

CHAPTER XNAVSARI PRANT

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SAYAJIRAO III : 1881-1900Circumstances, when Sayajirao IIIcame to the throne in 1881 :

When Sayajirao III took charge of the administration, the process of improvement indicated in the previous years had begun to take effect. Yet this improvement was not very significant. For, the condition of even the better off peasants was none too satisfactory¹ and indebtedness existed in almost every class,² the process of improvement initiated in the previous years, had begun to take effect.

In fact, the condition of Navsari prant itself, as compared with the other prants, was poor as is illustrated

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1. Navsari - Gandevi which were the richer taluks comparatively too showed signs of impoverishment owing to the indebtedness of the sowcar. File 263/34, op.cit. The rates of interest of the moneylender were higher here than those of north of the Narbada as the 'Savkari Vajai' on the best security in Navsari was from 6 to 9% instead of from 3 to 6%. On good security they charged from 12-18% which the Marwaris in particular supplemented by various other devices and brought it up to 25% on ordinary security such as the average raiyat could offer them, they exacted the most usurious rates. The moneylender in Navsari had advanced to the cultivator, on houses, movable property and personal security over 4 lakhs of rupees.
 2. (a) Mahuwa was a poor taluka and its condition can be judged by the assets that were. pp.7-8, File 263/31, op.cit. There was one plough to every 30 bighas. Agricultural costs were one to 60 bighas; bullocks a pair to every 20 bighas. Moreover, in the taluka 994 bighas of land had been relinquished by sale and mortgage during the years 1886-1895. For Rs.184265 which was more than the revenue of a year.

in an observation made in these times. It said, "There (i.e. north of Narmada) they wear dirty clothes and live in mean houses but they have plenty of food and plenty of money too; here they dress in Smart clothes and build good houses; but they have no food in their houses and no money in their pockets.³

Problems of ruler :

The urgent need, therefore, was to further reduce ✓ revenue demand, basing it, of course, on a detailed survey and classification of land.

Measures :

(1) Survey and settlement :

The work of survey and settlement, such as had been contemplated and initiated during the period of dewan T. Madhavrao, was undertaken, and was the major activity of the period, in connection with land reform after 1881.

The First Scientific Settlements of Elliot in 1880s and 1890s.:

It was in view of these circumstances that the work of ✓ scientific survey and classification of soils was undertaken and the limitations of T. Madhavrao's settlement were overcome in order to give substantial relief to the raiyats. The general tone of the new rates of 1890s in all the talukas

was to consider the situation of villages, their facilities of proximity of markets, trade routes, caste and their communities so that those who could afford to pay more, along with a fair margin of profit were assessed more and others were given different grades of rates accordingly, hence the variety of rates in the settlement of 1890s in the division.

Settlement in Vyara taluka :

The Settlement of Early 1880s : The Kaltana system of fixing revenues established by T. Madhavrao having proved faulty, an attempt was made in the 1880s, to remove it. In the early years of the rule of Sayajirao III operations for a rough measurement and classification of the taluka were started and the bighoti that continued till the next century was introduced. In this system 16 annas were considered to be the maximum capacity of a village. This rate took into account conditions of land, conditions of cultivators, their implements and other facilities, and so it was a more reasonable rate. To accommodate or rather to consider the potentialities of different soils, three groups of villages were made i.e. villages which paid 0-12-16 pies; 0-8-12 pies; and the third group paying less than 8 annas. The classification of fields was based on 3 kinds of soil viz., jarayat Kharif (i.e. the ordinary monsoon crop land); jarayat rabi

(i.e. land capable of growing rabi crops); and Kiari (i.e. rice land). Each of these was then subdivided into uttam (i.e. best); Madhyam (2nd best); and Kanisht (3rd kind). The assessment thus fixed was quite detailed, having 9 rates on the bigha.⁴ Thus with all these factors taken care of the interest of the raiyats as well the state was ensured.

Elliot's system of 1888 :

Elliot, in fixing the assessment, based his groups on those already fixed. The principle on which his system worked was the principle of fixing the assessment according to how much the villages had paid in the past - the idea being of giving relief to those who had borne a heavier burden. This system continued till the time of the next jamabandi settlement in 1906-07. In 1890, bighoti was introduced in the 14 villages of the taluka where it did not exist. ✓

4. p.3, Average rate per bigha, 1906-1907, Book No.5305, CRO, 5305.

<u>Rice Land :</u>		Rs.	
Uttam	3-11-8		
Madhyam	3-3-9	Rs. 3-3-11	
Kanisht	2-11-11		
<u>Rabi Land :</u>			
Uttam	1-14-3		
Madhyam	1-9-2	Rs. 1-11-6	
Kanisht	1-5-8		
<u>Kharif Land :</u>			
Uttam	1-0-0		
Madhyam	0-11-1	Rs. 0-10-9	
Kanisht	0-7-1		

Kamrej Settlement 1892 :

Rates were further reduced in the taluka of Kamrej in 1892. State policy was to reduce the rates considerably on irrigated land as it was felt that the old taxation on such lands had not considered certain essentials of agrarian economy as the amount of labour involved in cultivation, and therefore, had left little scope for profit to the cultivators. Classification of soils too was not accurate and this point was attended to in the settlement of 1892.⁵

The modifications of 1892 consisted of (1) reducing the Kiari and bagayat rates and (2) reducing rates of those villages which lay to the east of the taluka and were

5. Rates of 1878-92 and of New Settlement of 1892, pp.7-8, File 263/56, 330.

Bighas	101829
<u>Old system 1878-92</u>	
Average annual demand	Rs. 359403
Average rate per bigha	Rs. 3-7-9
<u>Kiari</u>	
Bighas	4749
Assessment	Rs. 22435
Average rate per bigha	4-11-7
<u>New System 1892</u>	
<u>Bagayat Kiari</u>	
Bighas	504
Assessment	3059
Average rate per bigha	5-0-0
<u>Jirayat</u>	
Bighas	72088
Assessment	303752
Average rate per bigha	2-13-5
<u>Bagayat</u>	
Bighas	712
Assessment	Rs. 4585
Average rate per bigha	5-15-7

contd..

farthest from the railway line. Not only were rates reduced on basis of capabilities of soil but on the conditions of the class of cultivators as well. The adjustment of rates for the different class of cultivators show how the rates on the better class of cultivators, that had been high earlier, were reduced, and those on the poorer classes, which had been specially low, were raised.⁶ This was so

5. contd.

Note: details of the settlement of 1890s, p.16, File, Ibid.

	Groups of villages			Total
	I	II	III	
<u>Old system i.e.prior to change</u>				
Bighas	49765	35288	16726	101829
Annual demand (Rs.)	181021	134924	43458	359403
Annual realisation(Rs.)	177962	133819	42878	754659
Average (Rs.)	3-9-2	3-1-3	2-8-10	3-7-9
<u>New System</u>				
Bighas	53277	37133	22032	113042
Annual demand (Rs.)	173987	121040	49140	343767
Annual realisation (Rs.)				
Average	3-3-6	3-4-1	2-3-8	3-0-4
Increase/Decrease	-4375 (-2.4%)	-12779 (-9.4%)	+6262 (+14.4%)	-10892 (3%)

6. Rates per bigha in 1877 and in new system of 1892 - on various castes and villages, pp.12-13-14, File, Ibid.
(This file to be referred for rates on grassland)

Villages	Chief Caste	Average rate per bigha, 1877	New Average rate per bigha, 1892
Rundhi	Kanbi	6-2-1	2-13-9
Khelvad	Borah	5-14-10	4-0-11
Mallar	Kanbi	4-15-5	3-7-1
Dighas	Kanbi	4-14-5	4-1-0
Targara	Deserted	1-0-6	2-1-6
Baba Bam-			
bora	Deserted	1-0-7	1-12-0
Dalaiya	Deserted	1-4-9	2-3-9
Naidra	Dubla	1-7-9	2-2-3

