistan. I should state that Varr is situated in Deh Khan, and Pir Patho is in Deh Pir Arr.

8. No special characteristic marks the soil of Ghorabari. It is all alluvial, closely resembling that of the adjoining talukas. In the South there is a large area of "bhal" land, to which the description given in my report on Shahbandar applies, and which is not yet ready for Settlement. For the present the leases under which this land is held should remain in force.

9. The taluka is for the most part irrigated by flow (Mok), and rice is the staple crop. The grain is the inferior kind known as "Lari" or "Khasro," a red variety. Wheel irrigation (charkhi) is carried on here and there, where the land lies high and is consequently unsuited to flow, but owing to the very moist nature of the climate the crops raised thereby are much inferior to those of drier situations: and we find that on account of the difference caused in this matter by distance from the sea, the wheel crops in the North of the taluka are a good deal better than those raised in a similar manner in the South. Second crops are successfully grown in many villages in rice lands: in others, which are subject to floods, it often happens that rabi crops are undertaken simply on account of the rice having been submerged and destroyed: in these cases the people have to wait until the water has subsided, when, although too late for a second sowing of rice, a good rabi crop of "Mung" or "Mattar" can be gathered with certainty. The Kharif wheel crop is principally Bajri: in the Northern villages a good deal of barley and some oilseeds are grown as true rabi crops: while "Mung and "Mattar" flourish as rabi in suitable situations all over the taluka. Ghorabari is, however, essentially a rice-growing (Kharif) district.

10. The subjoined statement gives the area under each description of crop found by the Classing Establishment to have been actually under cultivation during the past field season:—

<i>Kharif.</i>		<i>Rabi.</i>	
	Acres.		Acres.
Gardens, fruit trees, Sugar-cane, &c.....	398	Barley	678
Rice	17,163	Sariha, Jambha and Ahor (oil seeds)	438
Juari and Bajri	580	Mahar	370
Mung	180	Mattar.....	101
Tir (oil seed)	223		
Tobacco	5		
Hemp	3		
Nangli.....	38		
Total Acres.....	18,590	Total Acres.....	1,587
Total 20,177 Acres.			

11. As the larger portion of the taluka is brought under mok irrigation direct from the river and its numerous branches by means of Zamindari canals, and, in the Southern part by natural channels, there is no necessity for many Government canals, which are accordingly few in number. What there are, are for the most part in good order, but complaints are made that the Nasir wah Nandho, and the Khati wah are unequal to the work which they might perform. Both these canals are fed by the Baghiar on the northern boundary of the taluka, and I gather that they fell into a bad and inefficient state a few years ago, when the Baghiar was at its worst. This was inevitable, but since then a new mouth has been cut to the Baghiar, which is now in thorough working order, and carries water enough and to spare to supply all its branches. The Zamindars, however, wish that widening and clearance could be carried out on the canals I have named. There is no doubt that something might be done in this direction. The area of divided land supposed to be commanded by the Nasir wah Nandho, or rather which is dependent on that canal, is 2,400 acres, of which 950 are now occupied. Dependent on the Khati wah are 3,000 acres, of which only 800 are now under cultivation. If the Zamindars are to be believed, a large spread of cultivation in these parts will immediately take place if a better supply of water is assured. Another thing for which the Zamindars of the South ask is that the Sian wah may be carried on through Deh Ghorabari to meet the river Ochto opposite Deh Juho. This, they assert, would better the supply of water in the Sian, and would be of great benefit to Dehs Ghorabari, Tarhati, and Ghuba.

12. But the great need of the taluka is more efficient protection from the floods which are now so constant and so harmful, especially in the lower part. A glance at the accompanying map will show that a large part of the taluka is insulated, all the villages which lie therein being bounded by the river Ochto on the one side, and the Haidari on the other. To protect these villages thoroughly, and also four of the Shahbandar Taluka—(Babro, Mutni, Dolo Sholani, and Morehadai, referred to in para. 30 of my Shahbandar report)—extensive and costly embankments seem to be urgently required. The floods which annually occur are in many places simply disastrous: growing rice is swept away and its place occupied by a heavy deposit of silt. The villages most affected by floods in this part are Lodano, Ban, Miranpur, Daulatpur Otto, Sukhpur, Dhandhari, and Beli. Rice is, or ought to be the staple crop here, but in too many cases the people have been compelled to relinquish rice, and adopt the cultivation of inferior rabi crops (Mung, &c.) Floods occur in other parts too, notably along the North-West bank of the Ochto, from Udero Lal downwards: but the part which lies between the two rivers is the worst of any in this respect.

