

CHAPTER - I

Economic and Geo -Political Formations

Ahmedabad the most northerly district of the Bombay Presidency, lying between 21° 25' and 18° and 37' north latitude and 71° 21' and 73° 28' east longitude, had a total area of 4402 Sq. miles. It may be briefly described as the tract of country lying north and west of the head of the Gulf of Cambay, to which the isolated lands of Parantij and Modasa in the North East and of Gogha, in the South were also added. The main body of the district was bounded on the North by Gaikwad's Dehgam and Kadi subdivision. Mahikanta and Patan also fell on the Northern side. On the west it was surrounded by Ran and Jhalawad in Kathiawad, on the South by the territory of Thakore of Bhavnagar and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and territory of Nawab of Cambay.

Ahmedabad Collectorate as it was known under the British was formed in November 1817, when they got complete political hold over Ahmedabad and its neighbouring parganas as a result of the Treaty of Poona (Signed with the Peshwa on 13th June 1817) and supplemental Treaty signed with Fatehsinghrao Gaikwad on 6th

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1. Revenue Department Volume (henceforth R.D.V), 1821-22, No. 21/45, pp. 1-3; Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay (henceforth M.S.A.B); Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government (henceforth S.R.B.G) V.P.1, 1854; Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, (henceforth G.B.P.), Vol IV, 1876, P.1 Gujarat State Gazetteer - Ahmedabad District, P.1.
 2. G.B.P., Vol IV, P. 3.
 3. Aitchison, C. U., Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries, Vol. VII, P. 68; Historical Selections from the Baroda State Records (henceforth H.S.B.S.R.) Vol. V, P. 804; Gense and Banaji, Gaikwads of Baroda (henceforth Gaikwads), Vol. IX, P. 24; Walter Hamilton, Description of Hindostan, Vol. I, London, 1820, pp. 604 - 606.

November, 1817.⁴ By an additional clause of this Treaty, Fatehsinghrao also ceded his share in the city of Ahmedabad and Daskrohi.⁵ Western portions of Dholka, Dhandhuka and Gogha had already been ceded in 1802 and 1803.⁶ So, 30th November 1817, when the first British Collector, Mr. John A. Dunlop entered the city of Ahmedabad, marked a beginning of a new phase in the history of Ahmedabad. The political formations of Ahmedabad in the period under review that is c.1750 - c.1850 would be detailed out after a discussion on Geo - economic situation. However, the formation of Ahmedabad Collectorate and its constituents has been given here.

Immediately after the assumption of authority in 1817 British divided their Eastern and Western territories into two separate administrative units, known as the Eastern Zillah and the Western Zillah.⁷ The parganas which earlier formed part of the Kheda jurisdiction but later transferred to Ahmedabad Collectorate on the formation of two distinct Collectorates were Dholka, Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha. A portion of Dholka being situated to the eastward of the Sabarmati was transferred to the Eastern Zillah. The Western Zillah formed the Ahmedabad⁸ Collectorate.

4. Aitchison, IV, p 231; Gaikwads, IX, p.277 and Vol.X, pp.80-88

5. Gaikwads, X, p. 94 - 97.

6. Revenue Department Diary (henceforth R.D.D.) 1805, No. 45, p. 10, M.S.A.B.

7. R.D.D., 1818, No. 125, p.125, Ibid, 1818, No. 126, p. 30; Ibid No. 132, 1818, p. 3584 - 86, Residency File (henceforth R.F.) No. V/146/715, S. No. 166, pp. 56 - 58, Central Record Office Baroda (henceforth C.R.O.B.).

8. R.D.V., 1821-22, No. 22/45, p. 2-4.

In 1817, Ahmedabad Collectorate comprised of Ahmedabad City, Daskrohi Ahmedabad, Dholka, Viramgam, Dhandhuka, Parantij and Gogha. However, soon Daskrohi division was found to be too big for administrative purposes. In 1840, it was subdivided into Daskrohi Ahmedabad and Daskrohi Jetalpur. Again in 1867 some territorial changes were made where by taluqa of Sanand was formed of 39 Taluqadari and 47 Khalisa villages belonging to adjoining Taluqas. Khalisa villages have been detailed as below