Note: Only 4 of the 94 villages have been cited in each category of Maximum and Minimum rates, as an illustration.

because their conditions had improved. Moreover, since the new rates were more equitable, there was now, no reason why special treatment be given to them and industry and application discouraged by putting a higher premium on them. The settlement of 1892 gave the taluka a relief of 3%, the average demand of year 1877-1892 having been reduced from Rs.359403 to Rs.343767 in 1892.⁷ The old assessment had included the water cess, the assessment on Vadharo and babtis, which were reduced in the new settlement.⁸

Palsana settlement :

The 71 villages of the Palsana taluka were settled and thus reduced by 21.10% (on demand) and 20.2% on realisation.⁹

7. Comparison of Old and New system, 1877 and 1892. of 94 villages, p.16, File, Ibid.

Old system - 1877

Bighas	101829
Annual demand	Rs. 359403
Average rate per bigha	Rs. 3-7-9

New system - 1892

Bighas	113042
Total assessment	Rs. 343767
Average rate per bigha	3-0-4

8. p.88, File, Ibid. Babtis worth Rs.38197 were not included in the new settlement.

9. Old and proposed rates of Palsana taluka, pp.54-55, Appendix IX, File, Ibid.

Old Rates - 1877

Bighas	60366
Average demand	Rs. 233608
Average rate per bigha	Rs. 3-13-2

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The treatment afforded was more or less of an individual nature - a principle that was changed in the revision settlement of the taluka in 1910-11. The aim kept in mind in the settlement of 1892 was that of reducing the burden on the cultivators, and one factor that went unnoticed was that of deserted villages.

Settlement of Velecha :

The settlement proposed for the taluka of Velecha and its tappa of Vakal envisaged a reduction or relief by 10% in 1892.¹⁰ Here too a reduction and a detailed classification

9. contd.

New settlement - 1892

Jarayat

Bighas 57625
Assessment Rs. 161260
Average rate Rs. 2-12-9

Kiari

Bigha 3420
Assessment Rs. 15426
Average rate Rs. 4-8-2

Bagayat

Bighas 758
Assessment Rs. 3768
Average Rate 4-15-6

Bagayat-
Kiari

Bigha 711
Assessment Rs. 3578
Average rate Rs. 5-0-6

10. pp. 24-25, Rates of 1877-1892 and of the New Settlement of 1892. File 263/29 op.cit. And see details below:

Rate of 1877-92 :

Bighas : average cultivated area 96223
Average annual demand Rs. 211468

New Settlement - 1892 :

Bighas 130952
Assessment Rs. 181781
Average rate per bigha Rs. 1-6-2
Increase/decrease -10%

(For 117 villages). The reduction was of 14% on the average annual demand and of 10% on the average annual realisation of the past 15 years and this was sanctioned.

viz., jarayat, bagayat, kiari was made.¹¹ In the new settlement it was decided that emphasis be laid on bagayat cultivation and so the construction of wells be encouraged.¹²

One feature of the settlement of 1892-93 in the taluka was the equalisation of rates. As, in the years 1877-1892 and 1893 extension of cultivation had taken place, and

11. Letter of Sar Suba office dated 2nd December 1892, File Ibid. pp.24-25. File, Ibid. More details of Velecha settlement.

Old settlement, i.e.
prior to change of
190s.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VII	VIII	VIII
Bigha	31375	11359	5905	8109	13817	9903	15755	9622
Annual demand (Rs.)	10195	27683	13817	21227	20180	11452	15158	2114
Annual realisation Average rate	97745	26728	13400	20521	1814	10885	15134	2062
r	3-1-10	2-4-9	2-4-3	2-8-5	1-5-1	1-7-1	0-15-	2-1-

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New

Settlement	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Jarayat Assessment	79219	24886	10947	16635	15640	49385	140521	107066
K Assessment	4513	1710	983	1055	1228	625	901	11025
Bigha	33584	13047	6442	100815	17056	13911	35825	130952
AS	83732	26596	11930	17690	16868	16010	14955	181781
Average Rate	2-7-10	2-0-7	1-13-7	1-9-6	0-15-9	0-11-6	1-6-2	0-6-8

%age

increase/

Decrease -18 -4 -13 -17 -16 -12 -1 -14

12. Correspondence of the office of the Survey and settlement Commissioner dated 2nd June 1893, File, Ibid.

conditions had somewhat improved, it was felt that scope was there for the sircar to take its legitimate revenues by removing the preferential treatment given to Vada Popda or grasslands. In those villages where the grasslands had been recovered under cultivation, it was proposed that the assessment be made equal and that on all land in such villages a general or equal assessment be placed i.e. an assessment based on capabilities of soils alright, but not on any preferential basis of earlier times - because conditions had improved and because new equitable rates had been introduced.

The rates of holbandi villages too were adjusted in tune with the demand fixed.

The inspection and settlement in 1892 of the tappa of Vakal, a backward area, having the holbandi system of assessment, was the 1st Pahani (inspection) of its kind. The survey and Settlement Commissioner suggested that those lands which were not assessed or registered as revenue paying villages, be registered and assessed.¹³ He also suggested that better justice than before be done to the Kaliparej or backward classes of the taluka, by not taxing the Vadharo. And further that the legitimate revenues of state be claimed from the Ujliparej or fairer classes.¹⁴

13. Elliot's letter dated 15th Feb. 1894. Ibid.

14. Sir Subha to Dewan dated 7th Sept. 1893, p. 167, File, Ibid.

For the encouragement of cultivation the Sir Suba recommended that land be given to the cultivator on favourable terms i.e. a remission of assessment for 2 years be granted. It may be mentioned here, that the condition of Vakal tappa was the same as the taluka of Sankheda and its tappa of Tilakwada. The same treatment was, therefore, meted out in respect of Vakal i.e. bighoti was introduced and Khatedars were allowed to keep the land which they had in their possession, and nothing was taken for the occupancy rights of the excess land. Thus both the British and the state officials opined in favour of the backward classes, in favour of recording or registration of land holdings, and in general, for the agricultural development of the taluka.

Settlement of Mahuwa :

The settlement of 1894-95 brought relief to the taluka of Mahuwa. The rates of 1894 in the taluka were based on the following grounds (1) the want of good markets (2) malarious conditions of climate (3) insufficiency of agricultural means (4) the preponderance of unskilled agriculturists over skilled ones; the poverty and indebtedness of all classes of people; the large quantity of arable land remaining unoccupied; the insignificantly low market value of the land of the district, and the uncertainty of seasons. The rates fixed and

sanctioned, therefore, gave a reduction of 12.5% on realisation.¹⁵ The variety in classification of soils is also interesting.

Navsari Settlement : 1891 : It has been seen how the rates of dewan T. Madhavrao were inadequately reduced and how conditions justified another settlement. The only barrier to prosperity, or the main barrier to prosperity in the Navsari taluka, as also in the entire state, was that of debts, and one of the means of reducing these debts was the reduction in 1891, of government demand. The proposed

15. Rates of old and New settlement i.e. 1877-1894 and of 1894, pp.136-139, Appendix X, File 263/32, op.cit.

Old Settlement - 1876-94

Bighas	63040
Demand	Rs.153357
Average rate per bigha	Rs.2-6-10

New Settlement - 1894 :

Jirayat, bagayat and Dhekudiat :

Bigha	69629
Assessment	Rs.90049
Average rate	Rs.1-4-8

Kiari and bagayat Kiari

Bighas	9056
Assessment	33264
Average Rate	Rs.3-10-9

Best bagayat, best kiari, best bagayat kiari and batha.