13. I am well aware that the Officers of the Irrigation Department are constantly engaged in combating the destructive action of the river, and in endeavouring to bring its waters under control. They certainly, too, know much more of the works which are practicable to that end than I can tell them. But a settlement report comes immediately under the eye of Government in the Revenue Department, and matters directly affecting the revenue capacities of a large number of villages, containing many thousands of acres of rice land, must find a place therein. I find that the area of divided and culturable land of which the safety would be at once assured by adequate protection works between the Ochto and the Haidari, is 14,200 acres. Of this an attempt was made during the past season to cultivate 6,100 acres with rice, but the usual flood overwhelmed and destroyed a great part of the growing crop. Add to the area just given that of the four Shahbandar villages already named, and the land now waste which would surely be occupied if the river could be controlled, and it will be seen that the matter is of great importance, even if only from a revenue point of view. The taluka North of the junction of the Ochto and Haidari is fairly well protected.

14. Of irrigation except from the river there is but little, and what there is of slight value. There are 5 "pakka" wells, 4 of which are used for irrigating gardens, and one for drinking purposes only. "Kacha" wells, mere holes dug for the supply of drinking-water, are numerous, but are not used as aids to agriculture. The "pakka" wells are situated, 2 in Deh Marho Vighor and 3 in Deh Udero Lal.

15. No survey settlement has ever been introduced into Ghorabari. As in Lower Sind generally, leases and "bigoti" rates have been hitherto in force. The leases expire whenever a regular settlement may be introduced: the "bigoti" rates run merely from year to year. There is, as usual, a marked inequality in the incidence of assesment per acre in lease-held land, which the following examples will serve to show :—

No.	Names of villages.	Area granted in lease.	Actual cultivation this year.	Amount payable on under lease.	Actual rates on cultivation per acre.	Remarks.
		A. g.	A. g.	Rs. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Vidh.....	182 0	20 0	267 9	12 14 1	
2	Keti Bandar	389 0	12 0	130 10	10 14 2	
3	Jamani Ibrahim Shah ...	767 0	44 0	344 2	7 13 2	
4	Khan	35 0	30 0	3 2	0 1 8	
5	Inaum	17 0	16 0	8 2	0 8 1	
6	Kotri Allah Rakhio Shah.	396 0	247 0	154 13	0 10 0	

The above cases refer to rice land only.

16. The "bigoti" rates, which date from 1871-72 and are still in force, are as under :—

Moki.	Charkhi.	Sailabi	Barani.	Mahsuli.	Remarks.
	<i>For the whole</i>	<i>Taluka except</i>	<i>Tapa Keti</i>	<i>Hasham.</i>	
3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	
4 0 0	<i>For Tapa Keti</i>	<i>Hasham.</i>			
	"	1 8 0	"	"	
3 0 0					
2 8 0					

17. Land is sublet throughout the taluka on the "batai" system. The rates do not vary greatly from those customary in adjoining talukas being usually about one-third of the produce for rice, and one-half for crops raised under wheel. In sugar-cane gardens, Rs. 8 per acre, *plus* $\frac{1}{40}$ th of the produce, is the arrangement generally agreed to. The above rules, however, are not everywhere observed without modification. In some few villages the Zamindars supply cattle and seed, and pay all expenses incidental to the culture of the land. In these cases the Zamindar's tenant is in the position of a mere labourer, and receives as his remuneration one-third of the crop in wheel-land, and one-sixth in rice.

18. I give below an estimate of the money value of the "batai" rent paid to the Zamindars by their tenants and of the value to the former of the land after deducting the Government due, as desired by Government in their Resolution No. 3594, dated 11th June last, para. 5, on the Dero Mohbat Irrigational Settlement. No special crop experiments have been made for the purposes of this estimate, which is therefore approximate only. It has been framed by the Classing Officer from the best available local information :—

Yield.

Rice in best villages, 35 to 40 Kasas per acre.
 „ medium „ 30 „ „
 „ inferior „ 25 „ „
 Bajri 15 to 20 „ „
 Mung and Mattar 12 to 15 „ „
 Barley 20 to 22 „ „
 Sugar-cane 20 maunds : but considerably more than
 this in some of the best villages.

Prices.

RiceRs. 21 per Kharar of 20 maunds.
 Bajri „ 42 „ „
 Mung and Mattar „ 42 „ 25 „
 Barley..... „ 26 „ 20 „
 Gur „ 4-12-0 per maund.

The above were the approximate yield and market rates early in April last. Sixty Kasas=one Kharar. The "batai" rent may, therefore, be reduced to its money value per acre as under :—

Yield in Kasas.	Crop.	Money value of batai per acre paid to Zamindar.	Assessment per acre.	Remaining to Zamindar per acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
40	Rice	4 8 0	2 12 0	1 12 0
30	Do.	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
25	Do.	3 0 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
20	Bajri	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
15	Do.	5 4 0	1 8 0	3 12 0
15	Mung and Mattar.....	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
12	Do.	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
20	Barley	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
Mds. 20	Sugar-cane (Gur.).....	10 0 0	3 8 0	7 0 0

19. The alienated land in the taluka is shown in detail below :—

	A.	g.
1st Class Jagirs.....	8,506	9
2nd „ „	7,613	32
2nd „ life grants.....	521	0
3rd „ „ „	1,582	26
3rd „ Jagirs.....	1,801	10
4th „ „	669	20
Mafi and Seri	13	5
Total acres.....	20,707	22

The village registers will, as usual, contain a record of the area of each Jagir, statements of which will subsequently be furnished to the Collector for information, and where necessary for enquiry and disposal.