20 villages of Pargana Dholka
 11 villages of Pargana Daskrohi
 11 villages of Pargana Viramgam
 5 villages of Pargana Jetalpur

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The table given below gives a general statistical view of the number of villages, total area etc. of each pargana under this Collectorate.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE

NUMBER OF VILLAGES	POPULATION AS ON 1ST JANUARY			AREA IN SQ. MILES	
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
Daskrohi Ahmedabad	136	86,779	74,092	1,60,871	293.90
Daskrohi Jetalpur	48	23,334	17,497	40,831	160.29
Dholka	181	62,265	47,948	1,10,205	913.56
Dhandhuka	177	50,085	40,451	90,536	1,325
Viramgam	170	41,394	30,368	72,032	771.72
Parantij	176	36,429	26,621	63,050	453.08
Gogha	139	32,968	27,393	60,361	485
TOTAL	1027	3,33,254	2,64,632	5,87,886	4,402.55

9. S.R.B.G., CLXX N.S., P. 1.

10. S.R.B.G., V.1, M.S.A.B.

It is worthy to mention that only the above mentioned parganas forming the Ahmedabad Collectorate have been incorporated in this study. However, it must be mentioned that the concept of Ahmedabad Collectorate prior to 1817 was very different. Under Mughals it was Suba Ahmedabad. Under the Marathas their northern possessions in Gujarat were known under the denomination of, Taluga Ahmedabad Prant Gujarat Mahi Uttar¹¹ Teer. So, Ahmedabad comprised of almost all their possessions (excepting Kathiawar) falling on the Northern side of river Mahi, that is Daskrohi, Shahr Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Petlad, Vaser and Amne, Khambayat, Dhandhuka, Gogha, Punch Mahal, Parantij, Modasa¹² and Palanpur.

The history of this region could be traced back to the time of Skand Puran. The present Ahmedabad district formed part of Anarta region which was lying between Arbuda mountain and the Sabarmati river.¹³ It is also referred to in the Nagar Khand of Skand Puran and in the sixth Uttar Khand of Padma Puran. The Junagad rock inscriptions of Rudradaman has referred to this region as Suabhna, the region roundabout the river Sabarmati. It was so called because the river banks were full of ravines.¹⁴ The district of Ahmedabad also derives present name

11. Prant Ajmas Gujarat (henceforth Ajmas), Rumal No.42-56; Gujarat Jamav (henceforth Jamav), 1-5, 10-16; In almost all the Talebands, Yaadis, Ek Berji, Jhadas, this phrase has been used.

12. H.S.B.S.R. I, p.53.

13. Cunningham, A. The Ancient Geography of India pp.11-12 Epigraphica India vol VIII p.40 and 60; Administrative Atlas, Baroda, 1972, p.67, Anarta constituted the northern part of Gujarat and Lata the central and Southern.

14. Ibid.

from its headquarter city, Ahmedabad, which was founded by Sultan Ahmed Shah on 27th February 1411 A.D. Before going into details of the political scenario it is worth while to study its geographical formations, as the starting point for the study of anything human is its natural environment and physical conditions. Climate, topography, water distribution and type of organic life thus created by it has an immense influence on the life and growth of man.

Except for a few rocky features in the extreme Southern portion, the district as a whole formed a level plain gradually rising towards the north and east. With gradually deepening soil, the country slopes as the converging courses of several rivers show, south west ward into Duskrohi and Dehgam. ¹⁵

Another chief natural feature of this district was the spreading bed of the Sabarmati which stretches through it from end to end. Below the city on the left bank of the river and also midway between it and the Khari were a few small rises, but everywhere else the surface of the ground was unbroken on every side, except the north, with groves of various trees. ¹⁶

Towards the west were fertile but absolutely flat and monotonous black soil of the Bhal. The soil slightly rise north east of Viramgam into sandy Chuval, but sloping south and west in treeless fields of rice and wheat to the Nal and in existence salt wastes to the Rann. Beyond the river Bhagava, the black soil lost none of its remarkable productive power. However, on account of brackishness there was little irrigation. The flats around

15. Ibid.

16. G.B.P., Vol. IV, p. 14.

Dhollera and from there along the coast to the Bawliaree creek were impregnated with salt and intersected by marshes. They show all the bleakness of the Bhal with none of its fertility. On the other hand along the western border the land changed into a reddish form. A little further the narrow strip on the district ran right into the rocky interior of Saurashtra.¹⁷