Bigha	968
Assessment Rs.	6823
Average Rate	Rs.7-0-9

Note: The total in 1894 for bighas of cultivated land was 79653; for assessment was Rs.133704; and the average rate per bighas was Rs. 1-10-10.

rates which gave the reduction of 22% on demand and 16% on realisation¹⁶ were based on certain principles : (1) of relieving the raiyats (2) while doing so to avoid financial loss to government.

It was possible for the administration to achieve this firstly, by assessing the Vada Popda lands as jarayat lands. Hitherto such lands had had special treatment given to them to enable them to bear the burden of the highly assessed lands.

16. Comparison of rates of T.Madhavrao 1877 and New Settlement in 1892, p.19, File 263/34, op.cit.

T.Madhavrao's Settlement

Bighas	59816
Average demand	Rs.267609
Average rate per bigha	Rs.4-2-7

New Settlement - 1891.

Bighas	61983
Average rate per bighas	Rs.3-6-0
Total assessment	Rs.209071

Note: The classification of land very detailed and categorised here.

More details of Navsari settlement, p.16, File Ibid.

	Groups of villages						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VII	Total
<u>Old settlement</u>							
Bigha	8784	13355	6886	13620	9827	7344	59816
Annual demand	Rs.56517	67078	34162	59179	35028	20645	367609
Average Annual realisation	52627	57286	32045	56205	32482	17388	248033
Average Rate	6-0-2	4-5-8	4-10-5	4-2-0	3-4-11		4-2-7
						2-5-10	
<u>New Settlement</u>							
Bigha	8838	13829	7223	13853	10201	8039	61983
Total Assessment	48584	53126	26801	42937	27530	10093	209071
Average Rate	5-7-16	3-13-5		3-1-7	2-11-2	1-4-1	3-6-0
			3-11-4				
%age omcrease	-14	-13	-21	-27	-31	-54	-22

The policy of the state at the time was to equalise the rates in the different categories i.e. not to give preferential treatment for 2 reasons (a) the taluka had recovered somewhat and (b) more important was that moderate rates were introduced. So the question of heavy demand necessitating the preferential treatment was no longer present.

Gandevi Settlement - 1891 :

To relieve the problem of indebtedness and provide further encouragement to cultivators, the rates were further reduced in 1891 and soils were given a more careful classification.¹⁷ The new rates brought in a relief of 12% on realisation and 20% on demand.¹⁸

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17. p.57, Rates per bigha 1876-1891 and in 1891 after settlement, File, Ibid, Survey and settlement Gandevi Taluka. During years 1876-91, the average rate per bigha on jarayat was Rs.4-4-4.

In new settlement of 1891 the average rate per bigha on jirayat was Rs. 2-0-6.

Moreover, in the new settlement Rs. 3-10-10 were fixed for Kiari and Rs.11-12-6 for best bagayat.

18. p.47, Old and New rates of the 28 villages of taluka, Ibid.
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|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1876 : Revenue demand since 1878 | Rs.12709-10-0 |
| 1891 : Average Rate | Rs.4-4-4 |
| 1891 : Present revenue | Rs.111474-12-0 |
| Average Rate | Rs. 3-8-9 |
| Reduction | Rs.15335(12%) |

Songadh settlement of 1885 and 1902-03 :

The mixed land revenue settlement of Kaltana and holbandi applied by dewan T. Madhavrao having proved faulty, was abolished in 1885. Thereafter a rough survey was made and in 1886 bighoti was introduced. In the poorer villages, however, where the cultivators did not stick to the land, but would change their fields according to convenience, holbandi was applied. The rates were reasonable as the variations in soil were kept in view.¹⁹

19. Book 5421, op.cit.

<u>Kiari rate per bigha:</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Class III</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	4-0-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
	3-8-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
	3-4-0	3-0-0	2-8-0
	3-0-0	2-12-0	2-8-0
	3-0-0	2-8-0	2-4-0
	3-0-0	2-8-0	2-0-0
	2-12-0	2-8-0	2-4-0
	2-8-0	2-4-0	2-0-0
<u>Jirayat Rate (Winter Crop)</u>	2-0-0	1-8-0	1-4-0
	1-8-0	1-4-0	1-0-0
	1-12-0	1-8-0	1-4-0
	2-0-0	1-8-0	1-0-0
	2-0-0	1-10-0	1-4-0
	1-12-0	1-8-0	1-0-0
	2-0-0	1-12-0	1-8-0
<u>Jarayat (monsoon crop)</u>	1-0-0	0-12-0	0-8-0
	0-12-0	0-8-0	0-4-0
	0-12-0	0-10-0	0-6-0
	0-12-0	0-8-0	0-6-0
	0-12-0	0-6-0	0-4-0
	1-0-0	0-12-0	0-6-0
	0-14-0	0-10-0	0-6-0
	-	-	0-6-0

Conditions having somewhat improved, assessment was raised by 4.4% in the settlement of 1902-03.²⁰

The settlement of 1890s, thus reduced the demand by varying degrees in all the talukas.²¹

Incentives for agricultural development, apart from the reductions in the new settlement. (2) Remissions and

Writing off of arrears : By granting remissions and writing off of arrears.²² The state did appreciate the difficulties

20. Ibid.

21. p.9, File 263/31, op.cit.

Note: The decrease in rates in all the talukas i.e. in the average rate per bigha.

<u>Name of taluka</u>	<u>Old Avg.rate (1877-1890)</u>	<u>New Rate</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>%age</u>
Navsari Rs.	4-2-7	3-6-0	0-12-7	15.7%
Gandevi	4-4-4	3-8-9	0-11-7	12-7
Kamrej	3-7-9	2-15-3	0-8-6	6.0
Palsana	3-13-2	2-15-1	0-14-1	20.2
Velecha	2-1-8	1-6-2	0-11-6	10-0
Mahuwa	2-6-10	1-10-10	0-12-6	12.5

22. Remissions made and arrears written off in the talukas of the Division. R = Remissions; A = Arrears.

(a) In Palsana : pp.70-71, Statement XV, revision settlement Report, Palsana, Taluka, 1910-11, Book No.5343, CRO.

	<u>1893</u>	<u>1894</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
R	-	-	-	40	-	73	47	135
A	-	-	-	106	731	9	12	-

(b) In Velecha, pp.112-113, Statement XV, Revision Settlement report Velecha taluka, 1912, Book No.5366, CRO.

	<u>1893</u>	<u>1894</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
R	-	-	-	1399	1976	1310	1607	1092
A	69	41	83	96	3524	1777	3039	276

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of the raiyats and helped them by granting remissions and writing off of arrears. This was an incentive in the sense that it boosted the morale of the cultivators and encouraged them in their work - for state help in times of difficulty was assured. In this manner it also helped to reduce agri-

22. contd.

- (c) In Navsari, pp.16-17, Appendix I. Revision Settlement Report, Navsari taluka, 1902, Book 5402.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	750	-	928	869	1081	924	1761	654
A	180	185	779	123	909	442	919	23

- (d) In Mahuwa, pp-112-113, Statement XIV, Revision settlement report Mahuwa, taluka, 1916, Book, 5310.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	23	23	26	51
A	-	156	525	7023

- (e) In Gandevi, pp.13-14, Appendix III. Revision settlement report, Gandevi, 1906-07, Book 5437.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	1778	-	875	808	944	949	780	747
A	31	23	648	-	640	7	2046	43

- (f) In Vyara, pp.74-75, Appendix IV. Settlement Report, Vyara taluka, 1906-107, Book 5423.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
R	-	82	336	98	96	96	23	5	57	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	7351	566	5025	-	172

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	91	45	49	69	-
A	30	-	196	809	-

- (g) In Sangadh, pp.29-32, Appendix VII, Settlement Report, Book 5421, op.cit.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
R	-	242	145	9	90	27	730	125	53
A	-	-	17	-	84	260	256	1047	706

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	-	-	-	12	14	-
A	16	51	514	122	122	-
		51	514	714		

cultural indebtedness which would have been intensified in the absence of state help.