20. The subjoined statement shows the revenue collections for the whole taluka for the last 20 years. The figures have been supplied by the Revenue Department, and have been recently examined and corrected in the Collector's Office. The remissions are heavy, and until the annual floods are under better control will necessarily remain so :—

Year.	Demand.	Alienation.	Remissions.	Collections.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1866-67.....	86,080	8,977	5,067	72,036	
1867-68.....	89,706	8,845	9,957	70,904	
1868-69.....	89,448	8,652	14,077	66,719	
1869-70.....	89,856	8,647	17,217	63,992	
1870-71.....	86,842	8,647	12,242	65,953	
1871-72.....	85,877	8,094	11,227	66,556	
1872-73.....	88,720	8,094	22,970	57,656	
1873-74.....	77,200	8,010	25,373	43,817	
1874-75	92,550	7,944	22,707	61,899	
1875-76.....	1,00,751	7,948	39,353	53,450	
1876-77.....	99,350	7,903	17,364	74,083	
1877-78.....	87,212	7,873	6,816	72,523	
1878-79.....	91,324	7,813	929	82,582	
1879-80.....	88,514	7,621	3,928	76,965	
1880-81.....	92,713	7,621	1,788	83,304	
1881-82.....	92,797	7,621	5,678	79,498	
1882-83.....	85,645	7,489	8,711	69,445	
1883-84.....	76,683	7,489	10,214	58,980	
1884-85.....	69,531	7,376	7,157	54,998	
1885-86.....	92,045	21,652	5,596	64,797	
Average...	88,142	8,716	12,418	67,008	
Average of last 5 years...	83,340	10,325	7,471	65,544	

21. I now propose to divide the taluka, for the purposes of this Settlement, into three groups, with rates as shown below :—

	1st Group of 23 villages.	2nd Group of 45 villages.	3rd Group of 16 villages.
<i>Kharif.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gardens and Sugar-cane	3 8	3 4	3 0
Rice under flow-irrigation	2 12	2 8	2 4
All other crops under flow and lift-irrigation } aided by flow.....	2 4	2 0	1 12
Lift-irrigation	2 0	1 8	1 4
<i>Rabi.</i>			
Artificial and Natural inundation, i. e., "Bosi" and "Sailab."	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. Do. aided by lift or flow and perennial lift-irrigation.....	2 8	2 4	2 0
<i>Barani.</i>			
Kharif	1 4	1 0	
Rabi	1 8	1 4	

There is no true "Kacha" land, to which the rules contained in Government Resolution No. 842 of 4th February last, will apply. Alluvial deposits are, of course, formed here and there along the river banks, and are more or less subject to erosion. Such lands, however, are cultivated in Ghorabari in the same manner as the "pakka" lands which adjoin them: a rabi crop of Mung or Mattar being usually taken for the first two or three years, and the land being then banked off and turned into rice fields, unless it is cut away in the meanwhile.

22. In the 1st group I have placed 23 villages, with the best irrigation, best climate, least liability to damage by floods, and easy communication with the Northern markets by road, and with Ketī Bandar by water.

The 2nd group contains 45 villages lying generally to the South of those of the 1st class. Though their situation with regard to the Ketī Bandar market is all that could be desired, their liability to damage by floods is such that I consider some reduction of assessment is called for. The wheel-irrigation in this group, too, is inferior to that of the 1st and the climate not quite so favourable for superior rabi crops.

The 3rd group is made up of 16 villages, in which cultivation is precarious and irrigation at present inferior.

23. The rates which I propose are based on those of the adjoining Taluka of Shabandar, which were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3598, dated 11th June last. The two talukas are very similar in all essentials, but on the whole I consider Ghorabari has an inferiority which must be recognised. On this account my rates for rice under flow, other crops

under flow, and lift-irrigation in the villages of the 2nd and 3rd groups have been proposed at a slightly lower figure than those for similar lands in Shahbandar. For the present, in consequence of the orders issued with regard to babul groves by Government in their Resolution No. 3594, dated 11th June last, (para 6) which relates to the Dero Mohbat Taluka, I have excluded them from these proposals. Their whole extent is but 379 acres, and their temporary exclusion will not materially affect the financial aspect of the Settlement. Grazing lands are omitted for a similar reason, the question of the fees to be levied in them being by the orders of Government in abeyance.

24. The following statement shows the total area under cultivation during each of the past 5 years: the figures have been supplied by the Mukhtyarkar.

