

CHAPTER IV: BARODA PRANT :

SAYAJIRAO III (1881 - 1884 BUT GENERAL TAKEN till 1900)

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Section - IThe policies and measures of Sayajirao Gaekwad :

The negligence of Malharao Gaekwad, and the insufficient relief afforded by the administration of Dewan T. Madhavrao all contributed to the origin and continuation of the process of decline in agrarian economy right through the years 1860 - 1881. It was the poor state of affairs, noticed with varying degrees, in all the talukas of the Baroda division, in the late 1880s and 1890s, that necessitated the resettlement, or perhaps, the first proper settlement in the state. The reductions thus made, as well as the other incentives provided, paved the way for the recovery of the talukas. In fact, an improved economic condition, was what the state did achieve in the last two decades of the century.

The policy of nursing the ailing economy was the distinctive feature of the administration and rule of Sayajirao III during the years 1881 - and after. This economic recovery

was made possible by various ways (1) further reduction in government demands (2) remissions and writing off of arrears (3) incentives for agricultural development.

Reduction of demands : 1884-1897 :

Padra taluka : Rates were reduced in the talukas of the Baroda division at different times in the last two decades of the 19th century. At first they were reduced in the Padra taluka in 1885. The problem at the time was how to fix rates in accordance with the varying quality of soil. The questions considered were (1) in what proportion should gorat, kiari and black soil be taxed ? (2) do the richer portions of territory require relief ? The idea being to develop the poorer areas. The inequality of the burden on villages was thus set right by a careful classification i.e. by varying the maximum rate so that a greater measure of relief was given to the villages which had received scant justice by the administration of T. Madhavrao. Thus the village of Jalalpur, which had paid the high rates of Rs. 11-8-0 per kumbha was in 1885 relieved by Rs. 2 and 8 annas¹.

The classification saw in 1887, the implementation of new graded rates viz., Rs. 9 per kumbha; Rs. 8 per kumbha and lower

1. S.S. Padra Taluka, op.cit.

sums on lower categories of soils. The four groups made brought in a more proportionate assessment i.e. rates more proportionate to qualities of soil. It is interesting to note that the rates of Padra taluka in 1885 were still higher than those of British districts². That, of course, was due to the better soils of the Padra taluka.

The degree of relief afforded by the settlement of Padra in 1885 is indicated by the figures of revenue demands. In the 67 villages of the taluka, the demand prior to 1885 was Rs. 466368 and after 1885 was Rs. 427778. The reduction was made (1) by deducting the 'vadharees' or the excess land that government had claimed earlier (2) by deducting disputed arrears on government land (3) by writing off the annual arrears.

Factors considered necessary in fixing the maximum rates in the Padra taluka were (1) the facility or difficulty with which the revenue had been collected up to that period i.e. cognizance was taken of the arrears that had piled up (2) the amount of skill possessed by the cultivators (3) geographical factors such as the distance of the village from railways and markets and (4) miscellaneous factors as the paying capacity of the village. Accordingly, the highest

2. The highest rate in Padra was Rs.5-9-3 and in Brahmavari (British district) Rs.4-8-0. The lowest was Rs.2-12-6 in Kabla village of British and Rs.3-9-3 in Nedra village of Padra taluka, Ibid. p. 59.

rates fixed were Rs. 5-0-9 (average rate per bigha) in the Padra village and the lowest rate of Rs.3-2-9 (average rate per bigha) in Lota³. The above rates were the maximum dry crop rates and were liable to be increased by the addition of bagayat kesar i.e. the water tax on irrigated lands. No water rates were to be levied where there were few or no wells. It was clear that while government would consider the difficulties of handicaps of raiyats, it would also not sacrifice its revenues unnecessarily - revenues derived from the profits which raiyats had from facilities of irrigation that government provided.

The settlement of 1885 in Padra : The general result of the proposed settlement of 1885 in the Padra taluka was a reduction of Rs. 41090, i.e. of more than 10% on the past average demands, exclusive of vadharo i.e. the area judged to be in excess of the original grant. The government hoped to secure these revenues without difficulty in the average season. No doubt, by relinquishing the claim on the vadharao or the excess land that the landholder claimed, the sarkar suffered a loss of revenue, yet its policy during the period was to help the villages and not to extract more revenues. In pursuance of such a policy the Baroda sarkar did not assess the small increment of 2 or 3 bighas. Only if the discrepancy was

3. Ibid.

too much was the vadharao assessed. The state, however, could not expect to recoup itself for the sacrifice of revenue which it was necessary to make in the interest of the holders of government land, except by the taxation of large areas of barkhali land which till 1885 paid little or nothing. The holders of these lands, however, enjoyed all the benefits arising from the expenditure of the state in providing better administration and improved communication. Issues of alienated lands regarding assessment, as well as disputes were taken up in 1886, so till then the state gained nothing or little from barkhali holdings.

The degree of relief given by the settlement in the Padra taluka could be seen by a comparison of the figures during 1860-1885⁴. The burden of taxes was thus adjusted according to the capabilities of the villages and relief afforded.

4. Rates of assessment showing assessment in different periods in the 4 villages of Padra Taluka, File, Ibid. pp.154-192.

| Vill- ages | Rates till 1874 | | Rates of 1875-76 | | Rates of 1885 | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total assess- ment | Average rate per bigha | Total assess- ment | Average rate per bighas | Total Assess- ment | Average rate per bigha |
| Padra | 28566-1-6 | 5-6-3 | 25852-3-3 | 4-14-0 | 25675-15-3 | 5-0-9 |
| Brah- mvasi | 8461-0-0 | 5-7-6 | 7980-0-0 | 5-2-6 | 9376-0-0 | 5-9-3 |
| Dabka | 8079-8-3 | 4-11-6 | 6922-0-0 | 4-4-6 | 5367-0-0 | 4-4-6 |
| Sulta- npur | 1399-0-0 | 6-0-6 | 1188-0-0 | 5-2-0 | 1203 | 4-13-3 |

Dabhoi Settlement 1888 : Rates of the Dabhoi taluka too, were revised on the same basis as the Padra taluka. A reduction of 13.3% was proposed, over that of 10.4% of 1875⁵. The temporary loss was to be made up by the cultivation of waste land and increased facilities for agriculture.

Jarod taluka settlement : The settlement of 1889, gave to the raiyats a relief of 13.5% on the past 10 years realisation⁶. This relief was made possible by the removal of various taxes.

One of the significant items of the settlement of 1889 was the division of the old Jarod taluka, with the two talukas of Savli and Waghodia.⁷

Choranda Settlement 1890 : The revision in rates of 1890, in the Choranda taluka were based on the lands divided into 4 categories (1) Riverside villages (2) Koral (3) Karjan, Valan and Bhuki and (4) Choranda-Kanderi.

A comparison of statistics of 1876 and of 1890, in respect of assessment and average rate on higher quality of soil shows how the raiyats must have fared in the different periods, and

5. Dubhoi Taluka, op.cit.

6. S.S.Jaroda taluka, op.cit.

7. Revision settlement Report of Savli taluka 1918. Book No.5297, p.1.

how the settlement of 1890 must have been a relief⁸. The losses to state were made up by the increase in government occupied land and decrease in barkhali lands⁹.

Sankheda Settlement 1891 : The Sankheda taluka was one taluka of the Baroda division that was given special attention in the 1890s. This taluka with its poor resources and

8. Survey and settlement Choranda taluka. op.cit. p. 23.
Comparison of settlement of 1876-77 and 1890;

| Group of villages | Bigha-average rate 1876 | Bigha average rate 1890 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Riverside villages | 4-11-9 | 3-10-2 |
| Koral group | 5-2-7 | 4-2-8 |
| Karjan-Valen & Bhukhi | 5-12-9 | 4-14-9 |
| Choranda - Kandari | 5-12-9 | 4-14-9 |

Note : The overall average rated per bigha in 1876 was Rs.5-7-6 and in 1890 it was reduced to Rs.4-7-5 the reduction in percentage being 14.92% and in rupees being of 92780.

9. Comparison of areas of 1876-1890 settlement, Choranta Taluka report 1890. Book No.5506, p. 49, C.R.O. (Figures are in bighas)

| | Occupied | Cultivable waste | Uncultivable waste | Berkhali | Total |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1876 | 112779 | 14242 | 18160 | 6596 | 210877 |
| 1890 | 117603 | 17274 | 18565 | 6297 | 216415 |
| Diff. | +4824 (4.2%) | +3032 (21%) | +405 (2.2%) | -273 (-4.5%) | +5538 (2.6%) |

Note : These percentages have been calculated from given statistics.

a majority of unskilled cultivators had suffered much under the high government demands. This taluka had also suffered more because it had not received any revision during the administration of T. Madhavrao. It became the avowed policy of the administration in the 1890s, therefore, to give special attention to Sankheda, by reducing taxes, by liberal expenditure on public works and by giving remissions.

The proposed settlement was fixed on a more detailed classification of land, viz., land categorised into 5 divisions according to the varying capabilities of soil. A comparison of the revenue demand of 1876 and 1891, illustrates the change and relief which the cultivators experienced¹⁰, for the settlement of 1891 brought in a reduction of 16.7%¹¹. In the settlement of 1891, the disparity of rates was reduced by raising the rates of the Bhils, Dublas and Kolis, and lowering those for Patidars. Thus while better classification was introduced and relief offered accordingly, the philosophy of

10. S.S.Sankheda Taluka, op.cit. p. 22.

| Group of villages | Settlement of 1876 | | | Settlement of 1891 | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Average of 15 yrs. | Average rate per bigha | Area in bigha | Assessment | Average rate per bigha |
| I | 59819 | 2-6-1 | 24708 | 51722 | 2-4-6 |
| II | 34840 | 2-6-2 | 4625 | 23638 | 1-9-10 |
| III | 34499 | 1-4-7 | 26747 | 34038 | 1-4-4 |
| IV | 37791 | 1-2-9 | 32264 | 28016 | 0-13-10 |
| V | 7018 | 0-7-1 | 15903 | 7358 | 0-7-4 |

special and unusual treatment to one class of cultivators was no longer given undue importance. This was the right attitude in view of the fact that up til now the Patidars had had to bear a heavier burden, - the possible effect on their performance being, a slackend application on account of the taxation policy. n/

Tilakwada Settlement 1892 : The rates of Tilakwada petamahals also were reduced in 1890s. The proposed rates here, secured on increase in realisation and in demand by 36.8% and 33.4% respectively.¹².

Petlad settlement : The settlement of the taluka of Petlad was preceded by much discussion,¹³ regarding the method of survey and the continuance of the narwa rights¹⁴. The discussions are significant in-as-much as they indicate the desire of the British to continue the narwa tenure, 2) they indicate the importance of the tenure; and 3) explain the problems connected with survey and settlement work in the taluka.¹⁵

The work of settlement of Petlad taluka was started by Elliot in 1892 and was completed in 1897 by A.J. Patell, when the rates were readjusted.

11. Sankheda taluka settlement report, op.cit. pp. 18-19.

Footnote No.11 (contd..)

| Group of villages | Old classification and rates upto the 1876 | | New classification of 1891 | |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| | Rates per bigha | Communities (Village) | Rates per bigha | Communities (Villages) |
| I. Category Best Villages | Max.: 3-13-7 Min.: 0-12-2 | Patidar (Gopalpur) Bheel (Padwan) | 2-9-11 1-12-3 | Dhanka (Gopalpur) Bheel (Padwan) |
| II. Category | Max.: 12-15-2 Min.: 0-5-0 | Dhanka (Lunawada) Bheel (Kothia) | 1-14-4 1-2-7 | Koli, Rajputs (Damoli) Bheel (Kolthia) |
| III. Category | Max. 5-1-1 Min. 0-3-7 | Talavia (Akotadar) Dhanka (Harehwarpur) | 1-8-5 0-10-10 | Patidar (Sitpur) Talavia (Pansoli) |
| IV Category | Max. 2-14-0 Min. 0-10-4 | Dhanka (Gundar) Dhanka (Jampa) | 1-1-0 0-9-1 | Dhonka (Sarinda, Jharwan) Dhonka (Mandesar, Dholiway) |
| V Category | Max. 1-6-9 Min.: 0-2-3 | Dhanka (Bhadreli) Maekdar & Dhankas (in 2 villages) | 0-7-10 0-6-5 | Koli & Dhanka Dhankas |

Elliot's settlement did not contemplate a reduction, as he did not consider the taluka over-taxed. But he did propose to take full assessment from vechania and gherania lands, and thus reduce the rates on Narwa and seja lands.

Petell's proposal of 1897¹⁶ was that the demand be

12. Proposed rates for Tilakwada Peta mahal of Sankheda taluka, op.cit. p. 51.
13. Letter of J.L. Jenkins to dewan dated 23rd Aug.1887, File op. cit.
14. Elliot's letter dated 23rd Oct. 1887. File, Ibid ... that it would be a mistaken policy to curtail the narwa rights in any way. If it is the object of government to encourage self rule the narwadars should be left alone as much as possible unless it turns out that they are affected by the excesses of Narwa rights injuriously...."
15. Opinions of same British officials as to Narwa tenure, File Ibid.

Mr. Prescott : "Narwa is an institution inseparably connected with the status and social position of a large section of the richest and most thriving agrifulturists in Gujarat where anxious desire is for the perpetuity of a tenure inherited from their ancestors and conferring at once universally acknowledged respectability and social position."

Mr. Peddar : "Of all the villages I have examined. I have not found in one even majority of the sharer's decision of the introduction of the survey system and in nearly all they are unanimous in vehemently deprecating it. Such is the estimation in which the tenure is held by the native that the comparceners fear that they shall lose their abroo by its destruction and be unable to marry their sons and daughters as advantageously as they now can do."

