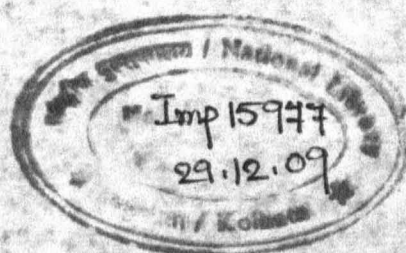


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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 20th June 1898.

From

The Hon'ble MR. H. E. M. JAMES, I. C. S., C. S. I.,
Commissioner in Sind,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
BARON LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
Governor of Bombay.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to forward the settlement reports for the Tando Bago and Badin Talukas. These have been written and submitted by Mr. Brendon, the Assistant Collector, to whom I entrusted the work, as the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, had 2 other talukas to resettle, and was also very busy supervising the system now adopted in Sind of making the Tapadars survey and measure up new lands required for cultivation. Mr. Brendon had been for some time in charge of the talukas, and I felt sure he was competent for the task. He has, as I am sure Government will concur in thinking, acquitted himself of it very creditably, and these reports, it will be remembered, were done in addition to the ordinary heavy labours of the Tando Division.

2. In 1893 (*vide* my letters No. 2199 of 12th June and No. 2203 of 13th June 1893), I had occasion to bring the case of these talukas to the notice of Government. They had then enjoyed a 5 years' irrigational settlement, the idea having been that, at the end of that time, the rates might be raised, as at the first irrigational settlement they were purposely put a little low on account of the great increase which even those rates effected on some of the lands. In the letters quoted, I recommended that these low rates should be continued for five years more, and Government accepted my recommendation.

3. Mr. Brendon's reports were written last year, while I was absent on special duty, but neither Mr. Wingate nor Mr. Giles disposed of them, and it has remained for me to do so. The result has been that the people have enjoyed the rates for 1 year more—in other words, for 11 years.

4. With Your Lordship's permission, I will deal with both talukas in one report. And I will premise by saying that I concur in Mr. Steele's recommendations, *viz.*, that the changes in grouping, which are very extensive, the 1st and 2nd class dehs being largely recruited from those beneath them, should be accepted, but not the enhancements in rates. I believe that, if enhancements in rates and promotions to higher groups be made simultaneously, it would be more than the talukas could bear. No doubt, the zamindars would adjust themselves to their new environment in course of time, but the process would mean disaster to a considerable proportion of them.

5. As a matter of fact, a good deal has been done for these talukas in the matter of minor irrigational improvements—more, perhaps, in the first than in the last five years. The regulator on the Fuleli (Guni) at Alipur, just above the mouth of the Mulchand, or rather below the old mouth (so that a new mouth had to be constructed,) helps to preserve the lower reaches from

an excessive supply of water, and improve the Mulchand supply, as a good many attempts have been made to drain the lower reaches of the Fuleli. Finally, a great scheme, for which Government is indebted to Mr. T. Summers, the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, is now in progress, which, it is hoped, will answer perfectly. But the full effect of this will not be seen for three or four more years.

6. Now, the country has got on exceedingly well during the last eleven years, considering everything. In Tando Bago, prior to the settlement, the average revenue was Rs. 92,121. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, estimated his rates would yield Rs. 1,29,104. At the end of 5 years, as I showed at the time, they yielded Rs. 1,53,601, and I learn from a reference to the Mukhtyarkar that in 1897-98, *i.e.*, in the 11th year, they will yield (excluding remissions) Rs. 2,02,950, although the final figures for the current year will not be made up till after 31st July. And the Miscellaneous Land Revenue in addition this year will amount to Rs. 20,799. In Badin, again, the prior settlement collections were Rs. 1,12,169. After 5 years, they had risen to Rs. 2,10,585, and in 1897-98 they will be Rs. 2,44,565 *plus* Rs. 16,246 Miscellaneous Land Revenue. In my report No. 2203 of 13th June 1893, I mentioned that I should not be surprised to see at the end of 10 years that the revenue of Badin had exactly doubled, and it has done even better than I anticipated.

7. I do not think that Government can expect any better results from a 10 years' settlement. On the other hand, whatever may be the result of the completion of the Fuleli escapes, the conversion of the Fuleli itself into a perennial canal and possibly the construction of a railway through the Tando Division (a part of which is now being surveyed), though many years may elapse before it is commenced, the fact remains that, as regards communications, climate and people, the original features of the talukas are pretty much what they were. In the inundation season, the produce is carried by boats; after that, on camels. The great market, Hyderabad, is 50 or 60 miles away, the people still cast their seed on the waters and leave it to look after itself, while they themselves take their cattle away to Thar and Parkar to save them from mosquitoes. (See paragraph 3 of the Tando Bago report.) The people are fever-stricken and inert, and depend greatly on their grazing. The rabi crops, for which the Lar is usually supposed to be absolutely unfitted, are, it is true, extending and this is a really healthy sign, but Mr. Brendon (paragraph 8 of the Tando Bago report) describes their unusual liability to failure from fogs and frost. Jambho (mustard), for instance, I find went up from 853 acres in Tando Bago in 1887-88 to an average of 4,137 acres in the 5 years ending 1895-96, wheat from 367 acres to 1,479 acres, and barley from 332 to 538 acres. Similarly, in Badin, jambho has risen from 2,594 to 8,705 acres, wheat from 318 to 1,682 acres, and barley from 146 to 839 acres. I can only assume that this is due to the demand for these grains stimulating the cultivators to try and produce them and also to better irrigational control permitting lands, hitherto swamped, to dry in time for a rabi sowing. The land is passing rapidly from the indigenous Muhammadans to the Hindus, who in Tando Bago farm most profitably. In Badin, the figures appear to show that all the land has practically passed out of the hands of the original Muhammadan holders, and, as Mr. Brendon remarks, "the evil, I am sure, is not due to the Revenue agents, but to the Civil Procedure." And yet the land is worth little compared to land in better parts of Sind. Fields privately sold by solvent individuals amongst themselves, I find from the settlement reports before me of the three northern talukas of Hyderabad (in the Naushahro Division), fetch in Moro and Kandiaro from Rs. 5 an acre for the most inferior land to Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 an acre for the better lands. Across the water, in the Shikarpur Taluka, the price varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 100, and even to Rs. 160 an acre. Here in the Lar, the price, according to Mr. Brendon's figures, varies only from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 an acre, though he gives reasons for thinking that it may be considerably higher.

8. If, then, Mr. Brendon's re-grouping (with the slight modification suggested by Mr. Steele) be adopted, we shall have in Tando Bago a revenue, on the average cultivation for the 5 years ending 1895-96, amounting to Rs. 1,75,638 as compared with Rs. 1,68,693 on the same average cultivation according

to existing grouping, or an increase of 4.11 per cent.; and similarly in Badin a revenue of Rs. 2,32,923 against Rs. 2,27,766, or an increase of 2.26 per cent. The figures have already in the year current, with the old grouping, considerably exceeded even those amounts. The last inundation, however, was an excellent one. I, therefore, recommend that the old rates and new grouping as modified by Mr. Steele be guaranteed for 10 years.

9. Mr. Brendon shows clearly the advantage of a light system of rates on 'huris' or babul groves in Badin, and judiciously proposes (paragraph 24 of the report) to extend them to Tando Bago, where the existing system works badly. This is in accordance with the policy initiated by Sir Bartle Frere nearly 50 years ago, and Mr. Brendon's proposal will, I hope, be accepted. As in other parts of Sind, there are complaints of deficiency of water at the tails of canals, owing to excess of rice cultivation at the heads, and also of the water being wasted, turned on to waste lands, or into "dhands," for grazing and other purposes. My orders on this last matter are very clear and distinct, but the best of rules are useless if the District Officers do not enforce them properly. The complaints of the Executive Engineer will be brought specially to the notice of the Collector. I may say, however, that, in a tract of country where the canals are always bursting and flooding the lands, it is not always easy to convict a man of wilful waste of water, but the Collector will be asked to see that the complaints of the Executive Engineer are disposed of promptly, and with some rigour of the law.

10. Notice has been given of the increase of rates, and several petitions have been received against it. Some are from Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C. S., who has succeeded to his brother, the late Mr. Metharam Gidumal's estates, and others are from Rao Bihadur Hiranand Khemsing, LL.B., President of the Hyderabad Municipality, who has invested money in land in this division. A third is from the Anjuman of land-owners in the Tando Division, which has been drafted by and bears the signature of Mr. Hiranand's brother. Your Excellency in Council will peruse these with interest, and you will notice that in one instance Mr. Brendon has acceded to a request that the deh of Widda, taluka Tando Bago, should be reduced to the second group. Mr. Dayaram Gidumal's other applications about the grouping of particular dehs need not be referred to, as obviously in an irrigational settlement, where there is no field-to-field classification, the grouping and rates must be fixed on general principles and on the reports of the officers who know the country as to its fertility and water-supply. It may be noticed, however, from one of his applications that a Native gentleman who invests money in land feels disappointed if the entire capital expenditure be not repaid to him in a few years out of revenue. This indicates how extremely profitable farming is, even though the country is unhealthy and feverish, as Mr. Dayaram Gidumal admits it to be. There is also in the Anjuman petition an objection that produce is unsaleable this year. There may be some foundation for this, owing to the tightness of the money markets, but the Collector who made this an objection to introducing three new settlements in the north of this district has said nothing about it in this case, and I do not think the mere revision of grouping proposed need be postponed owing to this consideration.

There are, however, some general remarks which, coming from the sources they do, merit special notice. I may mention that the late Dewan Metharam Gidumal made a large fortune by farming, and that he was known to be a liberal landlord. Some of the general objections are such as I should hardly have thought would have appeared over the signatures they bear, and of such I do not take notice.

The first is the desirability of having 30 years' settlements in Sind. Mr. Woodburn was disposed to favour this view to the extent of having 20 years' settlements, and I myself do not like to see settlements made for less than 10 years. But a longer period in the transition state of Sind is impossible. In the present instance, the Fuleli escapes may drain the whole area (especially saving the Tando Bago Taluka from floods), convert it into a

healthy district, and bring the irrigation under much better control than now, and then, the improvements having been made at the expense of Government, should be repaid by higher rates, such as are paid by zamindars similarly situated elsewhere. It is impossible in the interests of the tax-payer to commit the Government to a longer period than 10 years' settlements in Sind at present. It is in the zamindars' own interests as much as in those of Government, as even now our Irrigational Settlements are still in their experimental stage.

The second salient objection to an increase of rates is found in the numerous indirect burthens placed on the zamindars. I traverse directly the statement that tapadars, daroghas and menials are so badly paid that "they would starve if the zamindar did not keep open house and support them in other ways." The tapadar's pay has recently been increased to Rs. 20 and Rs. 25. No doubt, ancient oriental hospitality still flourishes in Sind, and when a tapadar visits a village the zamindars will bait him and his horse; and in this country of long distances and severe heat, the *kotar* or peon attached to a tapadar, whose pay is Rs. 7 or Rs. 9, is very often to be seen riding on a pony, fodder for which he must get *gratis*. But, as one of the petitions states, grass has no value in these talukas, and in any case a zamindar would refuse to take payment for fodder. This would be given free, even if a special travelling allowance sufficient to cover the cost of keeping a pony were sanctioned for every *kotar*. As a matter of fact, the zamindars deprecate the pay and allowances of Native officials being raised, complaining that the higher the pay, the more expensive the hospitality meted out to them.

Mr. Dayaram's suggestion that zamindars, in order to keep up their position, have often to subscribe to public or semi-public objects from borrowed money is not, I believe, the fact. They may amongst themselves have to borrow when they combine to build a mosque or dig a canal, but I know of very few public or semi-public subscriptions in Sind at all. If Mr. Dayaram merely means that the zamindar when he wants to subscribe goes to his Native banker for the money, I should think he was quite correct. The banker is usually the purchaser of his produce, and the most solvent zamindar gets the banker even to pay his assessment for him.

The system of making a zamindar pay a heavy "Malikano" for forfeited Numbers I long ago put a stop to. After a zamindar has failed to cultivate land for 5 years, he is given the option of paying a year's assessment or of resigning the land. If afterwards he would like the land back, he can have it on payment of the assessment that he would not pay previously. As for the rebate allowed for private canal clearances, an excellent system introduced by Mr. Erskine and Colonel Anderson, the maximum is truly stated to be 4 annas an acre, but in special cases an 8-anna rebate can be given, subject to my sanction; and the Collector can always, on cause shown, apply for a change in the rebate allowed. Mr. Dayaram can ask for a change in the case of deh Nao Wah and the matter will be enquired into. The most important representation made by Mr. Dayaram is that the taxation of improvements is forbidden by the Land Revenue Code. (This objection is made in the applications about dehs Chakir and Widh in the Tando Bago Taluka). And he suggests—he does not go so far as to assert—that the bunds, canals, etc., which have been made on his estates are such improvements. In the Deccan they might possibly be considered so. In Sind, they are necessities of cultivation. Waste land belongs to Government. The trunk canals, branches and main distributaries belong to Government. To apply the water to the land by flow, canals and bunds are necessities. Even if land, which from its elevation can only be watered by lift, is rendered irrigable by flow owing to the zamindar's arrangements, it is because the Government improves the supply and brings the water down at a sufficiently high level. Still, I mention the point that has been taken. It illustrates once more the unsuitability of parts of the Land Revenue Code to Sind. The Bombay Irrigation Act is not in force, except a few of its special sections.

Mr. Hiranand, who I understand is still extending his landed estates, objects to a revision of rates and grouping—(the former I have dropped, and probably Your Excellency in Council will concur with me)—because there have been no general improvements carried out by the Government during the last decade, such as railways or canals. A rise in prices has also, it is said, not occurred. The reply to this is that the first settlement was only an experiment, and that, in justice to the general tax-payer, the zamindars of Tando Bago and Badin must pay rates similar to those paid by zamindars in similarly situated parts of Sind. Prices fluctuate, but so far in the decade they have not shown a general tendency to fall. The prices of Lar rice certainly seem from Mr. Brendon's report to have fallen since 1894-95, and he mentions that large stocks were held which could not be exported within the five months that the Fuleli is flowing. I conceive that the canal has been kept closed specially while the escape is being made, and also to ensure the effective clearance of the branch canals. But I will enquire into this. Meanwhile, the Tando Bago and Badin zamindars are fortunate in not paying as high rates as those of Jati, which, I should think, was an inferior taluka compared with theirs.

An objection raised in several cases is that (owing to endogamy, so Mr. Dayaram thinks) the population is sparse, and rates of wages have advanced. Undoubtedly, this last statement is very true all over Sind, and, as Mr. Dayaram is fond of observing, the stage of "status" is being succeeded by that of "contract." No doubt, canals and agricultural works carried out by free labour are more expensive than they used to be. And "haris," or ploughmen, who are usually in debt to the zamindar and from ancient times have always done such work at his bidding for any price he chooses to fix, are becoming more independent. If the zamindar does such work by paid labour, the share of the crop he obtains from the "hari" is raised from one-third to one-half. There are parts of Sind, however, where the traditional share of the crop obtained by the zamindar is being diminished. In spite of this, however, cultivation in Sind grows rapidly every year, and the land revenue paid to Government is collected without any difficulty. It is obvious, therefore, that zamindars and cultivators adjust themselves to circumstances and that both cultivate at a profit.

The only other remark on the petitions I think it desirable to record is on some of the statements made by the Anjuman. This petition, I observe from the papers before me, was presented to the Collector by a deputation headed by the Hon'ble Mir Allah Baksh.

It is objected that the system of levying the revenue is "inelastic," and to illustrate the plea it is stated that the first kharif instalment of 10th January is too early. It is further alleged that in this year (1898) not a grain could be sold by the 8th January. This, I assume, if accurate, was owing to the tightness of money. But a Collector can always, in special cases, postpone an instalment, and I understand that he actually did so this year for the whole Tando Division. And as the rice harvest is generally complete by the end of November or middle of December, there is ordinarily ample time for the produce to be sold before the 10th January. Undoubtedly, assessment is charged on the entire areas of Survey Numbers, even if portions are left uncultivated. But zamindars can apply to have uncultivable pieces excluded if not of a negligible quantity.

Mr. Brendon's reply to a criticism of the Anjuman, which purports to be supported by an account showing that the net profit of a zamindar is only 5 annas on an acre of rice, is, I think, more worthy of credence than the latter. Even if Mr. Brendon has pitched the price of rice a little high, it may be taken at about Rs. 28 a kharwar. I enclose the two statements for information. I have thought it well to send to Government copies of these petitions (it is not worth while having them printed), because it is only right, when intelligent gentlemen do take the trouble to bring forward criticisms on

settlement proposals, that they should be considered and answered. It is true that agriculture in Sind is carried on under difficulties, that the great body of zamindars have to suffer from dearness of labour, and from the uncontrolled power of the money-lender. But I am satisfied that the proposals I have now the honour to make are quite moderate, and that the profits of agriculture are extremely good, both to zamindars and haris.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

H. E. M. JAMES,

Commissioner in Sind.

TANDO BAGO SETTLEMENT REPORT, 1897.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Assistant Collector's office,
Camp Talhar, 5th May 1897.*

From

B. A. BRENDON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, Tando,

To

C. E. S. STEELE, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the settlement of the Tando Bago Taluka, as requested in your memo. No. 5527, dated the 29th November 1895. The present rates were introduced in 1887-88, and will expire on the 31st July 1897.

Description of Taluka.

2. The taluka is an irregular quadrangle, fairly compact in shape, having an area of 708·77 square miles. It has an extreme length from north to south of 38 miles and a width of 35 miles. The chief town, Tando Bago, of which the population is 1,967 and which contains the Government offices, is situated in a fairly central position, not far from the Guni Canal. It is 58 miles by road south of Hyderabad.

On the north, the taluka is bounded by the Dero Mohbat Taluka of the same district; on the west, it is separated from the Guni and Badin Talukas by the Guni Canal and two of its branches, the Wangi Wah and Sher Wah Wadho, which latter also separates it from Badin on the south; on the east, it is separated from the Thar and Parkar District by the Dhero Puran, evidently the old bed of a vast river or canal. This is banked across near Jhuda, in the Thar and Parkar District, about 5 miles from the northern boundary of the taluka, and below this point the Puran is full of crystal water, which flows into it from the Eastern Nara at a place called Bhitro, about 8 miles below Jhuda. This water, having deposited its silt in the Makhi Dhand, finds its way down the Eastern Nara into the Puran, which it completely fills northwards as far as Jhuda and southwards to the Rann of Katch, beyond the boundary of the taluka. Its presence in so large a volume is an entirely new physical feature of the country.

The taluka is an alluvial plain, the monotony of which is unrelieved by a single mound. It is generally low-lying, and therefore well watered. It is more apt to suffer from floods than drought. There are no forests, though the view to be obtained from any of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, the only points of eminence, is that of a well-wooded, green and fertile country. A certain proportion, about three per cent., of the taluka is salt-land (*kalar*), and uncultivable. Scrub jungle, however,—chiefly salvadora, the tooth-stick tree, which has a thick green foliage and affords excellent pasture for camels,—grows luxuriantly even on the salt-land, which has thus its use.

The taluka is now divided into 150 dehs, of which 134 are either Government or mixed villages. There are 16 exclusive Jagir villages as compared with 8 at the time of the settlement. The increase is due to the splitting-up of four unwieldy villages. The divisions thus made retain the names of the parent dehs, but are numbered consecutively.

Population.

3. The population of the taluka has risen from 55,473 in 1881 to 63,799 in 1891—an increase of 8,326, or 15 per cent. This means that there are, on an average, only 90 persons to the square mile. Of all the needs of the taluka, the want of labour is certainly not the least. There is, however, a very considerable floating population, probably not included in the above, consisting of labourers from the Desert and from Katch, who, when rain fails in their own country, swarm into the taluka in search of work, which they readily find. Cattle and camel graziers, too, visit the taluka in numbers when the grazing elsewhere fails.