	Acres.
1881-82.....	27,696
1882-83.....	25,360
1883-84.....	20,921
1884-85.....	18,961
1885-86.....	22,814
<hr/>	
Average 23,150	
<hr/>	

And during the field season the Classers of the Survey Department found the cultivated area sub-divided as under:—

<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>
Acres.	Acres.
Gardens and Sugar-cane.....398	"Bosi," "Sailab," &c.,.....1,587
Rice.....17,163	
Other flow.....184	
Lift.....845	
<hr/>	
Total acres...18,590	Total acres.....1,587
<hr/>	

Total cultivation for 1886-87=20,177 acres.

25. In order to estimate the result of the proposed rates, I take the figures of last year as recorded by the Classing Establishment. On account of floods however, some variation in the different kinds of cultivation must be expected from year to year in this taluka, and hence it should be borne in mind that it is more than usually difficult to furnish any estimate at all with confidence. By these figures, the following will be the result in each group of villages:—

		Acres.		Rs.
1st Group.	{	Garden.....	154 at Rs. 3 8 =	539
		Rice	5,526 „ „ 2 12 =	15,196
		Other flow	35 „ „ 2 4 =	79
		Lift	499 „ „ 2 0 =	998
		Rabi, "Bosi," &c.	435 „ „ 2 0 =	870
			<hr/> 6,649	<hr/> 17,682
2nd Group.	{	Garden.....	207 „ „ 3 4 =	670
		Rice	10,602 „ „ 2 8 =	26,505
		Other flow	129 „ „ 2 0 =	258
		Lift	290 „ „ 1 8 =	435
		Rabi, "Bosi," &c.	1,097 „ „ 1 12 =	1,920
			<hr/> 12,325	<hr/> 29,791
3rd Group.	{	Garden.....	37 „ „ 3 0 =	111
		Rice	1,035 „ „ 2 4 =	2,329
		Other flow	20 „ „ 1 12 =	35
		Lift	56 „ „ 1 4 =	70
		Rabi, "Bosi," &c.	55 „ „ 1 8 =	82
			<hr/> 1,203	<hr/> 2,627
		Total acres...	20,177	Total Rs... 50,100

Deduct.—Estimated amount on account of canal clearance allowance, *vide* Rule 5 of the Rules for the administration of Irrigational Settlement—say Rs... 2,500

Estimate of net collections, Rs... 47,600

26. The Village Officers' Cess is included in the above figures. The cess being one anna in the rupee the collection of revenue should amount to Rs. 44,800 and the cess to Rs. 2,800.

27. The usual Appendix (C) is attached to this report. In it are shown for each village the old revenue under different heads, and the results which may be expected from the new rates. In column 12 of the Statement are given the Mukhtyarkar's figures for assessment on actually cultivated land, and no other item is included therein. His figures for the previous year (1885-86) show a total of Rs. 54,722 while the Collector's total for the same year as given in para. 20 of this report is Rs. 64,797. The difference (Rs. 10,075) is on account of miscellaneous items of land revenue—"bhal," grazing, trees, &c. It seems, however, that the year 1886-87 must have been an unfavourable one for agriculture in Ghorabari: there is a decrease of over Rs. 12,000 in that year from the preceding one: and in fact the revenue collected was the lowest of which we have any record. It does not seem, therefore, likely that my estimate of a steady revenue of Rs. 47,600 is at all over-sanguine: the probability is indeed that it will be found to be below the mark.

28. Comparing the result of the proposed rates with the total assessment on occupied land of last year the result gives an increase by the Survey rates of Rs. 7,835 or $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is so slight an enhancement that I am confident no fault can be found with my proposals on the score of their being oppressive. I may remark too, in this connection, that the "bigoti" rates (*vide* para. 16) for Mok, which includes $\frac{2}{10}$ ths of the cultivation of the

taluka, are higher than those now proposed. The increase is, as is invariably the case in a lease-held taluka, very unevenly divided, it being extraordinarily high in some villages, whilst in many others there will be a loss. The statement given in para. 15 above will show the principal cause of this inequality. The heaviest increase will fall on the best villages, those of the 1st group, while the total enhancement of the 2nd is only 10 per cent., and the poor villages of the 3rd are relieved by the new rates to the amount of 38 per cent.

29. There has been from time to time of late years, as shown by correspondence between this office and the Revenue Department, some doubt as to the correct boundary of Ghorabari and the talukas which adjoin it. To obviate this in the future I would recommend some few alterations in the present boundary (which is that of the Revenue Survey of 1863-64) as specified below. First, I would suggest the transfer to Ghorabari of Deh Jharandi, now in Mirpur Sakro. This change would straighten the boundary at that part, and as the Zamindars of the village hold land also in the contiguous village of Mehar, no objection on their part need be anticipated. Secondly, it would be well I think to fix the boundary in a straight line from the north-west corner of Deh Gambo to the Shisha Creek, and thence along the course of that creek to the sea. This latter is the best possible natural boundary on that side. The Shisha is a well-defined channel, holding water, which is tidal, all the year round: and it is apparently a land-mark which gives promise of permanence in its present state. Thirdly, I suggest the inclusion in Ghorabari of a small extent of land, now in Mirpur Sakro, and of half the village-site of Varr. This suggestion has been approved of by the Collector of Karachi, *vide* his vernacular No. 4644, dated 15th June 1887, to my address. This change would be effected in Deh Khan which lies in the north of the taluka, under the Baghiar-wah.

