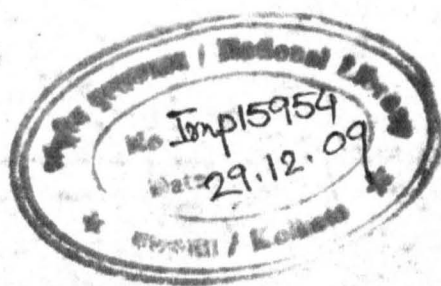


29 DEC 2009



G.P.

336. 222 (54311)  
m 639 mt

33 cm

12878  
No. 2,731 of 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

H. E. M. JAMES, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

Governor and President in Council,

BOMBAY.

*Commissioner's Office,*

*Karachi, 2nd July, 1892.*

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying proposals for a revised irrigational settlement of the Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate.

2. The proposals have been drawn up by Mr. Mathieson, Acting Superintendent of Survey, and reviewed by Mr. Giles, Acting Collector of Shikarpur, who condemns Mr. Mathieson's proposals as regards grouping in strong terms. From other enquiries I have made, I am bound to say that Mr. Mathieson's judgment appears again to have erred in taking some of the villages that undoubtedly have excellent rice cultivation out of the 1st group, and I think he has made a mistake in raising some very poor villages of the old Tigar 2nd group into the 1st group of Mehar villages.

3. The expiring settlement was introduced with effect from 1881-82, and confirmed for a period of 10 years ending 1891-92. The area likely to be brought under cultivation was estimated at 37,975 acres, yielding an average revenue of about Rs. 1,04,430.

4. There have been some territorial changes since the expiring settlement was introduced, but the revenue history of the taluka as at present constituted shows the following result:—

	Cultivated.	Revenue collections.
1881-82	46,136	1,40,594
1882-83	51,172	1,59,180
1883-84	38,710	1,24,668
1884-85	48,072	1,62,181
1885-86	44,509	1,54,525
1886-87	44,333	1,51,279
1887-88	42,496	1,47,339
1888-89	46,638	1,57,844
1889-90	58,804	1,94,623
1890-91	48,873	1,64,898
Average of 10 years...	46,974	1,55,713

5. The foregoing figures prove that, though there have been fluctuations in the area cultivated and revenue for collection, mainly owing to the imperfect working of the Western Nara, the existing rates have proved financially successful when compared with the estimate framed when the settlement was at first proposed.



6. In his report No. 3,357, dated the 20th August, 1885, on the three years' working of this settlement, printed at page 48 of the Selections No. CXCIX, New Series, Mr. Erskine wrote :—

“The Commissioner in the autumn of 1883 went through the division and found the cultivating class content and seemingly prosperous, while complaints were rare, except that there were frequent petitions for more water as the petitioners wished to extend the area under cultivation.”

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Mathieson in para. 16 of his report describes the general condition of the cultivating class as prosperous, though he admits having noticed want and poverty in some places where both kharif and rabi crops seemed to have failed for want of an adequate supply of water in the Pritchard wah and some zemindari water-courses.

7. Mr. Mathieson has given statistics of the sale and mortgage value of land in paras. 21 and 22 of his report, but he has omitted to give statistics regarding the extent of sales and mortgages on land in this taluka. I obtained a short time ago these figures from the Sub-Registry Office at Mehar for 3 years (1889, 1890 and 1891) for a Note on the Sind Zemindars. These are given below :—

	Conveyance.	Mortgage with possession.	Mortgage without possession.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889 ...	344	3,782	151
1890 ...	552	3,155	662
1891 ...	510	4,270	540
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,406	11,207	1,353
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will appear that 13,966 acres out of 47,000 acres of average cultivation is encumbered. The amount of debt on mortgages for the 3 years amounts to Rs. 1,65,906. Compared with some talukas, this is very favourable. On the whole, however, the state of the zemindars and the cultivating classes generally appears to have greatly improved in spite of the continued fall in the level of the Nara water. This is mainly due to their having been free during the settlement from the terror of devastating floods. The cultivation of rice in the talukas has increased from 7,995 acres to 17,737 acres during the decade, although, as Government are aware, the complaints of the zemindars and of the District Officers of scantiness of water have been continuous. The explanation is that, as in Labdarya, rice has been displaced from the high lands, but carried on to a much larger extent in the low-lying lands which were formerly uncultivated owing to floods, and which are very fertile owing to the soil brought to them by hill floods. What the zemindars desire is to have the high lands cultivated as well as the low, and this the new cut being made in the Labdarya taluka will, it is hoped, in some measure effect. It is very satisfactory to find that in this taluka some of the large zemindars have become prudent and are extending their boundaries. One of the indirect effects of the Incumbered Estates Act was, so an experienced Officer tells me, that many zemindars who were kept long out of their estates did really become wiser men. Mr. Mathieson speaks with pleasure of the prudent arrangements that zemindars now make with banyas, whereby the latter contract to take over the whole of the zemindars' share and pay the assessment for a fixed sum. I am bound to say that I do not wholly share Mr. Mathieson's satisfaction, as the system tends to make the zemindar lazy and lose interest in his tenants. It is, however, a matter entirely for the zemindar's own consideration. Paras. 33 and 34 of the Superintendent's report show that the zemindars are well off with present prices, and they also indicate the immense superiority of the present system of irrigational settlements over those under which an attempt was made to levy the assessment annually over large areas, whether cultivated or not.

8. The irrigation of this taluka mainly depends on the Nara and the Pritchard wah. The Nara is reported to have worked indifferently so far as Mehar is concerned, and the Pritchard wah is as yet in a bad way, owing to the unfortunate erosion at its mouth. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, therefore, abstains from recommending any increase in the kharif rates, and the Collector and the local officers agree with him. I think the present state of the canals does not justify any enhancement, and I trust Your Excellency will accept their recommendation. Indeed, I am of opinion that for some years to come any further increase in revenue in this taluka is to be looked for from extension of cultivation rather than from enhanced rates.

9. For the purposes of rabi assessments, the whole taluka now pays uniform rates. Mr. Mathieson proposes to divide it into two groups, retaining the existing rates for the 2nd group villages, and adding 2 annas all round to the present rates for his first group of villages. This is proposed notwithstanding there has been a decrease in the area under rabi (*vide* figures in para. 18 of Mr. Mathieson's report.) The Collector prefers to leave the rabi rates as they stand at present, and I agree with him, for it is scarcely worth while to introduce multiplicity of rates under an irrigational settlement when the amount involved is small and where there is no special justification for an increase. The rates are generally the same as I have proposed for the 3rd group in Labdarya, though the sailab with lift and rabi lift are 4 and 8 annas higher. But the rabi area is only a little over  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the whole, and taking all things together I would leave the assessment as it is. Mehar is not one of the famous rabi talukas.

10. It will thus be seen that, agreeing with the Collector and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the main, I prefer to make no change in the present scale of kharif and rabi rates in the Mehar taluka. They must continue to be levied at any rate till the Nara and the Pritchard wahs afford a better supply of water.

11. Turning to the question of grouping, which is the main feature of the Superintendent's report. The taluka at present consists of 65 villages, of which 14 were transferred to it from the Tigar taluka. Mr. Mathieson divides these into two groups. He throws the 14 Tigar villages (15 were originally transferred, but 1 village, by name Sedhwah, having since been eroded by the river, no longer exists,) into the 1st group in which he also retains 15 of the original Mehar villages of Colonel Haig's 1st group. He takes in also into the 1st group Wah Gabi and Puracho of Colonel Haig's 2nd group, and throws into the 2nd group the following 7 villages of Colonel Haig's 1st group:—

1. Bachi.
2. Dakhani.
3. Dhadhar.
4. Khondi.
5. Roni.
6. Langhano.
7. Kothi.

12. Of the 14 Tigar villages taken in the 1st group, Patiji, Nirah, Radhan, Thariri Mohbat and Keriro were in the 1st group of the Tigar taluka, and Murid Lakhiar, Kothi, Nari, Perozshah, Magsi, Shah Panjo, Rap Nari, Kario Kasimshah and Nao Got were in the 2nd group. In raising the last named 9 Tigar villages from the 2nd to the 1st group, Mr. Mathieson says that they are well able to bear the proposed rates being exceptionally well situated as regards irrigation channels, having the river on one side, the Nara on the other, and the Pritchard canal runs right through them. Mr. Mathieson, however, gives no specific reasons for the



other alterations proposed by him in Colonel Haig's grouping. Mr. Giles, on the other hand, holds that there is no justification for the proposed alterations. He suggests that the present grouping should remain intact, subject to the proviso that the five 1st group Tigar villages should for the sake of uniformity be made to pay the same rates as are now paid by the original Mehar villages in the 1st group. In my opinion, Mr. Giles is quite correct in his contentions. Grouping under irrigational settlement is not to be determined so much by the position which the different villages occupy on the map as by the state of their actual present water-supply. This has been pronounced by Mr. Mathieson himself to be inadequate, and I am informed by one who knows the dehs well that the southern Tigar dehs are very poor villages. I freely admit the great advantage they possess in proximity to the railway, and the boon,—I believe it will prove an inestimable boon,—that the Pritchard wah will be. But the soil is bad and sandy, and cultivation, specially rice cultivation, has not increased in these villages, and they will not, I believe, bear the raising Mr. Mathieson proposes.

13. Agreeing with Mr. Giles, therefore, in the main, I am of opinion that the 5\* villages noted on the margin, which were in the 1st group of the Tigar taluka, he merged in the 1st group of the Mehar taluka, and pay the following rates which are now paid by the 1st group villages of the latter taluka. The enhancement will not be too much, and Mr. Giles thinks that it can well be paid:—

- \* 1. Poteji.
- 2. Nirah.
- 3. Radhan.
- 4. Thariri Muhabat.
- 5. Khariro.

			Mehar			Tigar			Difference.		
			1st group rates.			1st group rates.					
Rice ...	...	...	4	4	0	4	0	0	+0	4	0
Other flow ...	...	...	3	6	0	3	4	0	+0	2	0
Lift ...	...	...	2	14	0	2	12	0	+0	2	0
Lift aided by flow	...	...	3	2	0	2	14	0	+0	4	0

14. Mr. Giles would group the remaining 9\* Tigar villages with the original 2nd group villages of the Mehar taluka. From appendix A to his letter, it will, however, appear that the rice cultivation in Rap Nari (No. 7) has increased from acres 229 in 1881-82 to acres 546 in 1890-91. This seems to be mostly a rice producing village, and there is no reason why it should not go into the 1st group with the other 5 villages, and I would transfer it to that group, leaving the rest in the Mehar 2nd villages and charging them the higher 2nd group rates of the Mehar taluka, as shown below:—

- \* 1. Murid Lakhian.
- 2. Kothi.
- 3. Nari.
- 4. Perozahah.
- 5. Magsi.
- 6. Shah Panjo.
- 7. Rap Nari.
- 8. Kario Kasimshah.
- 9. Nao Got.

			Mehar 2nd group rates.			Tigar 2nd group rates.			Difference.		
Rice ...	...	...	3	14	0	3	10	0	+0	4	0
Other flow ...	...	...	2	15	0	2	12	0	+0	3	0
Lift ...	...	...	2	10	0	2	8	0	+0	2	0
Lift aided by flow	...	...	2	14	0	2	10	0	+0	4	0

Should the Pritchard and Pateji wahs greatly improve the dehs, the rates can be raised later if the settlement is left open.

15. Differing from Mr. Giles, who appears to have overlooked the position of the two dehs in question, I would accept the raising of (1) Wah Gahi and (2) Parcho, which are at present in the 2nd group of Mehar, to the 1st group, as proposed by Mr. Mathieson. It appears that their rice cultivation has increased to the following extent, which is in itself a sufficient proof of their commanding a good water-supply:—

	Rice in 1881-82.			Rice in 1890-91.		
Wah Gahi ...	...	...	693 acres.	...	...	1,809 acres.
Parcho ...	...	...	427* „	...	...	993 „

16. Mr. Mathieson's proposal to transfer the 7 villages named below from Colonel Haig's 1st group of the Mehar taluka to the 2nd group has been rightly condemned by Mr. Giles. Five of them are reported to be the best rice producing dehs in the taluka, cultivated to a great extent with second crops every year, and so favourably situated that no ordinary deficiency in water-supply injuriously affects them. Mr. Mathieson ought not to have proposed lowering them to the 2nd group without giving ample reasons for doing so. He has no doubt been influenced by the fact of the great distance of these villages, 12 to 14 miles, from the railway, and, as Your Lordship is aware, I do not think sufficient importance is always attached to this in Sind. It must, however, be remembered that in a perfectly flat alluvial country distances are less of importance than in the stony hills of the Deccan, and the specially favourable soil and irrigational facilities of these villages, and their proximity to Mehar itself entitle them to come in the 1st group. Their reduction would entail an unnecessary loss of revenue :—

						Rice in 1881-82.	Rice in 1890-91.
1.	Bachi	...	...	...	...	...	127
2.	Dakhani	...	...	...	...	5	250
3.	Dhadhar	...	...	...	...	354	1,203
4.	Khondi	...	...	...	...	285	585
5.	Roni	...	...	...	...	118	326
6.	Langhano	...	...	...	...	48	516
7.	Kothi	...	...	...	...	...	34

17. I would also raise the following dehs from the 2nd to the 1st group, as there is a considerable increase in their rice cultivation and they adjoin the villages treated of in the last paragraph :—

				Rice in 1881-82.	Rice in 1890-91.
1.	Kany Jharo	...	...	287 acres.	824 acres.
2.	Gungo...	...	...	...	783 „
3.	Manjan	...	...	287 „	964 „

18. According to my proposals, therefore, the taluka will be divided into 2 groups, the first containing

- (a) 6 Tigar villages
- (b) 27 Mehar villages, or in all 33 ; and the second containing
- (c) 8 Tigar villages
- (d) 24 Mehar villages, or in all 32 villages.

The details are given in Appendix A, and the grouping is shown in the coloured map appended.