The district was not endowed with hills and hillocks of varying gradient. However, some lands in few Taluqas were dotted with few hills and hillocks. In the west a few Kilometers from the town of Ranpur in Dhandhuka, a series of low hills gradually rose towards the parent range of Chotila where a conical peak, 600 feet (182.88 meters) above the sea level was the most remarkable feature of the country. Some of the hills around Ninama, the most westerly part of Dhadhuka were covered with fragments of quartz and limestone. Some of the hills are located at Vasai, Miroli in the southern section of the district and also near Thaltej and Gota in Dholka taluqa.¹⁸

It would be interesting to note the ancient division of these areas. The country on the lower course of the river Sabarmati was known as Sabarkantha. The black soil tract comprising the Southern half of Dholka and east half of the Dhandhuka was popularly known as Bhal.Nalkantha extended from that point to North parts into the Baroda territory. Chuval occupied a major part of the Mewasi territory of Viramgam. Lastly Kanear, narrow

17. Ibid.

18. S.R.B.G., X, 1823, p.80

tract of reddish soil, west of Bhal, between the towns of Dhandhuka and Baroda. These names are still popular among the people, specially among the people in rural areas.

Temperature and Rainfall

As the tropic of cancer passes through Gujarat's Northern border it has an intensely hot or cold climate. From the thermometric readings obtained from the register of Civil surgeon of Ahmedabad Zillah its evident that the variations of temperature at different seasons was great. In the cold season (Nov-Feb) it fell so low as freezing point. Months of March and April were quite hot. Except for the hilly areas of Modasa where the rainfall was sometimes considerable throughout the district it was light. Registered rainfall in the city of Ahmedabad from 1842 - 48 is given below :

YEAR	INCH	CENMETRES
1842	27	41
1843	39	65
1844	22	84
1845	15	94
1846	50	04
1847	24	27
1848	13	70

19. G.B.P., vol. IV, pp.3-5

20. S.R.B.G., No.V, 1854, p.4.

Nature of soil

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For the study of Indian History in any of its aspects, the boundary line between man's domain and nature is of great importance. It defined the area under cultivation and therefore, was index of the growth of population in the different parts of the country.

Nature of soil plays a very important role in extension of cultivation and growth of an agrarian economy. There were two principal varieties of soil in this Collectorate, that is Goraroo or whitish sandy soil, Kalee or black soil. However, Kaudra, Kada²¹ and Bhata could also be included in it.

Goraroo is land of light colour, varying from almost mere sand to soil of the richest quality, and it's fertility depends on proper culture and abundant manuring. It resembles somewhat in its appearance the fertile Maroowa or Gorat lands of Jumbusar pargana but falls far short of it in natural richness from the absence of the fine clay and mould which formed so large a proportion of that productive soil. But this goraroo soil was²² susceptible of the great improvement by artificial means. Goraroo soil irrigated either from wells, rivers or tanks was called Goraroo Kowetur, Goraroo Oobereea or Pandhur was the dry²³ and of poorest degree.

Bhata is a very fertile class of goraroo soil. Bhata or alluvial land was chiefly formed by changes in the course of the

21. S.R.B.G., X, P.85,1823,M.S.A.B.

22. Ibid., pp.85-86; H.G.Briggs, Cities of Gujarashtra, p.124.

23. R.D.D. 1820, No.157, p.3972; S.R.B.G., XI,P.7; Briggs,
op.cit.,p215.

Sabarmati river, when the soil washed away from the banks accumulated on the sides of its spreading and irregular bed. Goraroo lands are good for the cultivation of Sugar cane, Chillies and Tobacco. The black soil or Kali Bhumi found here belonged to the Khokhar variety with a subsoil of nodular limestone with gravel. It's shallow and much impregnated with alkali. It was found more towards west. It is found extensively in Dholka, Dhandhuka and Ranpur. Its good for the cultivation of wheat, gram and rice .