30. These proposed alterations have been shown on the map which accompanies this report. Extensive natural changes have taken place in the south since the survey of 1863-64, owing to the action of the river. The salient points of difference have now been fixed by a theodolite survey by Mr. Berrie, Assistant Settlement Officer, and minor details filled in under his supervision. The present map is a very fairly accurate delineation of the country as it now is in that part, though it cannot long remain so.

31. I have only to add the recommendation that the new rates be sanctioned so as to have effect from the commencement of the revenue year 1888-89, and that the Settlement be administered under the usual rules for Irrigational Settlements.

32. I forward with this report the following appendices:—

A.—Map of the taluka, showing by coloured edging the grouping of villages.

B.—Nominal list of villages in groups.

C.—Statement comparing for each village the old assessment with that resulting from the proposed rates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

(Through the Collector of Karachi).

APPENDIX B.

Nominal List of Villages into which the Taluka of Ghorabari is divided showing the groups in which each is placed.

No.	Names of Villages.	No.	Names of Villages.
<i>1st Group.</i>		42	Janghesar.
1	Marho Vigbor.	43	Jamnasar.
2	Guleil.	44	Takro.
3	Vidh.	45	Vikar.
4	Hayat Gaho.	46	Shahpur.
5	Ret Kham.	47	Khirsar.
6	Kattor.	48	Jarar Ket.
7	Larho.	49	Mahal.
8	Pir Arr.	50	Garbo.
9	Inaum.	51	Palki.
10	Ghato.	52	Jamani Ibrahim Shah.
11	Karolo.	53	Jamani Jattoi.
12	Gambali.	54	Pir Kajro.
13	Puro Bhiman.	55	Ghuba.
14	Sanwalpur.	56	Tarhati.
15	Marho Kotri.	57	Khado.
16	Kotri Allahrakhio Shah.	58	Khatho.
17	Larik.	59	Ghorabari.
18	Jharandi.	60	Jhalu.
19	Samaki.	61	Juho.
20	Marhi.	62	Vatteon.
21	Khan.	63	Bambto Baghan.
22	Bhugro.	64	Chau Khatlo.
23	Jaradali.	65	Hambas.
<i>2nd Group.</i>		66	Bakhro (Jagir).
24	Barr.	67	Keti Bandar.
25	Mehar.	68	Khareon.
26	Hajamro.	<i>3rd Group.</i>	
27	Khanani.	69	Katti Chauka.
28	Udero Lal.	70	Munara.
29	Keti Kutab Shah.	71	Mirwah.
30	Indo.	72	Guba.
31	Daulatpur Otto.	73	Adano.
32	Sukhpur.	74	Jareon.
33	Dhandhari.	75	Gambo.
34	Beli.	76	Jhor Patar.
35	Ban.	77	Ach.
36	Lodano.	78	Dhand Shakrani.
37	Maliri.	79	Titiharo.
38	Khaso.	80	Sumra.
39	Miranpur.	81	Muradani.
40	Garnar.	82	Duba.
41	Khalifa.	83	Moranjhar.
		84	Chach Wali Muhammad.

T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing estimated area of future cultivation and assessment thereon according to the proposed temporary Settlement of the Ghorabari Taluka, as compared with the area in occupation and assessment for the year 1886-87 according to original Settlement.

Number.	Names of new villages.	Names of old villages from which formed.	Estimated area of annual cultivation.						Assessment on cultivation of preceding column as per temporary Settlement proposed.	Prior to Settlement.		Percentage difference by proposed rates.		REMARKS.
			Garden, sugar-cane, &c.	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Rabi, "Sailab," "Bosi," &c.	Total cultivation.		Area in occupation during 1886-87.	Total assessment occupied area as per Village registers.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>1st Group.</i>														
1	Marho Vighor	Marho Vighor	4	147	...	5	2	158	432	981	360	20	...	
2	Guleil	Guleil	6	515	5	15	45	586	1,568	1,380	1,211	29	...	
3	Vidh	Vidh and Guleil .....	...	219	...	...	...	219	602	491	648	...	7	
4	Hayat Gaho	Hayat Gaho .....	...	282	...	...	...	282	776	1,629	529	47	...	
5	Ret Kham	Kacho Daryah .....	...	26	...	...	...	26	71	26	78	...	9	
6	Kattor	Hayat Gaho	3	137	...	...	...	140	387	2,560	558	...	31	
7	Larho	Larho .....	...	293	...	...	5	298	816	518	464	76	...	
8	Pir Arr	Pir Arr	5	650	13	8	2	678	1,855	1,543	1,134	64	...	
9	Inaum	Inaum and Pir Arr	7	114	...	31	17	169	434	380	155	180	...	
10	Ghato	Karolo and Pir Arr	3	52	...	31	212	298	639	1,036	261	145	...	
11	Karolo	Karolo	3	511	...	...	...	514	1,415	1,007	663	113	...	
12	Gambali	Gambali .....	...	99	...	...	21	120	314	366	389	...	19	
13	Puro Bhiman	Puro Bhiman	6	698	...	...	...	704	1,941	2,761	435	346	...	
14	Sanwalpur	Puro Bhiman .....	...	389	...	...	10	399	1,090	4,037	701	55	...	
15	Marho Kotri	Kotri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kotri Allahrakhio Shah	Kotri	2	403	...	...	...	405	1,115	1,902	473	136	...	
17	Larik	Larik and Kotri .....	...	81	...	...	...	81	223	538	49	355	...	
18	Jharandi	Sukhpur of Taluka Mirpur Sakro...	6	111	10	...	...	127	349	948	285	22	...	
19	Samaki	Samaki, Marhi and Puro Bhiman...	...	99	...	...	...	99	272	655	173	57	...	