19. The gardens have been assessed under the expiring settlement according to the mode of irrigation. But under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7,111 dated the 6th October, 1886, they will be assessed with rice rates *plus* Re. 1 in case of a rabi supply.

20. The Superintendent has nowhere given the area under babul groves and has not proposed any special rates. I propose dealing with any that may be found to exist in the manner described in my letter No. 1,387 dated the 2nd April, 1892, to Government.

21. The present barani rates are as under :—

*Land dependent on rain.*

Kharif	...	...	...	Rs.	1	8	0	per acre.
Rabi	...	...	...	„	2	8	0	„
Rabi with stream	...	...	...	„	3	0	0	„



*Temporary wells.*

Kharif	...	...	...	Rs.	3	8	0	per acre.
Rabi	...	...	...	,,	4	12	0	,,

The average barani cultivation for the 10 years ending 1890-91 was as under :—

(a)	Barani kharif	...	...	...	1,397	acres.
(b)	„ rabi	...	...	...	442	„
(c)	Temporary wells—					
	Kharif	...	...	...	15	„
	Rabi	...	...	...	308	„
	Total	...	...	...	2,162	acres.

For Johi I proposed Rs. 1-10-0 all round. But I think no change is needed in Mehar. The rabi crops given in depressions where the water stands are some times very fine. The principle favoured by Colonel Haig when proposing the revised rates of levying high rates when the crop is good, and remitting when the rainfall is so scanty that the crop dries up, will always be followed. No complaints are made regarding the rates, and the local officers suggest no change. There is no cultivation under “rabi with stream” in this taluka.

22. With regard to the rates on barani lands irrigated by temporary wells dug by the occupants, the Superintendent of Survey calls attention to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2,750 dated the 1st April, 1884, printed at pages 28 and 29 of Selection No. CXCI, New Series. It appears that special rates for this class of land were proposed for Deh Kohistan in Taluka Tatta of the Karachi District, when Government remarked as follows :—

“ \* \* \* \* \* If the Kohistan wells were excavated by the landholders, the portion of the assessment which represents a payment for the use of water should not be exacted at all. A further report on this point should be submitted.”

In submitting this report, (*vide* page 30 of the Selection quoted,) Colonel J. W. M. Anderson wrote :—

“ I beg to inform you that the temporary wells referred to are mere holes dug to the depth of a few feet, and should rather be called water-holes than temporary wells; they certainly are excavated by the occupants themselves, but involve no direct expense and little or no labour. Wells are exempted from extra assessment only on account of the capital employed in their construction: as there is no expenditure on the construction of these water-holes, exemption should not, I submit, extend to the lands under consideration.”

Government in their Resolution No. 4,254 dated the 28th May, 1884, replied—

“ Government cannot concur in the view taken by Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, and supported by the Collector of Karachi and the Commissioner in Sind, that the rule exempting from assessment wells excavated by land-holders should not be applied to the temporary wells in the Kohistan deh of the Tatta taluka, because they are mere holes a few feet deep, involving the expenditure of no capital and but little labour. It is obvious that the temporary wells could not have been excavated without some labour; all labour is of some value, and the principle of the rules exempting from assessment wells dug by occupants is irrespective of the cost of the wells.”

In according their sanction to the proposed reduced rates, which were, however, higher than the rates on land wholly dependent on rainfall, Government in the same Resolution remarked :—

“The value of the land is obviously higher owing to this circumstance, and on this account there is no reasonable ground for objecting to the imposition of a rate higher than that imposed on land which does not possess such advantage \* \* \*”

Turning to Colonel Haig's report on the Kakar settlement (page 30, Selection No. CXCIX, New Series,) I find that he argued in favour of the special rates on temporary wells in talukas Mehar and Kakar in the same way as Colonel Anderson. Colonel Haig wrote :—

“It will be noticed that I have proposed rates for ‘temporary wells.’ These wells are mere holes a few feet deep, costing nothing to dig, while they yield a supply of water with the aid of which very fine crops, specially of wheat, are grown; such cultivation may therefore legitimately bear special rates of assessment. Before the late settlement came into operation, the rates on these lands were :—

For kharif crops...	...	...	Rs.	3	6	0
„ rabi „	...	...	„	4	6	0

I have added only 2 annas per acre for kharif and 6 annas for rabi cultivation, and considering the great increase in prices which has since taken place, the proposed rates are relatively lower than those which formerly prevailed.”

23. Mr. Giles has offered no opinion on this question, but in para. 10 of his remarks on the Kakar settlement, which has been separately dealt with, he writes :—

“The Acting Collector has had no experience in cultivation on temporary wells, but he is inclined to think the rates too high and would like to see them fixed at the ordinary kharif lift and rabi lift rates, viz. Rs. 2-10 and 3-12. Labour and capital are now, he suspects, taxed slightly, but any change should be separately dealt with and apply to all talukas.”

It seems to me that to charge canal irrigation rates on these lands would be going on no principle at all. The fairest arrangement will be, I think, to levy the barani rates *plus* Re. 1 on account of the value of these lands being obviously better owing to the presence of sub-soil water close to the surface. I would, therefore, propose to levy—

(a) Kharif	...	...	Rs.	2	8	0	per acre.
(b) Rabi	...	...	„	3	8	0	„

It will be noticed that these rates are lower by annas 14 than those levied in the pre-settlement period. But as Government from their Resolution No. 4,254 of the 28th May, 1884, do not appear prepared to depart from the principle of not taxing private labour and enterprise, it must forego the revenue heretofore derived by taxing these wells. The area under them is 487 acres rabi, which it is hoped may increase by the reduction in assessment.

24. I accept the river kacha rates proposed by the Superintendent as they follow the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 842 dated the 4th February, 1887, and it is desirable that these rates should be uniform as far as possible.



25. The revenue likely to be derived from the proposals as modified by me will be as under :—

	1890-91. (Village cess included.)	Commissioner's proposals. (Village cess included.)
	1,64,898	1,67,677
The details are as follows :—		
1st Group.		
Kharif.	Garden ..... 17,225	@ 4 4 73,206
	Rice ..... 8,189	3 6 27,638
	Other flow ..... 1,882	2 14 5,411
	Lift ..... ..	1 8 ...
	Barani ..... ..	2 8 ...
	Wai ..... ..	... ..
Rabi.	Sailabi ..... ..	3 6 ...
	Bosi ..... 2,880	3 2 8,375
	Lift ..... 725	4 0 2,900
	Barani ..... 8	2 8 20
	Wai ..... 165	3 8 577
	30,874	1,18,127
2nd Group.		
Kharif.	Garden ..... ..	@ ... ..
	Rice ..... 512	3 14 1,984
	Other flow ..... 5,020	2 15 14,746
	Lift ..... 3,804	2 10 9,985
	Barani ..... 780	1 8 1,170
	Wai ..... ..	2 8 ...
Rabi.	Sailab ..... 1,715	3 6 5,788
	Bosi ..... 2,305	3 2 7,203
	Lift ..... 128	4 0 512
	Barani ..... 4,226	2 8 10,565
	Wai ..... 496	3 8 1,736
	18,986	53,689
	49,869	1,71,816
		Deduct canal clearance ... 4,139
		Net revenue... 1,67,677
		Revenue in 1890-91... 1,64,898
		Net increase... 2,779

26. As this taluka is already under an irrigational settlement, I beg to propose that, if Your Excellency can pass orders at an early date and communicate them by wire, the new arrangement should take effect from 1892-93, guaranteed for 5 years, pending the development of the Western Nara supply channels. The water-supply of the taluka has been admittedly poor, and it is so at the present moment. I would therefore continue the exemption from the fallow rules which this taluka has enjoyed for the past 10 years. There is no reason to assume that the privilege will be abused, as it appears that from an occupied area of 91,000 acres more than half is regularly cultivated, though the fallow rules allow four years of fallow to one year of cultivation.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

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

## APPENDIX A.

Details of grouping as proposed by the Commissioner.

Serial No.	Names of dehs.	Garden.	Rice.	Flow.	Lift.	Barani.	Wai.	Sailab.	Bosi.	Kabi Lift.	Barani.	Wai.	Total.
<i>1st Group.</i>													
1	Rap Nari	...	546	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562
2	Patreji	...	977	203	141	...	...	...	158	24	...	...	1,503
3	Nirah	...	1	617	96	...	...	...	275	54	...	...	1,043
4	Radhan	...	38	17	130	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	208
5	Tharri Mohbat	...	129	430	48	...	...	...	210	64	...	...	881
6	Kariro	...	212	69	104	...	...	...	210	76	...	...	671
7	Wah Gahi	...	1,809	45	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,856
8	Poracho	...	993	146	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	1,164
9	Pipri	...	348	43	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	455
10	But Serai	...	11	118	63	...	...	...	151	7	...	...	350
11	Ganja Thora	...	338	123	204	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	672
12	Roghan	...	901	95	13	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1,017
13	Gahi Mahesar	...	238	217	154	...	...	...	5	11	...	4	629
14	Kinaro Kakol	...	547	242	133	...	...	...	10	9	...	8	949
15	Kasiro	...	190	159	37	...	...	...	26	8	...	...	420
16	Beto	...	80	19	108	...	...	...	8	59	...	...	274
17	Umed Dero	...	919	27	22	...	...	...	76	10	...	...	1,054
18	Lalu Ghari	...	208	14	50	...	...	...	84	32	...	...	378
19	Ambar	...	606	116	60	...	...	...	162	39	...	...	983
20	Kalochi	...	804	14	3	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	879
21	Bhuta	...	777	64	104	...	...	...	7	...	...	14	966
22	Lakhiari	...	595	233	94	...	...	...	334	50	...	...	1,306
23	Mangwani	...	346	764	33	...	...	...	104	6	8	9	1,270
24	Bachi	...	127	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	215
25	Dhakhani	...	250	527	...	...	...	...	228	36	...	17	1,058
26	Dhadhar	...	1,203	557	...	...	...	...	112	11	...	9	1,892
27	Khondi	...	585	905	43	...	...	...	158	84	...	...	1,775
28	Roni	...	326	456	101	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	918
29	Kanv Jharo	...	824	187	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	1,026
30	Gung	...	783	449	89	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1,357
31	Manjan	...	964	209	18	...	...	...	17	4	...	...	1,249
32	Langhano	...	516	872	18	...	...	...	137	44	...	12	...
33	Kothi	...	34	248	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	295
Total		...	17,225	8,189	1,852	...	...	...	2,680	725	8	165	30,874
<i>2nd Group.</i>													
34	Murid Lakhiar	...	3	212	407	...	...	132	737	4	...	...	1,495
35	Kothi	...	...	72	214	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	307
36	Nari	...	...	896	137	...	...	510	135	9	1	...	1,688
37	Perozhshah	...	17	673	166	...	...	117	244	3	...	...	1,220
38	Magsi	...	18	86	103	...	...	521	...	20	...	...	748
39	Shah Panjo	...	21	357	45	...	...	...	200	18	...	...	641
40	Kario Kasim Shah	...	...	34	31	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	75
41	Nao Got	...	4	855	291	...	...	435	...	4	...	...	1,589
42	Kudan	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
43	Durbo	...	30	9	6	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	78
44	Bund Gahi	...	...	64	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
45	Wah Gul Muhammad	...	...	183	115	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	313
46	Kamangar	...	240	408	...	...	...	...	56	66	...	2	772
47	Litan	...	42	228	76	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	362
48	Hambar	...	...	4	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
49	Abad	...	...	259	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
50	Luhari	...	...	53	16	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	75
51	Thet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Saidpur	...	41	111	292	...	...	...	...	...	564	...	1,008
53	Ghari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Ustelo	...	...	121	72	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	284
55	Gunero	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	85	17	189
56	Garkan	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	62	...	141	6	218
57	Bulko	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	21	...	40	21	98
58	Chalo	...	13	395	389	...	...	...	406	4	...	70	1,277
59	Nath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	196	380	865
60	Charo	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	835	...	847
61	Sadar Aliwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	318
62	Faridabad	...	...	...	808	...	...	...	...	...	654	...	1,462
63	Dad Barani	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	160	...	580
64	Mughar Barani	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	655	...	887
65	Faridabad Barani	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	486	...	588
Total		...	512	5,020	3,804	780	...	1,715	2,305	128	4,226	496	18,986
Grand total		...	17,737	13,209	5,685	780	...	1,715	4,985	853	4,234	661	49,860

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



*Proposals for the irrigational settlement of the Mehar taluka of the  
Shikarpur Collectorate.*

No. 340 of 1892.

*Superintendent's Office,  
Kotri, 24th May, 1892.*

The first or original settlement was introduced into 93 villages of the Mehar taluka under the authority of Government Resolution No. 757, dated the 23rd February, 1869. 7 villages were not surveyed, because 3 were jagirs, 3 entirely dependent for cultivation on rain, and 1 totally waste. This settlement was guaranteed for 10 years, commencing from 1869-70 and ending with 1878-79, and after the expiry of this term the same was extended for two subsequent years, *viz.*, 1879-80 to 1880-81. In February 1881, Colonel Haig, then Settlement Officer in Sind, in his No. 184, dated the 14th idem, under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 6,579, dated the 13th December, 1880, submitted proposals for a temporary settlement of the taluka. This latter settlement was introduced from the year 1881-82, *vide* Government Resolution No. 2,454, dated the 3rd May, 1881. After reporting the result of the first two years' working, this settlement, under Government Resolution No. 173, dated the 9th January, 1883, was guaranteed for a term of 10 years from 1882-83. Under the survey operations which were carried on in 1879-80 and 1880-81, preparatory to the introduction of temporary settlement, the number of villages was reduced from 100 to 62 by amalgamating the small sized dehs, re-constituting the large villages and reducing their size and area to make them uniform and convenient. Out of 62, 1—Chak Faridabad—was transferred to the Nasirabad taluka, and 1 was entirely jagir and 9 dependent for cultivation on rain; the remaining 51 were brought under temporary settlement. The 10 which contained a jagir and barani villages were not measured. After Colonel Haig's retirement, in 1881, Colonel Anderson, who took charge of this survey, shortly after proposed arrangements for the assessment of lands contained in the unmeasured villages referred to above, and Government, in their Resolutions No. 1,894 and No. 3,123, dated the 21st March, 1882, and the 21st April, 1883, respectively, sanctioned the proposals.