Probably, some of the people from the Desert and Katch remain in the taluka, and this would account in a measure for the increase of population. As far as is known, there has been no emigration.

Agricultural Stock.

4. Statistics have been kept since 1892-93. The figures for the last year show a satisfactory increase in the case of bullocks, cows, buffaloes and camels, wherein the greatest need of an agricultural people lies. As in the case of the Hyderabad Taluka, there seems to have been a considerable decrease of stock in 1893-94. It is not believed that this was due to disease. Cattle are numbered in the months of October and November, before the cattle that have left the country on account of the mosquitos have all returned and before the regular influx from Thar and Parkar has set in. The decrease, which, it should be remarked, was evidently only temporary, was most probably due to the conditions existing at the time in Thar and Parkar.

Communications.

5. The main road from Hyderabad enters the taluka 7 miles from Tando Bago at Jamali, where it is carried across the Guni by an iron bridge. This road was improved last year and raised above flood level, where there was danger of floods, and will be improved still further in the near future. From Jamali, another road branches off to Rajo Khanani, an important town in the north of the taluka. This road forms an alternative route to Hyderabad, though slightly longer. During the last two years, a road has been constructed from Rajo Khanani to Dadah, a distance of 16 miles, thus connecting the former place with Jhuda, a great centre of the corn and ghi trade in Thar and Parkar. It is intended to complete this road on to Talhar in the Badin Taluka as soon as funds permit, thus carrying out a plan advocated by Colonel Ward in 1887-88.

From Tando Bago, good roads branch off to Wahnai and Badin in the south, to Pangrio, Khairpur and Jhuda in the east, and to Dadah in the north. Three or four ferries are provided on the Puran for the convenience of the Thar and Parkar trade. These roads are kept up at Local Fund expense and are, generally speaking, in excellent order.

But the taluka is especially remarkable for its magnificent water ways, which are available for boat traffic for nearly five months. In the north, boats ply on the Mulchand Wah as far as Rajo Khanani. The Nasir Wah, a little further south, carries boats to Jhuda, right across the extreme breadth of the taluka. The Manik Wah and its extension, the Mir Wah, are available for boat traffic for only a slightly shorter distance. By this canal, boats can approach within 8 miles of Khairpur. And, finally, the Shadi Wah, which flows past Tando Bago, is open for boat traffic to that town and beyond.

In ordinary years, rice, the staple crop, is chiefly exported in boats. In years of scarcity in other parts, it is sent on camels to Hyderabad. Bajri is also exported in boats and by road from Rajo Khanani. With the extension of the Guni to the Puran and thus to the sea, it is expected that boats will ply on it all the year round. This will, of course, enormously facilitate the exportation of produce. The two steam-launches which ply on the Guni between Talhar and

Hyderabad only carry passengers, to whom they afford an easy means of communication at a time when the roads are at their worst.

The prevailing rates for the carriage of produce are approximately—

By boat	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ pie	per maund	per mile.
By camel	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pie	"	" " "
By cart	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	" " "

The movement of produce is nearly all in the direction of Hyderabad, which is the nearest railway station.

Markets.

6. Tando Bago is the principal market. Others are Rajo Khanani, Dei, Dadah, Khairpur and Pangrio. At all these places, considerable local business is done, but, with the exception of Rajo Khanani, produce is mostly collected at them for transmission to Tando Bago, whence it is exported. For the most part, the Bania purchases the Zamindar's corn as it stands or at the threshing-floor, and, as he is always early in the field, he gets it at rates far lower than those prevailing at the market town.

As mentioned above, the ultimate destination of most of the produce is Hyderabad. Some, however, is sent into Thar and Parkar and Katch.

Manufactures and Industries.

7. There are practically no manufactures. Gold and silver ornaments are made every where, and at Rajo Khanani there is a family of blacksmiths who are noted for their supari-cutters. A coarse kind of cotton cloth is occasionally made by Menghwars from Thar and Parkar. Oil-pressing is carried on extensively at Tando Bago, Rajo Khanani, Pangrio, Khairpur and Dadah. Sugarcane is crushed for molasses in and around Tando Bago.

Climate and Rainfall.

8. The climate from November to February is cool and pleasant. At the same time, it is unhealthy on account of the evaporating moisture and rotting vegetation in the depressions. From March onwards, the heat increases daily, until in May and June it is insupportable. With the heat, a south-west wind arises, and blows with great force and constancy until the rain comes in July, or even later. The wind may reduce the temperature, but on account of the all-pervading dust which it brings with it, it is a question which is the greater evil. The discomfort caused by this dust is excessive. Towards the end of May, the canals begin to fill, and in August the great heat is over. September is pleasantly cool, though in October the heat of March or April temporarily returns.

The rainfall is fitful, varying from 3 to 13 inches. The average of the last 9 years is 8.18 inches. A considerable area, about 500 acres, is annually cultivated on rainfall.

Rain is rarely unseasonable. Fogs are, however, the bane of the rabi and fruit crops. They commence generally in January and February, though they occur occasionally in November and December. Persistent fogs induce rust in wheat and blight in mangoes. They stunt and destroy the oil-seed crops. I have seen an apparently magnificent field of standing wheat without a single grain of corn in the ear. And another, which appeared equally good, and on which I made a crop experiment, had a very poor out-turn. In each case, the wheat had been affected by the fogs. Sometimes, also, the temperature will suddenly fall to freezing point for a single night. If this happens when the grain is just forming, the out-turn is seriously reduced.

Irrigation.

9. A copy of the report on the irrigation of the taluka, furnished by the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, is appended to these papers as Appendix XIX.

The following is the list of the canals kept up by Government :—

1. Mulchand.
2. Nasir Wah.
3. Manik Wah, and branches—
 Mir Wah.
 Lundo Wah.
 Ahsan Wah.
4. Shadi Wah, Large, and branches—
 Bahadar Wah.
 Bag Wah.
 Shadi Wah, Small,
5. Ali Bahar Wah.
6. Wangi Wah.

All these canals take out of the Guni. In the last few years, a new regulator has been constructed on the Guni at Alipur, and the Mulchand has been provided with a new mouth above this regulator, whereby the supply of water has been considerably increased. The new mouth has been working since 1895-96.

The Nasir and Manik canals are both excellent systems—the former particularly. There is no complaint about the supply in either. The Mir Wah is not strictly a branch, but a continuation of the Manik Wah. Owing to the want of an escape, the supply of water at the tail of the Mir Wah is not sufficient to satisfy all demands.

The Lundo Wah, which is a branch of the Manik Wah, is said to work well for the first five miles. The villages of Uduri and Kang, which it is proposed to raise to the first class, draw their water-supply both from the Manik Wah and Lundo Wah. Deh Dambharlo, which is also raised in class, is irrigated from the Manik Wah and its branch, the Ahsan Wah, in the first portion of which the supply is said to be sufficient.

The Shadi Wah, Large, carries a good supply of water; but the same cannot be said for its branches, the Shadi Wah Small, Bag Wah and Bahadar Wah. There is a great deficiency of water at the tails of all these canals.

The supply in the Ali Bahar Wah is said to be fair only, whilst that in the Wangi Wah is admitted to be deficient.

Mr. Summers remarks that the complaints of scarcity of water in the tails of the canals are due to waste higher up, and advocates heavy fines and a considerable rise in the rate for rice at the mouths of the canals. Mr. Summers is apparently wrong in supposing that the price of rice has risen in the last few years.

The only new irrigation works completed during the settlement are the new mouth to the Mulchand, and an escape to the Shadi Wah, Small, which now tails into the Dhoro Puran. The great project, however, the Fuleli Escape, is now in course of execution, and will, it is expected, be completed in December 1898.

Mr. Summers alludes to two advantages to be derived from the completion of this project: the saving in carriage of produce and the reduction to a minimum of the danger of breaches.

I anticipate that garden cultivation will largely increase, and that the supply of water in all the canals will be improved for the reason that the Guni itself will be working at its full capacity.

Wells.

10. In 1887-88, there were 25 wells in the taluka. In 1895-96, this number had risen to 30, while the area irrigated rose from 11 to 34 acres. In all cases, well water is supplemented by canal irrigation. Garden produce and sugarcane are the chief crops raised. The people invariably drink canal water as long as it is available. When it fails, they generally dig shallow wells in the beds of

canals, or in depressions, and obtain sweet water in this way. The permanent wells, unless in exceptionally good situations, have an unfortunate habit of turning brackish after some years. Water is found about 20 feet below the surface and about 5 feet below the dry canal beds. In fact, it is found as near as 3 feet below the bed of the Guni.

Revenue History of the Taluka.

11. The first regular settlement was introduced in 1887-88. Previous to that, the land tax was levied in three ways. Lands were either held on leases, which were to expire as soon as a settlement was introduced, or were cultivated on the "bigoti" system, as explained below, or a fixed payment in cash was charged for the use of each wheel, in the case of lift cultivation only. It is impossible to discuss the rates under the lease system, as they showed no uniformity whatever, varying from 4 annas to Rs. 30 per acre of actual cultivation in one year. Under the "bigoti" system, the holders of land paid assessment only on the actual area cultivated as ascertained by measurement each year. The assessment was levied according to rates sanctioned for each "makan," or locality, and not for dehs. These rates had been in force since 1861-62, and varied greatly as shown below :—

<i>Kharif</i> —Rice	...	...	...	From	Re. 1 to Rs. 4 13	per acre.
Other crops	...	...	...	"	Re. 1 to Rs. 2-7	"
<i>Rabi</i> —Wheat	...	...	...	"	Re. 1-7	" Re. 1-15
Other crops	...	...	...	"	Re. 1-7	"
Mahsuli crops	...	...	...	"	Rs. 2-15	"
<i>Barani</i> —Wheat	...	...	...	"	Re. 1-10	"
Other crops	...	...	...	"	Re. 1-0	"
Gardens	...	...	...	"	Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-13	"
Well lands	...	...	...	"	Re. 1-15	"

"Mahsuli" crops are those, other than grain bearing, on which an assessment was formerly levied in cash instead of in kind, *e. g.* tobacco and cotton. "Barani" means cultivation on rainfall. The cash rates for wheel cultivation varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 30 for a large wheel or "nar," irrigating 10 or 11 acres, and from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 15 for a small wheel, or "hurla," irrigating 5 or 6 acres.

The results obtained under this system were not satisfactory. The only trustworthy figures are those of the actual collections, because in 1885-86 a new system of valuing existing alienations was introduced. The average collections for the last five years of the pre-settlement period were Rs. 96,666.

Current Settlement

12. The current irrigational settlement was introduced in 1887-88. The rates sanctioned were as shown below :—

	RATES PER ACRE.			
	1st group of 37 dehs.	2nd group of 45 dehs.	3rd group of 27 dehs.	4th group of 33 dehs.
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Rice under flow, gardens and sugarcane.	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
Other crop under flow and lift aided by flow.	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Lift irrigation	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Natural and artificial inundation (Sailab and Bosi).	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Do. aided by lift or flow and perennial lift.	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
<i>Barani.</i>				
Kharif	1 4 0		1 0 0	
Rabi	1 8 0		1 4 0	

These rates are the same as those in the adjoining taluka of Badin, the general conditions of which are similar to those of Tando Bago. And they compare very favourably with, being generally slightly lower than, those in force on the other side of the Dhoro Puran in the Thar and Parkar District. They are 8 annas an acre lower for gardens and generally 4 annas an acre lower for other kinds of cultivation than the rates in Dero Mohbat, and these again are roughly 4 annas lower than the Guni rates.

No rates were sanctioned for babul plantations, which are assessed under the fallow rules, that is to say, they pay assessment once in five years only. The rate paid in 1891-92 was that for rabi sailab. The fallow assessment falls due again this year.

The results of the expiring settlement are shown in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Revenue for collection.	Remissions.	Causes of Remissions.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88 ...	1,42,845	2,601	Drought only.
1888-89 ...	1,38,835	680	Drought only.
1889-90 ...	1,42,490	1,854	Floods only.
1890-91 ...	1,59,099	...	...
1891-92 ...	1,60,941	25,666	Unpaid fallow assessment only.
1892-93 ...	1,55,622	9,459	Floods Rs. 4,027 ; fallows Rs. 5,432.
1893-94 ...	1,38,950	16,657	Floods Rs. 1,093 ; rates Rs. 10,974 ; fallows Rs. 4,590.
1894-95 ...	1,37,286	5,293	Fallows only.
1895-96 ...	1,58,203	7,174	Drought Rs. 1,066 ; fallows Rs. 6,108.
Average ...	1,47,697	7,709	

These figures do not include hakabo, or miscellaneous items of revenue. The year 1891-92 was the fifth year of the settlement, and therefore that in which the fallow rules first came into play. The settlement was estimated to yield a revenue of not less than Rs. 1,29,104 on the basis of the cultivation for 1886-87. The actual figures, however, are 14 per cent. in excess of this estimate, and 52 per cent. in excess of the average collections of the last five years of the pre-settlement period.

The average cultivation of the five years ending 1886-87 was 55,392 acres. During the settlement, the cultivation has steadily kept considerably above this figure, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	Acres.
1887-88 ...	62,415
1888-89 ...	61,743
1889-90 ...	65,966
1890-91 ...	70,772
1891-92 ...	94,528
1892-93 ...	75,434
1893-94 ...	68,712
1894-95 ...	64,469
1895-96 ...	72,152

Average 70,688

This is an increase of 27 per cent. on the average cultivation of the last five years under the old system. It should be remarked, however, that the figures for 1891-92 and the succeeding years include uncultivated lands paying fallow assessment. It seems that in 1891-92 a larger amount of fallow assessment was paid than in the subsequent years, probably through ignorance or fear, this being the first experience of the fallow rules. And, also, the area cultivated in 1891-92 includes babul plantations, whereas the previous and subsequent years do not.

Measures taken for the introduction of the new Settlement.

13. I have known the taluka for nearly three years, and have been engaged in making enquiries with a view to the writing of this report during the last cold weather tour. The grouping was decided on after consultation with the late Rao Saheb Mahbubrai, who possessed a rare knowledge of the taluka and whose assistance has been most valuable. The statistical figures have been kept up year by year in the taluka office, and regularly tested in the Collector's office.

Arable Area.

14. The total cultivable area of Government land is 369,042 acres, of which about one-third is at present shown as occupied.

The percentage of cultivable wasteland to the total cultivable area has risen from 61 in 1887-88 to 64 in 1895-96. At the same time, the total cultivation has risen from 62,415 to 72,151 acres. It is clear, therefore, that the increase in the area of cultivable unoccupied land is due to the action of the fallow rules, which have had the beneficial effect of reducing the size of holdings which it was beyond the power of the occupant to cultivate.

Cultivation under each kind of irrigation.

15. The average cultivation under each kind of irrigation during the last five years is shown in the following table :—

				Acrea.
Gardens	...	...	...	933
Rice under flow	...	...	...	44,030
Other crops under flow (Kharif only)	...	...	...	1,812
Lift aided by flow (Kharif only)	...	...	...	470
Lift (Kharif and Rabi)	...	...	...	18,853
Sailab Rabi)	...	...	...	3,453
Bosi (Rabi)	...	...	...	3,303
Barani (Kharif and Rabi)	...	...	...	549
Total				73,403

The distribution of the water-supply will be understood by referring to the coloured map, Appendix II.

Increase or Decrease of Cultivation.

16. There has been an increase of cultivation under all the principal heads of irrigation during the settlement. The following figures, taken from Appendix XIV-A, show this :—

	1887-88.		1895-96.	
Gardens	...	664	...	1,068
Rice	...	47,577	...	49,191
Lift (Kharif)	...	7,977	...	10,717
Rabi crops	...	4,933	...	9,274

It is necessary to state that the figures for the cultivation of 1891-92, the fifth year of the settlement, shown in the same Appendix, are misleading. As explained elsewhere, in that year, the fallow system first came into application, and far larger payments of fallow assessment were made than in subsequent years, probably through misapprehension. The increase in the area under rice is not large, being only some 1,600 acres. The fact is, I think, that, owing to want of water in the early part of the season, rice cultivation is becoming impossible in the south of the taluka on the tails of the canals, particularly in and around Pangrio, and is being largely supplanted by rabi crops. Last year, the water did not reach Pangrio at all until either the end of July or the beginning of August. Rice was, of course, then out of the question. But a large area was sown in rabi, and the crop did well.

The increase in the area under lift cultivation is no doubt due in great measure to the improvements effected in the Mulchand

The system of twice cropping is also going out of fashion in Tando Bago, as well as in Badin, owing probably to the extension of rabi cultivation.

Crops.

17. The kinds of crops grown and the area under each will be found in Appendix XII. No new staples have been introduced.

Rice is the principal crop, being 64 per cent. of the total average cultivation. Bajri is next, with 15 per cent., then oilseeds with some 7 per cent. and cotton with 4 per cent. The area under wheat is only 1,479 acres, or 2 per cent., of the average cultivation.

All the rice is under flow; bajri and cotton are raised by lift irrigation, and oilseeds and wheat chiefly by "bosi," which is really another word for "flow," except that all the watering is done before sowing.

Prices.

18. The prices of the following commodities have been recorded at the taluka office:—

Year.	Bajri.	Rice (white).	Rice (red).	Jhambo.	Cotton (pods).	Barley.
1887-88	1 8	2 10	2 8	...	4 8	1 8
1888-89	2 14	3 2	2 14	...	4 8	1 12
1889-90	2 2	2 12	2 8	...	5 0	2 0
1890-91	2 8	2 8	2 0	...	5 0	1 8
1891-92	2 8	2 12	2 8	...	3 0	2 0
1892-93	2 0	2 8	2 6	...	3 0	2 0
1893-94	2 0	2 8	2 6	3 8	3 6	2 0
1894-95	2 2	2 7	2 1	3 8	4 2	2 2
1895-96	3 0	2 6	2 2	3 4	4 0	2 2

The figures represent retail prices per maund. I do not believe them to be quite correct, but they are the best now obtainable. The Mukhtyarkar has not supplied me with prices of wheat, although a considerable quantity is grown. As in Badin, rice has fallen in price, whilst bajri has risen.

Value of land.

19. Particulars of sales, leases and mortgages will be found in Appendices VII, VIII and IX. The results are tabulated below:—

	Sales.	Leases.	Mortgages.
Average rate per acre ...	3 6	2 12	4 2
Average assessment ...	2 2	2 7	2 2

A glance at these Appendices discloses the fact that cases of sales and mortgages, where the consideration exceeds ten times the assessment, and of leases, where the consideration exceeds five times the assessment, are exceptional and might with advantage be discarded. Eliminating all such cases, the following results are arrived at:—

	Sales.	Leases.	Mortgages.
Average rate per acre ...	2 12	2 1	3 11
Average assessment ...	2 1	2 7	2 2

The lease rate is practically valueless, because no distinction is made in the returns between the annual rental and the consideration for a lease extending over a number of years. In either case, the sum, whatever it is, is entered, and no attempt is made to arrive at the average yearly rental. The lease rate, therefore, Rs. 2-1, is certainly greater than the average yearly rental.

The sale rate also is most delusive. In the deeds, large areas of land, over which the vendor has no actual title, are freely transferred, *e. g.*, lands confiscated to Government, or lapsed under the fallow rules, or Government waste and even. The very want of title means that the land is sold for a trifling sum.