Mr. Ellis : "I conceive, therefore, that any settlement which purposes to destroy the old Narwas in villages where they now prevail would be mischievous and it would certainly be unpopular."

16. A.J. Patell's report : Jamabandi settlement report of Petlad taluka. op.cit.

fixed finally in each village upon its area, class of soil, and position, for as it stood the demands did not correspond with their relative paying powers. He added that, advantage be taken of the survey of separate fields to change each narwadar's share in proportion to the area and class of narwa land he held.

The settlement of 1897, thus fixed the maximum rate in each village in such a manner as to produce a total revenue not differing much from old ankads or sum fixed. The proposals of Elliot regarding vechania and gherania lands, were moreover rejected. But under the order of 1893, holders of such lands were to give the old salami, plus 1/4th of full assessment, and the balance falling short of the revenue demand was to be taken from the narwadar. In this way, the incidence of the tax fell partly on the holders and partly on the Narwadars. Later on in 1899 an order was passed by which the gherania and vechania lands were made liable to full assessment. The final scheme of revised settlement was submitted in 1901¹⁷, a scheme that did not give satisfaction and so a resettlement was proposed once again¹⁸.

17. Jamabandi Revision settlement report of Petlad taluka and Siswa Mahal, 1905, Book No. 5283, p. 2.

18. File, Ibid, p. 3. It was complained that the rates of Gaekwad districts were still high. For example, the maximum rate for soil in the group I villages in the Gaekwad districts was Rs.4-8-0 per bigha, and in Barsad taluka of British districts was Rs.3-4-0 per bigha. However, in the British districts, all narwa viz., vechania, gherania had been given a survey and settlement by which they paid 4 annas beyond the old salami; In Baroda full assessment was demanded from these lands.

Settlement in Sinore 1888 : A reduction in rates was recommended for the Sinor Taluka in 1888. And it was hoped, thereby, that the lesser landlords and inamdars too, following the example of the sarkar, would lower their rents as well.

The settlement of 1888 gave most relief to the villages that paid high rates¹⁹. Moreover, the classification of soils was more detailed, so that the rates fixed now were more proportionate to the varying soils²⁰. In this way the incomplete and imperfect work of Khanderao Gaekwad and the inadequate settlement of dewan T. Madhavrao was given better shape and treatment.

19. Reduction in villages, Survey settlement Report, Sinor Taluka, op.cit. p. 37.

| <u>Villages</u> | <u>Average revenue per bigha</u> | <u>Reduction in %age</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tersa | Rs. 6-3-2 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ % |
| Bitheli | 6-1-2 | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ % |
| Mota Karda | 5-15-1 | 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ % |
| Sabipura | 5-14-11 | 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Chhaubhoi | 5-14-10 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Garachi | 5-13-8 | 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Phofalia | 5-13-1 | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Damnagar | 4-11-7 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Puniad | 5-4-0 | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bhekchada | 5-5-0 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Malpur | 5-6-2 | 14 |
| Vaniad | 5-6-4 | 13 |
| Tinglod | 5-6-6 | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Shegva | 5-7-0 | 8 |

20. File Ibid. p. 81, Note, only 8 villages taken out of the 48 as illustration.

Settlement of Baroda taluka : Although the first proper settlement of the Baroda taluka came in the 1890s, certain adjustments regarding instalments were made in 1886²¹.

The proposed settlement afforded relief of 12% on the past collections²². And part of the reduction was due to the abolition of taxes worth Rs.534-12-0.

21. Instalment fixed. S.S.Report, Baroda taluka, op.cit. In villages where cultivators were Patidars and the crop was kharif, 3 instalments viz., in December 4 annas; in January 8 annas and in April 4 annas were fixed. But where the crop were harvested, later the 2nd instalment was taken in March.

Where the cultivators were poor and unskilled, 2nd instalments of 8 annas each in December and March were taken, the idea being to prevent loss of revenue, due by Kolis, Rajputs, Bhils, by collecting it as early as possible.

22. Proposed settlement. Ibid. pp. 20-21.

Villages = 102

| According to old survey i.e. Khanderao's | | New Survey, 1891 | |
|---|--------|------------------------|--|
| 14 yrs.average bighas | 96989 | Jirayat Rice Bighas | Bagayat kiari Dehdukiat 80501 9162 |
| 14 yrs.average demand | 431220 | Assessment | 262470 51537 |
| 14 yrs. average realisation | 37429 | Average Rate | 3-4-2 4-13-3 |
| Average rate | 4-0-0 | B " | 11303 |
| according to realisation | | " | 27630 |
| | | " | 2-7-1 |
| | | Bighas | 9162 |
| | | Av. | 51537 |
| | | Av.rage | 4-3-3 |

Note: Loss or gain on realisation = - Rs.45792
 Loss or gain on demand = -20.7%
 Loss or gain on realisation = -12%

It may be noted that though an increase in the average rate per bigha is noticed, from the earlier survey, this increase was over the larger extent of cultivated area, hence was not really a burden, but, was a loss to the government.

Other incentives for agricultural development:

(1) Land leases at reduced rates : One incentive for agricultural development, was by giving leases of waste lands, at reduced rates, for purpose of cultivation. This, in fact, was a continuation of the policy begun during the administration of dewan T. Madhavrao.

This policy of leasing out land at reduced rates for agricultural purposes, underwent a change in this period, Since conditions had somewhat improved by the late 1880s, the need for giving such leases, at the sacrifice of state revenues was no longer deemed necessary. And this seemed fair enough for these times. For the giving of leases, as for example in Dubhoi taluka during the period 1875-1888, was necessary, as economy had to be reconstructed by encouraging agricultural enterprise. But in the somewhat changed circumstances of the last two decades of the 19th century, and specially in view of the reductions contemplated, the need was not so dire. Moreover, it was feared that once the practice of giving waste land at reduced rates became common, the cultivators would refuse to take up any waste land at full rates. Another circumstance that necessitated a change in policy, was the limited area of waste land at the disposal of the state in these times, - much land having already been recovered and brought under cultivation.

Now whether it was too early for the state to have such fears and thoughts, could only be judged by a study of the following period. Nevertheless, the intention and policy of the state during the late 1880s was to fix a moderate and proportionate demand once and for all, rather than lease out the land at nominal rates initially, and then assess them heavily.

(2) Irrigation facilities : The other notable incentive in the direction of agricultural development was the facility provided for irrigation. By having low rates for irrigated lands, by giving of loans at low rates of interest; and by easy repayment of loans in instalments were some of the prominent features of the period. The construction of new wells and the repair of old ones, was henceforward undertaken with greater enthusiasm and force²³.

(3) Remissions granted and arrears written off :

The figures of remissions made and arrears written off, while being significant indicators of the distress or strain of demand on the raiyats, are also measures that relieved that strain and distress, and in so doing gave substantial

23. Note : this is specially noticed in the taluka of Sankheda.

(4) Abolition of taxes : One objectionable feature of the old regime had been the various taxes, some of which fell directly and others that fell indirectly on the raiyats. They had been a factor in hindering the growth and development of both agriculture and trade. Although dewan T. Madhavrao had removed many taxes, many more remained to be removed after 1881. In the settlements made in the late 1880s and 1890s in the Baroda division, some taxes were incorporated in the bighoti rates implemented, whilst others were abolished. Certain taxes incidental to tenures such as halbandi, ~~undhad~~ and bhagbatai were abolished once the bhagbatai system was itself abolished²⁵.

25. Taxes abolished and taxes that remained.

The reduction in revenue demand in Petlad taluka from the sum of Rs.598875 of 1878-96,

(1) to the sum of Rs.591242 in 1897 is partly attributed to the abolition of certain items of taxation. Survey and settlement Report Petlad Taluka, op.cit. pp. 69-70.

(2) In the Taluka of Baroda, the taxes abolished in 1890 amounted to Rs. 534-12, S.S. Report Baroda taluka 1890, op.cit. pp.75-77.

(3) In Choranda taluka, certain cesses amounting to Rs.65045, were abolished in 1890. The various items that came within these cesses were the installaneous land revenue; and cesses which did not really exist but a sum was taken in their name. The miscellaneous cesses were charged on agriculturists over and above the land tax and export duties. viz., havaldari, water-cess, villages expenses and certain others. The indirect extra charge arising from the export duties was also a cause for complaint and indirectly fell on the raiyats. That tax was justifiable in so far as it operated to make the bakhali holders pay a fair share of the burden of taxation, S.S.Report Choranda taluka, 1890, op.cit. p.22.

(4) Like-wise the reduction of 11.7% in Dabhoi Taluka in 1888 included a sum of certain cesses abolished. S.S. Dubhoi taluka, op.cit.

contd...

Some of these taxes were the havaladari, mulki, Mehta Muthi, vagobhada, Sheikh faridi, shagird muthi wajai and udhad muthi. They were the small shares set apart at the time of dividing the produce on account of fees to village servants and religious offerings. Once the salaries of the village servants were fixed and the state undertook the responsibility of maintaining them directly by making them salaried officers, these shares that were paid in kind were abolished, and so the quantum of produce at the disposal of the raiyat and that available to market, increased.

25. contd...

(5) In the taluka of Jarod, the 13.5% reduction in 1889, was partly due to the abolition of miscellaneous land revenue items and the irregular taxes falling on the cultivating classes which were originally imposed by farmers and holders of different villages and which were levied by revenue officers of state simply because they were found entered in the previous accounts. They were imposed by izardars to make good the losses sustained by them in their izaras. S.S.Report Jarod taluka, op.cit.

(6) In the taluka of Padra too, was the reduction of 10% in 1885 secured by abolishing certain cesses that affected the agriculturists viz., water cess; S.S.Report, Padra taluka, op.cit.

(7) A similar policy of abolishing unjustified and objectionable taxes on cultivators pursued in Sankheda taluka during the reduction of 1891 of 16.7%, S.S. Report Sankheda, op.cit. p. 22.

(8) In the Peta mahal of Tilakwada too the reduction of 33.4% in 1891 included the abolition of certain taxes, S. S. Report Tilakwada, op. cit. p. 51.

(9) In Sinor taluka too the reductions of 1888 included the abolition of certain taxes. S.S.Report Sinore taluka, op. cit.

Thus the abolition of certain taxes thus served as one incentive to the cultivating classes - and that too a significant one.

(5) Railways : The construction and extension of railways was an enterprise that brought insignificant changes in economy. For with it, the market imperfections in the absence of good communications, were overcome, and agricultural enterprise too got a boost as the produce of villages found markets outside the limits of villages, talukas and in fact, the state.

No doubt, the people's acceptance of railways as effective means of communication, was slow, and so the real benefits of railways upon rural economy were felt only in the last two decades of the 19th century.

A closer look at the talukas of Sankheda, Dubhoi, and Petlad will show to what extent the railways contributed to the economic growth in the division.

Sankheda : In the Sankheda taluka there was a state railway running from east to west. However, the cultivators here generally carted their goods to nearby places as Dubhoi, Karvan, Mandala and Nada. Timber traffic from Chhotaudaipur and Alirajpur too came in carts. No doubt, the railways were used by traders for the export of Mohwra and cotton. Mohowra was sent by train from Bodeli and Bahadarpur to Dubhoi, Surat and places in the Konkan. The Mohowra at Bodeli came mostly from Chhota Udaipur and other places beyond the border, and that despatched from Bahadarpur was the product of the taluka.

Railways therefore facilitated the growth of Bodeli as a station, and the Mohowra trade of the taluka. Cotton was ginned in the factories in the Baroda State so the railways did not carry it to Bombay.

Choranda : The Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway did benefit the cotton cultivators of the Choranda taluka, as cotton from the taluka was taken to Miagam and Palej. Since in Palej there were three ginning factories, the importance of the British station of Palej as receiver of Choranda cotton, grew.

Dabhoi : The railway line in the Dabhoi taluka certainly did not make any significant contribution to the growth of the economy of Dabhoi, at least till the 1880s. In fact the railway line in the Southern point of the taluka had interfered with the natural drainage of the land and seriously injured the villages immediately south of the line from Bhilpur and Dabhoi to those along the line from Karvan to Dabhoi²⁶. The raiyats of Dabhoi suffered due to relinquishment of the best agricultural tract for the railways.

The cotton trade of Dabhoi was facilitated by the railways. In course of time the export of cotton from Dabhoi to

26. S.S. Dubhoi taluka, op. cit.

Bombay and Broach was stimulated²⁷. None of the cotton of Dabhoi taluka was purchased for the Baroda government Mill. A great deal of the cotton of the taluka was tapped by the ginning mills at Dubhoi, Nada, Mandala and Karvan.

We would examine a little more closely the role of railways in the Dabhoi taluka. The two lines were from Baroda to Chandod - a line 29 miles in length and one from Miyagam on the B.B. and C.I. railway to Bahadarpur, 26 miles away. The benefit of these to the agriculturists cannot be over-estimated as it did not pay them to send agricultural produce, short distance by rail. For instance, a cultivator wishing to send rice to Baroda by rail would first of all have to put the stuff on carts, take it to the railway station and load it there. Then it would have to be unloaded at Baroda, loaded again on cart and taken to the merchant's godown for storage. It is quite evident that it would be simpler and less expensive to take the rice straight to Baroda on carts. Cartage cost comparatively less, as it was done in the slack season when bullocks would otherwise be idle. Short local railways in fact would be useful when they tapped districts producing great qualities of produce which had to

27. The cotton firms in Bombay were the Mofusil Company; Ralti Brothers, Narayana Rajanam, Shamji Dadha; Greaves Cotton and Co. of Baroda.

be exported to great distances. Such as the export of cotton, wheat, oil seeds, tobacco. For the ordinary purpose of local traffic they could not be a satisfactory substitute for good roads.