2. Since the introduction of the temporary settlement referred to in the preceding para., the following territorial changes were proposed and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 9,334, dated the 25th November, 1884:—

15 villages of the Tigar taluka were transferred to the Mehar taluka, one of which, *viz.*, Sidh Wah, has since been cut away by the river.

10 villages of the Mehar taluka were transferred to the Kakar taluka.

3. Including and excluding the villages shown in para. 2 above, there are now 65 villages in the taluka which form the subject of the present proposals.

4. The taluka is bounded on the north by the Nasirabad taluka, on the west and north-west by that portion of the Kohistan talukas of Kakar and Kambar, on the north-east by the Labdarya taluka, on the east by the River Indus and a piece of river kacha land, and on the south by the talukas of Kakar and Dadu. Its extreme length from east to west is about 35 miles and extreme width from north to south about 14 miles, and the present area 341½ square miles. Owing to the variable nature of the River Indus, the eastern part of the taluka has quite changed, as will be seen from the accompanying map, Appendix A.

5. This taluka, as in all others surrounding it, has the same facilities of communications, *i. e.*, carts and boats prevail, the hire of the former being the same as that ruling in Labdarya. The Nara is navigable for large and the Pritchard canal for some small boats during the inundation season. The North-Western Railway is available for removing the surplus produce. Traffic by river is also carried on at Sita Bandar. Juar and wheat are removed by boats to Ghotana and Hyderabad, and cotton seed is brought in return. Roads lead from Mehar, the principal town of this taluka, to places of importance in the surrounding talukas, and they are all, without exception, in fair order. The trunk-road from Karachi to Sukkur runs northwards quite near the station of Radhan.

6. The taluka is formed of a narrow long strip of land stretching from the River Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills on its western boundary. That portion between the Nara and the river is flat and mostly high-lying, where dry crops generally prevail. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a gradual fall towards the west, and in the same way the western portion at the foot of the hills is considerably higher and inclines downwards for about 10 miles, where a natural depression exists. During years of heavy rainfall, this depression fills with flood-water from the hills and surplus water from irrigation channels tailing off into it. This water is always utilized in growing excellent rabi crops. The country below the hills for miles is a vast open plain cut up by nullas or water-courses, which carry off the rain water from the hills. The great bulk of rice grown is west of the Nara. The taluka is fairly well traversed by roads and canals, and the river-irrigated area is pretty well scattered with villages of good size. Approaching the hills, the only village is Faridabad which meets the eye; small hamlets are only seen quite isolated until the hills are reached.

7. The climate of this taluka varies slightly from that of Labdarya. I should say it is a little warmer in the summer months, owing to the country being mostly an open and treeless tract on its western side.

8. The following table gives the information as regards rainfall in the taluka for the last 13 years :—

Year.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1879.....	0	94
1880.....	0	80
1881.....	3	68
1882.....	8	43
1883.....	3	63
1884.....	8	15
1885.....	3	80
1886.....	1	16
1887.....	1	14
1888.....	2	84
1889.....	6	0
1890.....	4	22
1891.....	3	56

9. The population of the taluka at the census of 1871 was 33,242, which gave an average of about 118 souls to the square mile; by the census of 1881 the population was 24,577, or 87 to the square mile; and by the census of 1891 the



population was 48,320. Calculating this by the present area of the taluka, 341½ square miles (including and excluding the area of the 15 villages transferred from the late Tigar taluka and 10 villages transferred to the Kakar taluka,) it gives 141 souls per square mile. Thus, it will be seen that the population of the taluka has increased within 20 years by 23 or within 10 years by 54 souls to the square mile.

10. The irrigation of the taluka mainly depends on the Nara. It runs southerly through the body of the taluka on the eastern side, nearly in a parallel line with the Indus, which is about 7 miles apart, and then it takes a westerly course forming part of the Kakar boundary. The Pritchard canal, which is a recent project to supplement the Nara, takes from the river in the north-east of the taluka after traversing 3½ miles in a westerly direction; it then takes a sudden bend southerly between the railway line and the river, entering the Kakar taluka. Its length in this taluka is 10½ miles. These two canals of late years have not had the opportunity of showing their capabilities owing to the river persistently eroding at their mouths. The Nara mouth, I am glad to say, is now favourably situated,—having a dhand before it. No doubt the same change will soon manifest itself in the Pritchard canal, when hopes are entertained of realizing all the expectations calculated to prove itself one of the best canals in Sind. The Nara has three branches on its right bank, viz., the Gul Muhammad, Kakol and Mahasar, which are in very fair working order. The Pritchard has one off-shoot on its right bank which has done fairly well. Private zemindari canals exceed 130 in number, all of which are properly managed. As this taluka was not revised, therefore the exact number cannot be given in this report.

11. The only market town of importance is Mehar, which is centrally situated, having the principal irrigated lands within a radius of about 6 or 7 miles, and being only 9 miles from the nearest railway station. It is the head-quarters of the Mukhtyarkar, Assistant Collector, Executive Engineer and Subordinate Civil Judge, and it possesses one Local Fund Sindhi school and a Medical Dispensary. Of late years, it is much to be regretted that the well water of Mehar has turned brackish, so much so that the fruit trees watered from wells have simply dried up. Other villages of less importance in the taluka are Kolachi, Kazi-jo-Got, Butra, Tharari, Mohbat, Radhan, Garkan, Perozshah, Shah Panjo, Mangwani, Dubi Mirzanshah, Faridabad and Nao Got.

12. The subjoined statement shows the number of schools in the taluka during the year 1890-91 :—

Number of villages.	Year.	Government schools.				Private schools.				Remarks.
		Boys'.		Girls'.		Boys'.		Girls'.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	1890-91	6	30½	...	...	15	15½	1	27½	Besides the figures entered in col : 8, 5 girls attend the boys' schools.

13. As the same method of husbandry prevailing in other talukas is

Mode of cultivation.

used in this, it would save useless repetition if the fact is merely noted. The condition of the agricultural class, judging from the steady increase of cultivation and the absence of compulsory measures to collect the Government revenue, despite the cry for want of more water, might be said to be prosperous, especially so when we notice that rice cultivation, which requires 10 or 15 times more water than other ordinary dry crops, has conspicuously increased in area.

14. The usual system of "batai" prevails in this as in the Labdarya

Sub-letting.

taluka. The produce from wheel irrigation is generally  $\frac{2}{5}$ ths to the zemindar and  $\frac{3}{5}$ ths to the cultivator. For all other lands, an equal distribution of crops is made. Cash rates are confined to gardens and other valuable crop lands. There are no *maurosi hari* or hereditary tenures in this taluka.

Manufactures.

15. There is nothing worthy of notice in the shape of manufactures in this taluka.

16. My recent inspection of this taluka did not, in any way, tend to

Condition of the taluka.

leave an impression that the condition of the agricultural class was otherwise than well-to-do.

I must, however, admit having noticed some places where both kharif and rabi crops seemed to have failed from want of an adequate supply of water. There is probably sufficient evidence of the existence of want and poverty. These instances were on lands dependent on the Pritchard Wah and on some of the zemindari karias, otherwise the general aspect of the country appeared to me to be in a prosperous state, and a steady increase of cultivation is a marked sign of progress made. I can name two zemindars who years ago were on the verge of insolvency, but are now free of debt and in fair circumstances. Many others are in a flourishing state, and those who are still in a state of indebtedness are making vigorous efforts to extricate themselves from the clutches of the usurer. It is my firm belief that, as long as the bania co-operates with the Muhammadan landholders in participating with him in their share of the produce, it will benefit them both financially as well as mentally. It is gratifying to learn that there was not the least difficulty in collecting the Government demand from the people since the year 1883-84. The small amount of remissions allowed also maintains the progressive state of the taluka. The condition of agriculture in the taluka is easily described, for most of the land is under flow irrigation; wheel irrigation is only visible in high-lying dehs in the western and eastern portions of the taluka.

Detail of area. 17. The following statement gives the area of the taluka:—

	Acres.		
Government cultivated land ... ..	...	...	94,514
„ culturable waste ... ..	...	...	59,401
„ unculturable waste ... ..	...	...	32,650
Village sites, canals, roads, &c. ... ..	...	...	8,523
Government forests ... ..	...	...	3,917
1st and 2nd class jagirs ... ..	...	...	3,284
Village sites, canals, roads, &c., in the 1st and 2nd class jagirs ... ..	...	...	34
3rd and 4th class jagirs ... ..	...	...	84
Village sites, canals, roads, &c., in the 3rd and 4th class jagirs ... ..	...	...	1
Mafi ... ..	...	...	20
River kacha land ... ..	...	...	16,166
Total ... ..	...	...	2,18,559

or  $341\frac{1}{2}$  square miles.



18. The average cultivated area during the last 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91 was 46,974 acres, of which 38,973 acres, or 82·97 per cent., were under kharif and 8,000 acres, or 17·03 per cent., were under rabi. Of the kharif, 17,644 acres, or 37·61 per cent., were under rice; 19,068 acres, or 40·59 per cent., under juar; 1,546 acres, or 3·29 per cent., under bajri; 124 acres, or 0·26 per cent., under cotton, and 571 acres, or 1·22 per cent., under other crops. Of the rabi, 4,952 acres, or 10·54 per cent., were under wheat; 310 acres, or 0·66 per cent., under barley; 2,280 acres, or 4·85 per cent., under oilseeds; and 458 acres, or 0·98 per cent., under other miscellaneous crops. In the report by Colonel Haig, the then Settlement Officer, on the temporary settlement of this taluka, No. 184 dated the 14th February, 1881, no such figures as would allow any comparison being made with the above figures have been given. I therefore compare with them the figures of the first year of the expiring settlement:—

				1881-82. Proportion per cent.	Average of 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91. Proportion per cent.
<i>Kharif.</i>					
Rice	...	...	...	17·88	37·61
Juar	...	...	...	56·22	40·59
Bajri	...	...	...	4·97	3·29
Cotton	...	...	...	...	0·26
Other crops	...	...	...	0·71	1·22
Total				79·78	82·97
<i>Rabi.</i>					
Wheat	...	...	...	11·98	10·54
Barley	...	...	...	0·73	0·66
Oilseeds	...	...	...	6·86	4·85
Other miscellaneous crops	...	...	...	0·65	0·98
Total				20·22	17·03
Total of kharif and rabi				100	100

The staple produce is rice and juar,—the former having greatly increased of late years. Wheat is also grown extensively whenever it rains heavily in the hills and the hill streams pour forth their waters which lodge in a depression in this taluka, otherwise a small area is seen on well or bosi lands and small patches along the river bank. Matar and oilseeds are the dubari crops of this taluka.

19. The cultivation under well irrigation is not much. There are 428 wells in the taluka which are detailed as follows:—

For irrigation	...	...	...	...	277
For drinking purposes	...	...	...	...	34
Out of repair	...	...	...	...	117
Total					428

Of these, 304 have been sunk during the expiring settlement period. According to Rule 6 of the rules for the administration of irrigational settlements, the area irrigated from wells will be assessed at the rate assigned to the description of canal irrigation available for it.

20. The following statement gives the names of zemindars in the taluka whose holdings are in excess of 300 acres, as furnished by the Mukhtyarkar of Mehar :—

Large estates.

No.	Names of zemindars.	Area in acres.
1	Imam Baksh walad Wahid Baksh, Thebo ... ..	1,865
2	Bahadur Khan walad Pir Muhammad, Thebo ... ..	330
3	Udhomal walad Gagandas, Hindu ... ..	512
4	Nur Muhammad walad Miral Khan, Lakhia ... ..	837
5	Shaukatrai walad Pesumal, Hindu ... ..	646
6	Hasomal walad Hirdomal, Hindu ... ..	1,176
7	Sher Muhammad walad Muhammad Sadak, Jauri... ..	516
8	Ali Nawaz walad Kadar Baksh, Dero ... ..	528
9	Dhani Baksh walad Ali Murad Khan, Jatoi ... ..	480
10	Dahrin Khan walad Ghulam Muhammad, Sodhar... ..	1,884
11	Ghulam walad Imam Baksh, Pahwar ... ..	753

The undermentioned table shows the names of occupants given in the above statement who have, during the past 10 years, arranged to clear themselves of debt and are now in fair circumstances :—

No.	Names of zemindars.
1	Sher Muhammad walad Muhammad Sadak, Jauri.
2	Dharun Khan walad Ghulam Muhammad, Sodhar.