In the Badin Taluka, the average sale value of ordinary agricultural land was found to be Rs. 4, according to the deeds. There is practically no difference in soil or climate, and very little in the water-supply, of the two talukas. There is thus no apparent reason why the one rate should be more than a third larger than the other. If further proof were wanting of the deceptiveness of these figures, it exists in the fact that the mortgage rate works out to be nearly Re. 1 per acre in excess of the sale rate. As, however, land can only be mortgaged which is the actual property of the mortgagor, it is clear that the actual selling value of land cannot be less than the mortgage rate, and it is probably considerably higher.

Tenures.

20. The following table contrasts the number of holdings and their size in 1887-88 and 1895-96 :—

	1887-88.	1895-96.
Within 5 acres ...	97	139
Between 5 and 25 acres ...	274	454
" 25 " 100 " ...	307	408
" 100 " 500 " ...	281	274
Over 500 acres ...	67	49
Total ...	1,026	1,324

In this taluka, as in Badin, the number of holdings of moderate size has increased, whilst the large estates of over 500 acres have decreased in number.

Except in the north-west corner of the taluka, in and around Rajo Khanani, where there is a considerable area under lift irrigation, the batai system generally prevails. Batai is the division of the produce between the occupant and the tenants. The occupant pays the assessment and clears the water-courses; the tenants provide the seed and, of course, do all the actual business of the cultivation. The respective shares as a rule are—

Rice and other crops under flow ... $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Bajri, cotton and wheat ... tenants $\frac{2}{3}$; zamindar $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Oil-seeds ... tenants $\frac{3}{5}$; zamindar $\frac{2}{5}$,—sometimes, however, $\frac{1}{2}$.

As stated above, in some parts of the taluka, the "lapo" system prevails in the case of lift irrigation; that is to say, the tenant pays a rent (generally about Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per acre for bajri) for the field and takes the whole produce. The zamindar pays the assessment as before. Garden produce and sugarcane are, of course, always grown on the "lapo" system, the rent being about Rs. 9 per acre.

No improvements have been carried out by land-holders, who are notorious for their laziness.

General condition of the cultivating classes.

21. The area of land sold and mortgaged by Muhammadans to Hindus during the last nine years is 18,257 and 38,091 acres, respectively. No doubt, a large portion of the land sold was first mortgaged.

These results are far from discouraging. The area in occupation in 1895-96 was 130,253 acres. During the last nine years, therefore, 18,257 acres of land, or 14 per cent. only, have definitely passed from the original cultivators to the money-lenders; and when it is remembered that the land nominally sold includes a large area in which only a personal interest and not the land itself is transferred, the percentage is clearly less than this.

Only a few of the Musalman zamindars are out of debt, whilst the Hindus are extremely well-to-do and find cultivation most profitable. There can, I think, be no doubt that the indebtedness of the former is due to causes other than the payment of the land revenue.

Pressure used to collect the revenue.

22. Default was made in the payment of revenue in four years only, and for very trifling amounts. The details are shown in Appendix XV.

The arrears shown against the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 were recovered in the subsequent year in each case. The sum of Rs. 7, in the payment of which default was made in 1891-92, was realized in the following year by the forfeiture of land. The arrears of Rs. 936 shown against the year 1892-93 were due from some Mirs who had fallen heavily into debt and whose estate was taken under management, the amount of revenue in arrears being written off.

The amount of pressure used in the collection of the revenue has been very small. Penalties for the non-punctual payment of revenue were inflicted under S. 148 of the Code in 185 cases. Distraint of movable property under S. 154 was resorted to in 14 cases, in one of which only was a sale found necessary; and forfeiture of land under S. 153 was adopted in 10 cases only. In addition to the above, the taluka officials issued a large number of notices of demand, averaging 865 yearly. This procedure can, however, hardly be called pressure. I have not included in the above *resumé* the cases where the forfeiture of land under the fallow rules was resorted to, because I think that would be misleading. The fallow rules operate as an automatic check on land grabbing, and are not meant to provide a procedure for the recovery of the land revenue.

Grouping.

23. I have many changes to propose in the grouping. The chief considerations that have guided me have been the extent of flow irrigation, the facilities for exporting produce by road or canal, and the distance from the highway of the Fuleli.

The present system of four groups appears suitable, and has been retained. The first group, now comprising 37 villages, will consist of 53, of which 2 are jagirs. The re-arrangement suggested is as follows: 3 villages, Dato Jamali, Dhoro Niro and Golari, are reduced to the second class, and 19 additions are made, 17 from the second group and 2 from the third. The former are Nar, Khadahro, Dei, Hothiar, Kangper, Khuro, Dadah, Khari Khabarlo, Belaro, Khirol, Jesar, Uduri, Kang, Chawira, Rel Tarai, Phatu Kambrani and Sonhar. The two third-group villages are Drigh and Dambharlo.

The Mulchand is not open for boat traffic below Rajo Khanani, and the supply of water in the canal below that point is somewhat scanty. There is not much flow irrigation. For these reasons, Dato Jamali and Dhoro Niro are put back to the second group. Golari is irrigated by a private canal, the Fazlah, the clearance of which is an expensive business for the landholders.

Of the villages raised to the first group, Rel Tarai and Phatu Kambrani have a good supply of flow irrigation from the Shadi Wah and are close to the market town of Tando Bago. The village of Sonhar is on the Fuleli at the point as far as which it is navigable. The water-supply is good. The other

additions are all either on the Nasir Wah or Manik Wah, with the exception of Dei, which is, however, quite close to the Nasir Wah. The flow irrigation is very good, and both the canals are open to boat traffic.

The number of villages in the second group is reduced from 45 to 44, of which 14 are jagirs. Exclusive of the changes already explained and of the jagir villages formed subsequently to the settlement, it is only necessary for me to mention here that 4 villages have been reduced to the third group in exchange for 8 received. One village, Kari, has been raised from the fourth group.

The 4 villages reduced are Sajan, Raheji, Potho and Pothonar. They contain practically no cultivation at all. The two former have no water, whilst the two latter are high-lying.

The villages received from the third group are Chango, Basran, Sangi, Pharaho, Akil, Sihaho, Gujo and Chann.

The first four and also Kari, which has been raised from the fourth group, are on the Nasir Wah. Akil and Sihaho are on the Manik, or rather Mir Wah, as it is here called; Gujo and Chann are irrigated by the Bag Wah, a branch of the Shadi Wah. In some of these villages, the water-supply is good and in others fair. Kari has little flow irrigation, but a considerable area under lift, and possesses, along with the other villages on the Nasir Wah, the great advantage of water communication.

The third group, at present comprising 27 villages, will now consist of 31.

The only changes requiring explanation are the reduction of 2 villages, Har and Turiaro, to the 4th group and the raising of 12 from the latter group. The 12 villages are Gad, Thorlo, Mutu, Bhiriun, Khairpur, Geratri, Khanah, Buhri, Phiari, Muhna, Khalso and Hingorjani. There is practically no flow irrigation at all in Har and Turiaro, and they differ in no way from 4th group villages.

The 12 additional villages contain a moderate area under cultivation, and there has been considerable improvement in many of them during the settlement.

The fourth group consists of the remaining villages of the taluka, and further explanation seems unnecessary.

The proposed grouping will be clearly understood by a glance at the coloured map annexed as Appendix I.

Proposed Rates.

24. The taluka has undoubtedly prospered during the currency of the settlement. This result cannot, I am afraid, be attributed to any far reaching improvements effected by Government in the means of irrigation. It must be due to the equitable nature of the rates. I do not think, therefore, that any great increase in the Government demand is either desirable or justified.

The chief crop grown is rice, the highest rate for which is now Rs. 3 per acre, whilst in the adjoining taluka of Guni, which is not so well suited for rice cultivation, the highest rate is Rs. 3—8 per acre. The only reason for keeping the Tando Bago rate so low must have been the distance from Hyderabad, but the means of water communication are already so good and the cost of boat carriage so infinitesimally small that undue allowance has, I think, been made on this account. It should also be remembered that the Fuleli is at present being extended, and that it will in another year become a perennial canal.

As regards distance from markets, the first group of villages in Tando Bago is certainly not interior to the second group in taluka Guni, whilst the water-supply is undoubtedly far better. Assuming, therefore, that the Guni rates are not excessive, there is every reason for assimilating the two, or rather

for raising the Tando Bago rates to the level of those in the second group of taluka Guni. In fact, I am not sure that the advantage even then does not lie with Tando Bago. At present, however, I would not advocate a rise of more than 4 annas per acre for rice. The rate for the first group of villages will then be Rs. 3-4 per acre. Possibly, at a future revision the circumstances will be found to justify the imposition of an additional 2 annas for rice.

The present rate for other crops under flow and for lift aided by flow is Rs. 2-8 per acre for the first group. This rate should, I think, be raised 2 annas in sympathy with the rise in the rice rate. Gardens and sugarcane are at present assessed on the same level as rice, *viz.*, Rs. 3 per acre. In Guni, however, the garden rate is Rs. 4 and in Dero Mohbat it is Rs. 3-8. The divergence between the two rates is out of proportion to the difference in the conditions of the two talukas, and I am of opinion that the Dero Mohbat rate is unduly low. It is now proposed to raise the garden rates in Tando Bago by 8 annas. On all principles of assessment, this enhancement is, I think, fair; and if any further justification were needed, it exists in the extension of the Fuleli which is now being carried out. The conversion of the Fuleli into a perennial canal will, of course, enormously add to the productiveness of gardens. These proposals will involve an increase of over 11 per cent. in the assessment of the taluka, and I do not think that anything more than this is justified.

No rates were sanctioned at the last settlement for babul plantations (*vide* paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 3596 dated the 11th June 1887). The practice has been to levy assessment on babul plantations once in five years. In 1891-92, the fifth year of the settlement, the assessment was calculated at the rabi-sailab rate. This year, the tenth, the assessment will more appropriately be levied according to the rates fixed for "other crops under flow."

In the Badin Taluka, huri rates of annas 10, 8, 6 and 4 for the four groups, respectively, were sanctioned by Government in its Resolutions No. 4520 of the 24th June 1886 and No. 8549 of the 3rd December 1886, and the area under huris rose from 2,841 acres in the first year of the settlement to 5,401 in 1895-96; that is to say, the area of occupied babul plantations has practically doubled.

In Tando Bago, where no rates were sanctioned, the area under huris has fallen from 2,745 acres in 1886-87 to 1,344 in 1895-96; in other words, one half of the occupied huris have been thrown up or destroyed. I think, therefore, that it would be advisable to go back to the old system, and would propose the same rates as are now in force in Badin and which have proved so beneficial.

The rates now proposed are shown in the following table:—

	Group I, 51 villages.	Group II, 30 villages.	Group III, 31 villages.	Group IV, 22 villages.
Gardens and sugar-cane	3 8	3 4	3 0	2 12
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Rice under flow	3 4	3 0	2 12	2 8
Other crops under flow and lift aided by flow	2 10	2 6	2 2	1 14
Lift	1 12	1 8	1 4	1 0
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Bosi and sailab	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 8
Do. aided by lift or flow and perennial lift.	2 12	2 8	2 4	2 0
Babul plantations	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 4
<i>Barani.</i>				
Kharif	1 4		1 0	
Rabi	1 8		1 4	

Identical rates have been proposed for the Badin Taluka. The rates in force in the talukas of Guni and Dero Mohbat are shown below :—

			Taluka Guni, 1st group only.	Taluka Dero Mohbat, 1st group only.
Gardens and sugarcane	...	...	4 0	3 8
<i>Kharif.</i>				
Rice under flow	...	...	3 8	3 4
Other flow and lift aided by flow	...	...	3 0	2 12
Lift	...	...	2 4	2 0
<i>Rabi.</i>				
Sailab	...	...	3 0	} 2 8
Bosi	...	...	2 12	
Lift or sailab aided by lift	...	...	3 8	} 3 4
Bosi aided by lift	...	...	3 4	
Babul plantations	...	...	1 0	.....
<i>Barani.</i>				
Kharif	...	...	1 8	1 4
Rabi	...	...	2 0	2 0

The new rates for Tando Bago correspond very closely with those in force in Dero Mohbat, except that in the latter taluka the lift and rabi rates are slightly higher.

Financial results.

25. The financial results of the settlement now proposed, based on the average cultivation of the last five years, are shown below :—

			Acres.		Rate.	Asses- ment.
Group I—51 Govern- ment villages.	Gardens	...	707	at	3 8	2,470
	<i>Kharif.</i>					
	Rice	...	29,962	at	3 4	97,370
	Other flow	...	244	at	2 10	637
	Lift aided by flow	...	97	at	2 10	254
	Lift	...	3,936	at	1 12	6,889
	<i>Rabi.</i>					
	Bosi	...	1,561	at	2 4	3,515
	Sailab	...	1,398	at	2 4	3,139
	Lift	...	20	at	2 12	55
	<i>Barani.</i>					
	Kharif	...	7	at	1 4	9
	Rabi	...	6	at	1 8	9
	Total	...	37,938			Rs. 1,14,347

			Acres.		Rate.	Assess- ment.
Group II—30 Gov- ernment villages.	Gardens	...	168	at	3 4	549
	<i>Khariif.</i>					
	Rice	...	9,434	at	3 0	28,302
	Other flow	...	599	at	2 6	1,423
	Lift aided by flow	...	71	at	2 6	169
	Lift	...	6,287	at	1 8	9,431
	<i>Rabi.</i>					
	Bosi	...	878	at	2 0	1,754
	Sailab	...	946	at	2 0	1,894
	Lift	...	2	at	2 8	5
	<i>Barani.</i>					
	Khariif	...	16	at	1 4	21
	Rabi	...	3	at	1 8	4
	Total	...	18,404		Rs.	43,552
Group III—31 Gov- ernment villages.	Gardens	...	43	at	3 0	129
	<i>Khariif.</i>					
	Rice	...	4,346	at	2 12	11,950
	Other flow	...	737	at	2 2	1,566
	Lift aided by flow	...	169	at	2 2	357
	Lift	...	6,785	at	1 4	8,479
	<i>Rabi.</i>					
	Bosi	...	685	at	1 12	1,194
	Sailab	...	868	at	1 12	1,514
	Lift	...	54	at	2 4	120
	<i>Barani.</i>					
	Khariif	...	41	at	1 0	42
	Rabi	...	8	at	1 4	9
	Total	...	13,736	at	Rs.	25,360
Group IV—15 Gov- ernment surveyed villages.	Gardens	...	15	at	2 12	41
	<i>Khariif.</i>					
	Rice	...	288	at	2 8	718
	Other flow	...	232	at	1 14	436
	Lift aided by flow	...	133	at	1 14	250
	Lift	...	1,738	at	1 0	1,736
	<i>Rabi.</i>					
	Bosi	...	179	at	1 8	266
	Sailab	...	241	at	1 8	359
	Lift	...	31	at	2 0	62
	<i>Barani.</i>					
	Khariif	...	275	at	1 0	275
	Rabi	...	193	at	1 4	240
	Total	...	3,325		Rs.	4,383
	GRAND TOTAL	...	73,403		Rs.	1,87,642

This estimate, of which the details for each village will be found in Appendix XVI, does not include the assessment on babul plantations. Under the present settlement, no rates were fixed for these lands, and the only assessment they have paid has been the fallow assessment, calculated at the rabi-sailab rate, in the fifth year of the settlement, namely 1891-92. During the present year, being the tenth year of the settlement, they are assessed again. For the first group of villages, the sailab rate is Rs. 2-4 per acre. This assessment, levied once in five years, is equivalent, theoretically, to a yearly assessment of a trifle over 7 annas. But these facts could not be shown in Appendix XVI, and I have therefore decided to treat babul plantations separately in this paragraph.

The average area of occupied babul plantations during the last five years and the financial results of the proposed assessment are shown in the following table :—

					Rs.
Group	I	440 acres at 10 annas per acre	...	275	
"	II	358 " 8 " "	...	179	
"	III	464 " 6 " "	...	174	
"	IV	114 " 4 " "	...	29	
<hr/>					
Total	1,376 acres				Rs. 657
<hr/>					

Adding this result to the total assessment of cultivated lands (*vide* Abstract to Appendix XVI,) Rs. 1,87,642, the gross new assessment of surveyed land is found to be Rs. 1,88,209, which is an increase of Rs. 19,544 upon the old assessment (excluding the assessment upon babul groves,) and equivalent to an increase of 11.58 per cent. Deducting the average canal clearance allowance, Rs. 5,505, the net new assessment of surveyed land is Rs. 1,82,794.

Comparison of financial results.

26. In Appendix XVI, the assessment under the existing and proposed settlements is contrasted for each village and group and for the whole taluka. It is, however, really impossible to effect a fair comparison between the old and new assessment of each group, because the groups are no longer the same. For instance, in the case of the fourth group, the assessment under the head "lift and flow" is less under the proposed settlement than under the old, although the rate is raised from Re. 1-12 to Re. 1-14 per acre. The reason is that the new fourth group contains several of the old third group villages, where the rate was higher than the enhanced rate for the new group. The proposed settlement will yield an increase of assessment on surveyed land of Rs. 19,544 on Rs. 1,68,755, or 11.58 per cent.

In three villages only is the increase sufficiently large to call for comment. They are Drigh (30 per cent.), Dambharlo (29 per cent.) and Kari (45 per cent.). The first two have been raised, in virtue of their ample flow irrigation and the facilities they possess for exporting their produce by boats, from the 3rd to the 1st group. Kari has also the advantage of boat carriage along the Na-ir Wah, but it is not so low-lying as the other two, and has therefore far less flow irrigation. Its situation, however, entitles it to be included in the second group, to which it has now been raised from the fourth.

The re-grouping will entail a decrease ranging from 14 per cent. to 1 per cent. in 8 villages. These results are inevitable, and in no way abnormal.

Comparison of average Assessment with average Rates.

27. The subjoined statement exhibits a comparison between the average assessment under each head of irrigation with the average rates for the last five years :—

Kind of irrigation.					Average rate.	Average assessment.
Gardens	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 14
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Rice	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 12
Other flow	...	...	...	...	2 2	2 2
Lift aided by flow	...	...	...	...	2 2	2 1
Lift	...	...	...	...	1 6	1 5
<i>Rabi.</i>						
Bosi	...	...	...	...	1 14	1 15
Sailab	...	...	...	...	1 14	1 15
Lift	...	...	...	...	2 6	2 2
<i>Barani.</i>						
Kharif	...	...	...	...	1 2	1 0
Rabi	...	...	...	...	1 6	1 4

The average rates are those shown in the Abstract to Appendix XVI. The average assessment is found by dividing the assessment by the area under each kind of irrigation. In the case of gardens, rice, bosi and sailab, the average assessment is higher than the average rate. The reason for this is that there is a far larger proportion of these kinds of cultivation in the higher groups than in the lower. If the average assessment for each group is worked out, it will be found to be invariably lower than the average rate. And, conversely, as, for instance, in the case of barani cultivation, where the average assessment is lower than the average rate, the fact is due to there being a larger proportion of cultivation in the lower groups than in the higher.

Unsurveyed land.

28. There are 7 unsurveyed villages, all of which are in the fourth group. With the exception of one village only, Amdani, none of these villages contains any cultivation for which the rates are to be raised. In Amdani, there are 1 acre under "garden" and 1 acre under "other flow," and in consequence there will be an increase in assessment of Re. 1, or 5.55 per cent. Otherwise, no change will be effected by the proposed settlement in unsurveyed land.

In Appendix XVII, it was found impossible to show the rate per acre, because there are no columns for the different heads of irrigation. Instead of the rate per acre, therefore, the average assessment per acre has been shown.

The cultivation in these villages, with the exception of Amdani, is either kharif lift, rabi or barani.

The total area under cultivation is 285 acres, and the present assessment Rs. 382. Under the revised settlement, the assessment will be Rs. 383, an increase of Re. 1, or .26 per cent.

Financial results of the proposed Settlement.

29. In Appendix XVII, the gross assessment of surveyed and unsurveyed land under the current and revised settlements is contrasted.