An examination of the traffic returns of railways traversing Dabhoi taluka fully bears out this view. On the line between Dabhoi and Baroda, which passed through a country producing only rice and ordinary food grains, there was absolutely no goods traffic. Such a line of railway did not enable the cultivators to save in the expenses of sending their produce to market-and therefore, for the purpose of fixing rates of assessment of the villages in the neighbourhood through which it passed, would be considered as non-existent. The agriculturists would not, and did not benefit from the line. On the other hand, the line from Miagam to Dabhoi, and that from Dabhoi to Chanded passed through cotton producing villages, and as cotton was sent to Baroda and Bombay it used the railway. Again the section from Dabhoi to Bahadarpur met at Bahadarpur the road by which the Mohowra flower and timber from the hills were sent down to the plains. The mohowra had to be sent to the distilleries at Surat and to Bombay for export, while timber also went to Bombay. Therefore, the traffic at Bahadarpur was considerable, and contributed to the growth of the station. But of purely local

traffic on these lines there was none. The railways in the Dabhoi taluka were, therefore, beneficial only in certain areas of the taluka. By the last decade of the 19th century the improved communications furnished by a network of railways and roads, served amiably to restrict price fluctuation.

Pet lad : The tobacco trade of Petlad too was facilitated by the B.B. and C.I. railway which had stations at Nadiad, Anand, Navli and Vasad. A broadguage feeder railway of 13 miles connected the town of Petlad with Anand junction, whereas the Godhra line joined the trunk line.

Sinor taluka : The state railway that united Chanded to Dubhoi passed through the Sinor taluka with a station at ten while mainly useful for passenger traffic, it did bring in import goods from distances. For export traffic of agricultural goods, however, roads were more useful²⁸.

Baroda Taluka : The B.B. and C.I. railway that traversed the long and narrow taluka of Baroda with stations at Itola, Vishwamitri, Baroda and Bajwa, certainly facilitated the marketing of cotton, which was the main crop exported. Then the Dabhoi state railway from Vishwamitri to South-east, with station at Goagata and ~~N~~alanpur was also useful.

28. S.S. Report, Sinor Taluka, op. cit.

The Baroda taluka as such was well connected by roads viz., Godhra, Harni and Padra were well connected. Thus, Padra's importance for its garden crop grew, the market for it was Baroda city. The country tracts of the taluka too, were good for transport of cotton, rice and juar, within the taluka. However, Baroda city still had to be connected with places outside the taluka.

Effect of the settlement and other measures on economic condition upto 1900 - Dabhoi taluka :

Conditions in the Dabhoi taluka improved after the settlement of 1888 and that is aptly borne out in the remark of the Sar Subha in 1908. He remarked that, "the state of the taluka, prior to the introduction of the original settlement, was admittedly bad and the judicious abatements (12½ p.c.) of land revenue assessment then graciously granted by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, coupled with improvements in regard to drainage and facilities of transport which exist and the progress of general administration, have undoubtedly helped the expansion of cultivation and the improvement of the Taluka²⁹.

29. Memo of remarks on the Revision settlement Report of the Dabhoi taluka, by Sar Subha, dated 21st Oct, 1908, Revision Settlement report, Dabhoi Taluka, op. cit. p. 1.

This improvement is to be seen in a variety of cases - viz., in the extension of cultivated area³⁰, the reduction in cultivable waste, in the fair amount of stability seen in prices³¹, in the increase in agricultural stock and

30. Ibid.

31. Note the increase in areas by 1908 in Dubhoi taluka, after the settlement of 1888. Though the figures include the period upto 1908, the contribution of the years 1888-1900 cannot be overlooked, File, Ibid, p. 4.

Analysis of 82 government villages.

| | Cultivated area | Cultivable waste Assessed unasse- ssed | Unculti- vable waste | Barkhali | Total |
|------|--------------------|--|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1889 | 87459 | 13301 | 23134 | 19215 | 56224 |
| 1908 | 20667 | 3751 | 4599 | 28690 | 41240 |
| | (37.3%) | (-71%) | (-80%) | (49.3%) | (-26.6%) |

* Areas in Bighas.

| Price of staple grains are Rs. per nd. File, Ibid. p. 30. | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Years | Wheat | Rice | Bajri | Juar | Kodra | Cotton | Tuwer |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1889 | 1-10-4 | 2-1-8 | 1-6-1 | 1-1-8 | 0-10-8 | 77-12-0 | 1-5-4 |
| 1890 | 1-9-6 | 2-2-4 | 1-3-1 | 0-14-0 | 0-11-1 | 66-0-0 | 1-10-4 |
| 1891 | 1-9-1 | 2-5-5 | 0-15-11 | 0-12-4 | 0-8-5 | 57-6-0 | 1-3-9 |
| 1892 | 1-11-6 | 2-5-5 | 1-1-6 | 0-13-2 | 0-10-6 | 52-12-0 | 1-2-8 |
| 1893 | 1-6-2 | 1-9-6 | 0-15-10 | 0-13-2 | 0-7-7 | 66-4-0 | 1-2-8 |
| 1894 | 1-5-11 | 1-10-4 | 1-2-8 | 1-0-6 | " | " | 1-4-4 |
| 1895 | 1-8-1 | 1-6-10 | " | 0-15-0 | " | 60-12-0 | 1-9-1 |
| 1896 | 1-6-9 | 1-5-11 | 1-3-9 | 0-15-5 | 0-7-10 | " | 1-8-5 |
| 1897 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1898 | 1-12-7 | 1-9-3 | 1-2-11 | 0-14-2 | 0-13-2 | 72-8-0 | 1-3-9 |
| 1899 | 1-13-0 | 1-8-3 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1900 | 2-6-0 | 2-3-1 | 1-10-4 | 1-5-2 | " | 158-0-0 | 1-8-3 |

implements³², - that indicate the increase in agricultural enterprise. In fact, the increase of 4%³³ counterplated in the revision settlement was because conditions had improved and the ~~sarkar~~ felt justified in enhancing the rates without affecting the material condition of the cultivators. The success of the scheme is also to be seen in the increased revenues of state from the figure of Rs. 274444 in 1888 to Rs. 372719 in 1908-09³⁴.

All the features mentioned above, are related. For it was the increased area of cultivation that increased the commodity available to market, thus reducing or stabilizing the prices; and it was the same increase in agricultural enterprise that necessitated the increase of agricultural

32. Agricultural stock and implements, File, Ibid. p. 36.

| Years | Animals useful for agriculture | Ploughs | <u>Convergences</u> | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | | carts | carriages |
| 1889 | 9793 | 3972 | 2015 | 250 |
| 1890 | 7807 | 3970 | 2020 | 255 |
| 1891 | 9517 | 3970 | 2015 | 250 |
| 1892 | 9550 | 3985 | 2118 | 243 |
| 1893 | 9565 | 4012 | 2205 | 232 |
| 1894 | 11412 | 4423 | 1424 | 403 |
| 1895 | 11571 | 5769 | 1862 | 210 |
| 1896 | 10255 | 7431 | 2007 | 268 |
| 1897 | 11255 | 5618 | 1958 | 325 |
| 1898 | 12365 | 6170 | 2205 | 435 |
| 1899 | 11178 | 5574 | 2730 | 460 |
| 1900 | 7622 | 3852 | 1455 | 226 |

33. Proposed reduction, File, Ibid, p. 106.

34. File, Ibid. p. 4.

implements and stock; the cumulative effect of the progress being the enhancement of rates without burdening the cultivators.

The significant change in crop pattern in the Dubhoi taluka was the marked increase in cotton cultivation³⁵ on account of the development of the cotton industry, and the increase in demand for black soil. This altered the state of agriculture. It was on account of the increase in cotton cultivation, that the taluka became less self-supporting in the matter of good grains and in fact imported bajri in later years.

Certain other statistics too indicate that the lot of the cultivators had improved, and thus corroborates the remark of the Sar suba cited earlier. These are the figures of arrears; of relinquishment of lands as also of figures of lands taken up for cultivation, during the years 1889 - 1900³⁶.

35. Percentage of land under different crops in 1889 and 1908, Ibid. p. 8.

| | Juar | Bajri | Rice | Tuwer | Kodra | Cotton |
|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| In 1889 | 7.2% | 3.3 | 49 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| In 1908-9 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 27 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 37.8 |

36. The arrears amount to Rs. 5088 for the ten years i.e. 1890-1899; relinquishment was of 5131 bighas, the 199333 area total; since 1890; and land taken up for cultivation was 79405 bighas, File, Ibid. p. 9.

In certain respects, however, statistics indicate conditions of stress and strain, although the overall picture is decidedly good, as has been shown above. It is primarily in the increase in figures of lands mortgaged and sold³⁷, that conditions of stress are revealed, and that explains the indebtedness noticed in the early 20th century. No doubt, in the cause for indebtedness among good and poor agriculturists was more on account of social customs and habits than government demand; and for that, society itself is to blame, for the government continued to remit revenues to write off arrears³⁸; and to recover arrears in easy instalments³⁹.

Thus the reduction made in 1889 in the taluka was a ✓ useful measure that secured the objective of enabling Dubhoi to recover and change its land-scape.

37. Lands mortgaged and sold by khatedars, File, Ibid. pp.38-39.

| | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Mort- gage | 944 | 1039 | 943 | 2058 | 1820 | 2587 | 1291 | 1702 | 3875 | 2764 | 3045 | 2435 |
| Sold | 61 | 179 | 530 | 414 | 327 | 193 | 150 | 502 | 686 | 328 | 436 | 485 |

38. Remissions "R" made and arrears "A" written off, File, Ibid. pp.58-59.

| | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs- | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| R | 48-1 | 120-3 | 352-11 | 32-2 | - | 47-8 | 47-8 | 62-5 | 870-2 | | 547-1 | -- |
| | | | | | | | | | | 54-6-8 | | |
| A | 456-13 | - | 11827- | 4344- | 2001- | - | 1371- | 483- | 55-11 | -- | 565-7 | -- |
| | | | 75 | 14 | 10 | | 3 | 15 | | | | |

39. File, Ibid.p. 12.

Effect of Settlement in Savli Taluka : The reduction made in the taluka of Savli in 1889, set forth the tendency of progress and development in agriculture seen in the Dubhoi taluka. This is indicated by the increase in area under cultivation; in the decrease in cultivable waste⁴⁰; fair amount of stability in prices⁴¹, in the lands taken up for cultivation⁴², in the falling figures of outstanding

40. Comparison and areas, Jamabandi settlement Report Savli taluka, Book No. op. cit. p. 4.

| <u>Areas (bigha)</u> | <u>1889</u> | <u>1911</u> | <u>Increase-Decrease</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Occupied | 38556 | 86097 | +47741 |
| Culturable | 67513 | 52980 | -14533 |
| Waste | | | |
| Uncultivable | 18501 | 19706 | +1205 |
| Barkhali | 62628 | 44353 | -18275 |

Note: The increase in occupied area by 124% culturable waste decreased by 21%; and uncultivable waste by 5%.

41. Price (per mound), File, Ibid. pp.58-59.

| <u>Years</u> | <u>Juar</u> | <u>Bajri</u> | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Rice</u> | <u>Kodra</u> | <u>Cotton</u> |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1891 | Rs0-13-0 | Rs0-14-0 | Rs.1-8-6 | Rs. 1-0-6 | Rs.0-10-0 | Rs.66-11-0 |
| 1892 | 0-14-0 | 1-3-0 | 1-7-9 | " | 0-11-0 | 82-5-0 |
| 1893 | 0-12-0 | 1-0-6 | 1-12-0 | 0-14-9 | 0-12-3 | 57-10-0 |
| 1894 | 1-1-3 | " | 1-7-9 | 0-15-9 | 0-11-0 | 82-5-0 |
| 1895 | 1-2-3 | 0-15-3 | 1-5-6 | 1-0-6 | 0-13-3 | 75-13-0 |
| 1896 | 0-14-9 | 1-15-9 | 1-1-9 | 0-13-6 | 0-10-0 | 77-6-0 |
| 1897 | 1-0-9 | 0-15-3 | 2-4-3 | 1-0-6 | 1-1-3 | 74-0-0 |
| 1898 | 1-10-3 | 1-15-3 | 2-10-9 | 1-2-0 | 1-0-6 | 59-0-0 |
| 1899 | 1-12-9 | 1-10-3 | 1-12-9 | 0-12-3 | 1-2-0 | 61-12-0 |
| 1900 | 2-3-6 | 1-10-3 | 2-14-0 | 1-7-0 | 2-4-3 | -- |

42. Lands taken up for cultivation, in bighas, File, Ibid. pp.92-93.

| <u>1891</u> | <u>1892</u> | <u>1893</u> | <u>1894</u> | <u>1895</u> | <u>1896</u> | <u>1897</u> | <u>1898</u> | <u>1899</u> | <u>1900</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rs. 100 | 6298 | 2385 | 1606 | 654 | 486 | 752 | 1458 | 1345 | 524 |

balance⁴³, in the account of arrears of revenue; in the increase in agricultural stock and implements⁴⁴ and in the better realisation of revenues during the term of the settlement⁴⁵.

The sacrifice of revenues made at the time of reduction was expected to be made up by the increase in agricultural enterprise. These hopes were fulfilled, in fact more than fulfilled, for 114342 bighas were added to the occupied area⁴⁶ during the term of the settlement and it was possible to raise the demand by 13% in 1914⁴⁷, the very demand that was in 1889.