The following is a list showing the names of zemindars who have, during the term of expiring settlement, increased their estates by acquiring more land :—

No.	Names of zemindars.	Area in hand at the time of introduction of the expiring settlement.	Area now in hand.
1	Imam Baksh walad Nabi Baksh, Thebo ... ..	1,801	1,865
2	Bahadur Khan walad Pir Muhammad, Thebo ... ..	273	330
3	Nur Muhammad walad Miral Khan, Lakhia ... ..	325	837
4	Shaukatrai walad Pesumal, Hindu... ..	516	646



21. The sale-value of land in the Mehar taluka is considerable. The following are some examples of the sales taken from records of the Sub-Registrar's office :—

Number.	Date of transaction.	Village.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inam.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of the assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1	1887	Nao Got	...205	...	2 25	7 11	250	33	
2	1888	Kolachi	...98	...	2 0	8 2	180	22	
3	1888	Do.	...53	...	3 20	15 7	300	19	
4	1890	Khondi	...811	...	5 5	16 0	520	32½	
5	1890	Ambar	...188	...	2 0	8 13	200	23	
6	1891	Dhadhar	...208, 213 and 214...	...	21 25	93 8	2,080	22	
7	1891	Bhuta	...123 and 124	...	10 20	45 5	800	18	
8	1886	Tharari Mohbat...	323	...	2 35	12 4	200	16	
9	1887	Do.	...351	...	5 5	20 8	200	10	
10	1887	Gahi Mahesar	...59 and 68	...	3 35	15 4	200	13	Private sale.
11	1887	Keraro	...370	...	4 30	15 7	200	13	
12	1889	Kanv Jharo	...323 and 324	...	2 0	8 4	80	10	
13	1889	Puracho	...176	...	2 0	7 14	80	10	
14	1890	Manjan	...258	...	2 2½	8 5	100	12	
15	1886	Gungo	...148 and 327	...	9 15	27 9	56½	2	
16	1887	Puracho	...29 to 35 and 39 ...	...	59 35	220 14	751	3	
17	1887	Wah Gahi	...145	...	8 35	32 11	100	3	
18	1887	Pateji	...159 and 160	...	10 7½	40 12	90	2	
19	1890	Puracho	...65, 66, 79 and 80...	...	23 30	87 9	170	2	
20	1891	Kamangar	...208 and 209	...	10 0	29 7	100	3	
21	1891	Band Gahi	...55, 70 and 71	...	6 0	17 10	56	3	

22. The sums advanced on mortgage of land show how valuable the latter is. The undermentioned instances are taken from the Sub-Registrar's records:—

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inam.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, or any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Yrs.				
1887...	1	Tharari Mohbat...	226 ...	Government.	2 34	9 4	155½	5	Mortgagee.	Whole of the batai.	Mortgagee.	
1887...	2	Unedo Dero ...	From 348...		2 15	10 8	122	4		Do. ... ¾ths Mortgagee, ¼th owner.		
1888...	3	Nirah ...	396 ...		3 15	11 4	300	3		Do. ... Mortgagee.		
1888...	4	Tharari Mohbat...	31 ...		2 25	10 8	350	7		Do. ... Do. ...		
1888...	5	Ghari ...	183 ...		5 10	16 7	300	4		¾rds of the batai.	¾rds Mortgagee, ¼rd owner.	
1888...	6	Shah Panjo ...	204 ...		4 20	12 6	300	5		¾ths of the batai.	¾ths Mortgagee, ¼th owner.	
1890...	7	Magsi ...	158 ...		5 35	16 3	380	6		Whole of the batai.	Mortgagee.	
1886...	8	Kinaro Kakol ...	34 & 48 ...		4 15	14 13	100	3		¾rds of the batai.	½ Mortgagee, ½ owner.	
1886...	9	Gahi Mahesar ...	102 & 105...		3 5	13 0	84	4		Rs. 1-9-0.	Mortgagee.	
1887...	10	Mangwani ...	420 ...		4 20	14 5	100	2		Whole of the batai.	Do. ...	
1887...	11	Ambar ...	118 & 119...		10 0	43 3	240	4		Do. ... Do. ...		
1887...	12	Nao Got ...	262 ...		10 25	33 4	300	5		¾ths of the batai.	¾ths Mortgagee, ¼th owner.	
1890...	13	Chalo ...	80 ...		3 30	11 4	100	3		Whole of the batai.	Mortgagee.	
1890...	14	Lakhiari ...	480 to 482.		3 17	10 11	93	5		Do. ... Do. ...		
1886...	15	Pipri ...	76 & 170 to 173.		43 30	185 1	450	3		¾rds of the batai.	Do. ...	
1886...	16	Radhan ...	148, 149, 152 & 157.		32 25	61 13	500	4		Do. ... ¾rds Mortgagee, ¼rd owner.		
1886...	17	Wah Gahi ...	143, 144, 146, 149, 150 & 153.		39 35	147 1	500	6		½ of the batai.	½ Mortgagee, ½ owner.	
1890...	18	Kinaro Kakol ...	61, 62, 64 & 68.		8 20	25 11	100	1		Whole of the batai.	Mortgagee.	
1891...	19	Roni ...	40, 61 & 65		15 0	51 15	450	3½		Do. ... ½ Mortgagee, ½ owner.		



23. In the same way as has been mentioned in the reports on Larkana and Labdarya, the practice of alternate cropping has been recently introduced into this taluka. A bosi crop of wheat is often grown on rice or moki juar land.

24. The following statement shows the average prices of grain during the last 8 years of the expiring settlement as given by the Mukhtyarkar. These prices are contrasted with those now prevailing in the taluka :—

	Average prices during the last 10 years of the expiring settlement.	Present market prices.	Increase per cent.
Rice in husk ...	Rs. 28 per kharar..	Rs. 30 per kharar..	7.14
Juar ...	Rs. 37 „ „	Rs. 43 „ „	16.22
Wheat ...	Rs. 64 „ „	Rs. 77 „ „	20.31
Matar... ..	Rs. 35 „ „	Rs. 36 „ „	2.86

As stated in my Larkana and Labdarya reports, there is every prospect of rice and wheat continuing steadily at the high rates owing to a considerable demand for them having sprung up in the European markets.

Alienated lands.

25. The alienated land in this taluka is not much. The area under this head is as follows :—

	Acres.
1st and 2nd class jagirs ...	3,308
3rd and 4th class jagirs ...	85
Mafi ...	20
Total ...	3,413

26. The return of cultivation and of revenue collections of the past ten years of land under survey settlement in the villages for which proposals are submitted in this report is given in the subjoind statement. As 15 villages of Taluka Tigar are included in the Mehar taluka, it is necessary that the proposed rates be separately worked out for each taluka, *i. e.*, for each set to show its own result, because the present rates for Tigar are different from those of Mehar. I therefore show the cultivation and revenue realizations for each taluka separately. For the Mehar taluka, the figures are marked A, for Tigar B, and the total of both C :—

Year.	Cultivated area—acres.	Demand Rs.	Alienations Rs.	Remissions Rs.	Collections Rs.	Remarks.
1881-82	31,607 14,529 46,136	1,03,144 42,319 1,45,463	4,484 ... 4,484	385 ... 385	98,275 42,319 1,40,594	A. B. C.
1882-83	35,827 15,345 51,172	1,18,495 45,969 1,63,664	4,484 ... 4,484	... ... ...	1,14,011 45,169 1,59,180	A. B. C.
1883-84	25,634 13,076 38,710	92,199 38,711 1,30,910	4,446 ... 4,446	1,731 65 1,796	86,022 38,646 1,24,668	A. B. C.
1884-85	33,605 14,467 48,072	1,22,145 45,242 1,67,387	4,086 90 4,176	601 429 1,030	1,17,458 44,723 1,62,181	A. B. C.
1885-86	31,765 12,744 44,509	1,29,052 40,010 1,69,063	13,238 90 13,328	1,033 177 1,210	1,14,782 39,743 1,54,525	A. B. C.
1886-87	31,122 13,211 44,333	1,25,219 39,514 1,64,733	13,197 88 13,285	... 169 169	1,12,022 39,257 1,51,279	A. B. C.
1887-88	30,750 11,746 42,496	1,24,164 36,383 1,60,547	13,038 87 13,125	... 83 83	1,11,126 36,213 1,47,339	A. B. C.
1888-89	35,968 10,670 46,638	1,36,933 35,737 1,72,670	12,451 51 12,502	1,772 552 2,324	1,22,710 35,134 1,57,844	A. B. C.
1889-90	46,461 12,343 58,804	1,68,533 41,875 2,10,408	12,129 46 12,175	3,443 167 3,610	1,52,961 41,662 1,94,623	A. B. C.
1890-91	36,279 12,594 48,873	1,37,767 38,850 1,76,617	11,413 54 11,467	... 252 252	1,26,354 38,544 1,64,898	A. B. C.
Total	3,39,018 1,30,725 4,69,743	12,57,652 4,03,810 16,61,462	92,966 506 93,472	8,965 1,894 10,859	11,55,721 4,01,410 15,57,131	A. B. C.
Average	33,902 13,072 46,974	1,25,765 40,381 1,66,146	9,297 51 9,347	896 190 1,086	1,15,572 40,141 1,55,713	A. B. C.

27. It is satisfactory to observe that the zemindars have adopted a very sensible and profitable plan of arranging for the disposal of their share of the produce. The practice almost generally prevails in this taluka. By adopting this method, all the expenses incurred in looking after the grain and distribution of the same is borne by the bania. This process used to be a large item out of the zemindar's pocket. For, besides getting a monthly allowance, the "karawas," or inspectors, are invariably in collusion with the cultivators, and thereby a deal of speculation goes on. In the case of banias, one half the number of "karawas" is only required, and they are so closely watched that it is a very difficult matter to rob them.

Mode of disposal of the zemindar's share.



28. As this taluka grows very little of the superior rice, and wheat cultivation to a large extent is only dependent on heavy floods from the hills, while the Nara has not worked as it should have done, I feel restrained in proposing an enhancement in the rice rates for the present rates, viz., Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 3-14, but these rates will, I feel certain, quite meet the exigencies of the case. The rabi rates, which are small items as compared with the area under flow, have been slightly modified. I have introduced 2nd group rates, which were no consideration in the existing settlement. The proposals are as given below :—

	Rate per acre.	
	1st group of 31 villages.	2nd group of 34 villages.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
<i>Kharif.</i>		
Gardens and rice lands .....	4 4	3 14
Other lands under flow .....	3 6	2 15
Lift irrigation.....	2 14	2 10
Do. aided by flow .....	3 2	2 14
<i>Rabi.</i>		
Land artificially flooded in the inundation season .....	3 4	3 2
Do. do. aided by lift .....	4 6	4 4
Land naturally flooded .....	3 8	3 6
Do. aided by lift irrigation .....	5 2	5 0
Lift irrigation ( <i>suka dhaku</i> ).....	4 2	4 0
<i>Barani (land dependent on rain.)</i>		
Kharif.....		1 8
Rabi .....		2 8
Do. with stream .....		3 0
<i>Temporary wells (wais.)</i>		
Kharif.....		3 8
Rabi .....		4 12
<i>River kacha.</i>		
Land sown with kharif and peshras crops .....		3 0
<i>Rabi.</i>		
Land sown with wheat and barley .....		3 0
„ ploughed and sown with other crops .....		2 12
„ unploughed .....		1 8

The rates proposed for the kacha land are in accordance with Government Resolution No. 842 dated the 4th February, 1887. The cultivation of kacha land in the taluka in the last 7 years of the expiring settlement is as follows :—

	Cultivated area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of last 7 years from 1884-85 to 1890-91 ...	2,230	4,802	...	4,802

Imp 15954 Dated 29.12.09

I have not proposed rates for habul plantations (*huris*,) as the subject of rating such land is still under the consideration of Government.

I might mention that it was subsequent to the introduction of the existing settlement into this taluka that the question arose as to the advisability of rates for cultivation from temporary wells or holes dug a few feet deep. Something similar will be found in the proposals for a temporary settlement in the Tatta taluka and finally disposed of in Government Resolution No. 2,750 dated the 1st April, 1884. The present rates, *viz.*, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 4-12-0, which I have retained in my proposals, have been in force since 1882-83. If the same rates quoted in the above Resolution be adopted for this taluka, the result will show a reduction of Rs. 872 in the assessment. There are in all 34 villages in this taluka which cultivate from temporary wells or wais similar to those in the Kohistan dehs of Tatta.

29. For the purpose of grouping the villages of this taluka on the principles of irrigational settlements, I will have to form the 1st group of dehs dependent on the Pritchard wah, which takes its course conveniently alongside of the railway line, as also the villages having command of a good supply from the Nara and being near the town of Mehar, the only market town in the taluka. The remaining villages I propose should be in the 2nd group, as they are situated on secondary and tertiary canals, as also some distance from the local market. This mode of grouping will, to a great measure, affect some 9 villages of Tigar which are now in the 2nd group of a much lower set of rates than exists in this taluka; but these dehs are well able to bear the proposed rates, being exceptionally well situated as regards irrigation channels, and having the river on one side, the Nara on the other, and the Pritchard canal running right through them.

30. The area of "dubari" or twice-cropped lands in the taluka in the last 5 years ending 1890-91 averages 12,133 acres. This area will pay rates fixed in Rule 4 of the rules for the administration of irrigational settlements, or such rate or rates as may hereafter be fixed by Government. The assessment on these lands will also add to the revenue of this taluka.

31. The proposed rates should, I estimate, produce the revenue shown in the following statement in each group. The estimate is based on the average cultivation of the last 10 years :—



Group.	Number of villages.	Under what kind of irrigation.	Area in acres.	At what rate.	Amount.	Total.
				Rs. as.	Rs.	
1st group.	14 villages of the Tagar taluka.	Kharif.				
		Fruit-tree gardens and sugar-cane .....	98	4 4	416	
		Rice under flow .....	2,419	4 4	10,281	
		Other crops under flow .....	4,545	3 6	15,339	
		Lift irrigation .....	2,150	2 14	6,181	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	13	3 8	45	
		Rabi.				
		Natural inundation (sailabi) .....	1,868	3 8	6,532	
		Artificial " (bosi) .....	1,634	3 4	5,310	
		Rabi lift (suka dhaka) .....	204	4 2	842	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	144	4 12	634	45,630
		Total .....	13,073			
1st group.	17 villages of the Mehar taluka.	Kharif.				
		Fruit-tree gardens and sugar-cane .....	173	4 4	734	
		Rice under flow .....	8,647	4 4	36,750	
		Other crops under flow .....	3,899	3 6	13,159	
		Lift irrigation .....	405	2 14	1,164	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	...	3 8	...	
		Rabi.				
		Natural inundation (sailabi) .....	...	3 8	...	
		Artificial " (bosi) .....	1,189	3 4	3,864	
		Rabi lift (suka dhaka) .....	31	4 2	127	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	35	4 12	166	
		Barani (rain lands) .....	1	2 8	2	55,966
		Total .....	14,380			
2nd group.	Total of both.	Kharif.				
		Fruit-tree gardens and sugar-cane .....	271	4 4	1,150	
		Rice under flow .....	11,066	4 4	47,031	
		Other crops under flow .....	8,444	3 6	28,498	
		Lift irrigation .....	2,555	2 14	7,345	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	13	3 8	45	
		Rabi.				
		Natural inundation (sailabi) .....	1,866	3 8	6,532	
		Artificial " (bosi) .....	2,823	3 4	9,174	
		Rabi lift (suka dhaka) .....	235	4 2	969	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	179	4 12	850	
		Barani (rain lands) .....	1	2 8	2	1,01,596
		Total .....	27,453			
2nd group.	34 villages of the Mehar taluka.	Kharif.				
		Fruit-tree gardens and sugar-cane .....	27	3 14	105	
		Rice under flow .....	6,597	3 14	25,563	
		Other crops under flow .....	7,012	2 15	20,598	
		Lift irrigation .....	1,450	2 10	3,807	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	2	3 8	7	
		Barani (rain lands) .....	1,397	1 8	2,095	
		Rabi.				
		Natural inundation (sailabi) .....	604	3 6	2,038	
		Artificial " (bosi) .....	1,392	3 2	4,346	
		Rabi lift (suka dhaka) .....	470	4 0	1,880	
		Temporary wells (wais) .....	129	4 12	612	
		Barani (rain lands) .....	441	2 8	1,102	62,153
		Total .....	19,521			
			48,974			1,63,749

DEDUCT—

Estimated amount on account of canal-clearance allowance, vide Rule 5 of the rules for the administration of irrigational settlements, say ... .. Rs. 4,139

Estimate of Net Collections... .., 1,59,610

The above estimate includes the Village Officers' cess of one anna in the rupee. Sub-divided, the amount stands at Rs. 1,50,221 revenue and Rs. 9,389 Village Officers' cess.