This statement, however, shows the gross assessment as ascertained by calculation and not by totalling up the actual assessment of each survey number, as is done at the jamabandi. It also includes the canal clearance allowance, which is not an item for collection at all. The net land revenue under the revised settlement is worked out in the following table :—

<i>Add—</i>		Gross assessment as per Appendix XVIII	...	...	Rs. 1,88,682
		Average dubari assessment of last 5 years	...	...	353
		Total assessment	...	..	1,89,035
<i>Deduct—</i>		Canal clearance allowance (average of 5 years)	...	...	5,505
		Net assessment	...	..	1,83,530
<i>Deduct—</i>		Village cess	...	...	10,795
		Net Land Revenue	...	..	1,72,735

The revenue for the current year will exceed that of last year by as much as the latter exceeded that of its predecessor, proving how expansive the revenue is under the influence of good seasons. I confidently anticipate that the present estimate will be greatly exceeded.

Concluding remarks.

30. The question of the postponement of the revision settlement pending the completion of the Fuleli Escape has been alluded to in the settlement report of the Badin Taluka, and the same remarks apply to Tando Bago.

I recommend that the proposed rates be introduced from the year 1897-98, and guaranteed for three years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX III.

List of Villages in the Tando Bago Taluka, showing the present and proposed Grouping.

Group I.

No.	Present group, 37 villages.	No.	Proposed group, 53 villages.
1	Daludero.	1	Daludero.
2	Lakhadi.	2	Lakhadi.
3	Maban.	3	Maban.
4	Paniro.	4	Paniro.
5	Khudi.	5	Khudi.
6	Manahiki (Jagir).	6	Manahiki (Jagir).
7	Kochho Sajan Sawai.	7	Kochho Sajan Sawai.
8	Chhachri.	8	Chhachri.
9	Dato Jamali.	9	Widh.
10	Widh.	10	Khanot.
11	Golari.	11	Wasi Adal.
12	Khanot.	12	Dabgaro.
13	Wasi Adal.	13	Saidpur.
14	Dabgaro.	14	Dabahro.
15	Saidpur.	15	Nar.
16	Dhoro Niro.	16	Khadahro.
17	Dabahro.	17	Dei.
18	Turi.	18	Hothiar.
19	Dumahar.	19	Kangper.
20	Kotri.	20	Khuro.
21	Kandri.	21	Dadah.
22	Guno.	22	Drigh.
23	Phusnah.	23	Khari Khabarlo.
24	Dando.	24	Belaro.
25	Charuo.	25	Khirol.
26	Duz.	26	Jesar.
27	Baksho Kaloi.	27	Turi.
28	Khado.	28	Dumahar.
29	Pir Misri.	29	Kotri.
30	Fatehpur (Jagir).	30	Kandri.
31	Tando Bago.	31	Guno.
32	Machandi.	32	Phusnah.
33	Chhabaralo.	33	Dando.
34	Motnah.	34	Charuo.
35	Khirdahi.	35	Uduri.
36	Hamirah.	36	Kang.
37	Sadik.	37	Chawira.
		38	Dambharlo.
		39	Khado.
		40	Pir Misri.
		41	Fatehpur (Jagir).
		42	Tando Bago.
		43	Baksho Kaloi.
		44	Duz.
		45	Machandi.
		46	Chhabaralo.

Group I—continued.

No.	Present group, 37 villages.	No.	Proposed group, 53 villages.
		47	Rel Tarai.
		48	Motnah.
		49	Khirdahi.
		50	Phatu Kambrani.
		51	Hamirah.
		52	Sadik.
		53	Sonhar.

Group II.

No.	Present group, 45 villages.	No.	Proposed group, 44 villages.
1	Sonhar.	1	Shekhani.
2	Kak Kangar (Jagir).	2	Buhro No. I (Jagir).
3	Moro.	3	Buhro No. II (Jagir).
4	Kathal.	4	Buhro No. III (Jagir).
5	Thorki.	5	Buhro No. IV (Jagir).
6	Rajuri (Jagir).	6	Baghulani.
7	Phatu Kambrani.	7	Gahaki.
8	Rel Tarai.	8	Dato Jamali.
9	Machuri (Jagir).	9	Golari.
10	Unarki.	10	Dhoro Niro.
11	Morhadi (Jagir).	11	Mor.
12	Pano Nao.	12	Sinjarpur.
13	Jhalmori.	13	Sasui.
14	Sonheri.	14	Chandahli No. I (Jagir).
15	Pothonar.	15	Chandahli No. II (Jagir).
16	Potho.	16	Chandahli No. III (Jagir).
17	Uduri.	17	Koreri.
18	Kang.	18	Bagh Shahmir.
19	Chawira.	19	Mena.
20	Belaro.	20	Kariano.
21	Khirol.	21	Aliabad.
22	Jesar.	22	Chango.
23	Kangper.	23	Basran.
24	Hothiar.	24	Kari.
25	Khadahro.	25	Sangi.
26	Nar.	26	Pharaho.
27	Mor.	27	Akil.
28	Gahaki.	28	Sihaho.
29	Baghulani.	29	Jhalmori.
30	Shekhani.	30	Sonheri.
31	Sajan.	31	Pano Nao.
32	Buhro (Jagir).	32	Gujo.
33	Raheji.	33	Chhan.
34	Sinjarpur.	34	Unarki.
35	Sasui.	35	Morhadi (Jagir).
36	Chandahli (Jagir).	36	Machuri (Jagir).
37	Koreri.	37	Rajuri No. I (Jagir).
38	Bagh Shahmir.	38	Rajuri No. II (Jagir).
39	Dei.		

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Group II—continued.

No.	Present group, 45 villages.	No.	Proposed group, 44 villages.
40	Khuro.	39	Thorki.
41	Khari Khabarlo.	40	Kak Kangar No. I (Jagir).
42	Dadah.	41	Kak Kangar No. II (Jagir).
43	Mena.	42	Kak Kangar No. III (Jagir).
44	Kariano.	43	Kathal.
45	Aliabad.	44	Moro.

Group III.

No.	Present group, 27 villages.	No.	Proposed group, 31 villages.
1	Kamaro.	1	Sajan.
2	Izmat.	2	Raheji.
3	Dahinoro.	3	Potho.
4	Basran.	4	Pothonar.
5	Drabhi.	5	Kamaro.
6	Chango.	6	Izmat.
7	Drigh.	7	Drabhi.
8	Pharaho.	8	Dahinoro.
9	Sangi.	9	Gad.
10	Kapuri.	10	Thorlo.
11	Akil.	11	Mutu.
12	Dambharlo.	12	Bhirun.
13	Sihaho.	13	Kapuri.
14	Ailpur.	14	Khairpur.
15	Phul.	15	Geratri.
16	Liar.	16	Khanah.
17	Chaubandi.	17	Buhri.
18	Har.	18	Ailpur.
19	Amir Nar.	19	Phul.
20	Gujo.	20	Chaubandi.
21	Chhan.	21	Liar.
22	Taib Sahto.	22	Amir Nar.
23	Ropahro.	23	Taib Sahto.
24	Hanjarhadi.	24	Phiari.
25	Khadi Adit.	25	Ropahro.
26	Turiaro.	26	Hanjarhadi.
27	Kuhrai.	27	Khadi Adit.
		28	Kuhrai.
		29	Muhna.
		30	Khalso.
		31	Hingorjani.

Group IV.

No.	Present group, 33 villages.	No.	Proposed group, 22 villages.
1	Khalso.	1	Marhio.
2	Muhna.	2	Piror.
3	Hingorjani.	3	Dhoro Kakanoro.
4	Bero Wairan.	4	Waghdahi.
5	Khahi Bero.	5	Char.
6	Akor.	6	Har.
7	Katando.	7	Bangar.
8	Dubni.	8	Amdani.
9	Khosaki.	9	Mesadi.
10	Vihi Bahadur.	10	Dei Jhirkas.
11	Gaheji.	11	Thuin.
12	Chhachh.	12	Chhachh.
13	Dhanyol.	13	Dhanyol.
14	Dei Jhirkas.	14	Dubni.
15	Thuin.	15	Gaheji.
16	Phiari.	16	Turiaro.
17	Mesadi.	17	Vihi Bahadur.
18	Amdani.	18	Khosaki.
19	Bangar.	19	Bero Wairan.
20	Waghdahi.	20	Khahi Bero.
21	Char.	21	Katando.
22	Buhri.	22	Akor.
23	Dhoro Kakanoro.		
24	Khanah.		
25	Piror.		
26	Geratri.		
27	Khairpur.		
28	Bhirun.		
29	Mutu.		
30	Thorlo.		
31	Gad.		
32	Kari.		
33	Marhio.		

	Total.	Government Villages.	Jagirs.
1st Group	53	51	2
2nd Group	44	30	14
3rd Group	31	31	...
4th Group	22	22	...
	—	—	—
	150	134	16
	—	—	—

B. A. BRENDON,

Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX IV.

Average Rainfall for nine years, 1887-88 to 1895-96.

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average Rainfall.	
			Inches.	Cents.
Tando Bago.	Tando Bago.	1887-88 ... { August 1887 ...	0	72
		1887-88 ... { January 1888 ...	2	34
		1887-88 ... { February 1888 ...	1	13
		1887-88 ... { July 1888 ...	1	10
			5	29
		1888-89 ... { August 1888 ...	2	74
		1888-89 ... { November 1888 ...	0	26
		1888-89 ... { February 1889 ...	0	2
		1888-89 ... { March 1889 ...	0	21
		1888-89 ... { June 1889 ...	0	2
		1888-89 ... { July 1889 ...	7	13
			10	38
		1889-90 ... { August 1889 ...	2	16
		1889-90 ... { June 1890 ...	1	49
		1889-90 ... { July 1890 ...	1	28
			4	93
		1890-91 ... { August 1890 ...	2	30
		1890-91 ... { November 1890 ...	2	68
		1890-91 ... { December 1890 ...	1	9
		1890-91 ... { January 1891 ...	0	47
		1890-91 ... { March 1891 ...	0	10
		1890-91 ... { July 1891 ...	1	58
			8	22
		1891-92 ... { September 1891 ...	0	78
		1891-92 ... { January 1892 ...	0	28
		1891-92 ... { May 1892 ...	0	52
		1891-92 ... { July 1892 ...	7	14
			8	72
		Total of first five years ...	37	54
		Average of first five years ...	7	51
		1892-93 ... { September 1892 ...	0	89
		1892-93 ... { January 1893 ...	0	9
		1892-93 ... { February 1893 ...	0	91
		1892-93 ... { May 1893 ...	0	50
		1892-93 ... { June 1893 ...	3	92
		1892-93 ... { July 1893 ...	5	11
			11	42

Taluka.	Station where registered.	Months.	Average Rainfall.	
			Inches.	Cents.
Tando Bago.	Tando Bago.	1893-94 ...	September 1893 ...	0 35
			November 1893 ...	0 29
			December 1893 ...	0 10
			January 1894 ...	0 90
			February 1894 ...	0 10
			March 1894 ...	0 23
			June 1894 ...	4 56
			July 1894 ...	6 66
			13	19
		1894-95 ...	August 1894 ...	0 16
			September 1894 ...	0 44
			January 1895 ...	0 16
			March 1895 ...	0 30
			June 1895 ...	0 36
			July 1895 ...	2 48
			3	90
		1895-96 ...	August 1895 ...	2 65
			January 1896 ...	0 8
			June 1896 ...	1 92
			July 1896 ...	2 95
			7	60
		Total ...	36	11
		Average of last four years ...	9	3
		Average of nine years ...	8	18

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX V.

Details of Population, 1891.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total Population.	CAN READ AND WRITE.	
		Under 15.	Over 15.		Under 15.	Over 15.			Males per cent.	Females per cent.
Tando Bago.	Hindus ...	2,853	4,160	7,013	2,239	3,124	5,363	12,376	71	...
	Muhammadans ...	11,367	15,538	26,905	9,116	12,719	21,835	48,740	15	1
	Christians ...	...	3	3	...	1	1	4	...	...
	Other castes ...	685	732	1,417	617	645	1,262	2,679	...	...
	Total ...	14,905	20,433	35,338	11,972	16,489	28,461	63,799	86	1

APPENDIX VI.

Occupation of People.

Taluka.	No. of Surveyed villages.	Occupation.	NUMBER.	
			No.	Per cent.
Tando Bago.	162	Agricultural ...	37,704	59
		Partly agricultural ...	1,402	2
		Non-agricultural ...	24,693	39
Total ...	162	Total ...	63,799	100

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing Sales in the Tando Bago Taluka.

Year.	Number of cases.				Area.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF HINDUS FROM MUHAMMADANS.	
										Area.	Assessment.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1887-88...	1 to 10 times Government assessment	...	35		2,463 25	8,102 0 0	3 5	4,364 0	1 12	972 30	1,701 8
	10 to 20	...	2		20 0	774 0 0	38 11	60 0	3 0	20 0	60 0
	20 to 30	...	1		1 20	100 0 0	66 11	4 0	3 0	1 20	4 0
	50 to 60	...	1		12 20	2,000 0 0	160 0	37 0	3 0	12 20	37 0
	Total		39		2,497 25	10,976 0 0	4 6	4,465 0	1 13	1,006 30	1,802 8
1888-89...	1 to 10	...	33		5,287 25	7,048 1 0	1 5	8,712 0	1 10	2,741 33	4,454 0
	10 to 20	...	2		22 2	1,000 0 0	45 7	66 0	3 0	20 0	60 0
	20 to 30	...	2		35 0	2,500 0 0	71 7	105 0	3 0	20 0	60 0
	250 to 300	...	1		0 15	330 0 0	880 0	1 0	3 0	.....	.....
	Total		38		5,345 2	10,878 1 0	2 1	8,884 0	1 11	2,781 33	4,574 0
1889-90...	1 to 10	...	41		3,260 27	11,260 0 0	3 7	5,912 12	1 13	2,341 35	4,243 0
	10 to 20	...	2		49 20	1,100 0 0	22 4	125 0	2 8	.....	.....
	20 to 30	...	1		12 0	800 0 0	66 11	36 0	3 0	.....	.....
	50 to 60	...	1		4 25	700 0 0	150 9	14 0	3 0	.....	.....
	Total		45		3,326 32	13,860 0 0	4 3	6,087 12	1 13	2,341 35	4,243 0
1890-91...	1 to 10	...	60		3,678 29	12,537 12 0	3 7	7,097 0	1 15	1,052 24	2,104 0
	10 to 20	...	2		28 0	900 0 0	32 2	81 0	2 14	.....	.....
	20 to 30	...	1		4 0	300 0 0	75 0	12 0	3 0	.....	.....
	40 to 50	...	1		0 20	60 0 0	120 0	1 8	3 0	.....	.....
	50 to 60	...	1		2 35	473 0 0	164 9	9 0	3 0	.....	.....
	Total		65		3,714 4	14,270 12 0	3 13	7,200 8	1 15	1,052 24	2,104 0

1891-92...	1 to 10	"	"	... 45	4,586 18	11,158 1 0	2 1	8,002 0	1 12	3,408 19	5,964 0
	10 to 20	"	"	... 3	39 0	1,693 0 0	43 9	107 0	3 0	4 25	14 0
				Total 48	4,625 18	12,851 1 0	2 12	8,109 0	1 12	3,413 4	5,978 0
1892-93...	1 to 10	"	"	... 21	1,514 22	8,031 0 0	5 5	3,408 0	2 4	1,514 22	3,408 0
1893-94...	1 to 10	"	"	... 57	2,920 15	13,778 0 0	4 11	5,841 0	2 0	2,920 15	5,841 0
	10 to 20	"	"	... 2	15 0	645 0 0	43 0	45 0	3 0	15 0	45 0
				Total 59	2,935 15	14,423 0 0	4 15	5,886 0	2 0	2,935 15	5,886 0
1894-95...	1 to 10	"	"	... 52	3,441 8	15,043 0 0	4 6	9,033 0	2 10	1,828 5	4,798 0
	10 to 20	"	"	... 1	5 0	200 0 0	40 0	14 0	2 12	...	...
	20 to 30	"	"	... 2	13 20	800 0 0	59 4	37 0	2 12	...	...
	30 to 40	"	"	... 1	32 20	3,000 0 0	92 5	89 0	2 12	...	...
	40 to 50	"	"	... 1	4 3	800 0 0	196 5	10 0	2 8	...	...
	70 to 80	"	"	...							
				Total 57	3,496 11	19,843 0 0	5 11	9,183 0	2 10	1,828 5	4,798 0
1895-96...	1 to 10	"	"	... 51	10,401 24	15,261 11 0	1 7	26,004 0	2 8	1,366 16	3,587 0
	10 to 20	"	"	... 1	15 0	600 0 0	40 0	45 0	3 0	15 0	45 0
	20 to 30	"	"	... 3	17 9	1,160 0 0	67 6	52 0	3 0	2 1	6 0
	30 to 40	"	"	... 1	5 0	500 0 0	100 0	15 0	3 0	...	...
	40 to 50	"	"	... 1	5 0	627 0 0	125 6	15 0	3 0	...	...
	140 to 150	"	"	... 1	9 0	4,000 0 0	444 7	27 0	3 0	...	...
				Total 58	10,452 33	22,148 11 0	2 2	26,158 0	2 8	1,383 17	3,638 0
Total for all years 430					37,908 2	1,27,281 9 0	3 6	79,401 4	2 2	18,257 25	36,431 8

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract of Statement of sub-letting in the Tando Bago Taluka.

Years.	Number of cases.			Number of acres sub-let.	Sum for which sub- let.	Rate per acre.	Total assess- ment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.
				A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1887-88	1 to 5 times Government assessment	...	21	2,804 15	9,567 3	3 7	5,362 0	1 15
	6 to 10	"	2	14 20	300 0	20 10	40 0	2 12
	16 to 20	"	8	65 0	3,233 12	49 12	191 0	3 0
	21 to 25	"	1	10 20	755 4	71 14	31 0	3 0
	46 to 50	"	1	4 30	700 0	148 3	14 0	3 0
	51 to 55	"	1	6 17	1,000 0	155 10	19 0	3 0
	56 to 60	"	1	12 20	2,200 0	176 0	37 0	3 0
	61 to 70	"	1	2 0	400 0	200 0	6 0	3 0
	Total	...	36	2,920 2	18,156 3	6 3	5,700 0	1 15
1888-89	1 to 5	"	40	5,310 2	13,975 3	2 7	8,098 0	1 8
	6 to 10	"	4	50 5	938 10	18 11	139 0	2 12
	11 to 15	"	2	22 0	776 0	35 4	63 0	2 14
	16 to 20	"	1	5 0	250 0	50 0	15 0	3 0
	31 to 35	"	2	24 0	2,343 0	97 10	68 0	2 12
	Total	...	49	5,411 7	18,282 13	3 6	8,383 0	1 9
1889-90	1 to 5	"	47	8,824 23	19,792 0	2 4	17,657 0	2 0
	6 to 10	"	7	125 25	2,869 0	22 13	264 0	2 2
	11 to 15	"	3	32 0	1,200 0	37 8	96 0	3 0
	16 to 20	"	3	20 15	1,093 0	53 3	61 0	3 0
	21 to 25	"	2	19 0	1,325 0	68 11	57 0	3 0
	26 to 30	"	2	36 10	2,510 0	69 2	91 0	2 8
	36 to 40	"	3	36 0	4,162 0	116 3	107 0	3 0
	66 to 70	"	1	9 15	1,850 0	197 5	28 0	3 0
	Total	...	68	9,103 18	34,801 0	3 13	18,361 0	2 0
1890-91	1 to 5	"	38	2,796 39	26,803 2	9 9	25,609 0	9 1
	6 to 10	"	6	289 0	3,950 0	13 11	662 0	2 5
	11 to 15	"	5	36 25	1,280 0	34 14	108 0	3 0
	16 to 20	"	7	111 0	5,081 0	45 12	322 0	2 14
	21 to 25	"	2	10 0	652 0	65 3	29 0	2 14
	26 to 30	"	2	16 20	1,454 0	88 2	49 0	3 0
	36 to 40	"	1	9 20	1,100 0	114 0	28 0	3 0
	Total	...	61	3,269 24	40,320 2	12 5	36,808 0	8 3
1891-92	1 to 5	"	49	10,684 18	24,336 0	2 4	17,426 0	1 9
	6 to 10	"	3	51 10	925 0	18 1	149 0	2 15
	11 to 15	"	2	15 0	530 0	35 5	45 0	3 0
	16 to 20	"	2	17 0	974 8	57 5	51 0	3 0
	21 to 25	"	1	8 0	275 10	34 7	12 0	1 8
	Total	...	57	10,775 28	27,041 2	2 8	17,683 0	1 10
1892-93	1 to 5	"	7	1,168 20	2,084 0	1 12	2,483 0	2 2
1893-94	1 to 5	"	10	20,597 20	19,861 0	0 15	46,344 0	2 4
	6 to 10	"	3	272 15	5,780 0	21 4	749 0	2 12
	Total	...	13	20,869 35	25,641 0	1 3	47,093 0	2 4
1894-95	1 to 5	"	32	12,494 0	15,369 0	1 4	34,358 0	2 12
	60 to 70	"	1	5 10	1,000 0	190 8	14 0	2 12
	Total	...	33	12,499 10	16,369 0	1 5	34,372 0	2 12
1895-96	1 to 5	"	25	2,990 0	6,383 0	2 2	8,172 0	2 12
	6 to 10	"	1	25 0	400 0	16 0	75 0	3 0
	21 to 25	"	1	8 23	598 8	69 13	26 0	3 0
	Total	...	27	3,023 23	7,381 8	2 7	8,273 0	2 12
TOTAL FOR ALL YEARS ...350				69,041 7	1,90,076 12	2 12	1,69,156 0	2 7

Note.—In all cases, assessment is to be paid by the lessee.