43. Outstanding balance, File, Ibid. pp. 147-149.

| 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Rs. 51587 | 21029 | 17654 | 34038 | 16199 | 37558 | 2970 | 6104 | 3691 | 97586 |

44. Agricultural Stock and implements, File, Ibid. pp. 68-69.

| Years | Animal useful for agriculture | Ploughs | Conveyances Carts | Careers |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| 1891 | 7621 | 3754 | 1519 | 64 |
| 1892 | 7172 | 2941 | 1850 | 48 |
| 1893 | 10807 | 5217 | 2769 | 87 |
| 1894 | 10958 | 4969 | 2702 | 75 |
| 1895 | 10243 | 4890 | 2440 | 64 |
| 1896 | 10943 | 5082 | 2664 | 38 |
| 1897 | 10650 | 5239 | 2453 | 73 |
| 1898 | 10905 | 5073 | 2266 | 69 |
| 1899 | 10274 | 4653 | 1860 | 70 |
| 1900 | 4089 | 2067 | 1128 | 48 |

45. Realisation of revenues, File, Ibid, pp. 158-159.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average assessment since 1890s to 1911 | = Rs. 90542 |
| net realised | = Rs. 80330 |

46. Ibid. p. 2.

47. Assessment sanctioned, Ibid, Revision rates. p. 2.

Inspite of the general picture of prosperity after the settlement of 1889, the Savli Taluka shows certain conditions of stress and strain suffered by the cultivators. And these are to be seen in lands mortgaged and sold⁴⁸, in lands relinquished⁴⁹, and in the fact of outstanding arrears⁵⁰ which made the sarkar write them off and give remissions⁵¹. The above are symptoms of difficulty and hardship and indicate the scope for further development that was. These difficulties were of the people's own making viz., their lavish expenditure on social customs and habits. As far as the sarkar was concerned, it had contributed a considerable share towards progress and development.

48. Lands mortgaged and sold, *ibid.* pp.112-113.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M. | 933 | 744 | 601 | 736 | 1782 | 968 | 1130 | 1030 | 462 | 446 |
| S. | 151 | 131 | 248 | 297 | 140 | 165 | 223 | 246 | 31 | 154 |

49. Lands relinquished, *ibid.* pp. 106-107.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 14 | 431 | 494 | 134 | 263 | 2164 | 2026 | 670 | 933 | 782 |

50. Refer foot note No. 43 Chap. IV.

51. Remissions granted and arrears written off, *ibid.* pp.132-133.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| R | 14 | 122 | 8 | 17 | 5 | 58 | 273 | 757 | 756 | 573 |
| A | 11143 | 4808 | 879 | 1458 | 1845 | 32127 | 44004 | | 543 | 260 |
| | | | | | | | | 12684 | | |

R= remissions; A = arrears written of.

Effect in Waghodia Taluka : Expansion in agriculture by the increase in agriculture enterprise is amply borne out by certain statistics. These are the marked increase in area⁵² cultivated; the decrease, in consequence, in unoccupied area ; the increase in agricultural stock and implements⁵³, and the gradually falling figures of arrears⁵⁴ as also the high percentage of recovery of arrears⁵⁵. It was the increase

52. Comparison of areas of 1889 to 1910-11, Note the increase and decrease. Revision settlement Report of Waghodia Taluka, Baroda Division, op. cit. p. 2.

| <u>Government land</u> | <u>Jirayat</u> | <u>Kiari</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Jirayat</u> | <u>Kirari</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Increase/decrease</u> |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Occupied | 32986 | 23711 | 56697 | 61738 | 27055 | 88793 | +32096 (51%) |
| Unoccupied | | | 85187 | | | 54691 | -30496 |
| Unarable waste | | | 10502 | | | 22103 | +11601 (13%) |
| Barkhali | 9003 | 9678 | 18681 | 4753 | 4376 | 9129 | -9552 (5%) |
| Total | 58503 | 34231 | 171067 | | | 174716 | +3649 |

53. Agricultural stock and implements, File, Ibid. pp.34-35.

| <u>Years</u> | <u>Animals useful for agriculture</u> | <u>Ploughs</u> | <u>Conveyances carts</u> | <u>carriages</u> |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1892 | 5368 | 2593 | 1201 | 26 |
| 1893 | 5999 | 2743 | 1201 | 32 |
| 1894 | 6010 | 2746 | 1503 | 30 |
| 1895 | 5575 | 2369 | 1505 | 25 |
| 1896 | 6657 | 3044 | 1260 | 29 |
| 1897 | 6171 | 2886 | 1417 | 32 |
| 1898 | 6424 | 2790 | 1297 | 29 |
| 1899 | 6191 | 2691 | 1232 | 28 |
| 1900 | 2575 | 1455 | 1397 | 43 |

54. Annual arrears, ibid, pp.78-79.

1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900

Rs. 5234 2238 3699 4187 3213 3974 4175 6075 877 76694

yield and produce available to market which affected a reasonable amount of stability in prices⁵⁶ even though the general trend was that of rising prices - being also the trend for the rest of the country at the time.

The Waghodia taluka which was a backward one, having a larger proportion of the less industrious area and less skilled cultivators, recovered its economic stability after the settlement. A further proof of restored economic stability in the taluka was the enhancement of rates by 14.2%, -

55. Percentage of recovery of arrears, *ibid.* p.78.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|--|
| Rs. - | 82.2 | 84.7 | 86.5 | 80.5 | 84.8 | 88.7 | 84.4 | 92.1 | 2.9 | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|--|

56. Prices of staple grains (Rs. per maund), *Ibid*, pp.44-45.

| Years | Juar | Bajri | Rice | Wheat | Kodra | Tobacco | Cotton |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1891 | 1-2-0 | 1-8-0 | 1-0-0 | 2-6-0 | 0-12-0 | 4-0-0 | |
| 1892 | 1-1-0 | 1-9-0 | 1-0-0 | 1-14-0 | 0-10-0 | 5-0-0 | |
| 1893 | 1-20 | 1-8-0 | 1-1-0 | 2-0-0 | 0-13-0 | 6-0-0 | |
| 1894 | 1-3-0 | " | 1-0-0 | 2-1-0 | 0-12-0 | 8-0-0 | |
| 1895 | 1-2-0 | 1-6-0 | 0-13-0 | 2-4-0 | 0-8-0 | 7-0-0 | |
| 1896 | 1-0-0 | 1-8-0 | 1-0-0 | 1-15-0 | 0-12-0 | 6-0-0 | |
| 1897 | 2-1-0 | 2-10-0 | 1-5-0 | 3-0-0 | 1-3-0 | 7-0-0 | |
| 1898 | 1-8-0 | 1-9-0 | 1-4-0 | 2-8-0 | 1-0-0 | 7-0-0 | |
| 1899 | 1-3-0 | 1-6-0 | 0-14-0 | 2-7-0 | 0-10-0 | 1-0-0 | |
| 1900 | 2-8-0 | 3-7-0 | 2-0-0 | 3-0-0 | 1-12-0 | 13-0-0 | |

almost the amount that the state had sacrificed in 1888, proposed in 1910-11 at the time of the revision settlement⁵⁷. From a taluka that used to import the staple food grain, rice, it became a self-supporting taluka⁵⁸. The noticeable change in crop pattern, however, was the remarkable increase in cotton cultivation which became a threat to other crops in the early 20th century and one of the reasons for this was that it suited the temperament of the raiyat of Waghodia to grow cotton as it was less demanding of labour and expenditure and yet gave better returns. Thus next to rice, cotton became the most important crop by 1910-11, occupying 22% of the cropped area⁵⁹, and, therefore, the product exported from the market of Waghodia. This increase in cotton cultivation saw the growth of Waghodia and Jarod and Baroda as marketing centres in the 20th century. Cotton was then, generally taken to the nearby ginning factories at Dabhoi, Bhilapur, Samlaya, and Bahadarpur.

A curious feature of the taluka of Waghodia which shows so much expansion in cultivation, is the presence of a significant number of arrears, and the cause of so much

57. Proposed settlement, File, Ibid. p. 115.

58. Ibid.

59. Ibid. p. 5.

indebtedness among the cultivators⁶⁰. The higher figures of mortgages are explained by the fact that much waste land being available for cultivation, the sale value was less; and the moneylender was more anxious to elude the heavy stamp duty levied on sale transaction. He preferred mortgage to sale also because a mortgage kept the rate of interest alive without subjecting him to the liability of paying government assessment.

The habits and customs of the cultivators drove them into mortgages and sales, the concept of investment for multiplication of capital being absent in the agricultural community. And the agrarian community being basically simple and ignorant fell a prey to the temptations of the sahuakar.

To enable the cultivators to meet their difficulties the Baroda sarkar gave remissions and wrote off arrears. This, in addition to the low demands fixed, would have helped to

60. Indebtedness and difficulty of raiyats indicated by mortgages and sales of land. File, Ibid. pp.38-39.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M | 34 | 1411 | 386 | 337 | 1540 | 273 | 983 | 686 | 1755 | 1825 |
| S | 32 | 429 | 86 | 43 | 211 | 82 | 507 | 646 | 523 | 402 |

M = Mortgage

S = Sold

reduce, if not remove, agricultural indebtedness⁶¹.

Effect of Settlement in Sankheda Taluka : The effect of the settlement of 1891 in the Sankheda taluka is seen in the report of the revision settlement in 1808-09. Reviewing the facts regarding the settlement of 1891 it said, ".... In addition to remission, all miscellaneous taxes were swept away and the agriculturists were declared full owners of trees standing in their fields and were given proprietary rights over their holdings which they did not possess before. These benevolent measures led to increased credit, increased value of the land, increased prosperity, expansion of cultivation, and promoted a higher standard of living and comfort.. The assessment left the raiyat a sufficient margin to build substantial houses and otherwise improve their conditions; and the richer ones invested in better irrigation facilities, and the demand for land increased"⁶².

61. Remissions granted and arrears written off, File, Ibid. pp.50-51

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| R | 218 | 26 | 11 | - | 102 | 274 | 172 | 377 | 283 | 109 |
| A | 13455 | 1832 | 1549 | 113 | 266 | 20575 | 4529 | 2539 | 630 | 162 |

R = remissions; A = arrears.

62. Jamabandi settlement report of Sankheda mahal of Baroda division, 1908-09, op. cit. p.4

We would now examine the above in the light of statistical data available. Firstly, regarding the expansion of cultivation which led to increased credit, increased value of land and the demand for land. The increase in agricultural enterprise is evidenced by the increased area of occupied land, with the corresponding decline in culturable waste noticed at the end of the term of the settlement⁶³. The change in agricultural pattern was partly responsible for the prosperity that was seen later. The marked increase in cotton cultivation, the cash crop that replaced other crops by 1908 led to a change in crop pattern and for this the jarayat soil of Sankheda provided ample scope* Evidently the desired result of the settlement viz., that of recovering waste land, was achieved and the Baroda sarkar was thus able to raise the rates at the expiry of the settlement⁶⁴. And this expansion of cultivation was the result of the sacrifice made by government viz., the reduction in total assessment

63. Comparison of areas, *ibid.* p. 3.

| Comparison of areas, 1892-1908, p. 8. | | | | | | Barkhali | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|--|----------|--------|
| Year | Cultivated bighas | Cultivable waste | Unculti- vable waste | | | | |
| | | Assesd | Unassesd | | | | |
| 1892 | 108773 | 29789 | 57871 | 24947 | | 17112 | 233492 |
| 1908 | 163632 | 29182 | 9195 | 24632 | | 7669 | 234310 |
| Increase/ Decrease | + 54859 | -607 | -48676 | -315 | | -4443 | +818 |
| %age on area of 1892 | +50% | -2% | -84% | -1% | | -37% | |

* Percentage of crops in 1890 and 1908, *ibid.* p.8

| Year | Bajri | Juar | Rice | Cotton | Tuwer | Kodra | Fallow | Misc. |
|------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1890 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 22.4 | 7.4 | 12.4 | - | - | 11.1 |
| 1908 | -11 | -1.1 | -16.4 | +17.7 | -8.7 | +2.4 | -25.5 | -1 |

64. *Ibid.* pp.3-4.

of the taluka i.e. of Rs. 24029 or 16.7% annually and the loss in revenue on account of a large area given out on Istava tenure⁶⁵ for the next 20 years.

The increase in agricultural enterprise is also evidenced by the increase in agricultural stock and implements⁶⁶.

A significant effect of the above tendencies was the effect on prices which, up to the years 1897, do show a good amount of stability⁶⁷.

65. A tenure in which land was given on special concessional terms for cultivation.

66. Agricultural stock and implements, Ibid. pp. 52-53.

| Year | Animals useful for agriculture | Plough | Conveyances cards | carriages |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1892 | 13165 | 6485 | 1397 | 180 |
| 1893 | 13310 | 6815 | 1521 | 218 |
| 1894 | 13385 | 6921 | 1561 | 235 |
| 1895 | 20164 | 6629 | 1306 | 278 |
| 1896 | 10768 | 5437 | 1127 | 124 |
| 1897 | 13189 | 5253 | 1404 | 338 |
| 1898 | 13141 | 6113 | 1279 | 183 |
| 1899 | 14080 | 6593 | 1278 | 233 |
| 1900 | 5826 | 2705 | 701 | 202 |

67. Prices Rs. per maund, Ibid, pp.32-33.

| Year | Wheat Rs. | Bajri Rs. | Juar Rs. | Rice Rs. | Tuwer Rs. | Tal Rs. | Cotton Rs. |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1892 | 2-3-7 | 1-4-8 | 1-2-3 | 1-14-6 | 2-0-0 | 3-8-0 | 38-6-0 |
| 1893 | 2-0-10 | 1-6-8 | " | 1-13-9 | 1-10-8 | 4-4-0 | 40-0-0 |
| 1894 | 2-1-8 | 1-3-5 | 1-3-3 | 1-14-6 | 1-15-3 | 3-12-0 | 40-6-0 |
| 1895 | 1-11-10 | 1-2-3 | 1-2-3 | 1-11-10 | 1-13-1 | " | 50-8-0 |
| 1896 | 2-0-0 | 1-9-7 | 1-5-4 | 1-14-6 | 2-0-0 | 3-4-0 | 53-6-0 |
| 1897 | 3-1-3 | 2-3-7 | 1-11-10 | 2-3-7 | 2-10-8 | 4-4-0 | 60-0-0 |
| 1898 | 2-12-2 | 2-1-3 | 2-1-8 | 2-10-0 | 3-3-3 | 3-4-0 | 73-14-0 |
| 1899 | 1-13-1 | 1-1-9 | 0-12-4 | 1-6-10 | 1-7-8 | " | 73-14-0 |
| 1900 | 3-3-2 | 2-13-9 | 2-8-0 | 2-7-5 | 3-10-2 | 5-0-0 | 80-0-0 |

That prosperity of the cultivators increased, is indicated to some extent by the increasing investment made in agricultural stock, in implements and the increased mobility on account of trade and marketing as indicated by the increasing figures of conveyances⁶⁸. It was the incentives provided that effected an immigration of cultivators from districts outside the taluka⁶⁹. Thus agriculturists immigrated to the Sankheda taluka - once a backward taluka, from Wadnagar, Mehsana and Prantij. Likewise in Saniadra, Patidars had immigrated from Parika; in Tandalja Patidars from Dubhoi, Petlad, Sinor, in Bhojpur patidars from Mandala, in Panola and Ghanloti Patidars from Dubhoi taluka; in Kavitha, Fanla and Kandeval Patidars from Baroda taluka; in Salpur Patidars from Bhilapur; in Laved Patidars from Kashipura and Bhilapur and such like⁷⁰.