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Kaurda or Kada or Keearee, though classed as a soil, was more properly the prepared bed in which rice was grown, whether with or without artificial irrigation, Kanda Kowetur implying the former and Kanda Ukaseea, the latter. The soil on which these beds are formed was usually the Besur or medium soil between Goraroo and Kalee. One of its variety is called Pankali.²⁵ It has the peculiarity of two lateral wings projecting from the head of grain - hence the denomination from Pankia, a wing. This soil was readily distinguished from the fields embanked by ridges of earth three or four feet high with a view of securing a quantity of rain water. Fertility of the soil is greatly effected by the available means of irrigation.

Means of Irigation

Owing to the scanty rains, the importance and dependence on other means of irrigation becomes greater. There were two water systems in this Collectorate, one flowing south west from the

24. G.B.P. vol. IV, p.40.

25. Briggs, pp.215-16.

highlands of Eastern Gujarat and the other flowing east from the Kathiawar hills. Among the rivers none is navigable or of more than local importance.²⁶ The Sabarmati with its tributaries, Khari, Meshva, Majhor, Shelva and Andhari rising from the northern hills and flowing to the Gulf of Cambay through the light soil eastern lands formed one group. To the other belonged the Bhagava, Bhadar, Utavli, Trilki, Pinjani and Adhia, flowing from the Kathiawar hills into the Gulf of Cambay.²⁷

As most of these rivers flow along deep narrow channels, the Collectorate was not suited for direct river irrigation. At the same time there were many spots along the course of the Sabarmati, Khari, Bhadar, Utavli, where by means of a frame on the river banks water was raised in bags. This system was prevalent to a considerable extent. This method was called Dekoree.²⁸ The lands in the neighbourhood of the lower part of the course of the Kharee being low water could be taken to them by water course, but in some places it was necessary to raise the water a little by an arrangement called Jeela.²⁹ The water bag used in wells and Dekorees was of two kinds, one being merely a leather bag with an iron hoop to keep the mouth open and required to be upset when it arrived at the top of the wells and was called Ramea koss. The other had a long tail, open at the end and doubled up while drawing but on arrival at the top a small rope

26. G.B.P., Vol.4,p:50.

27. S.R.B.G., V,p.28, 1854.

28. S.R.B.G., V, 1854, p.32.

29. R.D.D., 1813, No.86, pp.1262-71.

pulled it forward, and the water came out of itself; this was called the Soondeea koss.³⁰ Well water was used throughout the district.³¹ Extensive beds of sand and gravel enabled the cultivators to procure water by digging rude pits for it to the depth of few feets, usually 30 to 60 ft.³²

Wells were either built of bricks or through hallowing rocks or other rough stores. The cost of wells was as follows. A brick well, not Chunamed for two koss, would have costed Rs.150, if it was 20 haths deep; Rs. 225 if 30 haths deep; Rs.350 if 40 haths deep. A brick well not Chunamed, for 4 koss, would have costed Rs.400 if 40 haths deep; Rs.650 if 50 haths deep; probably Rs. 1000 if 60 haths deep.Chunaming the well increased the cost by about 30 percent. A stone well, Chunamed for 2 koss, costed Rs. 140 if 20 haths deep; Rs. 210 if 30 haths deep.³³ Wells dug to the depth of 40 haths Rs.300 and if wide enough to work 4 koss, 350 or 400 rupees, and well of this type didn't require any Chunam.

The number of wells used for irrigation in the parganas of

30. Ibid.

31. Jamay, R.No.43, Yaadi, Khamas Asher Mayaten (1804) P.A.

32. Alexander Mackay, Western India-Reports addressed to the Chambers of Commerce, Ed.J,Robertson (London, 1853) p.180.

33. R.D.V., 1827, No.23/177, p.23, M.S.A.B.,

Parantij, Hursol, Modasa, Bayar in 1827 is being given below.

	GOVERNMENT		ALIENATED		TOTAL	
	PUCKA (BUILT)	KUTCHA (UNBUILT)	PUCKA	KUTCHA	PUCKA	KUTCHA
Parantij	8742	59	0119 1/2	38	209	107
Harasol	0008	85	0017	116	25	201
Modasa	0198 1/2	45	0118 1/2	11	317	60
Bayar	0140 1/2	01	0119 1/2	--	260	001
	4341/2	204	3741/2	165	809	369

Number of wells out of use and in ruins appears to be as follows :

	ON THE GOVT. LANDS		ON ALIENATED LANDS		TOTAL
Parantij	83		48		131
Harasol	04		02		006
Modasa	52		18		070
Bayar	20		15		035
TOTAL	159		83		242

No such detailed information regarding other parganas is found prior to 1846. However only the number of wells in use or out of use is given below.