(3) Leases:²³ Leases of land at special rates were granted to encourage cultivation and to accommodate those who wanted to cultivate, and who did not own lands before.

(4) Abolition of Taxes : A very significant measure of the state in the 1890s, was the relinquishment of taxes²⁴ that had all along been a hinderance to development and objectionable to the raiyats. In fact the reductions made in the new settlement included a portion of taxes abolished.

23. Leases of land given in the talukas:

(a) In Palsana taluka - one lease of an area of 319 bighas was granted at reduced rate for 20 years, to a Kanbi, p.5, File 263/56, op.cit.

24. Taxes abolished in the new settlement; in the talukas.

(a) In Kamrej, the taxes included in the assessment were worth Rs.359403 not included were worth Rs.38197, p.56, and Appendix XII, and p.88 Appendix XIII, respectively. File 263/56, op.cit.

(b) In palsana, the taxes amalgamated in the Bighoti assessment were Rs.233607 and those not amalgamated were Rs.249520 $\frac{1}{2}$. p.72 and Appendix XII and p.84, and Appendix XIII respectively, File, Ibid.

(c) In Velecha, the taxes included in assessment were, Rs.193948 and these not amalgamated were Rs.39918, p.113, and Appendix XI and p.115, and Appendix XII, respectively, File, Ibid.

(d) In Vakal Tappa, taxes amalgamated were Rs.17484 and not amalgamated were Rs.41683, File, Ibid.

(e) In Mahuwa, the taxes amalgamated into bighoti settlement were Rs.153357 and not amalgamated were Rs.14291, p.142, and Appendix XI, and p.159, and Appendix XII, respectively, File 263/31, op.cit.

(f) In Navsari, taxes amalgamated were Rs.270012 and not amalgamated were Rs.1345, p.39, and Appendix XIII and p.40 and Appendix XII, respectively. File 263/34, op.cit.

(5) Railways : The extension of railways certainly was another factor in facilitating the developments of the time, for they brought the markets closer to the sources of rawmaterials.

(6) Miscellaneous measures : Among the miscellaneous measures that gave the inducement for extension of agricultural enterprise were the construction of wells, the creation of cooperative credit societies and agricultural banks²⁵ for advancing credit. In these, one sees for the first time, the system of institutional borrowing and of organised credit. Further more, there was the construction of spinning and ginning factories²⁶ so that the local textile industry grew.

Among the miscellaneous measures are also the steps to encourage cultivation of sugarcane so that about 1883 Navsari division had the largest area under sugarcane plantations. Moreover, the steps to check the threat to crops from locusts in 1882, was another commendable measure of the state and it indicates the change in the governments attitude as regards its people.

25. (a) An agricultural bank was being planned for Kathor in Kamrej taluka.
 Point 6. Sarsubas Office, dated 25th Oct. 1892, File 273/56, op.cit.
 (b) It was also recommended for Navsari, File 263/34, op.cit.
 (c) In 1899 an agricultural banks was opened in Songadh to provide facilities of loans.

26. File 263/56, op.cit.

Effect of measures and conditions as they changed:

On account of the measures undertaken much development was to be seen in the division by century end.

Vyara taluka : Development and progress was to be seen after the settlement of the last two decades in the taluka. And this is indicated by the significant decline in remissions granted and arrears written off²⁷; in the increase in area of cultivation and the revenues therefrom.²⁸

In Palsana : Certain statistics of the taluka of Palsana indicate progress in state economy as seen in the extension in occupied and government area. They are the figures of government-occupied land and the decrease in barkhali and

27. pp.74-75, Appendix IV, Remissions granted and Arrears written off of Vyara taluka, 1906-07, Book No.5423, op.cit.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
R	-	82	336	98	96	96	23	5	57	-
A	-	-	-	-	-	7351	566	5025	-	172
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900					
R	91	45	49	69	41					
A	313	-	196	809	-					

R = Remissions; A = Arrears written off.

28. pp.96-97, Appendix VI, File, Ibid. Yearly assessment (Note increase in revenues corresponding to the increase in arrears.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	160934	162756	162437	162711	162953
B	15551	156654	156694	157521	158233

R = Revenues; B = Bighas of land.

culturable waste,²⁹ the falling figures of arrears³⁰ and those of arrears written off.³¹ By the reduction of government demands at least government responsibility for the arrears was reduced if not removed - whatever other reasons there may have been for it. Finally the fact that an increase in demand by 12.2% was sanctioned in 20th century proves that economic growth had taken place.³²

In Velecha : The expansion of cultivation in the Velecha taluka is to be seen in the increase in areas³³ of occupied

29. Comparison of 1892 and 1910, Book 5343, op.cit.

	1892	1910	Increase/Decrease
Govt.cultivated or occupied area.	62332	67732	-5400 (9%)
Barkhali	12930	8565	-4365
Cultivable waste	4031	2350	-1681 (43%)

Note: Even though the figures are for year 1910- part contribution was of 1900s also.

30. pp.90-91, Appendix XVII, File, Ibid. Outstanding Arrears.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs.	1935	103	265	139	-	-	80	6730

31. pp.76-77, Appendix XV, Arrears written off, File, Ibid.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs.	-	-	-	106	731	9	12	-

32. p. 10, Ibid.

33. p.2, Book No.5366, op.cit. Original and Revision settlements compared (bighas).

	1891	1912	Increase/Decrease
Govt.occupied land.	876609 (Jr.) 3501 (K) 91110	110930 (J) 4945 (K) 115875	+24765 (15%)
Unoccupied assessed	12693 (J) 106 (K) 12799	4609 (J) 21 (K) 4630	-8169 (5%)

contd..

land, in agricultural stock at least in the years 1893-96,³⁴
and in the continuation of lands taken up for cultivation.³⁵
The increase of 14.7% in demand, that was sanctioned was
possible only because of the improved condition of the
taluka.³⁶

Vakal : The same progress in agriculture is to be seen in
Vakal tappa in the increased area of cultivation³⁷ which
also went to increase government revenues; in the continua-

33. contd.

Uncultivable	9622	10810	
		+ 955 Forest	
		11765	+2143 (1%)
Barkhali	35437 J	21315 J	
	2826 K	1617 K	+14931 (-9%)
	38263	23332	
Total	145678 J	143864 J	
	6433 K	6583 K	
	161733	162212	+479

Jr = Jarayat; k = kiari.

Also note that during the term of the settlement of 1891,
32871 bighas more were taken up for cultivation.

34. pp.52-53, statement IX, file, Ibid. The agricultural stock
increased from 11814 in 1893 to 122278 in 1895.

35. pp.78-79, statement XII, File, Ibid.
Lands taken up for cultivation - in bighas.

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
299	3151	1512	266	798	1813	718	391

36. Statement XIX, File, Ibid. pp. 142.

37. p.2, Areas of 1891-1911. Book No.5385, op.cit.

	1891	1911	Increase/Decrease
Occupied	39842	52922	+13080 (15%)
Cultivable waste	40654	10489	-30165 (-35%)
Uncultivable waste	3720	3103	- 617 (1%)
Forest	-	18604	+18604 (22%)
Barkhali	671	6	-665
Total	84887	85124	+237

*Note: Even though the figures one for 1911, part con-
tribution goes to years 1891-1900.

tion of land given for cultivation,³⁸ in the constant decrease in outstanding arrears except for the famine years of 1900,³⁹ and the fewer and isolated instances of lands sold or mortgaged during the year 1893-1900.⁴⁰ Similarly an increase of 33.2% for the first 5 years and 44.8% for after the first 5 years was sanctioned for Vakal.⁴¹

In Navsari : A similar trend of progress in agriculture is to be seen in the taluka of Navsari. The reductions of 1892 by 22% did encourage cultivation and 1800 bighas of land were taken up during the term of the settlement.⁴² The gains to the state are to be seen in the reduction in cultivable waste, in barkhali lands and the corresponding increase in occupied area.⁴³

38. pp.56-57, Statement XI, File, Ibid, land given for cultivation.