The inevitable effect of extension of cultivation, enhanced by these immigrant cultivators, was the increased pressure on land and its value. An illustration of this increase in value and demand of land is that the jungle land of Kavitha was transferred in 1908-09 to the revenue department, and it fetched a large sum in the auction sale. The

68. Note : figures of conveyances, footnote 66 Chap. IV.

69. Ibid. p. 586.

70. Ibid. p. 6.

letting and sub-letting value was affected as land⁷¹ became a valuable marketable commodity with the right of sale and mortgage given. In 1908-09 the raiyats reported that capitalists and others easily got three times the average assessment fixed for different groups. The mortgage and selling values too rose considerably. Prior to the last settlement, the agriculturists could never mortgage or sell land. With the new property rights involved, their gains were considerable. Hence the high figures of lands mortgaged and sold after 1892⁷². It suited the banias to take land on security

71. Assessment and subletting rates, *ibid*, pp. 6-7.

| Group of villages | Name & sub-letting rate | Average rate the villages pay | Average rents being paid per fields | %age |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| I | Bhatpur Handad | Rs. 5-10-11 9-1-5 | Rs. 7-6-2 | +248 |
| II | Chandpur Damdi | 2-15-3 5-8-11 | 1-11-8 4-4-1 | +46 |
| III | Bahadarpur Kasumbia | 2-2-0 2-7-2 | 1-6-3 2-4-7 | +64 |
| IV | Ambepur Bhojpur | 2-3-5 2-0-0 | 1-0-0 2-1-8 | +110 |
| V | Achheli Ajali | 3-4-8 0-12-8 | 0-8-11 2-0-8 | +266 |

72. Lands mortgaged and sold by Khatedars, *Ibid*, pp. 56-59.

| | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (bighas) M | 3632 | | 1665 | 1891 | 2267 | 5137 | 3245 | 3771 | 5413 |
| | 1142 | | | | | | | | |
| S | 1811 | 425 | 2028 | 267 | 375 | 549 | 1056 | 2157 | 1028 |

M = mortgaged; S = sold.

now and advance loans to the agriculturists, as the cultivators had property in their right, on the basis of which they readily got loans.

The improved standard which indicates the conditions of the cultivators, was noticed in early 20th century when better houses, and better clothed Kolis, Bhils and Dhankas were observed⁷³. Condition of Dheds too improved on account of agricultural enterprise. But the greatest prosperity was enjoyed by the Kanbis - who benefited most from the agricultural development. It was observed that they used ghee instead of oil, and British manufactured goods instead of cotton in early 20th century⁷⁴. The average wealth of a Sankheda Kanbi was 10 fold as compared to others. The Majumdar of Sankheda rightly said that such prosperity was due to the boon of proprietary right in land, conferred by the Government on the raiyats - a right which sharpened the profit motives and also to the other incentives provided by the sarkar.

The other beneficiaries from the processes set in motion by the settlement were the banias. And the figures of mortgages⁷⁵, the percentage of land under them⁷⁶ and the incidence of banias in Sankheda taluka bear this out.

73. Ibid, p. 5

74. Ibid. p. 5

75. Refer footnote No. 72 Chap. IV.

76 (next page)

The condition of the poorer class of cultivators, however, was different. Here the picture was of indebtedness on account of mortgages. If the arrears were less, as has been stated earlier, it was not because they were able to meet their expenses, but because they had mortgaged their property and were able to pay off demands and give an apparent and superficial picture of prosperity. The average debt of the cultivator ranged from Rs. 100-300 on which they paid the high rate of interest to the banias viz., of 25%, which was difficult to pay when his average wealth was Rs.338-0-0⁷⁷.

76. Percentage of Khatedars and lands under them.

| Caste | %age of khatedars | %age of land hold by them |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Kanbis | 17 | 27 |
| Rajputs | 6 | 7 |
| Kolis, Bhils | 41 | 39 |
| Dhankas, Banias, Brahmins, others | 36 | 27 |

77. File, Ibid. p. 10.

Average wealth of a cultivator of an inferior class as in 1908-09. It could be deduced that the condition in 1890s would have been worse as the full benefits of the progressive policy were not felt then, Ibid. p.9.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A plough | worth Rs. 2-0-0 | hews | worth Rs.5-0-0 |
| A harrow | worth Rs. 0-4-0 | A flour mill | " Rs.3-0-0 |
| A hoe | worth Rs. 0-4-0 | Clothes | worth Rs.7-0-0 |
| A drill | worth Rs. 1-8-0 | Cots | worth Rs.3-12-0 |
| A calf | worth Rs. 30-0-0 | Kothi for storage | worth Rs.2-0-0 |
| A pair of bullocks | | Grain | |
| A cow | worth Rs.20-0-0 | Brass pots | worth Rs.8-0-0 |
| A buffalo | worth Rs. 50-0-0 | Ornaments | worth Rs.25-0-0 |
| A goats | worth Rs. 10-0-0 | Earthern pots | Rs. 1-0-0 |
| Total | | | |
| Rs.338-0-0 | | | |

(includes a couple of other items)

It seemed therefore, that the real owners of the lands were the banias who took from the backward class agriculturists the whole produce of the land minus the food required to sustain them for 8 months in a year. In the Mahuda season i.e. from March to May, they ate the Mahuda flower or exchanged this for grain.

The progress of the taluka would have no doubt been better had the proportion of land cultivated by the skilled cultivators been more, as their skill and industry applied to cultivation gave the optimum results⁷⁸.

Effects of settlement in Tilakwada : The effect of settlement was not positive for the peta mahal of Tilakwada of Sankheda, as seen for the other talukas of the division, and indeed for Sankheda taluka itself. Here in fact the cultivated bigha decreased⁷⁹, even though the figures of agricultural stock

78. Foot note number 81 Chap. IV.

79. Comparison of lands. Revision Settlement Report of Tilakwada peta mahal of Baroda Division, op.cit. p.7.

| | <u>Cultivated bighas</u> | <u>Cultivable waste</u> | <u>Unculti- vable waste</u> | <u>Barkhali</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1893 | 26272 | 4518 | 4810 | 897 | 36497 |
| 1908-09 | 25802 | 5749 | | | |
| Increase/ Decrease | -470 | | | | |
| Percentage | -2% | +55% | 5% | -53% | |

and implements showed a tendency of rise⁸⁰. The obvious reason seems to be the preponderance of the ignorant and poorer class of cultivators viz., the Bhils, Naekdas, Dhankas, who even at best could not develop the backward mahal⁸¹.

For this, the earlier system of Komwar rates was to blame, for under it these classes of cultivators were given special treatment, which had continued to make them lazy instead of working hard to pay the assessment. And the property rights given to them over the land they toiled, made them more susceptible to the ready advances made to them by Sahukars. The cultivators, over the years, got increasingly

80. Agricultural stock and implements, Ibid. pp.34-35.

| Years | Animals useful for agriculture | Ploughs | Conveyances | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | carts | carriages |
| 1893 | 2025 | 952 | 146 | 22 |
| 1894 | 2501 | 626 | 83 | 61 |
| 1895 | 2468 | 1062 | 116 | 39 |
| 1896 | 2552 | 1188 | 156 | 9 |
| 1897 | 2646 | 1300 | 194 | 32 |
| 1898 | 2597 | 1294 | 204 | 42 |
| 1899 | 2613 | 1258 | 193 | 17 |
| 1900 | 460 | 784 | 134 | 12 |

81. Percentage of Khatedars, Ibid. p. 53.

| Muslims | Kanbis | Banias | Brahmins | Rajputs | Bhils & Kolis | Dhankas Naikas | Non-cultivators |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 3.1 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 52.2 | 19.0 | 11.3 |

indebted, till the lands lapsed to the sahuکار in payment of debts through mortgages⁸². And the cultivators had no alternative at the time but to borrow for their seeds, bullocks colthes and grain from the Sahuکار. The social change in the process, was the slipping of land from the hands of cultivators to that of banias, the owners of lands being thus reduced to the position of tenants and sub-tenants, the beneficiaries at all times of history of the period, being the sahuکارs.

Effects of settlement in Petlad taluka : The work of settlement in the Petlad taluka was done only at the end of the 19th century and so it is not possible to make an assessment of the progress of the taluka in the last decade. The absence of statistics regarding Elliot's settlement in 1892 and the other one in 1893 also make for difficulties.

None of the settlements⁸³ gave any satisfaction to the people and so a revision settlement had to be effected

82. Lands mortgaged and sold, Ibid. pp.38-41 (bighas).

| | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M | 44 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 94 | 154 | 70 | 94 |
| S | - | - | - | 44 | - | 25 | - | 4 |

M = Mortgage ; S = sold.

83. Jamabandi Revision settlement Report of the Petlad taluka and Siswa mahal, 1905, op.cit. p. 1.

in 1901⁸⁴. The latter two did not prove satisfactory and the narwadars demanded the abrogation of the narwa tenure and the introduction of the raiyatwari system⁸⁵. Despite the sacrifice of revenues in 1901, of Rs. 12651, the settlement was unpopular and a resettlement was again proposed. The effect of the demand had been the impoverishment of the peasantry specially on account of the recent famine of 1900, when the tobacco crop, the backbone of Petlad's economy, failed.

Effect of settlement in Choranda which is also referred to as Karjan taluka :

Traces of progress in respect of development of agriculture are also seen in the Karjan taluka after the settlement of 1891. It is evidenced by the increased area of cultivated or occupied land; in the reduction of culturable waste⁸⁶, in the increase of agricultural stock and

84. File, Ibid, p.2. In this settlement the dissatisfaction was because not only did the narwadars not get the relief contemplated by Elliot but they had to pay more than the full assessment of Narwa land they held. In 1899 an order had been passed by which gherania and vechania were charged full assessment.

85. File, Ibid.

86. Comparison of areas, 1891-1893. Revision settlement Report of Karjan taluka of Baroda division, 1914, op.cit. pp. 34.

| | 1891 | 1913 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Occupied | 121061 | 143193 |
| Culturable waste | 17571 | 13384 |
| Unculturable waste | 19193 | 17408 |
| Barkhali | 65176 | 47831 |
| Total | 223001 | 223816 |

implements⁸⁷, in the lands taken up for cultivation⁸⁸ and in the fair amount of stability seen in prices at least upto 1897⁸⁹, which in fact, was the result of the increased yield of crops. Finally the fact that the enhancement of rates by 6.1% was contemplated in the revision settlement, bears out the recovered condition of the taluka⁹⁰. No doubt, for the increase in prosperity, the boost to cotton cultivation given by the rise in textile industries was mainly responsible. For it was that that enabled the agriculturists to survive and bear the rising prices of food grains. The phenomenal rise of cotton prices enabled the cultivators to recover and sustain themselves⁹¹.

87. Agricultural stock and implements, File Ibid. pp.56-57.

| Year | Animals useful for agriculture | Ploughs | <u>Conveyances</u> | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | Carts | Carriages |
| 1892 | 10400 | 4300 | 2110 | 600 |
| 1893 | 10714 | 4556 | 2361 | 472 |
| 1894 | 11774 | 4904 | 2641 | 536 |
| 1895 | 10575 | 3842 | 2634 | 446 |
| 1896 | 9938 | 4420 | 2463 | 394 |
| 1897 | 10257 | 4573 | 2455 | 482 |
| 1898 | 9467 | 3725 | 2243 | 539 |
| 1899 | 9990 | 4782 | 2384 | 450 |
| 1900 | 4792 | 3546 | 2146 | 403 |

88. Lands taken up for cultivation, Ibid. pp.92-93.

| 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| - | 147 | 534 | 431 | 53 | 515 | 713 | 1308 | 238 |

89. Prices (Rs. per mound), File, Ibid, pp.42-43.

contd..

The success of the settlement of 1891 is also indicated by the realisations. For of the average demand of Rs. 51092 during the years 1892-1911, the sum of Rs. 493813 was realised⁹² when the famine of 1900, occurred.

The increased mobility in transit of goods indicating the movement in trade was made possible by the facility of railways. And the decrease in figure of carts and carriages do⁹³ show the increased use of railways, specially for cotton which had its market outside the taluka - in fact outside the state.