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing Mortgages in the Tando Bago Taluka.

Year.	Number of cases.	Total number of acres.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	REMARKS.			
							PASSED FROM MUHAMMADANS TO HINDUS.			
							With possession.		Without possession.	
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1887-88..	1 to 10 times Survey assessment ... 8	3,556 20	9,774 0 0	2 12	6,004 0	1 11	1,756 20	2,436 0	1,800 0	3,568 0
1888-89..	1 to 10 " " ... 16	6,168 20	30,216 0 0	4 14	18,898 0	1 8	3,068 20	9,198 0	3,100 0	9,700 0
1889-90..	1 to 10 " " ... 8	1,985 20	5,156 11 0	2 15	3,752 0	1 14	900 13	1,755 0	1,085 8	1,997 0
1890-91..	1 to 10 " " ... 9	18,965 13	64,875 0 0	3 7	28,835 0	1 3	7,724 10	13,585 0	11,241 3	15,250 0
1891-92..	1 to 10 " " ... 9	2,599 35	8,906 0 0	3 7	5,160 0	1 15	1,288 0	2,530 0	1,311 35	2,630 0
1892-93..	1 to 10 " " ... 10	991 35	4,704 0 0	4 13	2,332 0	2 4	...	...	387 32	780 0
1893-94..	1 to 10 " " ... 35	3,527 17	23,772 0 0	6 12	8,819 0	2 8	...	...	1,622 15	4,055 0
	11 to 25 " " ... 6	67 21	2,858 0 0	103 11	202 0	3 0	...	...	67 21	201 0
	26 to 50 " " ... 1	9 0	1,305 0 0	145 0	27 0	3 0	9 0	27 0	...	...
	51 to 100 " " ... 1	25 11	5,500 0 0	200 0	76 0	3 0	25 11	75 0	...	...
	Total ... 43	3,629 9	33,435 0 0	9 3	9,124 0	2 8	34 11	102 0	1,689 36	4,256 0
1894-95..	1 to 10 " " ... 30	8,521 37	22,594 0 0	2 10	21,837 0	2 9	1,726 21	4,423 0	6,450 36	22,979 0
	11 to 25 " " ... 8	100 20	4,747 0 0	47 4	276 0	2 12	26 9	72 0	15 20	43 0
	26 to 50 " " ... 3	29 0	2,347 0 0	80 15	76 0	2 10	15 0	39 0	9 0	24 0
	151 to 200 " " ... 1	4 3	1,550 0 0	380 6	10 0	2 8	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 42	8,655 20	31,238 0 0	3 10	22,199 0	2 9	1,767 30	4,534 0	6,475 16	23,046 0
1895-96..	1 to 10 " " ... 32	4,615 16	18,781 1 0	4 1	12,115 0	2 10	368 10	966 0	4,086 36	10,628 0
	11 to 25 " " ... 4	41 10	2,552 0 0	61 14	124 0	3 0	6 0	18 0	...	...
	26 to 50 " " ... 1	6 20	900 0 0	138 7	19 0	3 0	...	...	...	...
	Total... 37	4,663 6	22,233 1 0	4 12	12,258 0	2 1	374 10	984 0	4,086 36	10,628 0
TOTAL FOR ALL YEARS ... 182		51,215 18	2,10,537 12 0	4 2	1,08,462 0	2 2	16,913 33	35,124 0	21,178 6	71,855 0

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX X.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Tando Bago Taluka.

Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Horses and Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Sheep and Goats.
1892-93	17,716	16,089	5,911	2,520	2,987	1,753	3	22,307
1893-94	18,706	15,951	5,785	2,251	2,288	1,635	6	20,118
1894-95	20,427	18,376	6,644	2,802	2,803	1,888	5	21,346
1895-96	20,450	19,469	7,020	2,977	2,888	2,119	5	21,137

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Wells in the Tando Bago Taluka.

Year.	Number of villages.	* Number of Wells used for drinking.	Number of Wells used for irrigation.	Total.	Area of cultivation under Wells.	Cultivation on canals and aided by Wells.
1887-88	16	16	9	25	...	11 38
1888-89	16	16	8	24	...	9 38
1889-90	16	16	9	25	...	8 3
1890-91	16	16	10	26	...	10 15
1891-92	17	18	11	29	...	19 12
1892-93	16	17	8	25	...	20 38
1893-94	16	19	10	29	...	30 36
1894-95	15	19	10	29	...	31 24
1895-96	16	19	11	30	...	34 1

APPENDIX XII.

Statement of Crops in the Tando Bago Taluka (average of five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96).

Crops.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.					Total.	Average.	Percentage.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Juar	1,067	1,093	165	245	562	3,132	626	96
Bajri	10,316	15,191	10,485	8,487	5,340	49,819	9,964	1539
Rice	40,672	41,839	40,470	39,120	47,145	209,246	41,849	6467
Wheat	1,364	1,642	1,147	1,834	1,409	7,396	1,479	228
Barley	951	549	409	363	419	2,691	538	1
Other Cereal crops	77	61	26	11	29	204	41	06
Pulses	218	120	86	56	74	554	111	17
Orchard and Garden produce.	1,862	440	575	441	504	3,822	764	118
Tobacco	222	176	168	135	174	875	175	27
Indian Hemp and Narcotics.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condiments and Spices	94	72	104	81	85	436	87	01
Starches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane	159	154	232	209	245	999	200	31
Sesame or Gingelly Seed	961	573	454	567	614	3,169	634	98
Jambho	5,499	2,970	3,738	2,290	6,190	20,687	4,137	639
Rapeseed	27	66	157	227	211	688	138	21
Other Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	2,396	2,999	4,070	2,680	926	13,071	2,614	403
Other Fibres	17	16	4	6	1	44	9	01
Miscellaneous	...	1,819	1,913	1,709	1,316	6,757	1,351	208
Total	65,902	69,780	64,203	58,461	65,244	323,590	64,717	100

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing arable Government land in the surveyed villages of the Tando Bago Taluka for the first, fifth and ninth years of the current settlement.

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
1st Group.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
1	Daludero	1st year.. 1887-88	1,775 39	249 32	1,526 7	554 20	638 14	333 13	36.32
		5th " 1891-92	1,775 39	249 32	1,526 7	554 20	696 26	275 1	36.32
		9th " 1895-96	1,775 39	322 34	1,453 5	548 19	387 38	516 28	17.77
2	Lakhadi	1st year.. 1887-88	2,007 2	338 24	1,668 18	278 30	1,044 5	345 23	16.7
		5th " 1891-92	2,007 2	338 24	1,668 18	278 30	865 17	524 11	16.7
		9th " 1895-96	2,007 2	406 39	1,600 3	257 38	532 14	809 31	16.05
3	Maban	1st year.. 1887-88	1,770 14	166 39	1,603 15	262 38	574 9	766 8	16.4
		5th " 1891-92	1,770 14	166 39	1,603 15	258 10	689 25	655 20	16.1
		9th " 1895-96	1,770 14	166 39	1,603 15	350 8	349 38	903 9	21.82
4	Paniro	1st year.. 1887-88	2,416 14	206 33	2,209 21	433 29	823 22	952 10	19.62
		5th " 1891-92	2,416 14	206 33	2,209 21	433 29	1,203 8	572 24	19.62
		9th " 1895-96	2,416 14	206 33	2,209 21	809 16	480 17	919 28	36.6
5	Khudi	1st year.. 1887-88	1,339 15	254 26	1,084 29	442 23	322 11	319 35	40.77
		5th " 1891-92	1,463 16	261 16	1,202 0	376 38	634 30	190 12	31.35
		9th " 1895-96	1,463 15	315 13	1,148 2	309 5	619 20	219 17	26.92
6	Kochho	1st year.. 1887-88	1,777 4	347 27	1,429 17	284 16	570 23	574 18	19.9
		5th " 1891-92	1,777 4	347 27	1,429 17	284 16	810 15	334 26	19.9
		9th " 1895-96	1,868 12	855 9	1,513 3	479 34	624 17	408 32	31.72
7	Chhachri	1st year.. 1887-88	2,866 13	219 14	2,646 39	514 17	485 5	1,647 17	19.42
		5th " 1891-92	2,866 13	219 14	2,646 39	506 25	1,252 1	888 13	19.15
		9th " 1895-96	2,866 13	219 14	2,646 39	728 32	677 11	1,240 36	27.07
8	Dato Jamali.	1st year.. 1887-88	1,330 20	117 4	1,213 16	500 22	143 24	569 10	41.25
		5th " 1891-92	1,330 20	117 4	1,213 16	460 7	289 32	463 17	37.92
		9th " 1895-96	1,330 20	117 4	1,213 16	478 32	134 17	600 7	39.47
9	Widh	1st year.. 1887-88	1,432 25	106 28	1,325 37	221 10	491 38	612 29	16.67
		5th " 1891-92	1,432 25	106 28	1,325 37	208 25	479 30	637 22	15.75
		9th " 1895-96	1,432 25	104 28	1,327 37	305 2	353 38	668 37	22.72
10	Golari	1st year.. 1887-88	3,004 39	236 0	2,768 39	1,778 22	696 21	293 36	64.22
		5th " 1891-92	3,004 39	236 0	2,768 39	1,778 22	756 14	284 23	64.22
		9th " 1895-96	3,004 39	236 0	2,768 39	1,764 28	616 39	387 12	63.75
11	Khanoth	1st year.. 1887-88	2,248 17	308 38	1,939 19	280 32	830 5	828 22	14.47
		5th " 1891-92	2,248 17	308 38	1,939 19	280 32	1,294 39	363 28	14.47
		9th " 1895-96	2,248 17	308 38	1,939 19	516 29	807 14	615 16	26.65
12	Wasi Adil	1st year.. 1887-88	2,860 39	397 35	2,463 4	574 4	1,179 10	709 30	23.3
		5th " 1891-92	2,861 29	397 35	2,463 34	568 4	1,646 16	249 14	23.05
		9th " 1895-96	2,861 29	397 35	2,463 34	658 19	1,408 14	397 1	26.75
13	Dabgaro	1st year.. 1887-88	2,448 33	171 1	2,277 32	1,501 29	464 29	311 14	65.92
		5th " 1891-92	2,448 33	171 1	2,277 32	1,501 29	642 34	133 9	65.92
		9th " 1895-96	2,448 33	171 1	2,277 32	1,626 22	580 21	70 29	71.42
14	Saidpur	1st year.. 1887-88	2,829 1	241 31	2,587 10	1,067 35	879 0	640 15	41.27
		5th " 1891-92	2,829 1	241 31	2,587 10	1,067 35	1,074 8	445 7	41.27
		9th " 1895-96	2,829 1	241 31	2,587 10	1,133 1	1,169 6	285 9	43.8
15	Dhoro Niro.	1st year.. 1887-88	2,030 21	190 8	1,840 13	957 27	410 8	472 18	52.02
		5th " 1891-92	2,030 21	154 17	1,876 4	932 27	641 35	301 22	49.72
		9th " 1895-96	2,030 21	154 23	1,875 38	1,063 13	445 36	366 29	56.65
16	Dabahro	1st year.. 1887-88	3,085 14	396 18	2,688 36	527 29	1,462 7	699 0	19.62
		5th " 1891-92	3,085 24	381 12	2,704 12	516 16	1,621 0	566 36	19.1
		9th " 1895-96	3,085 24	388 22	2,717 2	631 24	1,492 15	593 3	23.27
17	Turi	1st year.. 1887-88	1,883 8	203 14	1,679 34	974 29	577 30	127 15	58.02
		5th " 1891-92	1,902 25	203 14	1,699 11	917 1	721 35	60 15	53.97
		9th " 1895-96	1,902 26	203 14	1,699 12	485 37	923 3	290 12	28.6
18	Dumahar	1st year.. 1887-88	2,352 3	238 6	2,113 37	793 25	573 10	747 2	37.55
		5th " 1891-92	2,415 8	238 16	2,176 32	672 15	1,137 6	367 11	30.9
		9th " 1895-96	2,423 6	245 3	2,178 3	597 33	1,030 27	549 23	27.45
19	Kotri	1st year.. 1887-88	3,187 20	285 6	2,902 14	1,471 6	519 7	912 1	50.7
		5th " 1891-92	3,188 7	255 6	2,903 1	1,356 21	1,169 33	386 27	46.57
		9th " 1895-96	3,188 4	285 6	2,902 38	1,331 25	1,130 38	440 15	45.87

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
1st Group—contd.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
20	Kandri	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,321 23	163 14	2,158 9	1,311 4	518 5	329 0	61.02
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,418 0	169 28	2,248 12	1,385 11	695 32	167 9	61.62
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,418 0	169 3	2,248 37	1,497 17	446 0	305 20	66.77
21	Guno	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,331 39	366 19	1,965 20	871 12	578 6	521 2	44.33
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,331 39	366 19	1,965 20	871 12	919 6	175 2	44.32
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,331 39	366 19	1,965 20	907 2	787 14	271 4	46.15
22	Phusna	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,521 38	336 20	2,185 18	708 37	891 3	585 18	32.42
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,521 38	335 26	2,186 12	708 21	916 20	561 11	32.4
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,521 38	335 26	2,186 12	829 39	1,040 27	315 26	37.97
23	Dando	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,177 33	175 35	2,001 38	1,369 4	307 9	325 25	68.37
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,496 4	201 14	2,294 30	1,367 9	459 7	468 14	59.57
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,514 34	203 20	2,311 14	1,437 1	721 37	152 16	62.17
24	Charuo	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,665 37	355 37	3,310 0	2,083 35	724 37	501 8	62.95
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,665 37	355 37	3,310 0	2,083 35	834 18	391 27	62.95
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,863 32	365 19	3,498 13	2,533 25	718 17	246 11	70.02
25	Duz	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	4,045 21	199 12	3,846 9	2,475 31	747 13	623 5	64.37
		{ 5th " 1891-92	4,045 21	199 12	3,846 9	2,506 11	685 2	654 36	65.15
		{ 9th " 1895-96	4,045 21	199 12	3,846 9	2,806 6	709 9	330 34	72.95
26	Baksho Kaloi	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,210 9	329 11	1,880 38	1,094 13	600 4	186 21	58.17
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,210 9	329 17	1,880 32	1,079 12	536 8	265 12	57.37
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,210 9	329 17	1,880 32	1,178 23	552 5	156 4	62.67
27	Khado	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	512 24	99 7	413 17	130 6	131 27	151 24	31.47
		{ 5th " 1891-92	512 24	99 7	413 17	130 6	223 21	59 30	31.47
		{ 9th " 1895-96	921 1	99 7	821 34	583 7	89 14	149 13	70.92
28	Pir Misri	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,475 12	215 39	1,259 13	540 38	402 32	315 23	43.05
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,475 12	215 39	1,259 13	538 9	589 29	131 15	42.75
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,592 12	217 19	1,374 33	664 13	465 7	245 13	48.32
29	Tando Bago	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	806 6	151 19	651 27	198 12	352 26	100 29	30.42
		{ 5th " 1891-92	806 6	140 3	666 3	198 12	318 33	148 38	25.77
		{ 9th " 1895-96	806 6	140 7	666 39	234 29	374 5	57 5	35.27
30	Machandi	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,377 30	111 10	2,266 20	1,422 15	531 0	313 5	62.75
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,377 30	110 33	2,266 37	1,416 39	497 36	352 2	62.5
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,377 30	111 10	2,266 20	1,700 2	303 33	262 25	75
31	Chhabralo	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,361 32	170 36	2,190 36	1,096 9	805 21	289 6	50.02
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,361 32	170 36	2,190 36	985 10	720 3	485 23	44.97
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,361 32	170 36	2,190 36	1,293 37	707 0	189 39	59.05
32	Motnah	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,796 7	388 11	2,407 36	1,062 5	846 35	498 36	44.1
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,796 7	388 21	2,407 26	1,058 7	920 9	429 10	43.95
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,796 7	388 21	2,407 26	1,144 2	831 6	432 18	47.05
33	Khirdahi	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,302 0	163 5	1,138 35	508 7	529 26	101 2	44.62
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,302 0	163 5	1,138 35	462 14	591 15	85 6	40.6
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,302 0	163 5	1,138 35	469 17	552 6	117 12	41.25
34	Hamirah	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,543 33	355 29	2,188 4	905 33	1,054 6	228 5	41.4
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,543 33	355 29	2,188 4	891 4	1,104 11	192 29	40.72
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,543 33	355 29	2,188 4	932 7	1,073 6	182 31	42.6
35	Sadik	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,080 28	308 0	1,772 28	750 31	818 11	203 26	42.35
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,080 28	308 0	1,772 28	750 31	811 35	210 2	42.35
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,080 28	308 0	1,772 28	785 25	856 33	130 10	44.95
	Total of 1st Group.	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	78,177 33	8,570 8	69,607 25	29,950 15	22,520 19	17,136 31	43.02
		{ 5th " 1891-92	78,800 31	8,542 33	70,257 38	29,387 5	28,441 29	12,429 4	41.82
		{ 9th " 1895-96	79,641 36	8,759 36	70,891 0	33,074 29	23,993 36	13,822 15	46.65
2nd Group.									
36	Sonhar	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,785 11	265 10	1,520 1	631 26	692 20	195 35	41.55
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,785 11	265 10	1,520 1	631 26	758 19	129 36	41.55
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,806 7	265 10	1,540 37	716 28	638 37	185 12	59.02
37	Moro	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,103 13	494 18	2,609 35	993 22	999 35	615 18	38.07
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,103 13	494 10	2,609 3	989 4	1,255 39	364 0	37.9
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,103 13	494 10	2,609 3	1,171 7	989 12	448 24	44.97
38	Kathal	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,082 15	201 17	2,880 38	1,655 4	370 4	855 30	57.45
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,370 34	199 0	3,171 34	1,676 19	929 36	565 19	52.85
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,370 34	211 8	3,159 26	2,058 31	634 32	416 3	65.02