The estimated increase of assessment by the proposed rates is Rs. 2,645 or 1.79 per cent. The account stands thus :—

Gross revenue.	Canal-clearance allowance.	Revenue for collection.	Village cess.	Land revenue.	Average land revenue for the past 10 years ending 1890-91.				Increase.	
					Gross revenue.	Deduct canal-clearance allowance.	Deduct Village Officers' cess.	Net revenue collected.	Rupees.	Per cent.
1,63,749	4,139	1,59,610	9,389	1,50,221	1,60,938	4,139	9,223	1,47,576	2,645	1.79

32. The history of this taluka has been marked for its vast and striking changes. In order to give the transitional changes which have taken place, it will be necessary to recapitulate events commencing from the pre-settlement period. It will be noticed that, prior to the year 1869-70, or introduction of the first settlement, disastrous floods prevailed, which brought about a depressed state amongst the agricultural class, for the floods, besides destroying standing-crops, carried with them every hamlet or village in their course. Colonel Haig in his report on the first or original settlement of this taluka, para. 7, writes: "Its (the taluka's) position and conformation above described rendered the district liable to destructive floods from the hills. After a heavy fall of rain in the Kohistan, vast quantities of water sweep over the western plain, and through the channels that traverse it, into the cultivated lands watered by the Nara, of course carrying ruin everywhere." Again, in para. 9, he says: "Some of the delhs in the south-eastern portion of Mehar, on the left bank of the Nara, have been subject to the irruption of floods from the Indus coming through Tigar,—a matter which will be more fully noticed in the settlement report of that taluka." In para. 24, he states: "You will observe that this series contains two periods, each of 4 successive years, in the former of which, commencing with 1857-58, the district appears to have been in a depressed condition; in the latter, commencing with 1861-62, cultivation increased, and continued well above the average. In 1857-58, a low and unseasonable inundation was followed by a blight in the juar crop, and to this calamity was added the destruction of crops on a large area of ground by floods from the hills." In para. 25, he also says: "The more prosperous period commenced with 1861-62. It was in this year that the district came under the management of Mr. Maher, during whose incumbency new canals were opened and ceaseless exertions made to extend cultivation. The diagram shows very strikingly how suddenly and largely the revenue was augmented at this time by the measures detailed in para. 18. The kharif of 1863-64 was marked by the occurrence of disastrous floods from the Indus, the Nara and the hills. Several hamlets were carried away, and nearly half of the kharif crops destroyed; but so saturated was the district during the inundation that the area brought under cultivation in the rabi far exceeded that of any previous year, and the revenue thus obtained more than covered the losses of the kharif season." In Government Resolution No. 757, dated the 23rd February, 1869, sanctioning Colonel Haig's original or first settlement, it is stated :—

"The water-supply of the taluka is said to be abundant, being chiefly derived from the Nara, but the district has had the misfortune of being subject to frequent devastation from



destructive floods, both from the river and the hills which form its western boundary. The Governor in Council regrets that a district so favourably situated with respect to water-supply should have been left without proper protective measures."

It is very gratifying to learn that this taluka, which was once declared to be in such a critical situation, having been subject to disastrous floods from the river, the hills and the overflow of the Nara, has now, for a series of years, been left unmolested. All this has been effected by a protective band being made, bordering the Indus, which has served to completely shut out floods from that direction, and the immense floods which swept down from the Nai Gaj have been stopped, it is said, owing to the passage of water through the western hills being obstructed by a huge piece of rock having fallen in from an overhanging cliff. The Nara, too, which was a source of danger, has been barely able to give an adequate supply of water, so that, on the whole, it may be said that the present decade has been exceptionally good and the most peaceable; for the first few years it commenced with the Nara working satisfactorily; and during the subsequent period, although the general cry has been for more water yet the cultivated area has increased and has resulted so far favourably that the occupants have met the Government demands without any pressure; and not withstanding the large increase of population during the past ten years by 54 souls to the square mile, or 62 per cent., the taluka was in a position to export its grains in large quantities.

33. Some zemindars petitioned the Commissioner in Sind to the effect

Complaints of zemindars about present rates of assessment being oppressive and praying exemption from the application of the fallow rules.

that the fallow rules should not be made applicable to this taluka, and that the present rates of assessment are as much as double, treble, quadruple and even five times more than the previous or original settlement rates. With regard to the first, I beg most humbly to state, as already explained to them on the ground, that the number of fallows permissible by the rules is four to one of cultivation and not two fallows to one year of cultivation, as pointed out to me by the zemindars, and, as their existing system of fallowing land was two to one of cultivation, there was a large margin for them, should occasion occur, to resort to a greater number of fallows, *i. e.*, if the soil was so deteriorated as to meet them. I am of opinion that every consideration has been allowed in preparing the fallow rules, and any attempt to make a general concession would simply lead to abuse or other unfavourable results. The rules in force are the only means we possess to check any unfair advantage being taken of the benefits offered. The exemption of fallow rules in the case of 7 villages, *viz.*, Ustelo, Faridabad, Faridabad Barani, Dhad, Mojhar, Charo and Sadar Aliwal, might be specially considered, for it will be seen from the statement below that they comprise both "barani" and irrigated land, the cultivation of which has been of the most vacillating description:—

Year.	Irrigated land.	Rain lands.
1881-82	106	1,309
1882-83	3,001	4,741
1883-84	918	1,961
1884-85	2,009	994
1885-86	953	929
1886-87	960	652
1887-88	1,275	168
1888-89	1,049	956
1889-90	1,481	3,521
1890-91	989	3,961

The next point, as regards the present rates being so very high in proportion to past rates, is a matter very easily solved on observing the subjoined statement, from which their exaggeration is apparent. Admitting the rates were oppressive, it cannot practically be reconciled with the existing state of things when one is acquainted with the fact that banias are always ready to take over a zemindar's share of the produce on most profitable terms, as will be noticed in para. 34 of this report:—



According to original settlement.

1878-79.

According to temporary settlement.

Mok (flow.)					Charkhi (lift.)				Sailabi (natural inundation.)				Barani (rain.)								
Total occupied area.	Of which cultivated under rice.	Of which cultivated under other flow.	Assessment levied.	Rate per acre.	Total occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Assessment levied.	Rate per acre.	Total occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Assessment levied.	Rate per acre.	Total occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Assessment levied.	Rate per acre.	Rice.	Other crops.	Charkhi.	Sailabi.	Barani.
151	10	...	146	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
402	73	3	699	9 3	2,121	1,482	1,921	1 5	319	319	632	2 0	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
428	49	18	571	8 9	2,898	1,965	4,088	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
1,041	276	103	1,883	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
334	172	88	1,048	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8
603	92	59	567	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
738	685	...	2,399	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
693	301	142	1,455	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
415	56	147	467	2 8	235	10	286	28 9	16	16	36	2 5	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8
794	35	602	1,437	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8
927	213	609	1,462	1 12	215	19	272	14 9	130	130	205	1 9	...	...	...	...	3 14	2 15	2 10	3 6	1 8
1,216	337	596	1,279	1 6	151	85	234	2 12	13	13	15	1 3	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8
1,175	747	386	1,515	1 5	109	97	84	0 14	34	34	42	1 4	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8
575	243	355	1,361	2 4	36	29	86	3 0	73	73	181	2 8	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8
428	215	85	550	1 13	...	...	...	...	28	28	50	1 13	...	...	...	...	4 4	3 6	2 14	3 6	1 8

I would beg to remark that the alleged severity of the rates complained of has not in the least had the demoralising effect of reducing cultivation. There has been a considerable increase in the cultivated area since the present rates were introduced, and this pleasing result has occurred in years when a marked difference had been observed in the inefficient working of the Nara, and, at the same time, the prices of grain were unfavourable.

34. The zemindars named below have arranged to hand over their share of produce (kharif and rabi) for two or three years to Ruchandmal, Basarmal, Nau-mal and Jesasing on an annual payment of Rs. 3,000, the banias having to pay the Government assessment. Canal clearance is the only item of expense the zemindars will have to defray, and which I estimate to be about Rs. 250 :—

Jam Zadi wife of Allah Ubhayo, Sodhar

Darhun Khan wd. Ghulam Muhammad, Sodhar.

From the above, it will be seen that there is a clear profit of Rs. 2,750 to the zemindars, or Rs. 3-11-0 per acre, which I consider a very fair income. The next case is of one Imambaksh Thebo, who has stipulated to give  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of his share of batai of kharif and rabi crops to Methumal, Isar, Hariram and five other partners on the understanding that the banias bear all the expenses incurred on cultivating the same, inclusive of canal clearance, &c., &c. This arrangement is to stand good whether the crops are good or bad. Imambaksh's  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of kharif last season realized Rs. 1,400.

Appendices.

35. Appended with this report are—

- (A) Map of the taluka, showing in different colours the grouping of villages.
- (B) Nominal list of villages in groups.
- (C) Statement comparing for each village the old assessment with that proposed by the new rates.
- (D) Details of cultivation in 1881-82 to 1890-91.
- (E) Statement showing the number of dharamsalas, Government schools and liquor shops.
- (F) Revenue history for 65 villages for the past 10 years, from 1881-82 to 1890-91.

G. F. MATHIESON,

Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

Through the Collector of Shikarpur.



## of

**TALUKA MEHAR,**

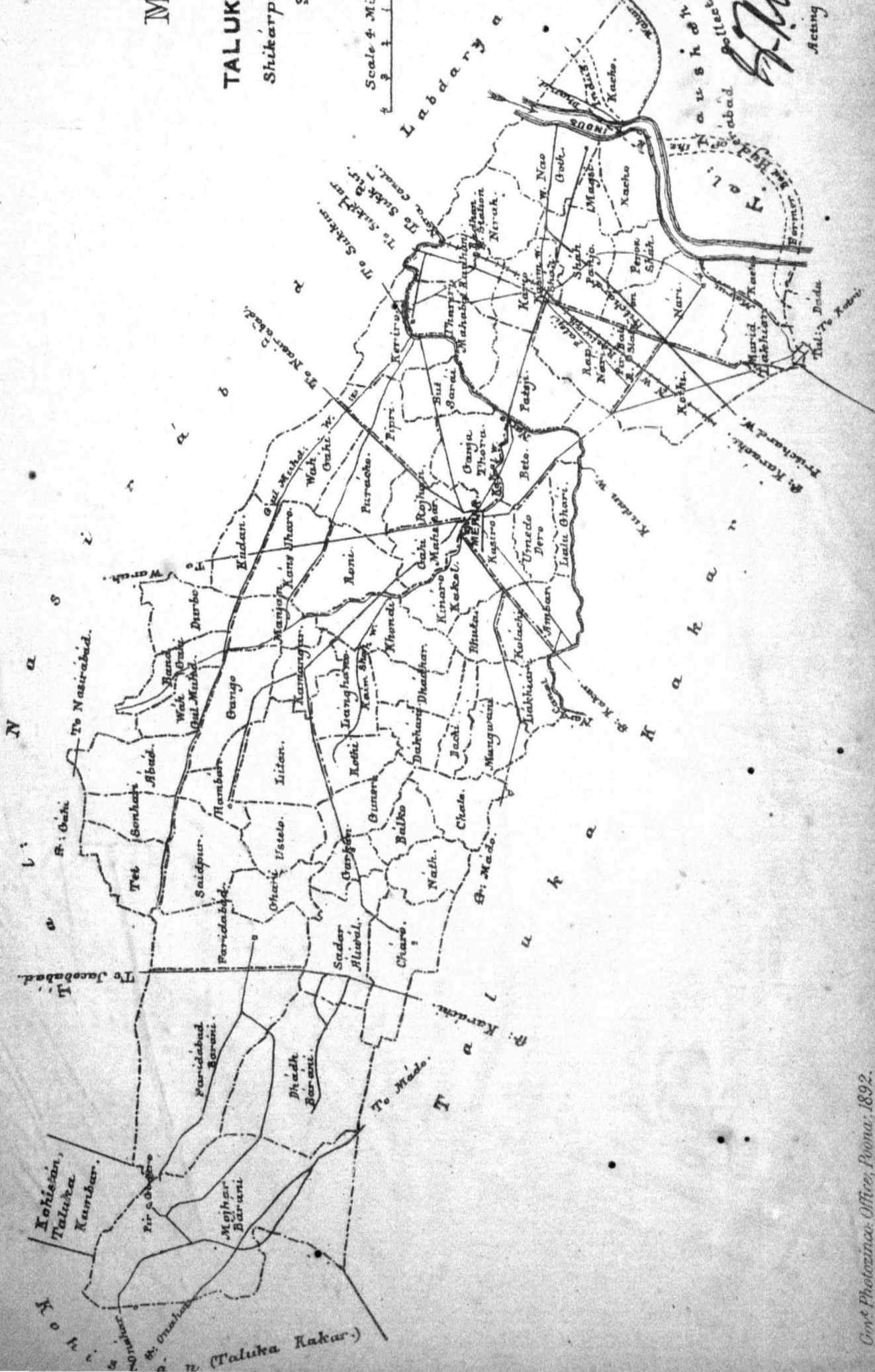
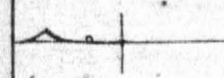
Shikárpur Collectorate,

SIND.