However, to assume that there was only a positive trend of progress would be erroneous. For, while the statistics

89. Contd..

| | Wheat | Bajri | Juar | Rice | Math | Cotton |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|
| 1892 | 2-4-6 | 1-5-6 | 1-2-9 | 2-8-0 | 1-1-3 | 36-0-0 |
| 1893 | 1-15-6 | 1-7-3 | 1-3-0 | " | 1-5-3 | 102-0-0 |
| 1894 | 2-0-0 | 1-7-9 | 1-4-0 | " | - | 108-0-0 |
| 1895 | 1-14-0 | 1-9-6 | 0-14-9 | 2-9-3 | - | 174-6-0 |
| 1896 | 2-0-0 | 1-9-6 | 1-2-9 | 2-5-9 | 1-8-6 | 100-14-0 |
| 1897 | 2-10-9 | 2-5-0 | 1-11-6 | 2-15-6 | 2-0-0 | 91-8-0 |
| 1898 | 2-12-0 | 1-11-3 | 1-13-0 | 2-1-9 | 2-3-6 | 71-4-0 |
| 1899 | 1-14-6 | 1-7-6 | 0-15-6 | 1-13-0 | 1-5-3 | 73-14-0 |
| 1900 | 1-14-6 | 1-7-6 | 0-15-6 | 1-13-0 | 1-5-3 | 73-14-0 |
| | 2-9-3 | 2-10-9 | 2-3-6 | 2-5-0 | 2-2-6 | 96-0-0 |

90. Ibid, p.9, Jamabandi according to Hujur Sanction.

91. Refer footnote 89 Chap. IV for cotton prices.

92. Ibid. pp.164-165.

93. Refer footnote 87 Chap. IV for conveyances.

cited, show expansion of cultivation, certain other statistics reveal that the conditions of certain classes were not good.

Whilst the benefits of the progressive policies benefited the kanbis most (note Kanbis themselves availed of advantages) it is doubtful if the poorer raiyats who were in the majority really benefited⁹⁴. The high figures of areas mortgaged and sold⁹⁵, and the figures of arrears⁹⁶ explain the prevailing indebtedness - the beneficiaries being the money lenders who were in quite a large number⁹⁷. Conditions of indebtedness were thus observed in 1914⁹⁸. And that is why, despite the moderate demand fixed in the settlement of 1891, the sarkar continued with its policy

94. Note the proportions of different classes of Khatedars, Ibid. pp.76-77.

| | Kanbis | Brahmins | Kolis | Rajputs | Dheds | Bhils | Banias |
|------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1981 | 1460 | 852 | 798 | 735 | 394 | 452 | |

95. Lands mortgaged and sold, File, Ibid. pp.116-118.
M = mortgaged; S = sold.

| | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M | 4391 | 2644 | 2931 | 2676 | 3005 | 2446 | 3005 | 1177 |
| S | 389 | 495 | 533 | 369 | 342 | 203 | 196 | 115 |

96. Arrears or outstanding balance, Ibid. pp.154-155.

| | 1887 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| M | 5829 | 695 | 2790 | 5448 | 4344 | 148 | 203 | 1152 | 439063 |

97. Refer footnote 94 Chap. IV for figure of banias.

98. Ibid. p.8.

of writing off of arrears and of giving remissions⁹⁹.

Effect of Settlement in Baroda taluka : The success of the reductions of 1891 in the Baroda taluka is to be seen in the extention of cultivation¹⁰⁰ and in the successful recovery of revenues and the falling figures of arrears¹⁰¹ in the years that followed. The success of the settlement is further illustrated in the good recovery of assessment¹⁰²,

99. Remissions granted and arrears written of, Ibid.pp.142-145

| | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| R | - | - | - | 15 | 307 | 49 | 95 | 3 | 1049 |
| A | 132958 | 9716 | 239 | - | 75186 | 4021 | 1263 | 740 | 880 |

R = remissions; A = arrears.

100. The increase in total area of land recovered was from 233627 bighas in 1891 Rs. 240957 in 1914 and that includes the figures of the increased occupied land. Revision settlement Report of Baroda taluka, 1914, op.cit. p.2.

101. Arrears, Ibid, pp.178-179.

| | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Rs. | 25666 | 16996 | 10950 | 19091 | 10565 | 11486 | 8847 | 12900 | - |

102. Statement of amount of assessment realised, by A.P. Subnis, Statement A. Baroda Mahal, file Jamabandi Revision settlement Report of Baroda taluka, Baroda division, 1916, op.cit. Note : This is a translation from the original in Gujarati.

| Years | Assessment | Amount realised | Arrears | %age recovered |
|-------|------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| 1898 | 458016 | 440896 | 13544 | 96.2 |
| 1899 | 463528 | 443298 | 17538 | 95.6 |
| 1907 | 631660 | 609224 | 24838 | 96.6 |

in the recovery of arrears¹⁰³ themselves and also a reasonable success in recovery of tagavi advanced for the year 1898, 1899 and 1907.¹⁰⁴ In 1914, therefore, it was observed that the dealings with banias had been reduced and much mortgaged land had been redeemed which pointed to the improved condition of the taluka. Besides the very fact that in 1914 an enhancement of rates by 4% was proposed, indicates that conditions had improved. That by the 20th century prosperity increased is indicated by the fact that labour had become scarce, as most of the original labouring classes had become Khatedars themselves viz., Dheds and Rabaris. The rabaris of Varnama too, had taken to cultivation and their place was taken by labourers from Patan¹⁰⁵.

The policy of the Gaekwad to equalise taxation had served well in the interests of the people of the narwa villages¹⁰⁶.

103. Statement of amount of arrears realised. Statement, B, Ibid.

| Years | Arrears | Amount realised | Amount to be recovered | %age recovered |
|-------|---------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1898 | 211852 | 41253 | 170600 | 19.4 |
| 1899 | 198490 | 100838 | 98237 | 50.7 |
| 1907 | 261615 | 104366 | 157502 | 39.9 |

104. Statement of tagavi recovered. Statement C, ibid.

| Years | Amount of tagavi | Recovered | To be recovered | %age recovered |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1898 | 5459 | 1120 | 4339 | 20.5 |
| 1899 | 4339 | 2792 | 1547 | 64.3 |
| 1907 | 69068 | 20151 | 48917 | 29.3 |

105. Revision settlement report of Baroda taluka, Book No. 5471, p. 14.

106. (next page).

The extention of cultivation resulting in increase in agricultural goods affected a certain amount of stability in prices seen till the year 1896¹⁰⁷. The trend of agricultural stock and implements was steady¹⁰⁸.

That agricultural enterprise developed and made agriculture a national industry by the 20th century is borne out by the figures of lands taken up for cultivation exceeding

106. The Narwa village of Chhani was made Khalsa in 1896, its rates were made more equitable; its part heavy arrears were remitted and by 1914 it was a prosperous taluka.

107. Prices (Rs. per mound), File Ibid, pp.78-79.

| Year | Rice | Juar | Bajri | Wheat | Cotton (per bhar) |
|------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 1892 | 1-15-3 | 1-2-6 | 1-5-0 | 2-0-9 | 96-0-0 |
| 1893 | 1-13-0 | 1-1-9 | 1-4-9 | 1-14-6 | 88-8-0 |
| 1894 | " | 1-2-9 | 1-5-3 | 1-11-9 | 91-5-0 |
| 1895 | " | " | 1-6-9 | 1-10-9 | 106-10-0 |
| 1896 | 1-12-9 | 1-2-6 | 1-5-9 | 1-11-0 | 101-0-0 |
| 1897 | 2-3-0 | 1-12-6 | 2-1-9 | 2-7-6 | 77-0-0 |
| 1898 | 1-14-0 | 1-8-0 | 1-8-0 | 2-4-6 | 88-8-0 |
| 1899 | 1-10-9 | 0-15-3 | 1-3-6 | 1-10-3 | 96-0-0 |
| 1900 | 2-3-6 | 2-2-6 | 2-5-9 | 2-5-9 | 88-8-0 |

108. Agricultural stock and implements, Ibid, p. 58.

| Year | Animals useful for agriculture | Ploughs | Conveyances | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | Carts | Carriages |
| 1892 | 12398 | 5280 | 3104 | 290 |
| 1893 | 12347 | 5309 | 3104 | 299 |
| 1894 | 12392 | 5348 | 3114 | 312 |
| 1895 | 11259 | 4566 | 3132 | 230 |
| 1896 | 10325 | 4976 | 2307 | 388 |
| 1897 | 9873 | 4662 | 2669 | 408 |
| 1898 | 11017 | 5162 | 2162 | 309 |
| 1899 | 10088 | 4649 | 2810 | 297 |
| 1900 | 5570 | 3087 | 2666 | |

those of lands relinquished¹⁰⁹. There were important changes in crop pattern too. And these are seen in the decrease in rice and bagayat cultivation and the marked increase in that of cotton¹¹⁰. Cotton by early 20th century occupied 39.2% of the total occupied area. The percentage of other crops was 3.9 for juar; 6.4 for bajri, 0.1 for wheat; 12.5 for dangar and 2.4 for tobacco¹¹¹. Chorasi, lying east of the capital, which was suitable for paddhy, turned to cotton and as cotton was the crop exported, every village became a market. The chief local markets of the taluka by 1900 were Chhani, Wariav, Bajua, and Itola.

Though agricultural enterprise developed, the figures of extended area of cultivation were not much, the reason being that not much was left for cultivation. There was,

109. Lands taken up for cultivation, File Ibid, pp.118-119.

| 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| - | 4998 | 215 | - | 200 | 199 | 1067 | 393 | - |

Lands relinquished, Ibid. pp. 142-143.

| 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| - | 6 | 126 | 204 | 135 | 206 | 116 | 63 | 114 |

110. File Ibid. p.13. About 1891 cotton was grown mostly in southern portion of the taluka and the northern part was devoted to bought cultivation. By 20th century bagayat cultivation practically disappeared from the taluka.

111. Ibid. pp. 96 - 97.

however, an intensity in cultivation as indicated by the figures of fallow land taken up for cultivation in the 19th century and early 20th century¹¹².

In certain respects, however, the picture is not so good. The instances of lands mortgaged and sold¹¹³, and the lands relinquished¹¹⁴, point out that the people did face difficulties. And it is to be assumed that the agriculturists, and specially the Kolis, among them, were not so well off. No doubt, state help, by way of writing off of arrears and granting of remissions continued¹¹⁵.

112. Statement of fallow land brought by A.P.Sabnis under cultivation statement D. Baroda Mahal (Translation from Gujarati) File Jamabandi, Revi : Sett : report of Baroda taluka, Baroda Division, 1916, Book No. 5313.

| Years | Fallow land existing bighas | cultivated | remaining at year end | %age brought under culti- vated |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1898 | 12969 | 1078 | 13096 | 8.4 |
| 1899 | 13096 | 140 | 13248 | 1.0 |
| 1907 | 16125 | 4573 | 12010 | 28.3 |

113. Landa mortgaged and sold, Ibid. p. 48.

| | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M | 1646 | 1726 | 1863 | 2074 | 2749 | 2466 | 2637 | 2545 | 1882 |
| S | 736 | 1086 | 781 | 393 | 217 | 347 | 720 | 265 | 258 |

M = Morgaged ; S = sold

114. Refer footnote 109 Chap. IV.

115. Remissions granted and arrears written off, Ibid. pp.172 - 173.

| | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| R | - | - | - | 1 | - | 113 | 241 | 720 | 410 |
| A | - | 35 | 1134 | 2718 | 7600 | 6311 | 3628 | 7449 | 426 |

R = remissions ; A = arrears.

The extended area of cultivation¹¹⁷, as agriculture now held better prospects, did affect a certain amount of stability in prices of staple grains for at least six or seven years after the settlement¹¹⁸. For the progress of the taluka and of its agriculturists, the marked increase in cotton cultivation¹¹⁹ and the marked rise in cotton prices¹²⁰, on account of the rapidly developing textile industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad, were responsible.

117. Comparison of areas, Ibid. p. 51.

| Year | Govt. land | | | Barkhali | Total |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Occupied | cultu- rable | uncul- tivable | | |
| 1888 | 56715 | 13929 | 16897 | 45134 | 132675 |
| 1906 | 72931 | 6910 | 24662 | 34547 | 139050 |
| Revised in 1907 | 72537 | 12526 | 19150 | 34782 | 139012 |

118. Prices (Rs. per maund), Ibid. p. 18.

| Years | Wheat | Rice | Juar | Kodra | Bajri | cotton (per 24 mounds) |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1890 | 1-14-0 | 1-14-0 | 1-2-0 | 0-15-0 | 1-4-0 | 74-0-0 |
| 1891 | 1-10-0 | 1-12-0 | 1-0-0 | " | 1-3-0 | 78-0-0 |
| 1892 | 2-6-0 | 2-4-0 | 1-3-0 | " | 1-5-0 | 70-0-0 |
| 1893 | 2-3-0 | 1-12-0 | 1-0-0 | " | 1-8-0 | 103-0-0 |
| 1894 | 1-12-0 | 1-10-0 | " | - | 1-5-0 | 83-0-0 |
| 1895 | 1-14-0 | 2-6-0 | " | - | " | 74-0-0 |
| 1896 | 1-15-0 | 2-4-0 | " | 0-10-0 | 1-6-0 | 86-0-0 |
| 1897 | 3-14-0 | 2-11-0 | 2-1-0 | 1-8-0 | 2-9-0 | 74-0-0 |
| 1898 | 3-5-0 | 3-8-0 | 1-10-0 | - | 1-12-0 | 66-0-0 |
| 1899 | 2-14-0 | 3-5-0 | " | - | 1-10-0 | " |
| 1900 | 3-11-0 | 2-14-0 | 2-14-0 | 1-8-0 | 3-11-0 | 88-0-0 |

119. Cotton occupied 32.6% of the total area cultivated. The percentage for other crops as 0.2 for wheat, 18.4 for rice; 7.5 for juar; 2.9 for kodra and 6.9 for bajri, Ibid. p. 29.