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
4234	3700	67	614	2237	1254	-

39. pp.96-97, Statement XVI, File, Ibid, outstanding arrears.

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
6336	869	2899	1416	542	375	26	12184

40. pp.72-73, Statement XIII lands mortgaged and sold by Khatedars, ibid.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
M	-	513	-	-	733	113	101	-
S	-	-	-	151	21	82	-	163

M = Mortgaged; S = Sold.

41. Statement A P. 4, File, Ibid.

42. Revision settlement report, Navsari taluka, 1907, Book No.5402, CR0.

43. The area of barkhali land decreased from 11% in 1871 to 7% 1907 and Khalsa occupied land increased from 45.5% in 1891 to 68% in 1907.

Thus the assets of the state too, increased⁴⁴ with that of the individual as well. The expansion in cultivation is also indicated by the increase in figures of agricultural implements and carts during the years 1893-1900.⁴⁵

In Gandevi : The reduction of rates and other incentives provided, also led to the extension of cultivation in the taluka of Gandevi where the area of culturable waste was much reduced.

In Songadh : The fact that the hilly and forested taluka of Songadh should have 54% of area under cultivation at the opening of the 20th century speaks well for the progress in agricultural pursuits.⁴⁶

In Mahuwa : In the backward taluka of Mahuwa too was development seen. It is borne out by the increase in occupied area and a decrease in culturable waste after the settlement

44. The land revenue demand in 1891 was Rs.209071 which by 1902 increased to Rs.220890.

45. p.27, Appendix V, Agricultural implements and carts. op.cit.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Plou-	2081	2267	2357	2386	2530	2548	2603	2590
ghs								
Carts	1852	1924	1854	1926	1999	2101	2064	1928

46. p. 19, Appendix No. I, Book No.5421, op.cit.

of the 1890s.⁴⁷ It is also indicated by the increase in agricultural stock,⁴⁸ in the lands taken up successively for cultivation,⁴⁹ in the realisation⁵⁰ despite the intervening famine year of 1900, and finally in the enhancement made by 17.8% in the 20th century.⁵¹

A General improvement in economy but not much in that of the individual :

The development in economy of the talukas of Navsari, V

47. Comparison of areas, 1890s and 20th century, p.18, statement II Revision settlement Report Mahuwa, taluka, 1916, Book No.5310.

	Govt. land			Barkhali	Total
	Occu- pied	Cultura- ble waste	Uncul- turable waste		
Original and or 1890s	79653	78255	11618	8927	138453
At time of revision of settlement in 1912.	103371	18656	11255	6288	139570

48. Agricultural stock, p.68-69, statement IX File, Ibid. Animals useful for agriculture increased from 9031 in 1897 to 9161 in 1898 and 9061 in 1899.
49. Lands taken up for cultivation, pp.92-93, Statement XII. File, Ibid, From 785 bighas in 1897 it increased to 5936 in 1898; in 1899 it was 2331 and in 1900-1053 despite the famine of 1900.
50. Net realization, pp.148-149, statement XVII, File, Ibid. Out of the average assessment of the years 1897-1912, viz., Rs.150768, Rs.150165 were realized.
51. pp.170-171, Statement XIX, File, Ibid.

in the context of agricultural development and expansion for the period of 1881-1900 does show progress as has been seen with various statistics cited.

In some respects, however, improvement in economic condition is not to be seen. Thus amidst the statistics indicating progress are the statistics on arrears of revenue and of lands sold and mortgaged, which indicate otherwise. These symptours of distress befell the poorer classes of cultivators - more for them with their uneconomic holdings on one hand continued dependance upon the money-lender who were in worse plight. The difficulties of these raiyats further seen in the decrease in agricultural stock and implements; the rise in figures of remissions granted and arrears written off and the most significant and relevant among them all, as already mentioned, the increase in mortgages and sales affected. These are factors specially true of the period 1894-1900 when the occurrence of poor seasons was more, the famine of 1900 ~~inter~~vened and there was no land legislation to prevent the passing of land into the hands of non-cultivators.

In Vyara : The condition of the agricultural classes in the taluka of Vyara, specially in the years 1894-1900 was poor. As such, the agricultural classes were already in debt from

earlier times, but in these years owing to the frequency of poor seasons and the famine of 1900, their indebtedness had increased. This is to be seen in the mortgages and sales of land made during 1880 and 1890s and the significant increase in their figures in the years referred⁵² to. This can be better understood in the light of rising prices when the availability of foodgrains, specially to the poorer classes would have been made difficult.⁵³

Kamrej : The agrarian classes in Kamrej too were indebted and their economy not a prosperous one for the same reason.

Palsana : The situation in Palsana was much the same. Here the Kanbis out numbered the other classes, and despite being skillful and industrious. They were extravagant and it was mostly this reason, in the 1880s and 1890s, which got them indebted; and mortgages and sales of land during the

52. pp.134-135, Appendix X, File, Book No.5428, op.cit.

	<u>1886</u>	<u>1887</u>	<u>1888</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1891</u>	<u>1892</u>	<u>1893</u>	<u>1894</u>	<u>1895</u>
Sold	29	30	-	-	92	35	427	151	1738	1440
Mortgage	19	-	50	194	390	389	402	631	2635	1160
						<u>1896</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>1898</u>	<u>1899</u>	<u>1900</u>
Sold						167	728	714	1196	1113
Mortgage						986	871	1056	1727	743

53. Prices, see Appendix A, attached at the end.

1890s persisted.⁵⁴ The rise in prices⁵⁵ which caused difficulties to the poor, must have also led to the decrease in agricultural stock and implements that is to be seen.⁵⁶

Velecha : The agricultural classes in the taluka of Vakal too were in debt, and among them it was the condition of the Bhils and allied tribes that was worst. The tendency among them was to grow the subsistence crops as juar and it is to be assumed that economy, though better than what it had been in 1860s, was poor. The reduction in agricultural stock and implements particularly in years after 1897⁵⁶ indicates

54. pp.66-67, Statement XIV, File, op.cit. Book No.5343, op.cit.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
M	1342	1229	1247	1298	899	1320	982	688
S	306	191	237	317	494	535	539	174

55. Prices see Appendix B, Attached at the end.

56. pp.40-41, Appendix IX, Agricultural stock and implements, File, Ibid.

Year	Agricultural stock imponents	Ploughs	Conveyances	
			carts	carriages
1893	4298	1868	392	1302
1894	4252	1860	388	1340
1895	4300	1868	365	1348
1896	4092	2159	410	1404
1897	3531	1553	317	1212
1898	3449	1554	296	1232
1899	3557	1629	315	1295
1900	3343	6632	315	1295

56. pp.52-53, Agricultural stock and implements Statement IX, Book No.5366, op.cit.