1892.

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.

4 Miles.



W. B. Thacker

Acting Superintendent Sind Rev: Survey.

## APPENDIX B.

Nominal list of villages into which the Mehar taluka is divided, showing the groups in which each is placed.

No.	Names of villages.	No.	Names of villages.
	<i>1st Group.</i>		<i>2nd Group.</i>
	<i>Villages transferred from the late Tigar taluka.</i>		<i>Villages of the Mehar taluka.</i>
1	Murid Lakhia	32	Bachi
2	Kothi	33	Dakhani
3	Nari	34	Dhadhar
4	Ferozshah	35	Khondi
5	Magsi	36	Roni
6	Shah Panjo	37	Kanv Jharo
7	Rap Nari	38	Kudan
8	Pateji	39	Durbo
9	Kario Kasim Shah	40	Band Gahi
10	Nao Got	41	Wah Gul Muhammad
11	Nirah	42	Gungo
12	Radhan	43	Manjan
13	Thariri Mahabat	44	Kamangar
14	Keriro	45	Langhano
	<i>Villages of the Mehar taluka.</i>	46	Kothi
15	Wah Gahi	47	Litan
16	Puracho	48	Hambar
17	Pipri	49	Abad
18	But Sarai	50	Sonhari
19	Ganja Thora	51	Tet
20	Rojhan	52	Saidpur
21	Gahi Mahesar	53	Ghari
22	Kinaro Kakol	54	Ustelo
23	Kasiro	55	Gunero.
24	Beto	56	Garkan
25	Umedo Dero	57	Balko
26	Lalu Ghari	58	Chalo
27	Ambar	59	Nath
28	Kolachi	60	Charo
29	Bhuta	61	Sadar Aliwal
30	Lakhiari	62	Faridabad
31	Mangwani	63	Faridabad Barani
		64	Dhadh Barani
		65	Mojhor Barani

G. F. MATHIESON,

Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.



# APPENDIX C.

Statement showing for the Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate the estimated area of future cultivation and the assessment thereon, according to the proposed irrigational settlement, as compared with the average area under cultivation and the average assessment thereon, for the last 10 years, according to temporary settlement.

No.	Names of villages.	Average area of cultivation for the 10 years ending 1890-91.												Assessment on cultivation of preceding column as per irrigational settlement proposed.	Under temporary settlement.		Percentage difference by proposed rates.	
		Kharif.						Rabi.							Average area under cultivation for the 10 years ending 1890-91.	Average assessment on cultivated area for the same period as per village registers.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Fruit-tree gardens and sugar-cane.	Rice under flow.	Other crops under flow.	Lift irrigation.	Temporary wells (wais.)	Barani (rain lands.)	Natural inundation (sailabi.)	Artificial inundation (bosi.)	Rabi lift suka dhaka.	Temporary wells (wais.)	Barani rain lands.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1st Group.																		
Villages transferred from the late Tigar taluka.																		
1	Murid Lakhia	5	2	363	334	1	...	278	179	5	17	...	1,184	3,874	1,184	3,310	16	...
2	Kothi	1	9	352	10	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	384	1,298	384	1,038	25	...
3	Nari	3	2	490	281	1	...	494	86	8	22	...	1,387	4,633	1,387	4,000	16	...
4	Perozhshah	2	9	225	181	3	...	376	150	36	18	...	1,000	3,376	1,000	2,977	13	...
5	Magsi	2	5	377	158	7	...	378	166	41	...	...	1,137	3,823	1,137	3,356	11	...
6	Shah Panjo	7	3	397	201	1	...	45	80	6	2	...	742	2,416	742	2,007	20	...
7	Rap Nari	...	273	37	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	311	1,288	311	1,066	21	...
8	Pateji	4	1,124	221	90	...	...	2	193	6	1	...	1,641	6,463	1,641	5,954	9	...
9	Kario Kasim Shah	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41	138	41	111	24	...
10	Nao Goth	8	5	606	501	...	...	282	132	21	51	...	1,606	5,285	1,606	4,451	19	...
11	Nirah	2	3	599	107	...	...	...	115	14	24	...	864	2,897	864	2,678	8	...
12	Radhan	12	22	183	41	...	...	7	34	13	4	...	316	1,089	316	1,003	9	...
13	Thariri Mohabat	25	519	372	143	...	...	1	254	25	2	...	1,341	4,919	1,341	4,543	8	...
14	Keriro	27	443	283	103	...	...	1	233	26	3	...	1,119	4,131	1,119	3,807	9	...
Total		98	2,419	4,545	2,150	13	...	1,866	1,634	204	144	...	13,073	45,630	13,073	40,331	13	...
Villages of the Mehar taluka.																		
15	Wah Gai	1	1,165	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,186	5,022	1,186	4,459	13	...
16	Puracho	...	590	291	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	887	3,508	887	3,079	14	...
17	Pipri	...	275	68	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	359	1,450	359	1,413	3	...
18	But Sarai	6	227	186	55	...	...	...	79	9	3	...	565	2,084	565	2,015	3	...
19	Ganja Thera	8	332	199	109	...	...	...	60	2	7	...	717	2,666	717	2,583	3	...
20	Rojhan	7	510	327	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	863	3,364	863	3,266	3	...
21	Gahi Mahesar	19	229	388	27	...	...	...	57	...	3	...	723	2,640	723	2,549	4	...
22	Kinaro Kakol	16	600	311	29	...	...	...	44	...	5	...	1,605	3,918	1,605	3,798	3	...
23	Kasiro	33	196	248	21	...	...	...	55	...	3	...	556	2,063	556	1,976	4	...
24	Beto	3	136	191	72	...	...	...	92	6	4	...	504	1,756	504	1,726	3	...
25	Umedo Dero	3	771	74	...	...	...	...	33	4	1	...	886	3,668	886	3,567	3	...
26	Lalu Ghari...	17	358	96	21	...	...	...	132	4	...	...	628	2,422	628	2,330	4	...
27	Ambar	21	755	268	33	...	...	...	137	5	...	...	1,219	4,763	1,219	4,606	3	...

28	Kolachi ...	...	...	...	...	4	663	41	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	731	3,048	731	2,964	3	...	
29	Bhuta ...	...	...	...	...	...	688	78	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	792	3,273	792	3,137	3	...	
30	Lakhiari ...	...	...	...	...	30	657	450	34	...	...	...	288	1	3	...	1,463	5,490	1,463	5,289	4	...	
31	Mangwani ...	...	...	...	...	5	495	664	3	...	...	...	123	...	5	1	1,296	4,801	1,296	4,659	3	...	
Total ...						173	8,647	3,899	405	...	...	...	1,189	31	35	1	14,380	55,966	14,380	53,466	4	...	
Total of the 1st group ...						271	11,066	8,444	2,555	13	...	...	1,866	2,823	235	179	1	27,453	1,01,596	27,453	93,797	8	...
2nd Group.																							
Villages of the Mehar taluka.																							
32	Bachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	71	...	...	...	5	44	7	19	...	185	631	185	613	3	...	
33	Dakhani ...	...	...	...	...	2	468	423	...	...	...	1	67	1	7	...	969	3,313	969	3,578	...	7	
34	Dhadhar ...	...	...	...	...	6	1,275	439	...	...	...	...	89	...	1	...	1,810	6,537	1,810	7,021	...	7	
35	Khondi ...	...	...	...	...	5	789	980	21	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	1,959	6,524	1,959	7,066	...	8	
36	Roni ...	...	...	...	...	1	307	673	31	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	1,090	3,496	1,090	3,805	...	8	
37	Kanv Jharo ...	...	...	...	...	...	537	158	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	700	2,559	700	2,494	3	...	
38	Kudan ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	36	139	36	136	2	...	
39	Durbo ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	21	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	83	282	83	276	2	...	
40	Band Gahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	56	167	56	162	3	...	
41	Wah Gul Muhamad ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	76	108	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	240	710	240	684	4	...	
42	Gungo ...	...	...	...	...	2	760	508	53	...	...	...	13	85	...	1	1,422	4,899	1,422	4,768	3	...	
43	Manjan ...	...	...	...	...	...	847	223	8	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	1,142	4,158	1,142	4,051	3	...	
44	Kamangar ...	...	...	...	...	1	275	334	...	...	...	...	29	...	3	...	642	2,156	642	2,101	3	...	
45	Langhano ...	...	...	...	...	3	634	699	5	...	...	...	1	121	...	2	1,465	4,924	1,465	5,328	...	8	
46	Kothi ...	...	...	...	...	1	59	117	1	...	...	...	3	13	...	4	198	649	198	703	...	8	
47	Litan ...	...	...	...	...	...	93	120	23	...	...	...	2	18	...	...	256	837	256	817	2	...	
48	Hambar ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	73	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	108	308	108	293	5	...	
49	Abad ...	...	...	...	...	1	14	50	193	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	273	763	273	738	3	...	
50	Sonhari ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	3	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	37	118	37	111	6	...	
51	Tet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	94	317	94	286	11	...	
52	Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	131	159	...	...	...	56	72	1	...	463	1,390	463	1,341	4	...	
53	Ghari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Ustelo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	...	...	...	2	18	1	9	82	240	82	233	3	...	
55	Gunero ...	...	...	...	...	2	106	33	6	...	...	...	54	68	1	2	272	939	272	901	4	...	
56	Garkan ...	...	...	...	...	2	13	8	17	...	...	...	48	55	18	2	163	542	163	508	7	...	
57	Balko ...	...	...	...	...	...	31	48	11	...	...	...	17	43	...	5	157	510	157	495	3	...	
58	Chalo ...	...	...	...	...	...	176	721	71	...	...	...	25	126	1	17	1,137	3,549	1,137	3,452	3	...	
59	Nath ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	984	25	2	...	...	87	177	37	54	1,371	4,233	1,371	4,093	3	...	
60	Charo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	41	...	5	3	306	12	469	1,627	469	1,510	8	...	
61	Sadar Aliwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	93	7	72	...	235	783	235	723	8	...	
62	Faridabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	105	578	...	...	...	27	13	25	...	1,475	3,317	1,475	3,217	3	...	
63	Faridabad Barani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	169	303	169	296	2	...	
64	Dhadh Barani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	...	...	295	473	295	462	2	...	
65	Mojhar Barani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	468	760	468	740	3	...	
Total of the 2nd group ...						27	6,597	7,012	1,450	2	1,397	604	1,392	470	129	441	19,521	62,153	19,521	63,002	...	1	
Grand total ...						298	17,663	15,456	4,005	15	1,397	2,470	4,215	705	308	442	46,974	1,63,749	46,974	1,56,799	4	...	



## APPENDIX D.

Details of cultivation in 1881-82 to 1890-91.

District.	Surveyed villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government land.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate.	65 villages.	Rice... ..	37·61	17,664	...
		Juar... ..	40·59	19,068	...
		Bajri ... ..	3·29	1,546	...
		Cotton ... ..	0·26	124	...
		Other crops ...	1·22	571	...
		Wheat ... ..	10·54	...	4,952
		Barley ... ..	0·66	...	310
		Oil seeds ... ..	4·85	...	2,280
		Other crops ...	0·98	...	458
		Total ...	100	38,973	8,000

G. F. MATHIESON,

Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the number of dharmshalas and Government schools and liquor shops in the Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate.

No. of villages.	District.	Dharmshalas.	Government schools.	Liquor shops.
65	Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate.	7	6	4

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



# APPENDIX F.

Revenue history for 65 villages of the Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur Collectorate for the past 10 years from 1881-82 to 1890-91.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated partly or entirely (inam.)			Total land, Government, occupied, unoccupied, and inam.		
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Collection, quit-rent, &c.	Total of cols. 2, 8 & 11.	Full assessment, total of cols. 3, 9 & 12.	Collection, total of cols. 7, 10 & 13.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1881-82	46,136	1,40,979	...	385	385	1,40,594	...	...	23	4,996	4,484	119	51,132	1,45,463	1,40,736
1882-83	51,172	1,59,180	...	...	...	1,59,180	...	...	229	4,988	4,484	772	56,160	1,63,664	1,60,181
1883-84	38,710	1,26,464	...	1,796	1,796	1,24,668	...	...	422	4,954	4,446	780	43,664	1,30,910	1,25,870
1884-85	46,072	1,63,211	...	1,030	1,030	1,62,180	13,762	...	4,941	4,029	4,176	544	65,863	1,67,387	1,67,666
1885-86	44,509	1,55,735	...	1,210	1,210	1,54,525	12,390	...	10,675	3,992	13,328	472	60,891	1,69,063	1,65,672
1886-87	44,333	1,51,448	...	169	169	1,51,279	11,178	...	17,211	4,032	13,285	485	59,543	1,64,733	1,62,975
1887-88	42,496	1,47,422	...	83	83	1,47,339	11,227	...	6,046	4,005	13,125	544	57,728	1,60,547	1,53,929
1888-89	46,638	1,60,168	...	2,324	2,324	1,57,844	10,909	...	3,630	3,815	12,502	452	61,362	1,72,670	1,61,926
1889-90	58,804	1,98,233	...	3,610	3,610	1,94,623	7,567	...	14,229	3,816	12,175	749	70,187	2,10,408	2,09,601
1890-91	48,873	1,65,150	...	252	252	1,64,898	7,822	...	2,177	3,459	11,467	297	60,154	1,76,617	1,67,372

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

No. 4,099 OF 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

R. GILES, ESQUIRE, M. A.,  
Acting Collector of Shikarpur,

To

H. E. M. JAMES, ESQUIRE, C. S.,  
Commissioner in Sind.

*Collector's Office,  
Sukkur, 9th June, 1892.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Acting Superintendent of Sind Revenue Survey on the irrigational settlement of the Mehar taluka, together with a copy of a report on the subject from Rao Bahadur Shiwandas, now acting Deputy Collector in charge of the Mehar Division.