120. Refer cotton prices in foot note 118 Chap. IV.

These paved the way for mobility in trade, and the statistics of carts used for transportation of goods show the increase in the use of railway and decrease in the use of carts¹²¹.

Another significant feature was that of the lands mortgaged, - there were hardly any sarkari lands. In fact, the Khatedars who were almost entirely Kanbis or Momans, had done well and not lost their lands and in certain cases they themselves had played the part of sahu-kars, advancing loans to girassias and barkhali land holders whose lands they got hold of to a large extent¹²².

Though the reductions of Elliot did pave the way for development of the taluka, in some ways it did not give complete satisfaction or encouragement to agriculturists. That was because the taluka needed further reduction in relation to capabilities of soil. Moreover, as the settlement of 1888 did not anticipate the local cess that was imposed, it fell heavily, and so the people broke down in the famine year of 1900. That is why reduction of 2.7% was

121. Ibid, pp.21, Conveyances.

| <u>Years</u> | <u>carts</u> | <u>carriages</u> | <u>years</u> | <u>Carts</u> | <u>Carriages</u> |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1890 | 1308 | 108 | 1895 | 1382 | 237 |
| 1891 | 1296 | 165 | 1896 | 1351 | 247 |
| 1892 | 1510 | 263 | 1897 | 1365 | 263 |
| 1893 | 1350 | 271 | 1898 | 1323 | 252 |
| 1894 | 1313 | 135 | 1899 | 1303 | 276 |
| | | | 1900 | 1231 | 244 |

122. File, Ibid.

proposed in 1906 - 1907, - the only taluka which saw a reduction of rates¹²³.

The difficulties caused are to be seen in the mortgages and sales of land incurred¹²⁴ and the decline in agricultural stock and implements¹²⁵. State help to the raiyats was prompt and is seen in the remissions made and arrears written off¹²⁶.

¹²³. Ibid. p. 14.

¹²⁴. Ibid, pp. 23-25, Lands mortgaged and sold.

| | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| M | 1615 | 1286 | 2690 | 1636 | 6627 | 842 | 2143 | 2729 | 1268 | 2279 | 1800 |
| S | 257 | 95 | 343 | 155 | 743 | 183 | 183 | 282 | 126 | 241 | 29 |

M = Mortgaged; S = sold (in bighas)

125. Agricultural stock and implements, p. 21.

| years | Animals useful for agriculture | | Ploughs | | Years | Animals useful to agriculture | | Ploughs | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--|---------|--|-------|----------------------------------|--|---------|--|
| 1890 | 7320 | | 2901 | | 1896 | 6905 | | 3065 | |
| 1891 | 7036 | | 3058 | | 1897 | 6913 | | 3207 | |
| 1892 | 7214 | | 3400 | | 1898 | 6860 | | 3099 | |
| 1893 | 7147 | | 3422 | | 1899 | 6484 | | 2943 | |
| 1894 | 7416 | | 3171 | | 1900 | 4397 | | 2409 | |
| 1895 | 6844 | | 3236 | | | | | | |

126. Ibid, pp. 34 - 35. Remissions granted and arrears written off, Ibid.

| | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| R | 7 | 103 | - | - | - | - | 93 | 43 | 40 | 100 | - |
| A | 422 | 1892 | 1277 | - | - | 150 | 3584 | 53 | 149 | - | - |

R = remissions ; A = arrears.

One sure indication of the growing prosperity of the talukas of the Baroda division in the last two decades of the 19th century was the general increase in population noticed in 1891. The increase in Sankheda taluka was of 9.4 i.e. from a figure of 51645 people in 1881, it rose to 56500 in 1892¹²⁷, in its petamahals of Tilakwada the increase was of 23.5% during the ten years i.e. from 7529 people in 1881 it rose to 9305 in 1891¹²⁸. In the Dubhoi taluka it may be mentioned that the population as noticed in 1888 was thinnest in proportion to the land under cultivation in the black soil villages of the south. The cultivation of black soil required much less labour and expense than the light sandy soil, so large occupancies and sparse population were to be found in black soil areas. The same could be said of Petlad taluka. In both these talukas, as well as others, an increase in population was noticed in 1891.

This increase must have also been affected by the return of people who had emigrated earlier on account of difficult conditions.

The study of the period 1860-1884, in fact, the whole of the second half of the nineteenth century shows that social economic changes were being affected by the measures

127. S.S. Sankheda Taluka, op. cit.

128. S.S. Tilakwada Peta Mahl, op. cit.

of land reform. During the 1860s, the forces of disruption were set in motion; they were aggravated in the years 1870-75; somewhat checked till the 1880s when the pace of deterioration slackened, and really arrested after the proper settlements. By century end, the talukas were able to recoup, the strongest indicator of this was the enhancement of rates that the sarkar contemplated at the time of the revision settlements of the 20th century¹²⁹, something which the administration would never have conceived, had conditions not improved.

129. Proposed rates of Revision settlement.

(1) Baroda taluka, revision settlement report of Baroda taluka of Baroda division, 1914, op.cit. pp.12-13.
Increase of 4% proposed.

(2) Karjan taluka, Jamabandi according to Hajoor sanction. Revision settlement report of Karjan taluka of Baroda division, op. cit. p.9. Increase of 6.1% sanctioned.

(3) Waghodia Taluka, Hajoor sanction of rates. Revision settlement report of Waghodia Taluka of Baroda division, 1910-11, Book op. cit. p. 7.
Increase of 6.2% sanctioned.

(4) Dubhoi taluka, Revision settlement report of Dubhoi taluka, 1907-1908. Book, op. cit. p.106.
Increase of 4% proposed.

(5) Savli taluka, Jamabandi settlement report of Savli taluka, 1914-, Book op.cit.,
Increase of 13% proposed.

SECTION II

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATISTICS IN THE TABLES ATTACHED OF ✓
DHARMAJ VILLAGE, PETLAD TALUKA AND KARAMSIA VILLAGE OF
WAGHODIA MAHAL - BOTH TAKEN FOR SAMPLE STUDY.

The rich Patidar village of Dharmaj of Petlad taluka has been selected for sample study of those developments seen in the main text of the thesis during the specified period. This is a random selection and so when the statistics do not correspond with the general trend and developments seen, they are to be considered as being the result of peculiarities of the village and the individual circumstances of the case.

Similarly, the sample of Karamsia village, of Waghodia Mahal, a poor area, is also a random selection for the same study.

A rich and a poor village from the Baroda division have been taken to see how the policies of state coupled with other factors that affect economy in general, react in two differing circumstances and affect progress thereby.

(A) Observations in Dharmaj village study based on the
Tables attached.

Regarding Khanderao's Period (Tables I and III to be referred)

(a) that the period of Khanderao shows the highest percentage increase in demand.

(b) that the increase is highest or greatest in the period of the American civil war.

Both these have been noticed and discussed in the policy and measures of the Gaekwad during this period.

(c) that the average payment per Khatedar is more than 50% and that the government Kheduts' pay the larger share. And the portion increases during the course of the civil war, so that individual burden increased with variation.

This too has been noticed in the main text.

(d) The percentage growth of government khatedars is positive, while that of Barkhali ones, negative.

This becomes clear in light of the barkhali operations of the Gaekwad after 1862.

(Table III & IV)

(e) That the trend of increase in state demand corresponds with the trend of increase in demand from. But the proportion the individual pays in relation to the total demand, varies little. The large landholders naturally have a larger sum to pay.

During the period of depression, i.e. after the years of the impact of the civil war, State income too was adversely affected, and with it individual income. Both these

features are also to be seen in the statistical evidence of the negative growth of income of the state, and the positive high percent of arrears during this period.

That the high demands and the years of depression affected economy and hindered development are to be evidenced in certain ways. (1) the arrears of revenue referred to (2) and the overall increase in Khatedars, for lands being difficult to maintain were split and taken up by others for cultivation.

Economy in these times was therefore poor, barring the period of temporary prosperity during the civil war. For with fluctuating demand and fluctuating prices, there was the sense of insecurity and uncertainty, both of which must have affected the will of the peasant to invest in extension and improvement of his holding.

(Refer table V, the number of plots are the different
fragements of the total holding)

Another feature noticed was the fragmentation of land which, not only was not conducive to agricultural development, but made the holding uneconomic. It made agricultural operations difficult, and affected modes of agriculture. For with isolated small bits of land spread over the village, the traditional aides of agriculture viz., plough, bullocks, oxen, were more practical even though not highly productive in output.

And if small holdings explain the poverty, as they do for the rest of India in general, this poverty of the peasant explains why he was unable to improve methods and techniques of production. Having no money to invest in land (note in view of high demands, little margin of profit) the peasant was constrained to adhere to old primitive methods and means of production. Whilst this prevented modernization of techniques, on one hand, it led to the progressive decline of agriculture on the other.

Regarding Malharrao's period (Table I)

(a) that no significant reduction of demand was made, despite the addresses of the people to the ruler.

(b) that, due to the cessation of barkhali operations and the withdrawal of the Inam Committee tax, the burden on government Khatedars increased as seen by the high averages paid by government Khatedars. Moreover, the percentage growth of barkhali Khatedars in relation to the percentage growth of government Khatedars is higher.

(c) The high demands of Khanderao's period continued so that individuals are seen paying almost the same percentage of land tax in all cases.

Since the pressure of high demand continued and that too in years of fall in prices, it is obvious that severities continued and impoverishment increased.

(d) (Refer table III) The fall in income in 1873-74-75-76, includes the reductions of Dadabhai Naoroji and Dewan T. Malhavrao.

(e) (Refer table IV) That the fall or negative growth in arrears is due to the reductions of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Regarding T. Madhavrao's period : (Refer Table I)

(a) One of the significant features are the successive reduction in demand till the recovery after the famine. And even though a positive increase is seen, that was the result of extention of cultivation and not necessarily the increase of individual pressure.

(b) The fall in average payment per khatedar too corroborates the above and indicates the reduction of pressure on the individual.

(c) That the average payment per government khatedar was still high is due to the fact that reductions were not so marked - a point dealt within the discussion in the main text.

(d) The positive growth in government khatedars indicates the settlement of disputes in favour of the Sarkar which also has been discussed in the text.

(e) (Refer table II) That the conditions were still not much improved is indicated by the increase in percentage of land holders holding below 10 bighas of land and the reduction

in those holding 50 to 60 bighas; and from 1876-1884, between 10-20 bighas. Though the increase is not significant, the trend is unmistakable.

(f) (Refer Table V) Further, no evidence of the land holding having increased during the years, is forth-coming. But that may be due to the nature of selection of Khatedars of each category according to size, being random.

No doubt, conditions in these times were relatively more stable than earlier times.

Famine effects (Refer Table I, II, III, IV and Table V)

That the effects of the famine were severe are to be seen in various statistics in the respective tables. Thus a fall is seen in the average payment per khatedar; in the negative growth of Khatedars; in the fall of khatedars holding lesser areas of land, with the corresponding increase in those holding 20-30 and 30-40 bighas, which implies the transfer of lands from the smaller and poorer landholders to the bigger and richer ones. There is also a fall in income during the famine years with a positive growth in arrears. Finally, in the statistics of individual Khatedars in Table V, the land revenue demand and the land revenue paid is less in all cases during the years 1877-78. That is due to the reduction in demand by the state in these years as seen in the percentage fall in demand in Table-I.

Note : Attached are some tables on Dharmaj village regarding the average payment per Khatedar - government and barkhali, growth of Khatedars - government and barkhali; percentage of khatedars having different size land holding; and some samples of khatedars with varying areas during the years of Khanderao Gaekwad, Malharrao Gaekad, Dewan T. Madhavrao and Sayajirao III til 1883-84.

The percentages and averages have been calculated from the statistics available in the local village records cited below.

| Years | Daftar No. (DN) | Pudka (bundle) | Kind or record |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1856-57 | 47/959 | 20 | Khataavahi |
| 1857-58 | 53/965 | 20 | " |
| 1858-59 | 61/973 | 23 | " |
| 1859-60 | 68-980 | 26 | " |
| 1860-61 | 76/988 | 26 | " |
| 1861-62 | 85 | 25 | " |
| 1862-63 | 92 | 21 | " |
| 1863-64 | 100/101.3 | 23 | Not available |
| 1864-65 | 108/1020 | 22 | Khataavahi |
| 1865-66 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1866-67 | 122/1038 | 23 | Khataavahi |
| 1867-68 | 131/1043 | 28 | " |
| 1868-69 | 144/1056 | 32 | " |
| 1869-70 | 160/1072 | 30 | " |
| 1870-71 | 170/1082 | 31 | " |
| 1871-72 | 181 | 33 | " |
| 1872-73 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1873-74 | 204 | 33 | Khataavahi |
| 1875-76 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1876-77 | 247 | 6 | Khataavahi |
| 1877-78 | 262 | 9 | Barkhali patrak, Tharawband |
| 1878-79 | 281 | 4 | Pahani Patrak |
| 1879-80 | 303 | 4 | Tharawband |
| 1881-82 | 347 | 5 | " |
| 1882-83 | 380 | 5 | Khataavahi and Therawband |
| 1883-84 | 416 | 6 | Therawband |

Table-I: Regarding average payment; percentage of Khatedars and growth of Khatedars. Some Statistics of Dharmaj Village.