Year	Agricultural stock	Ploughs	Conveyances	
			carts	carriages
1893	11814	5453	2090	609
1894	12871	5369	2228	462
1895	12278	5338	2309	332
1896	11662	5164	2382	292
1897	12185	5277	2350	316
1898	10857	4809	2186	283
1899	10224	4157	1649	247
1900	5860	3078	1607	252

the situation. The rise in prices too⁵⁷ during the period would have caused problems. These difficulties of the raiyats are to be seen in the increasing areas relinquished,⁵⁸ and the lands mortgaged and sold.⁵⁹ The figures of outstanding arrears could be related to the poor seasons and thus, the debts contrived could be better understood.⁶⁰

Vakal tappa : While the extension of cultivation is a feature which is marked, the change in the material condition of the people is not so marked in the last decade of the 19th century in the tappa. And this is specially true for the Kaliparej people i.e. the backward classes consisting of Chandharas, Gamtas, Kolis, Bhils which constituted 75% of the total population. The instances of outstanding arrears during the years 1893-1900⁶¹ and those of mortgages and sales of land

57. Prices Appendix C attached at the end.

58. pp.92-93, Statement XIII, Areas relinquished (bighas)

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
-	64	11	458	2062	822	807	2101

59. pp.98-99, Statement XV, File, Ibid, Lands Mortgaged, and sold.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
M	1011	2870	1023	2505	1205	1903	236	171
S	217	187	322	1558	1996	116	56	125

M = mortgaged; S = sold.

60. pp.130-131, Statement XVII, File, Ibid. Outstanding Arrears :

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs.	6382	11045	7234	2306	1469	3770	4210	123004

61. pp.96-97, Statement XVI. Book 5385, op.cit. Outstanding arrears.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Rs.	6336	869	2899	1416	542	275	26	12184

bear out the difficulties of these cultivating classes.⁶²

Mahuwa taluka : Much indebtedness among the agricultural classes was a feature peculiar to the taluka of Mahuwa.

Here 1938 bighas of land had been relinquished during the years 1890-94 and during the years 1886-1895⁶³ people had mortgaged and sold 9910 bighas of government land for Rs.18425 which was more than the revenue of a year.⁶⁴

Navsari : Economy at the individual level was no better in the taluka of Navsari. Here 14532 bighas of land had been sold at the average price of Rs.109 per bigha and 28192 bighas had been mortgaged at the average price of Rs.73 per bigha.⁶⁵ It was observed that a certain amount of indebtedness in the Navsari taluka was caused by excessive assessment on

62. pp.72-73, Statement XIII, File, Ibid. Lands mortgaged and sold.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
M	-	573	-	-	733	113	101	-
S	-	-	-	151	21	82	-	163

63. p.8, File 263/31, op.cit. HPO, CRO.

64. Details of sales and mortgages and arrears in Mahuwa, pp.112-13, Statement XIV.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	Arrears for Mahuwa, pp.140-141, Statement XVI, file, Ibid.
M	667	2088	1520	828	
S	827	1138	961	762	
	Rs.				1897 1898 1899 1900
					609 513 1739 4179

65. Book No.5402, op.cit.

bagayat lands which had lost their water. It was on this account that in 1907 when the revision settlement was made, relief was suggested for bagayat lands.

These difficulties of the raiyats are to be seen in the increasing figures of arrears written off and remissions granted;⁶⁶ in the successive decline in agricultural stock,⁶⁷ and in the sales and mortgages made.⁶⁸ The fluctuations in prices too during the period⁶⁹ must have caused some uncertainty and uneasiness among the cultivating classes.

66. pp.16-17, Appendix I, File, Ibid. Arrears written off, CRO.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
R	750	-	928	869	1081	924	1761	654
A	180	185	779	123	909	442	919	23

R = remissions; A = Arrears.

67. p. 27, Appendix V, Agricultural stock.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Animals used for agriculture.</u>
1893	6251
1894	6054
1895	5745
1896	5767
1897	5832
1898	5870
1899	5947
1900	5422

68. pp.28-29, Appendix VI, File Ibid, CRO, Land sold and mortgaged.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
S	704	768	872	793	697	1084	762	522
M	1786	2732	2592	2103	2253	1911	2192	1613

S = Sold; M = Mortgaged.

69. See Prices Appendix D attached.

Gandevi : The two factors that caused indebtedness among the agricultural classes in the Gandevi taluka were the vain attempts at sinking wells, and the pressure of heavy bagayat assessment on lands where the wells had got salt or season had proved bad. In this taluka, therefore, since 1891-92, 4725 bighas of land had been sold for Rs.41969 and 7702 bighas mortgaged for Rs.502440.⁷⁰ It was perhaps on account of uncertainty in the agricultural profession, owing to unforeseen failure of seasons, and factors of price fluctuation,⁷¹ that a decline in agricultural stock is to be seen specially in the years after 1895.⁷²

Songadh: Conditions as seen for the above talukas, were the same for Songadh taluka as well, though better than they had been about the 1860s.

70. Book No.5437, CRO, op.cit. Also see below figures of land sold and mortgaged, pp.11-12, Appendix II, File, Ibid.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
S	214	164	220	166	195	312	382	286
M	339	241	418	553	2405	316	429	691

S = Sold; M = Mortgaged.

71. Prices, see Appendix.

72. p.18, Appendix VI, File, Ibid. Agricultural stock.

Years	Agricultural stock
1893	5283
1894	5338
1895	5556
1896	5229
1897	5113
1898	5044
1899	5109
1900	4559

Conclusion : The policies, and measures enacted by the administration of Dewan T. Madhavrao in 1875, that continued through the rule of Sayajirao III since 1881, changed the landscape of the division to a considerable extent. The change was to be seen in the larger extent of cultivated land; in the sprouting up of rural and urban market and trade centres and the mobility in transit of good.⁷³ It was the

73. Note: The rise in carts and carriages in the different talukas of the division which indicates the increase in mobility.

(1) p.18, Appendix VI, File Book No.5437, op.cit. CRO.
Caste and carriages.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	1200	1167	1250	1199	1181	1178	1181	1184
Carriages	316	319	342	295	256	218	226	167

(2) pp.40-41, Appendix IX, 1910-11, Book No.5343, op.cit. CRO.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	392	388	365	410	317	296	315	315
Carriages	-	1302	1340	1348	1704	1212	1232	1295

(3) p.27, Appendix V, File, 1907, Book No.5402, op.cit.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	1852	1924	1854	1926	1999	2101	2064	1928
Carriages	433	720	443	474	487	499	482	480

(4) pp.52-53, Statement IX, Book No.5366, op.cit.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	2090	2228	2309	2382	2350	2186	6649	6607
Carriages	609	462	332	292	316	283	247	252

Note: Wherever a consistent decrease in figures of carts and carriages is to be seen, it is to be related to the increase in mobility by way of railways and to markets mills within the taluka or the division; which absorbed the resources.

(5) In Mahuwa, pp.68-69, Statement IX, File, Ibid.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Carts	1497	1546	1467	1407
Carriages	325	338	325	319

rapid extension of cultivation that enabled the villages to have a surplus economy, which in turn, facilitated the growth of markets and trade. Change was also to be seen in crop pattern as well. Those areas, with potentialities of commercial crops as cotton, tobacco and sugarcane, produced more and more of these with the impetus given to trade and demand of these goods from the growing industrial centres of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The role of railways towards this end, which became more definite from the 20th century, was also there. The gradual extension of railways in the state was a process simultaneous to the extension of cultivation, and so trade activities increased and improved fairly rapidly during the last two decades of the 19th century. The construction of roads too was an important factor in this growth. In fact it was roads and not railways, that were more often used for transit of goods within the talukas in this period.

Growth of Talukas into Trade and Marketing Districts:

The 1890s saw prosperity for the taluka of Kamrej and its towns of Kothar, and Variav. This prosperity was due to cotton cultivation, and its export out of the district to the ginning mills at Surat, Rander, and Sayan (British districts). The B.B. and C.I. Railway which passed through

Kamrej facilitated trade as the local markets lay close to it. Thus the proximity of Kamrej to Surat station i.e. its distance of 10 miles, was advantageous; then Amreli on the Tapti, the station for Variav and Sayan stations was 3 miles from Vathor. These places were well connected by roads which also connected the taluka of Kamrej with Palsana and Navsari.