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
2nd Group—contd.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
39	Thorki	1st year.. 1887-88	2,301 20	207 34	2,093 26	765 23	367 26	960 17	36.57
		5th " 1891-92	2,439 12	218 21	2,220 31	765 23	1,032 27	422 21	34.47
		9th " 1895-96	2,439 12	215 31	2,223 21	993 39	869 12	360 10	44.67
40	Phatu Kambrani.	1st year.. 1887-88	2,186 34	172 29	2,014 5	847 31	669 10	497 4	42.1
		5th " 1891-92	2,186 34	174 2	2,012 32	846 18	789 22	376 32	42.05
		9th " 1895-96	2,186 34	174 2	2,012 32	981 19	423 39	607 14	48.67
41	Rel Tarai	1st year.. 1887-88	1,540 27	148 20	1,392 7	442 23	510 2	439 22	31.8
		5th " 1891-92	1,540 27	148 20	1,392 7	438 8	626 39	327 0	31.47
		9th " 1895-96	1,540 27	148 20	1,392 7	596 31	628 22	166 34	42.9
42	Unarki	1st year.. 1887-88	2,793 22	206 25	2,586 37	1,494 24	595 12	497 1	57.77
		5th " 1891-92	2,793 22	206 25	2,586 37	1,494 24	835 25	256 24	57.77
		9th " 1895-96	2,793 22	206 25	2,586 37	1,838 2	622 10	126 25	71.05
43	Pano Nao	1st year.. 1887-88	4,613 13	160 19	4,452 34	2,821 21	660 22	970 31	63.37
		5th " 1891-92	4,613 13	160 18	4,452 35	2,821 21	1,198 13	433 1	63.37
		9th " 1895-96	4,613 13	160 18	4,452 35	3,839 14	671 38	441 23	74.97
44	Jhal Mori	1st year.. 1887-88	3,330 5	173 9	3,156 36	2,392 31	473 6	290 39	75.8
		5th " 1891-92	3,330 5	173 9	3,156 36	2,392 31	545 31	218 14	75.8
		9th " 1895-96	3,330 5	173 9	3,156 36	2,467 15	520 35	168 26	78.1
45	Sonahri	1st year.. 1887-88	3,976 25	136 7	3,840 18	1,960 31	475 28	1,403 39	51.05
		5th " 1891-92	3,976 25	136 7	3,840 18	1,960 31	1,403 10	476 17	51.05
		9th " 1895-96	3,976 25	136 7	3,840 18	3,420 2	242 18	177 38	39.05
46	Pothonar	1st year.. 1887-88	2,869 21	12 26	2,856 35	2,856 35	...	...	100
		5th " 1891-92	2,869 21	12 26	2,856 35	2,856 35	...	...	100
		9th " 1895-96	2,869 21	12 26	2,856 35	2,856 35	...	...	100
47	Potho	1st year.. 1887-88	4,023 32	110 14	3,913 18	3,182 22	73 5	657 31	81.32
		5th " 1891-92	4,023 32	110 14	3,913 18	3,182 22	421 0	309 36	81.32
		9th " 1895-96	4,023 32	110 14	3,913 18	3,840 36	...	72 22	98.17
48	Uduri	1st year.. 1887-88	2,036 0	289 5	1,746 35	710 11	296 32	439 32	40.65
		5th " 1891-92	2,036 0	289 5	1,746 35	710 11	698 37	337 27	40.65
		9th " 1895-96	2,036 0	289 5	1,746 35	853 19	774 1	119 15	48.87
49	Kang	1st year.. 1887-88	3,632 4	307 13	3,324 31	1,904 32	830 36	589 3	57.3
		5th " 1891-92	3,632 4	307 13	3,324 31	1,904 32	973 37	446 2	57.3
		9th " 1895-96	3,632 4	307 13	3,324 31	2,193 15	756 23	374 33	65.95
50	Chawira	1st year.. 1887-88	2,046 14	147 33	1,898 21	1,044 19	472 5	381 37	55.02
		5th " 1891-92	2,046 14	148 39	1,897 15	1,043 13	562 27	291 15	55
		9th " 1895-96	2,046 14	148 39	1,897 15	1,059 20	581 31	256 4	55.86
51	Belaro	1st year.. 1887-88	1,908 33	187 38	1,720 35	983 35	384 1	352 39	57.17
		5th " 1891-92	1,908 33	187 38	1,720 35	977 34	432 25	310 16	56.82
		9th " 1895-96	1,908 33	187 38	1,720 35	900 24	562 4	258 7	52.35
52	Khrol	1st year.. 1887-88	1,434 39	132 23	1,302 16	343 31	562 3	396 22	26.4
		5th " 1891-92	1,434 39	132 23	1,302 16	322 31	680 2	299 23	24.77
		9th " 1895-96	1,434 39	132 23	1,302 16	436 16	578 32	287 8	33.47
53	Jesar	1st year.. 1887-88	2,424 36	223 11	2,201 25	815 17	555 36	830 12	37.02
		5th " 1891-92	2,424 36	223 11	2,201 25	709 32	985 29	506 4	32.25
		9th " 1895-96	2,424 36	223 11	2,201 25	859 29	853 11	488 25	39.05
54	Kangper	1st year.. 1887-88	2,160 36	198 31	1,962 5	832 34	771 5	358 6	42.45
		5th " 1891-92	2,160 36	199 14	1,961 22	800 9	672 6	489 7	40.8
		9th " 1895-96	2,161 4	199 14	1,961 30	771 21	790 25	399 24	89.35
55	Hothiar	1st year.. 1887-88	1,650 22	208 19	1,442 3	321 28	881 32	238 23	22.3
		5th " 1891-92	1,702 26	210 39	1,491 27	316 6	576 28	598 33	21.2
		9th " 1895-96	1,702 26	210 39	1,491 27	318 28	1,049 19	123 20	21.37
56	Khadakro	1st year.. 1887-88	3,645 0	310 35	3,334 5	1,636 22	986 33	710 30	49.07
		5th " 1891-92	3,645 0	310 35	3,334 5	1,636 22	993 15	704 8	49.07
		9th " 1895-96	3,645 0	310 35	3,334 5	1,917 24	1,035 2	381 19	57.52
57	Nar	1st year.. 1887-88	2,632 16	275 8	2,357 8	1,158 36	399 27	798 25	49.17
		5th " 1891-92	2,632 16	275 8	2,357 8	1,158 36	607 1	591 11	49.17
		9th " 1895-96	2,632 16	253 21	2,378 35	1,401 37	613 9	363 29	58.95
58	Mor	1st year.. 1887-88	2,142 31	228 28	1,914 3	485 0	274 22	1,154 21	25.35
		5th " 1891-92	2,142 31	228 28	1,914 3	485 0	781 33	647 10	25.35
		9th " 1895-96	2,173 28	229 37	1,943 31	343 26	601 18	998 27	17.7
59	Gahaki	1st year.. 1887-88	2,752 9	132 0	2,620 9	1,368 22	395 7	856 20	52.22
		5th " 1891-92	2,752 9	132 0	2,620 9	1,368 22	481 19	770 8	52.22
		9th " 1895-96	2,752 9	130 38	2,621 11	1,418 29	430 2	772 20	54.15

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
2nd Group—contd.									
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
60	Baghulani ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,678 28	164 8	2,514 20	846 16	366 25	1,801 19	33.65
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,678 28	164 8	2,514 20	846 16	733 23	934 21	33.65
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,728 7	164 28	2,563 24	975 2	429 1	1,159 21	38
61	Shekhani ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	1,295 16	205 32	1,089 24	403 38	273 3	412 23	37.07
		5th " 1891-92 ...	1,295 16	205 32	1,089 24	403 38	356 17	229 9	37.07
		9th " 1895-96 ...	1,310 23	206 1	1,104 22	444 15	300 10	359 37	40.17
62	Sajan ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,098 37	6 31	2,092 6	1,701 11	52 4	338 31	81.32
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,098 37	6 31	2,092 6	1,701 10	194 6	196 30	81.32
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,098 37	6 31	2,092 6	2,075 8	7 2	9 36	99.17
63	Raheji ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,216 24	6 19	2,210 6	2,184 14	...	25 32	98.82
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,216 25	6 19	2,210 6	2,184 14	25 32	...	98.82
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,216 24	6 19	2,010 6	2,197 3	...	13 3	99.4
64	Sanjarpur ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,484 26	104 13	2,380 13	1,467 5	312 38	600 10	61.62
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,484 26	104 13	2,380 13	1,467 5	406 30	506 18	61.62
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,484 26	104 13	2,380 13	1,539 4	318 13	522 36	64.35
65	Sasui ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,293 24	132 34	2,160 30	1,031 3	207 20	922 7	47.72
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,293 24	132 34	2,160 30	1,031 3	572 37	556 30	47.72
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,293 24	132 34	2,160 30	1,310 33	456 2	393 35	60.67
66	Khoreri ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,813 16	264 29	2,548 27	482 28	794 10	1,271 29	18.95
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,813 16	264 27	2,548 29	482 28	1,065 20	1,000 21	18.95
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,813 16	264 29	2,548 27	674 25	945 1	929 1	26.5
67	Bagshahmir..	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,608 17	180 7	2,428 10	741 34	239 18	1,446 38	30.55
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,608 17	181 1	2,427 16	734 36	930 1	762 19	30.27
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,608 17	181 1	2,427 16	938 27	621 6	867 23	38.7
68	Dei ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,012 5	193 25	1,818 20	560 14	520 8	737 28	30.82
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,011 13	193 25	1,817 28	557 7	720 6	540 15	30.65
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,011 13	193 25	1,817 28	555 8	445 34	816 26	30.5
69	Khuro ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,569 33	247 35	2,321 38	668 39	719 2	933 37	31.5
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,569 33	247 35	2,321 38	571 39	1,319 32	430 7	24.62
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,569 33	245 35	2,323 38	737 9	991 4	595 25	31.72
70	Khari Kha-barlo.	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	3,461 13	367 7	3,094 6	1,312 3	911 14	870 29	42.4
		5th " 1891-92 ...	3,461 13	367 7	3,094 6	1,312 3	1,290 26	491 17	42.4
		9th " 1895-96 ...	3,461 13	367 7	3,094 6	1,239 12	1,443 3	411 31	40.07
71	Dadah ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	3,134 20	322 29	2,811 31	1,665 6	314 4	832 21	59.22
		5th " 1891-92 ...	3,134 20	314 29	2,819 31	1,655 31	606 10	557 30	58.72
		9th " 1895-96 ...	3,134 20	314 29	2,819 31	1,538 5	696 7	585 19	54.55
72	Mena ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	1,057 23	136 18	921 5	34 18	593 18	298 9	3.75
		5th " 1891-92 ...	1,073 11	136 18	936 33	34 18	651 18	250 37	3.67
		9th " 1895-96 ...	1,073 11	136 19	936 32	221 14	438 2	277 16	23.57
73	Kariano ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	3,201 8	284 4	2,917 4	514 32	632 22	1,769 30	17.65
		5th " 1891-92 ...	3,201 8	284 4	2,917 4	514 32	1,217 20	1,184 32	17.65
		9th " 1895-96 ...	3,201 8	284 4	2,917 4	1,097 5	492 11	1,377 28	35.9
74	Aliabad ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	1,791 0	69 19	1,721 21	887 27	33 35	799 39	51.57
		5th " 1891-92 ...	1,791 0	69 19	1,721 21	887 27	324 10	509 24	51.57
		9th " 1895-96 ...	1,791 0	69 19	1,721 21	1,283 0	227 19	211 2	74.5
Total of 2nd Group.		1st year.. 1887-88 ...	99,791 9	7,618 22	92,172 27	46,153 28	18,968 30	27,050 9	50.07
		5th " 1891-92 ...	100,284 20	7,624 37	92,659 23	45,876 17	28,659 12	18,123 34	49.5
		9th " 1895-96 ...	100,401 7	7,611 22	92,789 25	53,532 37	22,729 27	16,527 1	57.7
3rd Group.									
75	Kamaro ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,529 8	66 38	2,462 10	2,088 27	68 39	304 24	84.82
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,529 8	66 38	2,462 10	2,107 34	277 8	77 8	85.6
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,529 8	66 38	2,462 10	2,070 39	171 10	220 1	84.97
76	Izmat ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,824 25	18 28	2,805 37	2,373 13	10 28	421 36	84.57
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,824 25	18 28	2,805 37	2,384 1	256 15	165 21	84.97
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,824 25	18 28	2,805 37	2,500 36	137 28	167 13	89.17
77	Dahinoro ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	4,168 11	71 6	4,097 5	2,454 4	163 7	1,479 34	59.9
		5th " 1891-92 ...	4,169 7	71 6	4,098 1	2,180 5	1,139 0	778 36	52.2
		9th " 1895-96 ...	4,169 7	71 6	4,098 1	2,729 18	162 21	1,206 2	66.6
78	Basran ...	1st year.. 1887-88 ...	2,521 24	178 33	2,342 31	603 1	732 37	1,006 33	25.75
		5th " 1891-92 ...	2,521 24	178 33	2,342 31	577 23	748 15	1,016 33	24.65
		9th " 1895-96 ...	2,521 24	178 33	2,342 31	724 25	691 5	926 31	30.95

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
3rd Group—contd.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
79	Drabhi	1st year.. 1887-88	3,227 29	77 6	3,150 23	2,197 8	242 27	710 28	69.75
		5th " 1891-92	3,227 29	77 6	3,150 23	2,051 13	463 25	635 25	65.1
		9th " 1895-96	3,227 29	77 6	3,150 23	2,223 14	326 0	601 9	70.57
80	Chango	1st year.. 1887-88	4,577 9	262 29	4,314 20	2,114 21	1,685 1	514 38	49
		5th " 1891-92	4,577 9	262 29	4,314 20	2,249 16	1,658 39	406 5	52.12
		9th " 1895-96	4,577 9	262 29	4,314 20	2,287 13	1,158 16	868 31	53
81	Drigh	1st year.. 1887-88	3,189 26	329 22	2,860 4	410 1	1,760 16	689 27	14.32
		5th " 1891-92	3,189 26	329 22	2,860 4	410 1	1,778 11	671 32	14.32
		9th " 1895-96	3,189 26	329 22	2,860 4	658 18	1,602 38	598 28	23
82	Pharaho	1st year.. 1887-88	4,835 14	266 29	4,568 25	2,417 27	515 2	1,635 36	52.92
		5th " 1891-92	4,835 14	266 29	4,568 25	2,417 27	1,382 38	768 0	52.92
		9th " 1895-96	4,835 14	266 29	4,568 25	2,791 19	884 4	893 2	61.35
83	Sangi	1st year.. 1887-88	3,550 12	290 13	3,259 39	854 5	1,218 36	1,186 39	26.2
		5th " 1891-92	3,550 12	290 13	3,259 39	687 24	1,451 25	1,120 30	21.1
		9th " 1895-96	3,550 12	290 13	3,259 39	972 2	1,443 10	844 27	29.82
84	Kapuri	1st year.. 1887-88	3,097 21	30 9	3,067 12	2,033 30	111 27	921 35	66.3
		5th " 1891-92	3,097 21	30 9	3,067 12	2,019 21	186 20	861 11	65.85
		9th " 1895-96	3,097 21	30 9	3,067 12	2,253 26	264 18	549 8	73.5
85	Akil	1st year.. 1887-88	4,594 19	168 2	4,426 17	2,955 28	694 14	776 15	66.77
		5th " 1891-92	4,594 19	168 2	4,426 17	2,953 13	894 7	578 37	66.72
		9th " 1895-96	4,594 19	168 2	4,426 17	3,306 24	613 25	506 8	74.72
86	Dambharlo.	1st year.. 1887-88	3,202 28	235 9	2,967 19	854 18	1,382 0	731 1	28.8
		5th " 1891-92	3,212 28	235 9	2,977 19	863 20	1,055 11	1,058 28	29
		9th " 1895-96	3,212 28	235 9	2,977 19	956 6	1,396 9	625 4	46
87	Sihaho	1st year.. 1887-88	3,541 6	257 32	3,283 14	1,380 5	761 18	1,141 31	42.02
		5th " 1891-92	3,541 6	257 32	3,283 14	1,358 5	1,225 27	699 22	41.37
		9th " 1895-96	3,541 6	257 32	3,283 14	1,968 37	577 2	737 15	59.97
88	Ailpur	1st year.. 1887-88	3,575 37	180 18	3,395 19	1,881 39	158 34	1,374 26	55.42
		5th " 1891-92	3,575 37	180 18	3,395 19	1,881 39	1,362 5	151 15	55.42
		9th " 1895-96	3,575 37	180 18	3,395 19	2,305 21	477 33	612 5	67.9
89	Phul	1st year.. 1887-88	2,204 7	138 7	2,066 0	759 30	222 29	1,083 21	36.77
		5th " 1891-92	2,204 7	138 7	2,066 0	775 15	677 25	233 0	36.55
		9th " 1895-96	2,204 7	138 7	2,066 0	1,393 3	236 37	436 0	67.42
90	Liar	1st year.. 1887-88	3,323 8	132 16	3,190 32	2,345 35	464 28	380 9	73.52
		5th " 1891-92	3,323 8	132 16	3,190 32	2,339 5	1,094 9	157 18	73.32
		9th " 1895-96	3,323 8	132 16	3,190 32	2,510 17	331 36	348 19	78.08
91	Chaubandi.	1st year.. 1887-88	2,308 6	172 4	2,136 2	601 18	224 21	1,310 3	28.15
		5th " 1891-92	2,308 6	172 4	2,136 2	601 18	1,338 20	196 4	28.15
		9th " 1895-96	2,308 6	172 4	2,136 2	1,271 15	357 37	506 30	59.5
92	Har	1st year.. 1887-88	3,130 22	134 18	2,996 4	1,726 35	135 32	1,133 17	57.62
		5th " 1891-92	3,130 22	134 18	2,996 4	1,726 35	1,009 30	259 19	57.62
		9th " 1895-96	3,130 22	134 18	2,996 4	2,051 27	307 22	636 35	68.47
93	Amar Nar	1st year.. 1887-88	2,555 11	249 21	2,305 30	1,012 38	289 5	1,003 27	43.92
		5th " 1891-92	2,555 11	249 21	2,305 30	1,012 38	926 32	366 0	43.92
		9th " 1895-96	2,555 11	249 21	2,305 30	1,329 14	656 31	319 25	57.52
94	Gujo	1st year.. 1887-88	3,090 10	317 5	2,773 5	1,543 18	636 26	593 1	55.65
		5th " 1891-92	3,090 10	317 5	2,773 5	1,543 18	992 35	236 32	55.65
		9th " 1895-96	3,090 10	317 5	2,773 5	1,653 0	816 6	303 39	59.6
95	Chhan	1st year.. 1887-88	2,420 5	180 21	2,239 24	1,437 33	497 2	304 29	64.2
		5th " 1891-92	2,420 5	180 21	2,239 24	1,437 33	555 26	246 5	64.2
		9th " 1895-96	2,420 5	180 21	2,239 24	1,585 5	518 4	136 15	70.75
96	Taibsahto	1st year.. 1887-88	2,669 38	231 14	2,438 24	1,343 9	639 9	465 6	55.07
		5th " 1891-92	2,669 38	231 14	2,438 24	1,343 9	861 11	234 4	55.07
		9th " 1895-96	2,669 38	231 14	2,438 24	1,448 10	779 25	210 29	59.47
97	Ropahro	1st year.. 1887-88	2,930 21	185 16	2,745 5	1,980 39	346 20	417 26	72.17
		5th " 1891-92	2,930 21	185 16	2,745 5	1,980 39	509 19	254 30	72.15
		9th " 1895-96	2,930 21	185 16	2,745 5	2,138 6	443 19	163 20	77.87
98	Hanjarhadi.	1st year.. 1887-88	2,339 14	151 3	2,188 11	1,388 2	277 20	522 19	63.42
		5th " 1891-92	2,339 14	151 3	2,188 11	1,384 32	654 5	149 14	63.27
		9th " 1895-96	2,339 14	151 3	2,188 11	1,520 15	495 14	172 22	69.47
99	Khadi Adit.	1st year.. 1887-88	2,316 17	237 10	2,079 7	1,183 31	334 37	560 19	56.92
		5th " 1891-92	2,316 17	237 10	2,079 7	1,175 26	690 19	213 2	56.55
		9th " 1895-96	2,316 17	237 10	2,079 7	1,411 29	301 4	366 14	67.9