| Year | Average payment per khatedar to total revenue | Average payment per Govt. Khatedar in total revenue | %age of Govt. Khatedars | %age growth of Govt. Khatedar | %age of bar-khali khat-edars | %age growth of bar-khali khat-edars | %age growth of L.R. demand |
|---------|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1856-57 | - | - | 88.6 | - | 11.3 | - | - |
| 1857-58 | - | - | 89.8 | 3.6% | 10.1 | 12.5 | - |
| 1859-60 | 52.5 | 60.9 | 86.2 | | 12.2 | | |
| 1859-60 | 52.5 | 60.9 | 86.2 | | 13.7 | | |
| 1859-60 | 52.5 | 60.9 | 86.2 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 5.5 | 30% |
| 1862-62 | 69.0 | 79.2 | 87.1 | | 12.8 | | |
| 1862-63 | 68.5 | 78.5 | 87.3 | | 12.6 | | |
| 1864-65 | 59.4 | 89.6 | 66.3 | 0.7 | 8.5 | -7.8 | 31.5 |
| 1866-67 | - | - | 88.2 | | 11.7 | | |
| 1867-68 | 90.4 | - | 88.2 | | 11.7 | | |
| 1868-69 | 84.2 | 102.4 | 89.0 | 6.0 | 10.9 | -20 | -0.0 |
| 1869-70 | 87.0 | 94.6 | 93.3 | | 9.3 | | |
| 1870-71 | 81.6 | 93.2 | 89.0 | 1.7 | 10.9 | 25 | 0.0 |
| 1871-72 | 82.1 | 90.9 | 90.2 | 0.7 | 9.7 | -11 | 0.0 |
| 1873-74 | 77.0 | 85.3 | 90.2 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 6.4 | -0.0 |
| 1876-77 | 63.2 | 70.0 | 90.2 | -0.6 | 9.7 | 0 | -18.3 |
| 1877-78 | 61.2 | 68.2 | 90.2 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 0 | - 2.3 |
| 1878-79 | 60.3 | 67.4 | 89.4 | " | 10.5 | 9.0 | -1.1 |
| 1879-80 | 60.4 | 68.7 | 87.9 | 0.3 | 12.0 | 16.6 | 2.2 |
| 1880-81 | 62.4 | 69.1 | 90.3 | 0.6 | 9.6 | -21.4 | 1.1 |
| 1881-82 | 59.2 | 68.8 | 86 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 51.5 | 0.2 |
| 1882-83 | 58.5 | 68.1 | 85.8 | 0 | 14.1 | 2 | -1.0 |
| 1883-84 | 56.3 | 68.2 | 82.4 | 0 | 17.5 | 29.4 | 0.2 |

L.R. = Land Revenue

Table II : Percentage of landholders holding different size holdings during the years specified in terms of percentage.

| Year | % holding | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Below | Between | | | | | | Above |
| | 10 bighas | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 70-80 | 80 |
| 1876-77 | 51.3 | 30.5 | 11.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1877-78 | 49.8 | 30.1 | 11.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1878-79 | 49.8 | 30.1 | 11.8 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1879-80 | 52.6 | 28.1 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1880-81 | 53.2 | 28.2 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1881-82 | 52.5 | 28.3 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1882-83 | 54.1 | 27.7 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1883-84 | 52.3 | 27.7 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Table - III : Growth or fall of State income in percentage.

| years | Income |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1859/60 to 1862/63 | 30.8% |
| 1864/65 to 1867/68 | 14.3 |
| 1868/69 to 1869/70 | 0.0 |
| 1869-70 to 1870/71 | -0.0 |
| 1870/71 to 1871/72 | -0.0 |
| 1871/72 to 1873-74 | -0.0 |
| 1873/74 to 1876/77 | -18.3 |
| 1876-77 to 1877-78 | -2.3 |
| 1878/79 to 1879/80 | -1.1 |
| 1879/80 to 1880/81 | 2.2 |
| 1880/81 to 1881/82 | 1.1 |
| 1881/82 to 1882/83 | -1.0 |
| 1882/83 to 1883/84 | 0.2 |

Table IV : Growth or fall in arrears of revenue in Percentage.

| Years | Arrears (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1859-69 to 1962-63 | 16.0 |
| 1864-65 to 1867-68 | 11.4 |
| 1868-69 to 1869-70 | 0.5 |
| 1869-70 to 1870-71 | 2.0 |
| 1870-71 to 1871-72 | -0.2 |
| 1871-72 to 1873-74 | -35.3 |
| 1873-74 to 1876-77 | Negative, but figures not clear. |
| 1876-77 to 1877-78 | -16.7 |
| 1877-78 to 1878-79 | 32.7 |
| 1878-79 to 1829-80 | -11 |
| 1879-80 to 1880-81 | 14 |

Table-V : Statistics of some individual Khatedars of Dharmaj.

Note : One Khatedar from various categories of land area taken
i.e. from smallest to biggest.

| Years | Bighas | Plots | Land revenue demand (d)+ paid (P) | | L.R.demand in %age to total revenue of village |
|--|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | <u>Demand</u> | <u>Paid</u> | |
| (1) Name : Raghabhai.g.g.bhai-holding below 10 bighas. | | | | | |
| 1862-63 | 3-12-2 | 4 | 36-11-6 | | 0.17 |
| 1863-64 | " | " | 42-10 | 42-14-6 | 0.17 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 40-4 | 40-15 | 0.17 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 45-15 | 46-9-0 | 0.17 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | | 46-9-0 | 0.16 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 54-0-0 | 42-2-3 | 0.2 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | | 41-1-3 | 0.1 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | | 48-14-0 | 0.2 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 47-5-3 | 47-2-0 | 0.2 |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 42-6 | | 0.2 |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 41-7-6 | | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | | | |
| (b) Bhawanidas g.g. bhai holding between 10 to 20 bighas | | | | | |
| 1862-63 | 11-4-12 | 8 | 28-12 | | 0.15 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 32-7-6 | 32-10 | 0.13 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 31-4 | | 0.11 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 35 | 32-10 | 0.13 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 35 | 32-10 | 0.13 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 53-1-1 | | 0.2 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | 31-5-0 | | 0.1 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 88-11-0 | | 0.1 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 8-15-0 | | |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 32 | | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 31-9 | | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | 31-7-6 | | |

Table V (contd.)

(3) Bajibhai Nagardas holding between 20-30 bighas.

| Years | Bighas | Plots | <u>Land revenue</u> | | L.R.demand in %age Paid to total revenue village |
|---------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------|--|
| | | | <u>Demand</u> | | |
| 1862-63 | 25-16-17 | 13 | 108-5-3 | | 0.5 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 125-11 | 126-4 | 0.5 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 116-9-6 | 116-13-9 | 0.4 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 131-4 | 116-13-9 | 0.5 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 132-15 | | 0.5 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 91-13 | | 0.4 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | 88-15-6 | | 0.4 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 72-8-0 | | 0.3 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 106 | | 0.4 |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 79-1-3 | | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 76-0-0 | | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | 75-0-0 | | |

(4) Patel Kalidas Jaisangbhai.

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----|----------|----------|-----|
| 1862-63 | 31-1-7 | 12 | 32-5 | | 0.1 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 37-8 | 37-0 | 0.1 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 36-2 | 36-2 | 0.1 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 196-13 | | 0.7 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 199-6-9 | 196-13-9 | 0.7 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 180-12-0 | | 0.8 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | 176-7 | | 0.8 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 178-8-0 | | 0.8 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 179-6-0 | | 0.8 |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 203-2-0 | | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 200-7-6 | | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | 174-11-3 | | |

Table V (contd.)

| Years | Bighas | Plots | Land revenue Demand Paid | L.R.demand in %age to total revenue village |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| (5) g.g. Bhai Kuwardas. | | | | |
| 1862-63 | 49-3-18 | 25 | 223-0 | 1.0 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 260-6-3 261-9-12 | 1.0 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 270-13-1 271 | 0.9 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 280-0 280-0 | 1.0 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 283-10-9 | 1.0 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 256-12-9 | 1.2 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | 250-10-0 | 1.2 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 375-8-0 | 1.5 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 270-10 | 1.1 |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 263-8 | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 269-8-0 | |
| 1888-84 | " | " | 275-10-9 | |
| (6) Prabhudas Mithabhai. | | | | |
| 1862-63 | 56-4-2 | 23 | 104-12 | 0.5 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 121-11-3 122-3 | 0.5 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 117 | 0.4 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 329-4 | 1.2 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 333-8 | 1.2 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 302-4-3 | 1.0 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | 294-13-3 | 1.0 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 328-0-0 | 1.3 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 338-12-0 | 1.5 |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 311-12-3 | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 297-5-3 | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | 299-8-3 | |

Table - V (contd.)

(7) Lallubhai Ajibhai

| Years | Bighas | Plots | <u>Land revenue</u> <u>Demand Paid</u> | | L.R.demand in %age to total revenue village |
|---------|---------|-------|--|---------|--|
| 1862-63 | 79-5-15 | 22 | 384-0-0 | | 1.8 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 446-3-6 | 448-4-6 | 1.8 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 66-4 | | 0.2 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 481-5 | | 1.8 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 487-9 | | 1.8 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 412-13-3 | | 1.1 |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 402-4-3 | | 0.9 |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 451-1 | | |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 393-0 | | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 399-0 | | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | 320-0 | | |

(8) Patel Umaidbhai Uttamdas.

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----|----------|-------|-----|
| 1862-63 | 91-10-15 | 23 | 419-4 | | 2.0 |
| 1864-65 | " | " | 574 | 576 | 2.4 |
| 1867-68 | " | " | 470-10-6 | 470-0 | 1.7 |
| 1870-71 | " | " | 526-4 | | 2.0 |
| 1871-72 | " | " | 535 | | 2.0 |
| 1876-77 | " | " | 468-6 | | 2.0 |
| 1877-78 | " | " | 456-14-6 | | |
| 1879-80 | " | " | 496-0-0 | | |
| 1880-81 | " | " | 551-2-6 | | |
| 1881-82 | " | " | 468-0 | | |
| 1882-83 | " | " | 170-8 | | |
| 1883-84 | " | " | 278-8-0 | | |

(B) Some observation in Waghodia Taluka in Karamsia Village:

Note : Files of Khanderao's period are not to be traced, so even the figures of Malharrao's period cannot be used for comparison. Hence, a comparison of Malharrao's period with that of Dewan T. Madhavrao only can be made.

Observations on T. Madhavrao's Period (Table I & II)

- (a) that a reduction was made in land revenue.
 - (b) that the reduction was insufficient as seen in the percentage demand and specially in view of the circumstances that this was a poor village. So this corroborates the stand made regarding T. Madhavrao's reductions, in the main text.
 - (c) The absence of barkhali settlement during the years shown.
 - (d) The average payment for Khatedar reduced from Malharrao's time which indicates the relief.
 - (e) that conditions improved after 1878 i.e. after the famine years, so that a positive growth is seen in land revenue; an increase is seen in the average payment made; and a positive increase is seen in number of Khatedars.
- Famine years 1877-78 : That the famine years adversely affected the economy of the village in terms of state as well as individual economy, is to be seen in the same areas.

Thus the growth of Khatedars is negative; land revenue falls; and the average payment per Khatedar too falls.

After the famine, economy improved as seen in the positive growth and improvement in those very areas.

Conclusion (Table II)

During the years 1876-77 conditions improved but how the khatedars of different size holdings were affected can be somewhat gauged. Conditions for the poorer classes and the lesser landholders do not appear to be good as is seen in the percentage fall of Khatedars holding below 10 bighas, 70 bighas and 11-20 bighas of land. This implied conditions of distress that led to the sale of land or mortgage. No doubt, division of land due to partition of property was also there, and can account for those figures. But owing to the effects of famine and the inadequate reductions made by the dewan, the former explanation has better application, and is a more plausible cause.

The bigger landholders, on the other hand, increased their holdings - by buying from the smaller ones. These landholders possessed the capital which enabled them to invest in the extension of agriculture.

The impact of this, in the increase of large farm holdings, indicates the emergence growth of supervisory

cultivation and the increase of tenants and subtenants in this period and after.

On the whole, therefore, the findings of this village correspond with the arguments maintained in the main text of the thesis.

Table - I : Karamsia Village, Waghodia Taluka.

| Years | %age growth of Khatedars | Land revenue demand | %age barkhali land | Average payment per khatedar |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1873-74 | | | | Rs. 20.4 |
| 1874-75 | 6.8% | -2.6 | 12% | 19.5 |
| 1875-76 | | | | |
| 1876-77 | -2.1 | -1.3 | | 18.6 |
| 1877-78 | | | | |
| 1878-79 | -7.5 | 0.3 | | 17.9 |
| 1879-80 | | | | |
| 1880 | 3.4 | 8.4 | | 22.7 |
| 1881-82 | | | | |
| 1882-83 | -6 | 5.8 | | 20.0 |
| 1883-84 | | | | 22.5 |

Table-II : Percentage of Khatedars holding different size of villages.

| Years | Below 10 bighas % | 10 bighas % | Between | | | Total No. of khatedars |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | | | 11-20 % | 21-30 % | 31-40 % | |
| 1876-77 | 28.2 | 5.4 | 58.6 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 92 |
| 1878-79 | 26.7 | 5.8 | 60.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 86 |
| 1880-81 | 22.5 | 6.2 | 63.7 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 80 |
| 1881-82 | 22.4 | 5.6 | 58.4 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 82 |
| 1882-83 | 26.3 | 5.2 | 57.8 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 76 |
| 1883-84 | 27.2 | 5.1 | 55.8 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 77 |

Note these percentages and averages have been calculated from the statistics available in the following documents of the village records of Karamsia village. C.R.O.

| Years | Dafter No. | Pudka (in bundle) | Kind of record |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1873-74 | 19 | 6 | Khataavahi |
| 1874-75 | 22 | 1 | " |
| 1875-76 | 25 | 4 | " and Tharavband |
| 1876-77 | 28 | 2 | -do- |
| 1877-78 | 23 | 3 | -do- |
| 1878-79 | 40 | 2 | -do- |
| 1879-80 | 48 | 8 | -do- |
| 1880-81 | 53 | 8 | -do- |
| 1881-82 | 60 | 3 | -do- |
| 1882-83 | 67 | 3 | Pahani Patrak and Tharavband |
| 1883-84 | 74 | 2 | Khataavahi and Tharavband |