20	Marhi	Marhi and Karolo	5	215	...	...	28	248	665	675	724	...	8
21	Khan	Khan, Karampur of Taluka Mirpur Sakro	90	170	5	313	...	578	1,420	1,374	538	164	...
22	Bhugro	Khan and Jaradali .....	...	...	...	63	...	63	126	114	53	138	...
23	Jaradali	Jaradali	14	315	2	33	93	457	1,172	576	958	22	...
Total of the 1st Group Villages			154	5,526	35	499	435	6,649	17,682	25,497	10,839	63	...
<i>2nd Group.</i>													
24	Barr	Jaradali and Marhi	1	...	...	...	25	26	47	26	39	21	...
25	Mehar	Mehar	4	265	...	...	...	269	675	3,449	940	...	28
26	Hajamro	Mehar	5	281	...	16	6	308	753	2,899	573	31	...
27	Khanani	Maliri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Udero Lal	Hamir Lakho	18	389	...	...	4	411	1,039	3,165	895	16	...
29	Keti Kutab Shah	Hamir Lakho .....	...	73	45	...	...	118	272	118	286	...	5
30	Indo	Daulatpur Otto and Daulatpur Godhar .....	...	169	...	...	158	327	699	939	359	95	...
31	Daulatpur Otto	Daulatpur Otto .....	...	112	...	...	30	142	332	242	396	...	16
32	Sukhpur	Sukhpur and Dhandhari	1	289	8	...	110	408	935	1,294	685	36	...
33	Dhandhari	Dhandhari and Sukhpur	1	233	...	...	14	248	610	287	617	...	1
34	Beli	Beli and Garnar No. 1	3	187	...	...	...	190	477	373	554	...	14

Colonel,
ue Survey.

35	Ban.....	Ban.....	...	9	...	...	24	33	64	774	129	...	50
36	Lodano	Daulatpur Godhar and Ban .....	...	52	29	...	149	230	449	2,421	241	86	...
37	Maliri	Maliri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Khaso	Khaso .....	...	22	...	...	...	22	55	702	130	...	58
39	Miranpur	Ban.....	...	232	...	4	38	274	653	2,102	224	192	...
40	Garnar	Garnar No. 1, and Garnar No. 2 ...	1	448	...	...	9	458	1,139	756	1,356	...	16
41	Khalifa	Khalifa and Garnar No. 2.....	...	397	3	...	...	400	999	2,542	375	166	...
42	Janghesar	Janghesar	1	541	...	...	13	555	1,379	1,400	446	209	...
43	Jamnasar	Janghesar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	150	...	150
44	Takro	Takro and Khalifa.....	...	105	...	...	...	105	262	1,575	213	23	...
45	Vikar	Vikar and Jamani No. 1	8	126	...	5	32	171	404	1,329	308	31	...
46	Shahpur	Shahpur and Vikar .....	...	115	...	18	245	378	743	480	658	13	...
47	Khirsar	Khirsar, Shahpur and Jamani No. 2.	57	489	...	50	70	666	1,606	962	1,532	5	...
48	Jarar Ket	Jarar Ket and Nena	2	428	...	...	...	430	1,077	430	1,292	...	17
49	Mahal	Mahal and Jarar Ket.....	...	238	...	...	...	238	595	1,838	675	...	12
50	Garho	Garho	1	629	4	...	...	634	1,584	1,372	1,496	6	...
51	Palki	Palki, Adano and Nihani .....	...	353	...	28	55	436	1,021	436	1,197	...	15
52	Jamani Ibrahim Shah	Jamani No. 1 and Jamani No. 2...	...	239	...	...	6	245	607	1,452	687	...	12
53	Jamani Jattoi.....	Jamani Jattoi.....	...	425	...	...	4	429	1,070	2,758	525	104	...
54	Pir Kajro	Pir Kajro and Janghesar .....	...	324	...	...	...	324	810	3,201	1,016	...	20
55	Ghuba.....	Ghuba, Armarat and Gharo .....	...	692	...	...	5	697	1,739	2,433	504	245	...