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
3rd Group—contd.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
100	Turiaro	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,274 36	41 9	1,233 27	1,014 2	7 5	212 20	82.17
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,274 36	41 9	1,233 27	1,014 2	207 34	11 31	82.17
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,344 2	41 28	1,302 14	1,249 22	...	52 32	95.77
101	Kohrai	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,835 4	269 35	3,565 9	2,206 24	438 33	919 32	61.9
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,835 4	269 35	3,565 9	2,204 39	1,045 32	314 18	61.85
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,895 29	271 8	3,624 21	2,663 29	417 32	543 0	73.45
Total of 3rd Group.		{ 1st year.. 1887-88	83,833 28	4,874 13	7,8959 15	43,163 20	13,991 33	21,804 2	54.67
		{ 5th " 1891-92	83,844 24	4,874 10	7,8970 14	42,662 31	24,444 23	11,863 0	54.02
		{ 9th " 1895-96	83,974 15	4,876 5	7,9098 10	49,975 20	15,569 6	13,553 24	63.17
4th Group.									
102	Khalso	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	2,356 9	283 12	2,072 37	984 4	829 35	398 38	45.05
		{ 5th " 1891-92	2,356 9	283 12	2,072 37	933 14	987 30	151 33	45.02
		{ 9th " 1895-96	2,356 9	283 12	2,072 37	949 15	856 33	266 29	45.77
103	Muhna	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,182 11	118 26	3,063 25	2,275 8	341 39	446 18	74.27
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,182 11	118 26	3,063 25	2,216 28	787 23	59 14	72.35
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,182 11	118 26	3,063 25	2,391 19	406 38	265 8	78.07
104	Hingorjani	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,826 22	330 30	3,495 32	2,318 3	711 35	465 34	66.3
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,826 22	330 30	3,495 32	2,315 28	962 26	217 18	66.25
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,826 22	330 30	3,495 32	2,512 29	821 9	161 34	71.87
105	Bero Wairan.	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,862 23	26 27	1,835 36	1,835 36	...	...	100
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,862 23	26 27	1,835 36	1,835 36	...	...	100
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,862 23	26 27	1,835 36	1,835 36	...	...	100
106	Khahi Bero.	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	4,528 23	168 2	4,360 21	3,539 5	368 24	452 32	81.17
		{ 5th " 1891-92	4,528 23	168 2	4,360 21	3,581 33	683 1	95 27	82.15
		{ 9th " 1895-96	4,528 23	168 2	4,360 21	3,867 12	290 14	202 35	88.67
107	Akor	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	6,945 4	188 0	6,757 4	6,731 10	25 34	...	99.6
		{ 5th " 1891-92	6,945 4	188 0	6,757 4	6,751 17	5 27	...	99.92
		{ 9th " 1895-96	6,808 24	51 20	6,757 4	6,729 3	28 1	...	99.67
108	Katando	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	7,766 2	319 14	7,446 28	7,401 35	44 33	...	99.42
		{ 5th " 1891-92	7,766 2	319 14	7,446 28	7,442 16	4 12	...	99.95
		{ 9th " 1895-96	7,490 2	43 14	7,446 28	7,393 14	53 14	...	99.27
109	Dubni	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,825 18	80 17	1,745 1	1,711 2	33 39	...	98.05
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,825 18	77 33	1,747 25	1,716 14	19 16	11 35	98.2
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,825 18	74 34	1,750 24	1,639 34	110 30	...	93.65
110	Khosaki	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	12,914 28	24 0	12,890 28	12,849 25	41 3	...	99.67
		{ 5th " 1891-92	12,914 28	24 0	12,890 28	12,887 33	2 35	...	99.97
		{ 9th " 1895-96	12,914 28	24 0	12,890 28	12,876 24	14 4	...	99.9
111	Vihi Bahdar.	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,755 31	44 2	3,711 29	3,633 15	13 2	65 12	97.87
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,755 31	44 2	3,711 29	3,641 8	70 21	...	98.1
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,755 31	44 2	3,711 29	3,709 36	1 33	...	99.95
112	Gabeji	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,111 3	176 10	2,934 33	1,975 33	155 36	803 4	67.32
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,111 3	176 10	2,934 33	1,975 33	754 10	204 30	67.32
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,111 3	181 10	2,929 33	2,327 18	289 23	312 32	79.77
113	Chhachh	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,172 13	23 15	3,148 38	2,950 3	66 35	132 0	93.67
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,172 13	23 15	3,148 38	2,950 3	154 0	44 35	93.67
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,172 13	23 15	3,148 38	2,950 3	66 32	132 3	93.67
114	Dhanyol	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	5,003 30	14 24	4,989 6	4,960 36	28 10	...	99.42
		{ 5th " 1891-92	5,003 30	14 24	4,989 6	4,989 6	...	...	100
		{ 9th " 1895-96	5,003 30	14 24	4,989 6	4,989 6	...	...	100
115	Dei Jhirkas.	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	8,415 38	232 5	8,183 33	8,142 30	41 3	...	99.5
		{ 5th " 1891-92	8,415 38	232 5	8,183 33	8,146 19	25 29	11 25	99.55
		{ 9th " 1895-96	8,192 18	8 25	8,183 33	8,074 19	83 14	26 0	98.67
116	Thuin	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	1,922 4	50 16	1,871 28	1,648 7	49 26	173 35	88.05
		{ 5th " 1891-92	1,922 4	50 16	1,871 28	1,648 7	199 20	24 1	88.05
		{ 9th " 1895-96	1,922 4	50 16	1,871 28	1,612 37	170 13	88 18	86.17
117	Phiari	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,665 31	350 7	3,315 24	1,397 7	718 28	1,199 29	42.15
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,665 31	350 7	3,315 24	1,397 7	1,723 23	194 34	42.15
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,665 31	350 7	3,315 24	1,359 13	1,012 38	943 13	40.97
118	Mesadi	{ 1st year.. 1887-88	3,301 35	153 10	3,148 25	2,668 13	153 19	326 33	82.57
		{ 5th " 1891-92	3,301 35	153 10	3,148 25	2,553 38	438 37	155 20	81.1
		{ 9th " 1895-96	3,301 35	169 7	3,132 28	2,367 18	191 32	573 18	75.57

No.	Name of village.	Year.	Total area.	Uncultivable waste.	Cultivable land.	Unoccupied.	OCCUPIED.		Percentage of unoccupied cultivable land to cultivable area.
							Cultivated.	Fallow.	
4th Group—contd.			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
119	Amdani	1st year.. 1887-88	3,014 24	52 6	2,962 18	2,962 18	...	...	100
		5th " 1891-92	3,014 24	52 6	2,962 18	2,962 18	...	...	100
		9th " 1895-96	2,962 18	...	2,962 18	2,917 8	45 10	...	98.47
120	Bangar	1st year.. 1887-88	8,746 36	186 0	8,560 36	8,551 30	9 6	...	99.87
		5th " 1891-92	8,746 36	186 0	8,560 36	8,560 36	...	...	100
		9th " 1895-96	8,566 12	5 16	8,560 36	8,333 11	227 25	...	99.9
121	Waghdahi	1st year.. 1887-88	3,892 16	79 22	3,812 34	3,785 19	27 15	...	99.27
		5th " 1891-92	3,892 16	79 22	3,812 34	3,800 4	12 30	...	96.67
		9th " 1895-96	3,892 16	83 24	3,808 32	3,658 4	42 26	108 2	93.4
122	Char	1st year.. 1887-88	2,500 18	69 22	2,430 36	2,139 27	45 17	245 32	88.02
		5th " 1891-92	2,500 18	69 22	2,430 36	2,139 27	252 15	38 34	88.02
		9th " 1895-96	2,500 18	69 22	2,430 36	2,276 22	28 28	125 26	93.67
123	Buhri	1st year.. 1887-88	4,941 11	81 14	4,859 37	4,465 16	33 18	361 3	91.87
		5th " 1891-92	4,941 11	81 14	4,859 37	4,465 16	280 5	114 16	91.87
		9th " 1895-96	4,941 11	81 14	4,859 37	3,991 22	387 21	480 34	82.15
124	Dhoro Kaka-noro.	1st year.. 1887-88	3,958 22	106 18	3,852 4	3,802 34	49 10	...	98.72
		5th " 1891-92	3,958 22	106 18	3,852 4	3,852 4	...	...	100
		9th " 1895-96	3,893 2	40 38	3,852 4	3,686 26	165 18	...	95.72
125	Khanah	1st year.. 1887-88	3,083 16	21 24	3,061 32	2,803 23	56 5	202 4	91.57
		5th " 1891-92	3,083 16	21 24	3,061 32	2,803 22	250 30	7 20	91.57
		9th " 1895-96	3,083 16	25 11	3,058 5	2,276 4	455 35	326 6	74.42
126	Paror	1st year.. 1887-88	2,254 19	63 15	2,191 4	2,191 4	...	...	100
		5th " 1891-92	2,254 19	64 33	2,189 26	1,577 38	611 28	...	83.47
		9th " 1895-96	2,191 4	3 7	2,187 37	1,393 21	338 38	455 18	63.7
127	Geratri	1st year.. 1887-88	2,227 36	136 39	2,090 37	1,009 10	281 21	800 6	48.27
		5th " 1891-92	2,227 36	137 1	2,090 35	611 16	873 37	605 22	29.25
		9th " 1895-96	2,227 36	141 6	2,086 30	599 20	261 35	1,225 15	28.07
128	Khairpur	1st year.. 1887-88	3,321 32	163 15	3,168 17	1,808 3	423 16	936 38	57.07
		5th " 1891-92	3,321 32	153 15	3,168 17	1,729 22	712 35	726 0	54.57
		9th " 1895-96	3,321 32	153 16	3,168 16	1,830 38	536 17	801 1	57.8
129	Bhirun	1st year.. 1887-88	2,881 23	86 36	2,794 27	1,148 29	277 25	1,368 13	41.1
		5th " 1891-92	2,881 23	84 25	2,796 38	999 38	382 22	1,414 18	35.75
		9th " 1895-96	2,818 2	90 18	2,727 24	1,179 21	341 0	1,207 3	43.25
130	Mutu	1st year.. 1887-88	2,677 26	170 21	2,507 5	707 16	621 11	1,178 18	28.07
		5th " 1891-92	2,677 26	170 21	2,507 5	386 26	310 20	1,809 39	15.42
		9th " 1895-96	2,622 30	115 3	2,507 27	411 8	610 15	1,486 4	16.37
131	Thorlo	1st year.. 1887-88	2,358 10	122 36	2,235 14	548 10	419 24	1,267 20	24.52
		5th " 1891-92	2,358 10	122 36	2,235 14	446 0	653 20	1,135 34	19.95
		9th " 1895-96	2,358 10	122 36	2,235 14	499 26	491 8	1,244 20	22.37
132	Gad	1st year.. 1887-88	2,494 14	154 22	2,339 32	429 1	444 11	1,466 20	18.32
		5th " 1891-92	2,494 14	154 22	2,339 32	282 6	434 26	1,623 0	12.07
		9th " 1895-96	2,455 26	115 34	2,339 32	235 32	538 21	1,570 19	10.07
133	Kari	1st year.. 1887-88	2,500 2	201 13	2,298 29	925 15	464 8	910 6	40.22
		5th " 1891-92	2,490 28	201 13	2,289 15	483 6	746 5	1,060 4	35.1
		9th " 1895-96	2,452 16	163 1	2,289 15	495 29	760 32	1,032 34	21.67
134	Marhio	1st year.. 1887-88	2,421 30	191 8	2,230 22	739 10	155 34	1,385 18	33.15
		5th " 1891-92	2,421 30	191 8	2,230 22	739 10	641 10	850 2	33.15
		9th " 1895-96	2,348 3	117 21	2,230 22	833 11	233 32	1,163 19	37.35
Total of 4th Group.	1st year.. 1887-88	...	130,831 20	4,461 8	126,370 12	104,989 17	6,933 22	14,447 13	83.07
		5th " 1891-92	130,822 6	4,457 33	126,364 13	102,823 29	12,982 33	10,557 31	11.37
		9th " 1895-96	129,555 17	3,291 18	126,263 39	102,204 39	9,859 9	14,199 13	80.95
Total of the Taluka.	1st year.. 1887-88	...	392,034 10	25,524 11	367,109 39	224,257 0	62,414 24	80,438 15	61.07
		5th " 1891-92	393,752 1	25,499 33	368,252 8	220,750 2	94,528 17	52,978 29	59.95
		9th " 1895-96	393,572 35	24,530 1	369,042 34	238,788 5	72,151 38	58,102 31	64.7

B. A. BRENDON,
Assistant Collector, Tando.

APPENDIX

Statement showing cultivated land in each village of the Tando Bago Taluka ninth years with the assessment thereon.

No.	Name of village.	GARDENS.		K H A R I F.								Li	
				RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AND FLOW.			Area.
		Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		
1st group.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	
1	Dulodero...	29 8	87 12	441 17	1,304 0	39 10	99 0	80 10	140 0	...	...	...
	5th	45 28	137 12	318 30	943 8	4 10	11 0	197 10	338 0	...	...	...
	9th	38 10	113 12	231 26	684 8	...	...	84 22	147 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	37 29	113 1	330 24	977 5	14 20	36 11	120 27	208 8	...	...	...
2	Lakhadi ...	37 10	110 12	922 15	2,699 8	12 25	30 0	34 20	57 0	...	...	...
	5th	41 35	123 12	627 20	1,832 0	12 10	30 0	126 36	201 12	...	...	...
	9th	56 10	129 4	401 13	1,181 8	...	...	14 17	22 0	...	...	...
	Average ...	45 5	121 4	650 16	1,904 5	8 12	20 0	68 24	93 9	...	...	...
3	Maban ...	0 30	2 0	341 19	980 8	0 26	1 8	206 0	311 0	...	...	...
	5th	0 30	1 12	183 19	519 0	...	...	441 6	667 0	...	...	...
	9th	8 20	4 12	120 37	345 8	...	...	174 13	269 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	3 13	2 13	215 12	615 0	0 9	0 8	273 83	412 9	...	...	...
4	Paniri ...	0 15	1 0	498 2	1,416 0	129 0	307 0	114 11	182 8	...	...	...
	5th	0 15	1 0	554 15	1,573 0	12 5	29 0	559 4	892 0	...	...	...
	9th	2 30	8 0	321 8	923 0	1 21	3 8	123 19	200 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	1 7	3 5	457 35	1,304 0	47 22	113 3	265 24	425 0	...	...	...
5	Khudi ...	...	...	282 0	831 0	12 20	29 0	8 5	14 0	...	...	...
	5th	5 5	15 0	456 15	1,399 0	...	...	122 25	196 0	2 15	5 0	...
	9th	2 21	7 0	451 6	1,262 8	...	...	16 9	26 0	4 19	11 0	...
	Average ...	2 22	7 5	380 34	1,144 3	4 6	9 11	49 0	78 11	2 11	5 5	...	
6	Kochho ...	4 11	13 10	475 23	1,388 0	...	...	40 20	68 0	...	...	...
	Sajan ...	16 16	47 10	410 37	1,188 8	2 15	6 0	346 0	580 0	...	...	...
	Sawai ...	22 47	62 10	373 6	1,084 0	...	...	115 8	193 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	14 15	41 5	410 35	1,220 2	0 32	2 0	167 9	280 8	...	...	...
7	Chhaobhri...	0 9	0 12	253 21	720 0	...	...	187 25	293 0	...	...	...
	5th	0 9	0 12	395 37	1,121 0	15 35	37 0	765 5	1,208 8	7 35	18 0	...	
	9th	0 9	0 12	317 14	896 8	1 1	2 8	324 11	505 8	6 37	15 0	...	
	Average ...	0 9	0 12	322 11	912 8	5 25	13 3	425 27	669 0	4 37	11 0	...	
8	Dato ...	...	...	10 30	32 0	...	...	132 34	234 8	...	...	...
	Jamali ...	...	...	17 10	49 0	...	...	272 22	413 8	...	...	...
	...	...	...	19 5	55 0	...	...	109 12	169 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	...	...	15 23	45 6	...	...	171 23	272 8	...	...	...
9	Widh ...	...	...	264 28	798 0	...	...	203 30	305 0	...	...	...
	5th .....	...	...	188 10	526 0	...	...	284 20	426 0	...	...	...
	9th	1 11	3 8	241 9	676 0	...	...	80 30	132 0	...	...	...
	Average ...	0 17	1 3	238 2	666 11	...	...	192 13	287 10	...	...	...
10	Golari ...	2 21	8 0	613 13	1,721 0	3 20	8 0	21 0	34 0	...	...	...
	5th	1 35	5 0	598 36	1,683 0	...	...	88 36	135 12	...	...	...
	9th	1 33	5 0	511 10	1,435 8	0 35	4 0	81 29	141 0	...	...	...
	Average ...	2 3	6 0	574 20	1,613 2	1 18	4 0	63 35	103 10	...	...	...
11	Khanot ...	13 32	41 6	752 13	2,209 8	2 15	5 0	48 0	76 0	...	...	...
	5th	15 16	45 0	724 19	2,121 0	10 30	26 0	501 24	896 8	...	...	...
	9th	19 23	46 0	729 35	2,131 8	...	...	44 22	71 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	16 10	44 6	735 22	2,154 0	4 15	10 5	198 2	318 0	...	...	...
12	Wasi Adil...	40 30	122 0	939 0	2,781 8	...	...	27 0	42 0	...	...	...
	5th	40 30	122 0	1,205 3	3,553 8	27 10	66 0	163 0	275 8	12 0	29 0	...	
	9th	64 16	146 8	1,153 15	3,403 0	4 26	12 0	20 10	31 0	...	...	...
	Average ...	48 25	130 2	1,099 6	3,246 0	10 25	26 0	70 4	116 3	4 0	9 11	...	
13	Dabgaro ...	...	...	464 29	1,344 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5th .....	...	...	445 9	1,285 8	...	...	171 35	290 0	...	...	...
	9th	2 12	7 0	541 25	1,557 0	...	...	8 34	16 0	...	...	...
	Average ...	0 31	2 5	483 35	1,395 11	...	...	60 9	102 0	...	...	...
14	Saidpur ...	2 5	6 0	803 9	2,324 8	...	...	17 30	29 0	...	...	...
	5th	2 5	6 0	779 24	2,264 0	...	...	202 34	339 8	...	...	...
	9th	2 34	8 0	1,076 4	3,128 0	...	...	17 26	27 0	3 5	9 0	...
	Average ...	2 15	6 11	886 12	2,672 3	...	...	79 16	131 13	1 2	3 0	...
15	Dhoro Niro...	3 0	8 8	295 18	839 8	...	...	82 10	141 0	...	...	4 20
	5th	4 10	11 8	435 23	1,232 0	...	...	169 9	255 8	...	...	...
	9th	9 0	26 0	277 25	792 8	...	...	108 30	176 8	...	...	...
	Average ...	6 16	15 5	330 9	954 11	...	...	116 30	191 0	...	...	1 20