Palsana : The taluka of Palsana by the end of the 19th century was a self sufficient one. The chief markets for the disposal of surplus rice, juar and cotton were Surat. The smaller markets for these goods were Balasar and Palsana in the taluka itself and in Bardoli and Mota of British districts. Cotton, as a rule, was disposed off at ginning factories in Balesar, Bardoli, Vesma, Sabargam, Sisodra, Sania and sometimes at Randir and Surat. The communications of the taluka were not well developed as, in the 1890s only two good roads were reported one from Surat to Bardoli which was outside Gaekwad's territories and the other from Kamrej to Navsari, both of which needed repair. However, there were many tracts which connected villages.

Velecha-Vakal : The taluka of Velecha and its peta mahal of Vakal too were improved by the end of the century, though it was not as well off as some of the other talukas. Being an

area dominated by backward classes who preferred to grow non-commercial crops as Kodra and banti to cotton⁷⁴, it naturally did not have the scope for development of trade and commerce in the cash crops. Ankleshwar beyond Panoli was the chief market.

Velecha itself, as compared to its petamahar was better off. Its economy was based on cotton which was exported. The taluka of Velecha did not benefit much from the BB & CI railway which passed through its northern villages as the railway stations were in British territory viz., at Kim near the South-west corner and at Panoli near the North-west corner. And the only good road was the one that connected Kim and the South-west with Tadkesar, and that passed in the South of Velecha. Cotton was exported to the small railway stations at Kim and Panoli each of which had a ginning factory. As for markets, Velecha Vakar were the markets, the latter being of a local kind and Ankleshwar beyond Panoli was the chief market.

Mahuwa: With the expansion of cultivation, the taluka of Mahuwa which had mostly forest villages started producing

74. The cultivators preferred to grow kodra and banti to cotton as the former, being coarse was not taken away by the sahuakar. File 194, Book No.5385, op.cit.

agricultural goods in surplus. Thus in food the taluka was self sufficient and it exported cotton, juar and rice. Since the development was recent, markets of importance had not developed in the taluka itself. The surplus goods were displaced from Surat, Navsari, Billimora and Gandevi. And for ordinary weekly purchases local markets called 'hats' were held. Cotton of the taluka went to neighbouring British villages of Jalapur, Sisodra, Vadoti and Bardoli for ginning.

Regarding communications there were 2 principal roads, one which ran from Navsari to Mahuwa and the other from Mahuwa to Kalakwa.

Navsari : The really prosperous taluka of the division was Navsari which was the most westerly portion amidst surrounding British districts. The taluka produced large quantities of cotton and molasses which constituted the main exports as well. Since most of the arable area was under cotton and cane, food grain was in shortage and was imported, and this consisted of wheat, rice, sugar and juar.

Roads and railways facilitated the trade activities in the Navsari taluka. The BB and CI railways divided the taluka in almost 2 equal halves with 2 stations at Navsari and Maroli. Then there was a good metalled road that connected

the town of Navsari with the railway station. Other roads ran from Navsari to Gandevi and from Navsari to Surat.

A considerable amount of seaborne trade also was carried on and goods coming by sea to the taluka were rice, juar, coconuts, yart, matches and dates.

Navsari also enjoyed a local reputation for manufacture of women's apparel and it had 2 ginning factories at Mahaver and Vesma. Navsari was therefore, the important trade and marketing centre not only of the division but of the Gaekwad state. Sugar came to it from China and Mauritius - having driven out of market the Bengal sugar. It was however, a matter of surprise and regret that sugar was not manufactured in this cane producing taluka.

It was on account of these reasons that there was in the taluka a cluster of trading classes in 1890s. They comprised of the vanias, Gujaratis, Marwaris and Parsis - the latter being confined to the liquor trade. The Anavil Brahmins of Vesma too traded in 'gol' and tobacco. The Bohras were petty shopkeepers, and the money lending and banking business was almost entirely in the hands of the vanias whose rates of interest were higher than anywhere else in the Gaekwad's territories. It is significant that the taluka was the only taluka of the state which saw an

increase in population during the years 1881-1901, the years in which decrease in population is to be noticed in all the other talukas in 1901⁷⁵, owing to the famine of 1900. Why a decrease did not take place here was perhaps due to the increasing trading classes that came to the taluka.

Gandevi: Economy of the Gandevi taluka also improved by century end and though there was not much of a surplus to be exported, the taluka was self-supporting regarding its own needs. All its staple produce viz., rice, cane, Kodra, seeds were locally consumed. The chief export of the taluka was molasses being exported to the chief cities of Gujarat from the railway stations at Billimora and Amalsad. All villages of the taluka being within easy distance of railway stations, could develop as good hinterlands. The important markets of the taluka were Billimora and Gandevi to which came traders from all parts of Gujarat and Kathiawad. The town of Gandevi had Parsi shipbuilders. It was also a centre of cloth printers, and dyers, and so there was good business here.

75. In 1881 the people were 46624 and in 1891 they were 51945 and in 1901 the figure rose to 58233 (Revision settlement report Navsari taluka, 1907. Book No.5402 CR0). The figures for the other talukas are

	1891	1901
Vakal tappa	10898	7922
Velecha	27930	22567
Vyara	52568	44314

The town that saw rapid development was the part of Billimora where the jarayat which was ordinarily assessed at an average rate of Rs.4 per bigha was charged the special high rate of Rs.37-8-0 per bigha when houses were erected on it.⁷⁶ Such high rates could be a good device to check the growth of towns. The port of Billimora was a busy port importing groceries and wood from Madras and exporting dried ginger, plantain, fuel, and mango from the taluka. It was also an industrial centre where shipbuilding activities were carried on and carpet business too thrived.

Songadh : The hilly and forested taluka of Songadh which was the key of Gujarat and once a prominent town, also came within the fold of economic development. The progressive policies of the state had attracted the Anavil cultivators from the neighbouring districts. These people busied themselves cultivating rice, juar, Kodra. The taluka's black soil provided good scope for cotton cultivation. By the beginning of the 20th century the taluka, from its principal market of Songadh, was exporting timber to the important markets of Surat, Vyara, Bajurpuria. The other exports were the surplus cereals and Diveli. The imports of the taluka

76. p. 42, File 263/34.

were sugar and salt.

Barkhali Settlements :

It may be noted that the work of settlement of the Barkhali department after 1886, brought back the unauthorised alienated lands and also established the rights of those where claims were against the sarkar. The state gained from these barkhali resumptions, as it could now charge full assessment from them.⁷⁷ Justice was done in the settlement of disputes and it was seen that both the state and the individuals gained according to the justice of their case and the validity of their claims.

By the end of the 19th century, therefore, the division had changed considerably. This change was obvious as seen in the increased area of cultivation and in the growth of trade and marketing centres.

Population: The other statistics that indicate development and progress of the 20th century are that of population. The increase in population had a set back due to the famine of 1900, when people died and left the districts. Hence the fall

77. Reduction in barkhali areas.

(a) In Gandevi, the reduction was from 3805 bighas in 1890s to 3197 in 1906. p.31, Appendix XI, op.cit.

(b) In Vakal peta mahal of Valava taluka, the Barkhali area reduced from 671 bighas in 1891 to 6 in 1911, p.2, Book No.5385, op.cit.

(c) In Velecha, it reduced from 38263 bighas in 1891 to 23332 in 1912, p.2, Book No,5366, op.cit.

(d) In Palsana, it reduced from 12920 in 1890 to 8565 in 1910-11, p.3, Book No.5343, op.cit.

in the figure of population in the talukas after 1900.⁷⁸ That also indicates the strength of talukas which did not suffer loss, and those which did.