56	Tarhati	Tarhati, Jamaui No. 2 Vikar and Kanad .....	...	251	...	17	18	286	684	585	637	7	...
57	Khado.....	Khado, Marki, Ghuba Muhmuda No. 2 and Palki	1	144	...	54	14	213	468	1,056	538	...	13
58	Khatho	Khatho, Gulandaz, Mahmuda No. 1 Khirsar and Ghuba.....	6	277	7	68	14	372	853	393	1,027	...	17
59	Ghorabari	Goga, Vikar, Kanad, Ghara and Jhalu .....	...	440	...	25	...	465	1,138	890	1,444	...	21
60	Jhalu	Jhalu and Goga.....	...	176	...	...	...	176	440	176	528	...	17
61	Juho	Juho, Rattol and Khirsar	15	223	...	5	...	243	613	243	739	...	17
62	Vatteon	Vatteon and Nenghewari.....	...	212	...	...	26	238	576	796	625	...	8
63	Bambto Baghan.....	Bambto Baghan.....	1	88	33	...	...	122	289	122	317	...	9
64	Chau Khatlo	Chau Khatlo .....	...	228	...	...	...	228	570	559	280	104	...
65	Hambas	Hambas	23	346	...	...	...	369	940	533	1,220	...	23
66	Bakhro (Jagir).....	Bakhro (Jagir) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
67	Keti Bandar	Bambto and Keti	48	139	...	...	28	215	552	855	665	...	17
68	Khareon	Khareon No. 1	10	216	...	...	...	226	573	226	688	...	17
Total of the 2nd Group Villages.....			207	10,602	129	290	1,097	12,325	29,791	48,581	27,206	10	...

3rd Group.

[illegible]

81	Muradani	Muradani, Duba and Sukhpur.....	13	...	...	...	...	13	39	13	19	105	...
82	Duba	Duba and Muradani .....	...	220	1	35	2	258	544	1,042	659	...	17
83	Moranjhar	Moranjhar, Hamidwari and Chhan Muso	19	259	...	21	45	344	733	709	929	...	2
84	Chach Wali Muhammad	Chach Wali Muhammad No. 1 and Chhan Muso	5	335	...	...	...	340	769	1,366	1,813	...	58
Total of the 3rd Group Villages			37	1,035	20	56	55	1,203	2,627	4,781	4,220	...	38
Grand Total.....			398	17,163	184	845	1,587	20,177	50,100	78,859	42,265	18½	...

T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

No. 3578 of 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Karachi.

To

C. B. PRITCHARD, Esquire, c. s. i.,
Commissioner in Sind.

*Collector's Office,
Karachi, 15th September 1887.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying papers relating to the introduction of Irrigational Settlement into the Ghorabari Taluka of this District.

2. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Sind has described the peculiar characteristics of this taluka so fully that I can add nothing to his report.

3. In proposing his rates Colonel Ward has been moderate in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the lands in the taluka, and I agree with him.

4. Judging from the remarks contained in para. 12 of the Superintendent's report respecting the lands situated between the two arms of the river, where, according to Colonel Ward's own showing, agricultural operations are carried on under exceptional disadvantages and at heavy risk, slight modification in the rice rates for the villages in question may prove desirable. But I would defer making any recommendation in this matter, as the proposed rates for them will have to be reconsidered, should the protective works referred to by the Superintendent be not undertaken.

5. The state of the Government canals and bunds has been truly depicted by the Superintendent, and the attention of the Irrigation Department might well be directed to it.

6. I have no objection to the grouping proposed by Colonel Ward, and I agree in the change proposed in the boundary of the taluka.

7. I recommend, therefore, that the proposed Settlement be sanctioned subject to a final report being made after the first year of working.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. I. CRAWFORD, Lieut-Colonel,
Collector of Karachi.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sind: Introduction of an Irrigational Settlement into the Ghorabari Táluka of the Karáchi District.

No. 2801.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1888.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 685, dated 23rd February 1888—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of an Irrigational Settlement into the Ghorabari Táluka of the Karáchi District in the Province of Sind.

Letter from the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, No. 682, dated 2nd August 1887.
Letter from the Collector of Karáchi, No. 3578, dated 15th September 1887.

RESOLUTION.—The Ghorabari Táluka of the Karáchi Collectorate lies to the extreme south of the Province of Sind, and is of a long and narrow conformation, running inland fifty miles from the sea which forms its southern boundary. The Irrigation Settlement now proposed for it is its first settlement under survey. Under the measurements just completed it is divided into 84 villages, of which one is a jághir, and 10 are entirely waste and likely to remain so until their water-supply is considerably improved. The only place of any importance within its limits is Ketí Bandar, a port from which a considerable trade is carried on with Karáchi to the west and Cutch Mándvi to the south-east. The only other village of any size is the head-quarter station Kotri, the remainder being for the most part mere hamlets, the population of only 3 exceeding 200 souls. The river Indus and its branches constitute the highway by which traffic is carried on in the lower parts of the táluka: elsewhere the roads are sufficient and in fair condition. The condition of the people is nowhere described in the papers now before Government.