XIV-A.

under each kind of irrigation during the existing settlement for the first, fifth and

RABI.					BABUL PLANTATION.		BARANI.				TOTAL.	
FT.	SAILAB.		BOSI.				KHARIP.		RABI.			
Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
...	48 9	83 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638 14	1,714 4
...	130 28	294 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696 26	1,724 4
...	...	...	32 35	71 0	0 25	...	...	...	...	...	387 39	1,016 12
...	50 26	125 13	10 38	23 11	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	574 13	1,485 1
...	37 15	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044 5	2,942 4
...	56 36	122 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865 17	2,309 8
...	...	...	57 24	232 8	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	532 14	1,465 4
...	31 17	55 11	19 8	44 3	0 37	...	...	...	...	...	813 39	2,239 0
...	25 14	53 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574 9	1,348 0
...	64 10	137 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 25	1,325 4
...	6 4	13 0	40 4	87 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	349 38	709 12
...	31 36	67 13	13 14	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	537 37	1,127 11
...	81 34	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823 22	1,953 8
...	77 9	166 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203 8	2,661 8
...	...	...	18 36	42 0	12 23	...	...	...	...	...	480 17	1,777 0
...	53 1	71 2	6 12	14 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	835 29	1,930 10
...	19 26	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 11	902 0
...	48 10	107 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634 30	1,662 0
...	...	...	150 10	325 8	14 35	...	...	...	...	...	619 20	1,632 0
...	22 26	45 0	50 3	108 8	4 38	...	...	...	...	...	525 20	1,398 11
...	50 9	87 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 23	1,556 10
...	34 27	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810 15	1,894 2
...	6 17	14 0	84 15	177 0	22 34	...	...	...	...	...	624 17	1,531 2
...	30 18	57 11	28 5	59 0	7 24	...	...	...	...	...	668 18	1,660 10
...	43 30	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 5	1,018 12
...	67 0	138 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252 1	2,523 12
...	...	...	17 25	37 0	9 34	...	...	...	...	...	677 11	1,457 4
...	36 37	47 13	5 35	12 5	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	804 32	1,666 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 24	266 8
...	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289 32	462 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134 17	237 8
...	2 0	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 11	322 3
...	4 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401 38	1,163 0
...	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479 30	986 0
...	14 13	30 0	3 20	7 0	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	353 38	848 8
...	8 24	14 11	1 7	2 5	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	441 35	972 8
...	56 7	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696 21	1,827 0
...	66 5	137 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755 34	1,960 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616 39	1,585 8
...	40 31	64 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689 31	1,791 1
...	13 25	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830 5	2,359 14
...	42 30	92 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294 39	3,090 14
...	9 15	19 0	3 39	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	807 14	2,276 6
...	21 37	46 5	1 13	2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	977 19	2,575 11
...	172 20	120 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179 10	3,066 0
...	198 13	441 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646 16	4,487 0
...	...	...	131 31	293 0	33 36	...	...	...	...	...	1,408 14	3,885 8
...	123 24	187 3	43 37	97 10	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	1,411 13	3,812 13
...	25 30	58 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464 29	1,344 8
...	27 30	59 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642 34	1,633 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580 21	1,639 0
...	17 33	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562 28	1,539 0
...	55 36	43 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879 0	2,402 8
...	89 25	193 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074 8	2,803 0
...	...	...	69 12	146 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169 0	3,318 0
...	43 20	78 13	23 4	48 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040 29	2,841 3
12 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 8	1,001 0
...	42 33	92 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641 35	1,591 8
...	...	...	25 14	55 0	25 7	...	...	...	...	...	445 36	1,060 0
4 0	22 24	30 13	8 18	18 5	8 16	...	...	...	...	...	499 13	1,214 2

APPENDIX

No.	Name of village.	GARDENS.		KHARIF.									Li
				RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AND FLOW.			
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	
1st Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	
16	Dabahre	{ 1st year ...	10 13	33 8	1,363 29	4,012 0	...	...	44 0	78 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	23 35	70 0	1,099 33	3,256 8	...	...	449 2	679 8	...	...	5 35
		{ 9th " ...	30 2	88 0	1,293 25	3,778 8	...	...	137 26	224 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	21 17	63 8	1,253 15	3,682 5	...	...	203 23	327 3	...	...	1 38
17	Turi	{ 1st year ...	0 11	0 12	577 19	1,708 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	0 11	0 12	691 10	2,043 0	...	...	30 14	52 12	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	0 11	0 12	893 14	2,637 8	...	...	11 20	20 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	0 11	0 12	720 28	2,129 8	...	...	13 37	24 4	...	...	...
18	Dumahar	{ 1st year ...	47 17	126 8	451 38	1,344 4	...	...	18 30	30 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	60 31	181 8	639 28	1,996 4	6 0	14 0	333 37	545 0	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	49 34	145 8	948 24	2,774 12	...	...	18 12	31 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	52 27	154 8	696 30	2,038 8	2 0	4 11	123 27	202 0	...	...	...
19	Kotri	{ 1st year ...	1 16	4 2	501 5	1,489 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	1 16	4 2	1,101 2	3,225 8	...	...	55 35	95 8	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	1 14	4 2	1,129 24	3,324 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	1 15	4 2	910 24	2,679 13	...	...	18 25	31 13	...	...	...
20	Kandri	{ 1st year ...	11 24	34 0	440 9	1,300 0	...	...	10 20	18 0	...	...	5 30
		{ 5th " ...	6 24	19 0	465 21	1,367 4	4 0	13 0	126 2	208 4	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	13 2	24 8	397 11	1,169 8	1 8	3 0	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	10 17	25 13	434 13	1,278 15	1 30	5 5	45 20	75 7	...	...	1 37
21	Guno	{ 1st year ...	12 28	36 4	459 11	1,362 8	0 20	1 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	12 28	36 4	742 38	2,197 8	...	...	112 7	195 12	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	13 28	30 4	740 9	2,168 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	13 1	34 4	647 19	1,909 6	0 7	0 5	39 16	68 10	...	...	...
22	Phusnah	{ 1st year ...	20 27	62 0	855 16	2,497 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20
		{ 5th " ...	20 4	60 8	626 30	1,813 0	...	...	213 9	361 4	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	20 9	60 8	975 12	2,840 0	...	...	3 14	5 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	20 18	61 0	819 6	2,383 5	...	...	72 8	122 2	...	...	0 20
23	Dando	{ 1st year ...	...	...	301 14	894 0	...	...	3 0	5 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	...	...	378 11	1,106 0	2 5	5 0	53 26	92 0	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	...	...	468 34	1,335 0	...	...	5 6	8 8	...	...	...
		Average ...	...	...	382 33	1,128 5	0 28	1 11	20 24	35 3	...	...	...
24	Charuo	{ 1st year ...	3 25	8 0	703 38	2,083 8	...	...	6 31	12 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	7 35	24 0	462 19	1,343 8	...	...	363 24	622 8	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	7 23	23 0	703 1	2,095 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	6 14	18 5	619 33	1,830 13	...	...	123 18	211 8	...	...	...
25	Duz	{ 1st year ...	...	...	616 28	1,736 0	...	...	87 5	128 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	12 35	39 0	213 10	697 0	...	...	362 22	542 0	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	145 17	215 0	561 16	1,575 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	62 31	84 11	463 31	1,302 13	...	...	149 35	223 5	...	...	...
26	Baksho Kaloi.	{ 1st year ...	...	...	570 19	1,609 0	...	...	17 5	26 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	6 30	19 0	415 18	1,174 0	...	...	70 35	108 8	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	3 24	11 0	451 27	1,273 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	3 18	10 0	479 8	1,352 3	...	...	29 13	44 14	...	...	...
27	Khado	{ 1st year ...	23 33	69 4	83 16	250 0	...	...	17 25	27 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	16 21	41 12	106 9	314 8	...	...	64 18	106 8	...	...	3 20
		{ 9th " ...	29 11	85 12	32 19	96 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	23 8	65 9	74 2	220 5	...	...	27 14	44 8	...	...	1 7
28	Pir Misri	{ 1st year ...	1 20	4 0	392 14	1,147 8	...	...	0 38	1 8	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	4 20	13 0	501 38	1,464 12	1 25	4 0	40 14	67 4	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	1 11	3 8	377 14	1,097 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Average ...	2 17	6 13	423 35	1,236 6	0 23	1 6	13 31	22 15	...	...	...
29	Tando Bago	{ 1st year ...	3 8	8 12	349 18	1,032 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	7 13	20 0	207 18	612 12	...	...	67 22	112 14	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	3 10	9 0	328 16	969 4	...	...	9 33	17 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	4 24	12 9	295 4	871 7	...	...	25 31	43 4	...	...	...
30	Machandi	{ 1st year ...	3 0	6 0	463 35	1,300 8	...	...	62 0	95 0	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	7 5	20 0	280 8	816 8	3 0	7 0	196 18	305 0	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	2 3	6 0	291 39	837 8	3 2	7 0	4 16	7 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	4 3	10 11	348 14	994 8	2 0	4 11	87 24	135 11	...	...	...
31	Chhabaralo	{ 1st year ...	3 19	11 0	736 37	2,242 8	5 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 5th " ...	3 19	11 0	478 11	1,431 0	...	...	195 39	333 0	...	...	...
		{ 9th " ...	3 19	10 0	470 5	1,391 8	...	...	36 16	61 0	...	...	...
		Average ...	3 19	10 11	561 31	1,699 6	1 30	4 5	77 16	131 5	...	...	...

XIV-A—continued.

PT.	RABL.					BARUL PLANTATION.		BARANI.				TOTAL.	
	SAILAB.		BOSI.		Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	KHARIV.		RABL.		Area.	Assess-ment.
	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.				Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		
	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
	15 0	44 5	70 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,462 7	4,192 8
	...	62 15	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621 0	4,166 0
	...	3 10	9 0	27 32	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402 16	4,169 8
	5 0	36 23	71 5	9 11	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525 7	4,169 5
	577 30	1,708 12
	17 38	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	721 35	2,066 8
	923 3	2,007 4
	5 39	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	740 35	2,167 8
	...	55 5	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573 10	1,547 12
	...	46 30	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137 8	2,837 4
	10 15	22 0	3 22	...	...	...	...	...	1,030 27	2,973 4
	...	33 33	45 11	3 19	7 6	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	913 28	2,452 12
	...	16 28	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519 7	1,530 10
	...	1 20	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159 33	3,329 2
	1,130 38	3,323 10
	...	6 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936 26	2,729 7
	16 0	50 2	100 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 5	1,468 8
	...	93 25	207 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695 32	1,814 8
	...	0 33	2 0	28 20	71 8	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	446 0	1,270 8
	6 5	48 7	103 3	9 20	23 13	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	553 12	1,517 13
	...	94 27	191 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573 6	1,601 4
	...	51 13	117 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919 6	2,546 8
	...	4 4	9 0	23 24	53 0	5 29	...	...	...	...	...	787 14	2,200 4
	...	50 1	105 13	7 35	17 10	1 37	...	...	...	...	...	759 36	2,136 0
	3 8	13 20	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891 3	2,582 8
	...	56 17	125 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916 20	2,359 12
	...	1 21	2 8	35 21	80 0	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	1,040 27	2,958 0
	1 3	23 33	40 3	11 33	26 10	1 23	...	...	...	...	...	949 16	2,643 7
	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307 9	899 0
	...	25 5	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459 7	1,257 0
	247 37	598 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	721 37	1,932 0
	...	9 14	18 0	82 26	179 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	496 5	1,362 11
	...	10 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724 37	2,103 8
	...	10 20	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894 18	2,014 0
	6 18	14 0	1 15	...	...	...	...	...	718 17	2,102 8
	...	7 1	8 0	2 6	4 11	0 19	...	...	...	...	...	759 11	2,073 5
	...	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	96 15	199 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 5	72 8	747 13	1,936 3
	2 16	...	...	...	...	...	685 2	1,877 8
	709 9	1,790 3
	...	32 37	69 8	...	...	0 32	...	...	...	13 29	24 3	713 35	1,701 8
	...	12 20	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 4	1,641 0
	...	43 5	59 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556 8	1,390 8
	87 8	182 0	9 26	...	...	...	...	...	552 5	1,406 8
	...	18 21	31 10	20 3	60 11	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	562 32	1,499 6
	...	6 33	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 27	352 4
	10 0	32 33	73 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223 21	545 12
	...	6 3	11 0	22 21	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 14	243 4
	2 5	14 36	30 0	7 20	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 7	380 6
	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402 32	1,171 0
	...	41 12	67 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589 29	1,636 12
	86 22	190 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	465 7	1,291 0
	...	16 17	35 4	29 34	63 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 36	1,366 4
	352 26	1,041 0
	...	36 20	81 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318 33	826 10
	18 17	41 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	374 5	1,036 12
	...	12 6	27 0	6 6	13 14	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	348 21	968 2
	...	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531 0	1,410 8
	...	2 5	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407 36	1,153 8
	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	303 33	847 8
	...	1 17	1 10	...	...	0 31	...	...	...	...	...	494 9	1,137 3
	...	59 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805 21	2,266 8
	...	42 15	83 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 3	1,858 0
	171 2	375 8	25 38	...	...	...	...	...	797 0	1,836 0
	...	34 3	27 11	57 1	124 8	8 26	...	...	...	...	...	744 8	1,986 13

APPENDIX

No.	Name of village.	GARDENS.		KHARIF.									
		Area.	Assessment.	RICE UNDER FLOW.		OTHER FLOW.		LIFT.		LIFT AND FLOW.		Area.	
				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1st Group—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	
32	Motnah	1st year...	30 35	87 8	757 35	2,311 0	3 3	6 8	4 6	6 0	...	...	...
		5th " "	63 11	170 0	622 18	1,793 0	...	...	58 1	93 0	...	...	...
		9th " "	48 24	131 8	778 31	2,250 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	47 23	129 1	729 28	2,121 2	1 1	2 3	20 29	33 0	...	...	...
33	Khirdahi	1st year...	67 16	192 0	467 32	1,186 12	0 38	2 8	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	74 22	201 12	498 3	1,395 0	...	...	11 0	17 8	...	...	...
		9th " "	67 24	161 8	452 3	1,201 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	69 34	185 1	449 13	1,291 2	0 13	0 13	3 27	5 13	...	...	...
34	Hamirah	1st year...	66 23	197 8	875 7	2,595 8	...	...	19 15	36 0	...	...	...
		5th " "	105 20	313 0	666 31	1,925 8	...	...	42 7	70 0	...	...	...
		9th " "	128 0	340 12	781 7	2,382 0	...	...	41 11	70 0	4 31	7 0	...
	Average	...	100 1	273 12	774 15	2,301 0	...	...	34 11	58 11	1 24	2 5	...
35	Sadik	1st year...	33 38	101 12	652 9	1,953 8	...	...	22 35	36 8	...	...	...
		5th " "	8 3	23 12	635 10	1,857 0	20 35	53 0	60 5	98 0	...	...	...
		9th " "	37 24	111 8	687 13	2,032 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	26 22	70 0	661 24	1,957 11	6 38	17 10	27 27	44 13	...	...	...
	Total of the 1st Group.	1st year...	476 4	1,393 10	18,978 26	55,453 12	209 27	502 8	1,523 5	2,436 0	...	...	11 30
		5th " "	618 17	1,785 14	18,213 33	52,989 8	122 20	301 0	7,280 4	11,731 10	22 10	52 0	9 15
		9th " "	738 16	2,000 10	19,509 21	56,895 8	12 13	32 0	1,701 6	2,562 8	19 12	42 0	...
	Average	...	610 39	1,726 11	18,900 27	55,112 15	114 33	278 8	3,504 32	5,576 12	13 34	31 5	7 2
2nd Group.													
36	Sonhar	1st year...	9 22	22 12	678 8	1,841 8	5 35	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	2 12	5 12	456 27	1,235 0	10 24	23 0	62 16	91 4	...	...	...
		9th " "	6 30	16 12	500 23	1,359 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	6 8	15 1	544 6	1,478 8	5 19	12 0	20 32	30 7	...	...	...
37	Moro	1st year...	58 25	156 8	781 17	2,181 0	4 19	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	28 25	77 8	712 26	1,935 12	50 27	112 4	300 23	382 10	...	...	...
		9th " "	75 27	190 0	712 4	2,014 8	...	...	1 39	2 12	...	...	...
	Average	...	54 13	141 5	745 16	2,027 2	18 15	40 12	100 34	128 7	...	...	...
38	Kathal	1st year...	2 35	8 0	306 34	811 4	4 30	9 0	16 30	25 0	...	...	...
		5th " "	13 0	50 0	333 38	352 4	44 38	94 0	363 24	473 8	...	...	...
		9th " "	29 7	76 0	399 18	1,061 4	10 1	22 0	11 8	15 0	...	...	...
	Average	...	15 1	44 11	346 30	908 4	19 36	41 10	130 21	171 3	...	...	...
39	Thorki	1st year...	5 30	11 0	295 13	759 0	2 5	4 0	23 15	29 0	...	...	...
		5th " "	7 0	13 0	278 25	715 0	72 0	144 0	433 39	590 4	49 20	102 0	7 35
		9th " "	5 25	14 0	474 7	1,217 8	5 4	11 0	53 26	65 0	...	...	...
	Average	...	6 5	12 11	340 15	897 2	26 16	53 0	177 0	218 2	16 20	34 0	2 25
40	Phato Kambrani	1st year...	1 17	4 2	616 38	1,695 12	2 5	4 0	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	4 17	3 10	526 32	1,294 8	...	...	93 34	123 12	...	...	...
		9th " "	4 5	13 6	417 27	1,072 0	2 7	4 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	2 13	7 1	520 11	1,354 1	1 17	2 11	31 11	41 4	...	...	...
41	Rel Tarai	1st year...	1 16	3 8	493 37	1,385 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	1 10	3 8	364 8	980 0	...	...	139 1	199 0	...	...	...
		9th " "	1 9	3 8	555 29	1,501 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	1 10	3 8	471 8	1,282 0	...	...	46 13	66 6	...	...	...
42	Unarki	1st year...	1 21	3 12	427 24	1,173 12	9 10	20 0	28 30	43 8	...	...	...
		5th " "	0 29	2 0	400 34	1,066 8	...	...	323 16	475 0	...	...	...
		9th " "	8 34	23 12	342 31	934 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	3 28	9 13	390 16	1,058 4	3 4	6 11	117 15	172 14	...	...	...
43	Pano Nao	1st year...	...	...	587 23	1,431 4	4 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	...	...	659 0	1,685 8	21 5	45 8	499 3	696 12	...	...	...
		9th " "	...	...	399 30	1,039 0	37 31	81 8	44 6	61 0	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	549 18	1,385 4	21 2	45 11	177 29	252 9	...	...	...
44	Jhalmori	1st year...	...	...	437 26	1,185 12	...	...	21 25	31 0	...	...	...
		5th " "	...	...	449 22	1,220 0	...	...	67 19	88 4	...	...	...
		9th " "	...	...	446 39	1,213 0	1 28	4 0	5 3	7 0	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	444 29	1,206 4	0 23	1 5	31 16	42 1	...	...	...
45	Sonheri	1st year...	...	...	341 3	895 8	...	...	121 10	149 3	...	...	...
		5th " "	...	...	201 15	563 8	134 5	303 0	1,053 35	1,377 0	...	...	...
		9th " "	...	...	224 16	593 8	5 11	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	255 25	675 3	46 18	104 11	391 28	508 13	...	...	...
46	Pothohar	1st year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