2. Mr. Shiwandas has some knowledge of the division, having been in charge of it throughout the cold season of 1886-87 and again working in it in 1888. His report has also been submitted after a visit to the taluka and after making inquiries directed by me.

3. Notwithstanding the extraordinary nature of some of Mr. Mathieson's proposals in the reports recently reviewed by me, I have hitherto refrained from making any severe strictures on his work generally; but I feel bound, after reading the present report, in which he gives no reasons for the extraordinary changes made by him in the present grouping, to say that in my opinion better proposals could be submitted by the Revenue Officers, and that it is sheer waste of time reviewing them.

4. His two chief proposals are :—

- (1) To raise 9 dehs, which belonged formerly to the Tigar taluka, from the 2nd group rates of that taluka to the rates now in force in the 1st group of the Mehar taluka.
- (2) To transfer 7 dehs, which are now in the 1st group of the Mehar taluka, to the 2nd group.

5. His reason for the first measure, which enhances the rice and other flow rates of the 9 dehs by 10 annas, is that they are "well situated as regards irrigation channels," which channels, especially the Pritchard wah, are not at present, as he himself reports, in good order. His reason for the second proposal is not given, but it is the unanimous opinion of the local officials that 5 of the 7 dehs whose rates he reduces are "the best rice-producing lands in the taluka," cultivated to a great extent twice a year, and "so favourably situated that no ordinary deficiency in water-supply affects their crops."



6. My proposals are very simple. As regards the rates, I accept the Superintendent's reasons (*vide* page 28 of his report,) for not enhancing the kharif rates in the villages which belonged originally to the Mehar taluka, and I leave their grouping unaltered. Certainly we have no reasons to lead us to adopt Mr. Mathieson's alteration. Similarly, for the 14 Tigar dehs I would retain their present grouping, only raising their rates from the Tigar 1st and 2nd groups to the Mehar 1st and 2nd groups rates, respectively.

7. This will give small enhancements of 4 annas in rice and 2 annas in other flow for the 5 first class dehs, and 4 annas rice and 3 annas other flow for the 9 second class dehs,—enhancements which the railway line running through the middle of the country, which they comprise, fully justifies.

8. Briefly, I retain throughout present grouping, but I make the Tigar rates identical with those in force in the Mehar dehs, which, if better irrigated, are considerably further from the railway.

9. I would leave the rabi rates unaltered. They are now identical in both the Tigar and Mehar talukas. From what I can gather, the condition of the canals at present is not such as to justify enhancement, and from the figures given in para. 18 of the report it would appear that rabi cultivation has decreased during the decade. In fact, the only change which I propose is to assimilate the rates in the Tigar dehs with those in the old dehs of the taluka, and the former being nearest the railway there can be no objection to the very moderate enhancements which my proposals cause.

10. A statement (A) of the cultivation in each deh in 1890-91 is appended. In it, the rice-cultivation of 1881-82 is also shown. I also attach a statement (B) of the villages grouped as they are at present and as I propose that they should remain, and (C) of the increase based on the cultivated area of 1890-91 which the enhancement in the 14 Tigar dehs would cause.

11. The increase so estimated is Rs. 1,497-8-0 only, but my object in enhancing is not to secure an increase, but uniformity of rates.

12. The rates will be identical with Colonel Anderson's rates given (*vide* page 33 of the Selections from the settlement reports of the Mehar taluka.)

13. Deh "Lalu Ghari" in the Superintendent's list is identical with Deh "Ghari" in the Selections (page 31),—Deh "Kany Jharo" with "Kajhro," "Sonhari" with "Suhari": "Bachi" was entirely in jagir when the former proposals were sanctioned, but was subsequently placed in the 1st group. "Saidpur" and "Ustelo" were subsequently assessed in the 2nd group, and are not shown in the list at page 31 of the Selections (*vide* Colonel Anderson's letter at page 42.) The same remark applies to the 6 last dehs shown in Mr. Mathieson's Appendix B. Deh Ghari in his list was a jagir, and now properly placed in the 2nd group.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. GILES,

Acting Collector of Shikarpur.

# APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the area cultivated with rice in 1881-82 and area cultivated with different kinds of crops in 1890-91, including uncultivated but assessed portions of survey numbers in the villages of the Mehar taluka of the Shikarpur District.

Serial No.	Names of dehs.	Area cultivated with rice in 1881-82.	Area cultivated in 1890-91.												Total area kharif and rabi, 1890-91.
			Kharif.						Rabi.						
			Garden	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Barani.	Wai.	Sailabi.	Bosi.	Lift.	Barani.	Wai.		
1st Group.															
1	Murid Lakhiar .....	...	...	3 10	212 19	407 12	...	...	131 30	737 6	3 30	...	...	1,495 27	
2	Kothi .....	...	...	...	72 4	214 4	...	...	...	20 27	...	...	...	306 35	
3	Nari.....	...	...	...	895 32	137 8	...	...	509 36	134 26	8 35	1 20	...	1,687 37	
4	Perozhshah .....	...	...	17 5	673 33	166 0	...	...	116 39	244 4	2 33	...	...	1,220 34	
5	Magsi .....	...	...	18 24	86 0	103 10	...	...	521 29	...	20 2	...	...	749 25	
6	Shah Panjo.....	...	...	21 0	357 11	45 7	...	...	...	200 1	18 19	...	...	641 38	
7	Rap Nari .....	228 35	...	546 0	...	15 22	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	561 22	
8	Patreji.....	996 20	...	977 1	203 7	140 31	...	...	...	157 22	24 10	...	..	1,502 31	
9	Kario Kasim Shah .....	...	...	...	34 19	30 39	...	...	...	9 32	...	...	...	75 10	
10	Nao Got .....	...	...	4 0	855 6	290 23	...	...	434 32	...	4 5	...	...	1,588 26	
11	Nirah .....	...	...	1 2	616 38	96 12	...	...	...	275 0	53 33	...	...	1,043 5	
12	Radhan .....	6 25	...	38 7	16 25	130 14	...	...	...	7 20	16 9	...	...	208 35	
13	Tharri Mohbat .....	158 30	...	128 22	429 33	47 33	...	...	...	210 10	64 19	...	...	880 37	
14	Kariro .....	148 15	...	211 38	69 3	103 30	...	...	...	209 25	76 19	...	...	670 35	
15	Wah Ghahi.....	693 5	...	1,808 33	44 35	...	...	...	...	2 11	...	...	...	1,855 39	



16	Poracho .....	426	25	...	992	27	146	13	...	...	...	...	24	30	...	...	...	1,163	30	
17	Pipri .....	128	0	...	348	2	42	35	...	...	...	...	64	15	...	...	...	455	12	
18	But Serai .....	119	35	...	11	5	117	36	63	12	...	...	151	5	6	25	...	350	11	
19	Ganja Thora .....	67	35	...	337	27	122	36	204	11	...	...	3	38	3	15	...	672	7	
20	Rojhan .....	194	5	...	900	35	94	24	13	0	...	...	3	35	4	10	...	1,016	24	
21	Gahi Mahesar.....	18	5	...	237	23	217	9	153	35	...	...	5	0	10	32	...	3 30	628	9
22	Kinaro Kakol.....	479	0	...	547	8	242	9	132	26	...	...	10	5	9	8	...	8 0	949	16
23	Kasiro .....	167	10	...	189	25	158	27	37	17	...	...	25	0	7	38	...	...	418	27
24	Beto.....	34	30	...	79	38	19	5	108	3	...	...	8	15	58	37	...	...	274	18
25	Umed Dero.....	583	10	...	919	7	26	23	22	11	...	...	76	8	9	34	...	...	1,054	3
26	Lalu Ghari .....	215	0	...	208	36	13	26	49	27	...	...	84	10	21	35	...	...	378	14
27	Ambar.....	364	0	...	605	38	116	15	61	6	...	...	162	14	39	14	...	...	985	7
28	Kolachi .....	478	0	...	804	5	13	33	2	5	...	...	57	20	...	...	...	...	877	23
29	Bhuta .....	416	15	...	776	29	63	22	103	27	...	...	7	0	...	...	14 10	965	8	
30	Lakhiari .....	428	20	...	595	3	233	17	93	39	...	...	333	28	49	24	...	...	1,305	29
31	Mangwani .....	80	10	...	346	29	763	37	32	20	...	...	103	9	5	20	8 0	8 23	1,268	18
Total of 1st group...		6,433	10	...	11,676	39	6,960	32	3,007	20	...	...	3,329	16	520	26	9 20	34 23	27,254	22

2nd Group.																						
32	Bachi .....	...	...	127	17	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	25	215	2				
33	Dakhani .....	5	0	...	280	15	526	23	...	...	...	...	228	7	35	29	...	17	10	1,058	4	
34	Dhadhar .....	353	25	...	1,202	35	556	39	...	...	...	...	111	24	11	7	...	9	0	1,891	15	
35	Khondi .....	284	30	...	585	9	905	7	43	20	...	...	...	157	33	84	13	...	...	1,776	2	
36	Roni.....	118	15	...	326	13	456	10	100	0	...	...	...	...	34	35	...	...	...	917	18	
37	Kanv Jharo.....	287	15	...	824	8	187	0	...	...	...	...	3	5	12	0	...	...	...	1,026	13	
38	Kudan.....	16	30	...	39	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	
39	Durbo .....	8	15	...	29	25	8	25	6	15	...	...	...	32	30	...	...	...	...	77	15	
40	Band Gahi .....	...	...	...	...	63	34	128	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	23	
41	Wah Gul Muhammad....	...	...	...	...	182	35	115	15	...	...	...	14	35	...	...	...	...	...	313	5	
42	Gungo .....	...	...	...	783	0	448	31	89	10	...	...	...	36	20	...	...	...	...	1,357	21	
43	Manjan .....	287	15	...	964	6	209	14	18	10	...	...	...	16	32	40	25	...	...	1,249	7	
44	Kamangar .....	...	...	...	239	35	408	9	...	...	...	...	55	24	65	27	...	2	30	772	5	
45	Langhano .....	48	0	...	516	5	871	33	17	8	...	...	...	135	33	43	27	...	12	15	1,597	1
46	Kothi .....	...	...	...	34	12	249	14	...	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	7	30	296	29	



47	Litan .....	...	...	42 10	227 33	76 7	...	...	...	15 35	...	...	...	362 5
48	Hambar .....	...	...	...	4 15	206 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 31
49	Abad .....	...	...	...	259 0	300 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559 30
50	Suhari .....	...	...	...	53 20	16 5	...	...	...	6 5	...	...	...	75 30
51	Thet.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Saidpur .....	...	...	40 32	110 2	291 36	...	...	...	...	...	564 0	...	1,006 30
53	Ghari .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Ustelo .....	...	...	...	120 5	70 25	...	...	...	...	...	91 0	...	281 30
55	Gunero .....	106 20	...	32 10	...	...	...	...	...	54 32	...	85 18	16 20	189 0
56	Garkan .....	21 35	...	...	...	...	820 0	...	...	63 0	...	141 10	5 5	217 35
57	Balko .....	24 15	...	10 15	...	...	5 10	...	...	20 0	...	39 30	21 0	96 15
58	Chalo .....	...	...	12 5	394 31	389 18	...	...	...	406 39	4 12	...	70 15	1,278 0
59	Nath .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290 15	...	196 0	380 3	866 18
60	Charo .....	...	...	...	...	...	11 21	...	...	...	...	835 16	...	846 37
61	Sadar Aliwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317 25	...	317 25
62	Faridabad .....	...	...	...	...	808 1	...	...	...	...	...	653 31	...	1,461 32
63	Faridabad Barani .....	...	...	...	...	...	102 24	...	...	...	...	485 19	...	588 3
64	Dad Barani .....	...	...	...	...	...	420 16	...	...	...	...	159 30	...	580 11
65	Mujhar Barani .....	...	...	...	...	...	231 37	...	...	...	...	654 31	...	886 28
Total of 2nd group.....		1,562 15	...	6,060 5	6,248 10	2,678 5	780 13	...	...	1,655 22	332 15	4,224 10	626 3	22,605 3
Total 1st & 2nd groups..		7,995 25	...	17,737 4	13,209 2	5,685 25	780 13	...	1,715 6	4,984 38	853 1	4,233 30	660 20	49,859 25

NOTE.—Assessment on gardens is levied according to mode of irrigation and their area is not separately shown in Revenue accounts.

## APPENDIX B.

## Grouping of delts.

No.	Names of villages.	No.	Names of villages.
<i>1st Group.</i>			
1	Rojhan	32	Manjan
2	Gahi Mahesar	33	Durbo
3	Pipri	34	Band Gahi
4	Kinaro Kapol	35	Gunero
5	But Serai	36	Gungo
6	Ganja Thora	37	Kamangar
7	Beto	38	Abad
8	Umedo Dero	39	Wah Gul Muhammad
9	Kasiro	40	Hambar
10	Bhuta	41	Litan
11	Lalu Ghari	42	Garkan
12	Khondi	43	Balko
13	Roni	44	Chato
14	Drakhani	45	Nath
15	Kothi	46	Sonhari
16	Langhano	47	Thet
17	Dadhar	48	Nao Got
18	Mangwani	49	Shah Panjo
19	Ambar	50	Magsi
20	Kolachi	51	Nari
21	Lakhiari	52	Rap Nari
22	Radhan	53	Murid Lakhiar
23	Nirah	54	Kothi
24	Thariri Mohbat	55	Peroz Shah
25	Pateji	56	Kario Kasim Shah
26	Keraro	57	Saidpur
27	Bachi	58	Ustelo
<i>2nd Group:</i>		59	Ghari
28	Puracho	60	Charo
29	Wah Gahi	61	Sadar Aliwal
30	Kanv Gharo	62	Faridabad
31	Kudan	63	Faridabad Barani
		64	Dhadh Barani
		65	Mojhar Barani

R. GILES,

Acting Collector of Shikarpur.