2. The land of the táluka is mostly irrigated by "flow," rice being the staple crop, and covering last year 17,163 acres out of 20,177 under cultivation. Irrigation is chiefly carried on by means of zamindári canals connected with the channels of the Indus, those constructed by Government being few in number. The Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, draws attention to the complaints made regarding the insufficiency of the Nasir wah Nandho and Khati wah canals for the work they are supposed to perform, only 950 out of 2,400 acres nominally commanded by the former, and 800 out of 3,000 in the case of the latter, being now under cultivation. It is suggested that a large and immediate increase of the cultivated area would follow upon their clearance, and the assurance of a better water-supply. The claims of this táluka upon the funds of the Irrigation Department will no doubt be duly considered.

3. Attention is also drawn to the unprotected and precarious condition of that portion of the táluka lying between the Ochto and Haidari channels of the Indus, comprising an area of 14,200 acres of arable land liable to annual submersion and the complete destruction of the crops, a fate which appears to have overtaken it last year. The safety of the villages thus situated would be permanently assured by the construction of suitable works of protection which His Excellency in Council trusts it may be possible eventually to provide, regretting, however, that their immediate undertaking is, as pointed out by the Commissioner, impracticable.

4. The statistics given at paragraph 18 illustrative of the value at which land is sublet, and the estimated average profits of the zamindárs, are scarcely of sufficient fullness to afford any very reliable basis of calculation. It may be remarked however, that the estimates given are distinctly liberal and drawn up upon the maximum outturn of crops. There is nothing to indicate the prevailing tendency of prices in the district.

5. The annual revenue collections during the twenty years ending with 1885-86 averaged Rs. 65,544. But as is shown in Colonel Ward's paragraph 27 this sum includes receipts other than the demand upon cultivation, which receipts in 1885-86 amounted to more than Rs. 10,000. The actual demand on cultivation amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 42,265, a figure apparently below the average, the cause of which has been sufficiently indicated above in

paragraph 3. It is now proposed to divide the táluka into three groups containing 23, 45 and 16 villages respectively, applying to them the rates of assessment marginally shewn. These rates are based upon those sanctioned last year for the adjoining táluka of Sháhbandar. The circumstances of the two tálukas are in most respects similar, but enough has been said above to indicate the very insecure position of

		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.
	<i>Kharif.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1.	Garden and sugarcane ...	3 8	3 4	3 0
2.	Rice under flow-irrigation ...	2 12	2 8	2 4
3.	All other crops under flow and lift irrigation aided by flow ...	2 4	2 0	1 12
4.	Lift-irrigation ...	2 0	1 8	1 4
	<i>Rabi.</i>			
5.	Artificial and natural inundation ...	2 0	1 12	1 8
6.	" " aided by lift and flow and perennial lift-irrigation }	2 8	2 4	2 0
	<i>Barani.</i>			
7.	Kharif ...	1 4	1 0	1 0
8.	Rabi ...	1 8	1 4	1 4

that portion of the district in which the second group of villages lies. Having regard to this fact and the impossibility of at once making provision for protective works the Commissioner recommends a reduction of 2 annas per acre in the rates "of rice and other flow," (presumably in Nos. 2 and 3 of the classes of crops given marginally above) in villages of the 2nd group. The acceptance of this proposal would reduce the estimated total annual collections, as given by the Superintendent of Survey from Rs. 50,100 to Rs. 48,759, and the percentage of increase upon the demand of last year in group 2 from 10 per cent. to 5.43. In group 1 the percentage of increase is 63, while in group 3 there is a decrease of 38. The inequality of the incidence of the proposed changes can only be fully understood by a detailed examination of leases under which the lands are in many cases at present held as explained in Colonel Ward's report at paragraphs 15 and 28.

6. After consideration of all the circumstances put forward His Excellency in Council is pleased, while accepting in all other respects the proposals for grouping and assessment made by Colonel Ward, to approve of the Commissioner's suggestion of a reduction of 2 annas in the rates for "rice and other flow" crops in group 2 which will stand accordingly at Rs. 2-6 and Rs. 1-14 respectively. These rates would be liable to revision on the completion of protective works for the lands now exposed to flood.

7. The suggestions as to the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the táluka made by Colonel Ward, and endorsed by the Collector of Karáchi and the Commissioner in Sind with their approval, are sanctioned, and draft notifications giving effect to the same should be submitted.

8. The question of the assessment of bábul groves, a point upon which the Commissioner desires that orders should be passed, is being dealt with independently upon his report No. 641 of 18th February.

9. The new rates are sanctioned provisionally for a year, subject to a consideration at the expiration of that period of the effect of their imposition.

E. LAWRENCE,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

No. of 1888.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Imp 15939 Dated 29.12.09