And the revealing feature of the population statistics is the relatively higher number of Kanbis present.⁷⁹

78. Population figures:

- (a) Population in Gandevi Taluka, p.17, Appendix V, Book No.5437, op.cit.

1881	1891	1901
29683	32813	30920

- (b) In Navsari : Book No.5402, op.cit.

1881	1891	1901
46624	51945	58233

- (c) Vakalpeta Mahal, p.3, Book No.5385, op.cit.

1881	1891	1901
--	10898	7922

- (d) Vedacha taluka : p.5, Book No.5366, op.cit.

1881	1891	1901
--	27930	22567

- (e) Palsana : pp.36-37, Appendix VIII, Book 5343, op.cit.

1881	1891	1901
--	21599	21647

- (f) In Vyara, p.4, Book No.5423, op.cit.

1881	1891	1901
47092	52568	44314

79. (a) In Vyara p.130, Appendix VIII, Book No.5423, op.cit.

Brahmins	Banias	Kolis	Kanbis	Kaliparej
408	468	36	193	6580

- (b) In Mahuwa: p.82, Statement Book No.5310, op.cit.

Dhankas,	Dublas,	Kanbis	Banias	Kolis	Bohras	Memons
Naekdas						
1971		484	316	240	375	144

- (c) In Palsana, p.6. Book No.5343, op.cit.

Kanbis	Kolis	Banias	Miscellaneous
1206	442	103	444
(27%)	(10%)	(2%)	(10%)

Contd..

It is obvious that the Kanbis took the opportunities opened up by the state in these years and so concentrated in the talukas. The lower and poorer castes were, by and large, labourers to the Kanbis and labour being abundant, one notices high numbers for them as well.

Equally interesting is the high figure of banias.⁸⁰ Their trade was a flourishing one, viz., of lending money for institutional borrowing was still relatively a new feature. Moreover, the cultivators were tied to them by old debts which would take time to clear. ✓

79. contd.

(d) In Vakal, p.50, Statement X, Book No.5385, op.cit.

<u>Kolis & Gamtas</u>	<u>Brahmins & Muslims</u>	<u>Banias</u>	<u>Kanbis</u>	<u>Rajputs</u>	<u>Parsis</u>
1314	197	543	8	17	58

(e) In Velecha, p.6, Statement XI, Book No.5366, op.cit.

<u>Castes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Land Occupied</u>	<u>Percentage on total occupied land</u>
Bohras	27	40191	53
Rajputs	17	18832	15
Bhils & Kolis	15	17911	15
Kanbis	5	8188	7
Banias	25	22938	19

Note: Bohras also cultivators.

(f) In Navsari, pp.36-37 (Appendix VIII), Book No.5402, op.cit.

<u>Annavils</u>	<u>Kanbis</u>	<u>Banias</u>	<u>Brahmins</u>	<u>Kolis/Dublas</u>	<u>Dheds</u>
1288	404	217	954	82	10

(g) In Gandevi, pp.23-24, Appendix VIII, Book No.5437, op.cit.

<u>Annavils</u>	<u>Kanbis</u>	<u>Banias</u>	<u>Brahmins</u>	<u>Dheds</u>	<u>Kolis/Dublas</u>
772	15	158	287	187	1129

Note: Mainly the agricultural classes or those who occupied land and cultivated them have been listed.

80. Refer footnote 79, Chap. X.

APPENDIX APRICES : VYARA TALUKA

Reference: pp.132-133, Appendix No.IX, File Jamabandi
Settlement 1906-1907, Book No.5423, CR0, op.cit.

Rs. per mound.					
Year	Wheat	Rice	Juar	Bajri	Kodra
1884	1-4-8	1-6-5	0-14-9	1-1-0	0-9-10
1885	1-3-1	1-9-0	0-14-2	1-6-2	0-9-2
1886	1-8-6	1-13-9	1-0-0	1-6-10	0-9-3
1887	1-7-6	1-10-4	1-5-3	1-2-10	0-12-3
1888	1-8-6	1-15-3	1-5-6	0-7-3	0-12-9
1889	1-7-6	1-11-0	0-15-9	1-6-0	0-11-6
1890	1-8-0	1-10-6	1-0-0	1-6-9	0-8-6
1891	1-7-6	1-10-3	1-0-6	1-7-6	0-9-6
1892	1-8-9	1-12-0	1-1-3	1-10-3	0-10-6
1893	1-5-6	1-13-9	1-1-6	1-10-9	0-9-3
1894	5-6-3	1-10-9	1-0-3	1-7-9	0-11-6
1895	1-6-9	1-13-3	0-15-3	2-5-6	0-11-9
1896	2-6-9	2-0-6	1-8-9	--	0-13-6
1897	2-7-0	2-6-3	1-7-6	1-11-6	0-9-6
1898	1-12-9	1-11-6	0-14-3	1-5-3	0-14-6
1899	2-12-3	2-6-9	1-14-9	2-2-6	0-12-8
1900	2-5-6	2-2-6	1-7-6	1-12-0	0-13-0

APPENDIX BPRICES : PALSANA TALUKA

Reference : p-32, Statement No.VII, File Revision settlement report of Palsana, 1910-11, Book No.5343.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Bajri</u>	<u>Juar</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
1893	1-4-6	1-10-8	1-8-7	1-2-3	3-5-7
1894	1-9-7	1-11-10	1-7-8	1-2-10	3-1-3
1895	1-6-6	1-9-7	1-6-10	1-1-9	3-1-3
1896	1-10-8	1-13-1	1-6-6	1-1-3	3-1-3
1897	2-8-0	2-13-9	2-0-0	1-8-7	3-1-3
1898	2-3-7	1-14-6	1-13-0	1-6-10	2-10-8
1899	1-11-10	1-8-7	1-1-3	0-13-1	2-8-0
1900	2-1-8	1-14-6	2-0-0	1-13-1	3-1-3

APPENDIX CPRICES : VELECHA TALUKA

Reference : pp.40-41, Statement VII, File Jamabandi revision settlement report of Velecha Book No.5366, 1912.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Bajri</u>	<u>Juar</u>	<u>Kodra</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
1893	1-10-8	2-8-0	1-6-1	1-4-0	1-0-0	10-0-0
1894	1-11-10	2-8-0	1-7-8	1-5-4	1-0-0	3-5-4
1895	1-8-7	2-8-0	1-8-10	1-5-0	1-0-0	2-6-1
1896	1-8-7	1-11-10	1-8-7	1-1-9	0-12-10	3-1-3
1897	2-6-8	2-4-5	2-3-1	1-10-1	1-0-6	2-11-2
1898	2-0-10	2-2-2	1-11-3	1-6-10	1-0-6	2-5-8
1899	1-9-7	2-0-0	1-2-5	0-11-4	1-0-0	2-5-1
1900	2-2-2	2-2-7	2-10-10	1-13-5	1-5-0	2-1-8

APPENDIX DPRICES : NAVSARI TALUKA

Reference : p.30, Appendix VII, File Revision Settlement
Report Navsari taluka, 1907, Book No.5402.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Juar</u>	<u>Bajri</u>	<u>Cotton</u>
1893	1-13-6	1-15-0	1-5-6	1-8-6	3-1-3
1894	1-10-8	1-14-0	1-4-0	1-8-6	3-1-3
1895	1-7-6	2-4-6	1-2-6	1-7-9	3-1-3
1896	1-10-8	1-15-0	1-1-6	1-7-9	3-1-3
1897	2-8-0	1-14-0	1-9-6	2-1-6	3-10-8
1898	2-10-8	2-0-0	1-9-6	2-0-0	2-14-6
1899	1-15-8	1-10-6	0-15-3	1-5-6	2-8-0
1900	2-8-0	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-8-0	2-14-6