# APPENDIX C.

Statement of the increase based on the cultivated area of 1890-91 caused by the enhancement in the 14 Tigar dehs.

Serial No.	Names of dehs.	Rice.						Other flow.						Lift.						Total difference. Increase in assessment.
		Area.	Present rate per acre.	Assessment.	Proposed rate per acre.	Assessment.	Difference. Increase.	Area.	Present rate per acre.	Assessment.	Proposed rate per acre.	Assessment.	Difference. Increase.	Area.	Present rate per acre.	Assessment.	Proposed rate per acre.	Assessment.	Difference. Increase.	
		A. G.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. G.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. G.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
<i>1st Group.</i>																				
1	Radhan ... ..	38 7	4 0	152 11	4 4	162 4	9 9	16 25	3 4	54 1	3 6	56 2	2 1	130 14	2 12	358 7	2 14	374 12	16 5	27 15
2	Nirah ... ..	1 2	...	4 3	...	4 7	0 4	616 38	...	2,005 1	...	2,082 3	77 2	96 12	...	264 13	...	276 14	12 1	89 7
3	Tharri Mohbat ...	128 22	...	514 3	...	546 5	32 2	429 33	...	1,396 15	...	1,450 11	53 12	47 33	...	131 8	...	137 8	6 0	91 14
4	Pateji ... ..	977 1	...	3,908 2	...	4,152 6	244 4	203 7	...	660 5	...	685 11	25 6	140 31	...	387 2	...	404 12	17 10	287 4
5	Kiraro ... ..	211 38	...	847 13	...	900 13	53 0	69 3	...	224 8	...	233 2	8 10	103 30	...	285 5	...	298 5	13 0	74 10
<i>2nd Group.</i>																				
6	Nowa Got ... ..	4 0	3 10	14 8	3 14	15 8	1 0	855 6	2 12	2,351 11	2 15	2,512 0	160 5	293 23	2 8	726 7	2 10	762 12	36 5	197 10
7	Shah Panjo ... ..	21 0	...	76 2	...	81 6	5 4	357 11	...	982 8	...	1,049 8	67 0	45 7	...	112 15	...	118 9	5 10	77 14
8	Magsi ... ..	18 24	...	67 7	...	72 1	4 10	86 0	...	236 8	...	252 10	16 2	103 10	...	258 2	...	271 1	12 15	33 11
9	Nari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	895 32	...	2,463 7	...	2,631 7	168 0	137 8	...	343 0	...	360 2	17 2	185 2
10	Rap Nari ... ..	546 0	...	1,979 4	...	2,115 12	136 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 22	...	38 14	...	40 13	1 15	138 7
11	Murid Lakhiair ...	3 10	...	11 13	...	12 10	0 13	212 19	...	584 5	...	624 2	39 13	407 12	...	1,018 4	...	1,069 3	50 15	91 9
12	Kothi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 4	...	198 4	...	211 13	13 9	214 4	...	535 4	...	562 0	26 12	40 5
13	Piroz Shah ... ..	17 5	...	62 1	...	66 6	4 5	673 33	...	1,853 0	...	1,979 6	126 6	166 0	...	415 0	...	435 12	20 12	151 7
14	Kairo Kasim Shah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 19	...	94 13	...	101 4	6 7	30 39	...	77 7	...	81 5	3 14	10 5
																				1,497 8

R. GILES,  
Acting Collector of Shikarpur.

No. 635 of 1892.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

RAO BAHADUR SHIWANDAS CHANDUMAL,

Deputy Collector, Mehar,

To

ROBERT GILES, Esquire, M. A.,

Collector of Shikarpur.

*Deputy Collector's Office,**Camp Tharri, 4th June, 1892.*

Sir,

In returning the accompanying papers received with your memorandum No. 3,707 dated the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the information given regarding the tables has been checked and the result is embodied in a memorandum hereto attached. A statement showing the actual cultivation for 1890-91 and another showing the present rates for each deh are also submitted, as directed.

Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey's No. 341 of the 24th May, 1892, forwarding proposals for the irrigational settlement of the Mehar taluka.

2. With reference to the Superintendent's grouping and assessment, I beg to observe that all the 14 Tigar dehs and 17 Mehar dehs are placed by the Superintendent in the 1st group, and the remaining 34 Mehar dehs in the 2nd group. He describes the mode of grouping in para. 29, and states—

“This mode of grouping will, to a great measure, affect some 9 villages of Tigar, which are now in the 2nd group, of a much lower set of rates than exists in this (Mehar) taluka, but these dehs are well able to bear the proposed rates, being exceptionally well situated as regards irrigation channels, having the river on one side, the Nara on the other, and the Pritchard canal running right through them.”

As regards these canals, Mr. Mathieson in para. 10 of his proposals says—

“These two canals of late years have not had the opportunity of showing their capabilities, owing to the river persistently eroding at their mouths. The Nara mouth, I am glad to say, is now favourably situated, having a dhand before it. No doubt, the same change will soon manifest itself in the Pritchard canal, when hopes are entertained of realizing all the expectations calculated to prove itself one of the best canals in Sind.”

And in para. 28 he writes the Nara has not worked as it should have done. In this he is no doubt correct, and it remains to be seen how far his expectations regarding the Pritchard canal are realized. At present, there is no change for the better. I give below the present kharif rates of Tigar and Mehar, from which it will be seen that, if the Superintendent's grouping is adopted, the increase in the 9 dehs will be (10) ten annas per acre for rice and other flow, and (6) six annas in lift and (8) eight annas in lift aided by



flow, and that in the other 5 dehs it will be (4) four annas on rice and lift aided by flow and (2) two annas on other flow and lift:—

Kharif.	Tigar.		Mehar.	
	1st group.	2nd group.	1st group.	2nd group.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rice lands.....	4 0	3 10	4 4	3 14
Other crops under flow irrigation...	3 4	2 12	3 6	2 15
Lift irrigation .....	2 12	2 8	2 14	2 10
Lift aided by flow irrigation .....	2 14	2 10	3 2	2 14

The rabi rates, being the same for both talukas, are not given here, as they do not affect the grouping.

3. The Mukhtyarkar states that out of the 9 dehs, 6, *viz.*, Nao Got, Shah Panjo, Magsi, Perozshah, Nari and Murid Lakhia, may be placed in the 1st group, but not the remaining 3, *viz.*, Kario Kasimshah, Rap Nari and Kothi, as Kario Kasimshah is mostly forest and there is very little culturable land in it, and the other two dehs are much out of cultivation and saltish. I am of opinion that none of these 9 dehs should be placed in the 1st group, as the water-supply is admittedly precarious, and it is not advisable to levy too high rates all at once. A gradual increase is not much felt, and I would let the other 5 dehs remain in the 1st group.

4. The Superintendent appears to have transferred 2 Mehar dehs, Wah Gahi and Puracho, from the 2nd to the 1st group, and 7 dehs, *viz.*, Bachi, Dakhani, Dhadhar, Khandi, Roni, Langhano and Kothi, from the 1st to the 2nd group. There is no objection to the transfer of the two dehs to the higher group, they being mostly rice lands, within 3 miles of the town and well situated as regards water-supply. But of the 7 dehs transferred to the lower group, 5, *i.e.*, Dokhani, Dhadhar, Khondi, Roni and Langhano, are the best rice-producing lands in the taluka, low-lying and cultivated twice a year (*dubari*), and are so favourably situated that no ordinary deficiency in water-supply affects their crops. Some are close to Mehar and others to Kazi-jo-got or Mangwani, both important villages in the taluka, where trade in grain is carried on as much as at Mehar. The taluka officials are strongly of opinion that these 5 dehs should not be transferred to the 2nd group, and the Superintendent has given no special reason for this unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. There is no objection to the transfer of the other two dehs from the 1st to the 2nd group, as Bachi is mostly jagir and its water-supply is deficient, and Kothi is also not so well situated as regards water-supply and is subject to hill torrents, being to the west of the Supri Band. The Mukhtyarkar suggests that Deh Manjan and Gungo should be placed in the 1st group. Both are irrigated on Gul Muhammad and Kakol canals. The former is within 3 miles of Kazi-jo-got, and is one of the best rice-producing dehs in the taluka. The latter is at some distance from it and is not as good as the former. I think Manjan may be placed in the 1st group and Gungo may be left in the 2nd, as at present.

5. The Superintendent proposes no change in the kharif rates, which seem to be fair. He suggests an increase of 2 annas in the rabi rates (1st group,) so as to have two groups instead of one, as at present, but gives no reason for the modification. The Mukhtyarkar states that, the proposed increased rates not being very high, he has nothing to say about them. I am, however, not in favour of any change for which no reason is assigned, and the figures given in para. 18 of the Superintendent's report clearly show, that

while the percentage of kharif cultivation, in the rates of which no increase is proposed, has increased, that of rabi cultivation has decreased.

6. The rates proposed for barani and temporary wells are the same that exist at present. There is no barani stream in this taluka. I have not with me the Government Resolution quoted by the Superintendent with reference to temporary wells. The existing rates appear to be fair and may be retained, as proposed. The present river kacha rates are—

RABI.			
Drill	...	...	... 3 4
Do. aided by lift	...	...	... 4 10
Wheat and barley	...	...	... 3 2
Other kinds	...	...	... 1 8

No special rate is sanctioned for kharif. Cultivation in kharif is charged for according to the ordinary (kharif) rates. The proposed rates are, however, in accordance with Government orders, and may be sanctioned in place of the existing rates.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) SHIWANDAS,  
Deputy Collector, Mehar.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sind: Introduction of a revised irrigational settlement into the Mehar Táluka of the Shikárpur Collectorate.*

No. 6983.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1892.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2731, dated 2nd July 1892—Submitting the

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, No. 340, dated 24th May 1892.

Letter from the Collector of Shikárpur, No. 4099, dated 9th June 1892, and its accompaniment.

papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the introduction of a revised irrigational settlement into the Mehar Táluka of the Shikárpur Collectorate; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The report written by Mr. Mathieson, Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, shows that the 65 villages now comprised in the Mehar Táluka of the Shikárpur Collectorate have been on the whole fairly prosperous during the past 10 years; there have been fluctuations in the area cultivated and in the revenue collections, but the average under these heads for the last 10 years is decidedly above the estimate formed in 1881-82 when the now expiring settlement was first introduced as a temporary measure.

2. Mr. Mathieson's proposals have been briefly reviewed by the Collector of Shikárpur and at greater length by the Commissioner in Sind. There are considerable differences of opinion as to the most desirable grouping of the villages of the táluka for purposes of kharif cultivation. The 65 villages which are dealt with in these papers contain 14 which formerly belonged to the Tigar Táluka and which are divided into 2 separate groups with rates of assessment different from those in force in the 51 villages which have always belonged to the Mehar Táluka. On consideration of the remarks of the Superintendent, the Collector of the District and the Commissioner in Sind, the Governor in Council does not think that sufficient cause has been shown by Mr. Mathieson in support of his proposed grouping and prefers that recommended by Mr. James who on the whole is in agreement with Mr. Giles.

Group I will comprise—

- 5 Tigar old first group villages.
- 1 „ „ second group village.
- 5 Mehar „ second group villages.
- 22 „ „ first group villages.

Group II will contain—

- 8 Tigar old second group villages.
- 24 Mehar „ „ „ „

3. As regards rates, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, the Collector and the Commissioner are all agreed that it is not desirable to raise the present kharif rates; the present state of the canals does not justify any enhancement and as stated by Mr. James in his paragraph 8, further increase in revenue in this táluka will probably depend upon extension of cultivation rather than upon enhanced rates. The only change proposed as regards the kharif rates is to assess the old Tigar Táluka villages at the same rates as the Mehar Táluka villages; the enhancement of rate is very slight and the change will tend to uniformity. The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner and the Collector that Mr. Mathieson has not shown sufficient grounds for having two sets of rates for rabi, the one only 2 annas higher than the other. The rabi rates should remain as they are, as should also those for "barani," both kharif and rabi.



4. Mr. James has in his paragraphs 22 and 23 discussed the rates to be imposed on lands irrigated from temporary wells; the present rates are:—

For kharif	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3	8	0	per acre.
For rabi	...	...	...	...	„	4	12	0 „

These rates were sanctioned in 1881; Mr. Mathieson would maintain them; Mr. James however points out that in 1884 Government was opposed to taxing these lands much higher than ordinary barani lands; the Governor in Council sees no reason for now departing from the principles then laid down and the rates proposed by the Commissioner in his paragraph 23, viz., Rs. 2-8-0 for kharif and Rs. 3-8-0 for rabi may be adopted.

5. The Superintendent of Survey should have stated the area under bábul plantations; they may be dealt with as suggested by Mr. James in his paragraph 20.

6. The orders passed in the Government Resolutions quoted in the margin as to the rates to be levied on River kacha lands and gardens will still continue in force.

Government Resolution No. 842, dated 4th February 1887.  
 " " " 7111, " 6th October 1886.

7. The Commissioner in Sind in his paragraph 26 suggests that the present settlement should be guaranteed for 5 years. On this point Mr. James should be referred to the orders directing him to make further proposals after considering the subject generally. In paragraph 10 of his report Mr. James contemplates an increase in the rates when the water-supply has been improved. Improvements are now being made, the new feeder above the Pritchardwah will improve the supply in Mehar and the Damrao Canal which is almost sure to be constructed in the coming season will do more in the same direction. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the Commissioner should consider the subject as a whole again, before orders are passed guaranteeing irrigation settlements for terms of years. In some cases the guarantee should be given, in others probably it should be deferred. The present exemption from fallow rules may be allowed to continue.

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

To

The Commissioner in Sind,  
 The Collector of Shikárpur,  
 The Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey,

The Accountant General, } With copies of the  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat. } papers.

The Government of India, } By letter.  
 The Secretary of State for India. }

No. of 1892.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

*(Handwritten signature)*