34. Ibid.

Table showing the number of wells in Ahmedabad Collectorate.

PARGANA	W E L L S				
	FOR DRINKING	FOR IRRIGATION IN USE	DIS USED	TOTAL	TOTAL WELLS
Ahmedabad City	753	----	----	----	----
Ahmedabad Daskrohi	173	2164	370	2534	2707
Dholka	283	2573	383	2956	3239
Viramgam	65	275	207	0482	547
Dhandhuka and Ranpur	219	1341	532	1873	2092
Parantij	162	964	60	1024	1186
Jetalpur	94	1604	156	1760	1854
Daskrohi Gogha	114	1681	295	1976	5090
	1863	10602	2003	12605	13715

On the basis of above figures it could be suggested that well irrigation was the most widespread mode of irrigation. Tank irrigation was also popular but in comparison to wells they were far behind. ³⁶ Tanks were used for raising superior crops of sugarcane, plantains etc. This was specially the case in Daskrohi and Dholka. In other parganas they were used for raising wheat, barley and chana. But tank irrigation was almost confined to the early part of the season, for bringing crops to maturity. Irrigation from tanks was usually confined to the eastern districts. The following table gives information regarding the number of tanks in different paraganas.

35. S.R.B.G., V, 1854, P.96.

36. R.D.V., 1834; No.52/596, pp.23-25.

36a
Number of Tanks In Ahmedabad

	For Irrigation	Not for Irrigation	Total
Ahmedabad Daskrohi	126	220	346
Jetalpur Daskrohi	162	64	226
Dholka	387	421	808
Viramgam	142	467	609
Dhandhuka and Ranpur	22	171	191
Parantij	36	73	109
Gogha	—	107	107
TOTAL	875	1323	2398

From the above figures it becomes clear that Tanks were not so much in use as were the wells. More than 55 percent were not used for irrigation purposes. Tanks were more in use only in Dholka, Viramgam and Daskrohi.

There were no canals of any sort in this district and hence ryots had to depend heavily on wells and tanks.

Lands irrigated by rains were called Jirait and those irrigated by other means Bagait.³⁷ The ratio of Bagait lands was very low to that of Jirait. Means of irrigation were quite inadequate and this must have accounted for the low yield in agriculture. Figures available for only the government lands (see table II) indicate that only 2.67 percent of the land was cultivated by irrigation, 30.6 percent was cultivated but unirrigated. These figures themselves speak of the poorth irrigational facilities prevalent even at the middle of the 19

36a. Ibid.

37. Selections from the Satara Raja and the Peshwa Diaries (Henceforth S.S.R.P.D.), Vol. VII, p.17. Gujarat Jamav, Rupal No.31, Yaadi, 1801, P.A.

century. It was only in Duskhrohi Jetalpur that about 9.05% of the land was irrigated. In the parganas of Dhandhuka and Viramgam the percentage was as low as 0.8 and 0.7 respectively.

Under the British various measures were taken for encouraging the construction of tanks and wells. Gunwat or leases were offered for the excavation and substantial building with bricks of new wells.^{37a} Some of the terms were (1) To the maker of a well working two koss, government would allow 15 bighas of land (2) For a well working 4 koss 25 bighas would be allowed (3) Government would continue to take due bigoti assessment (4) If the cultivator turned the land into rice cultivation or like and render it very productively, government would not demand more than the present revenue till after the prescribed period; after the period has expired the proper revenue according to the custom of the village was to be paid.

Availability of irrigational facilities along with the modes of cultivation in prevalence have tremendous bearing on the growth of agricultural economy. Hence its important to study the implements primarily used by the cultivators.

Modes of Cultivation

The modes of cultivation were also very simple, continuing since very ancient times. Most widespread modes were plough, Kodalee (a pickaxe), Danturda (sickle), Wansee, Khurpee, Punjetee (rake), Phawra (spade for digging), Kowaree (axe). Parts of a plough are being described below

37a. R.D.V., 1834, No.52/596, pp.27-28.

38. R.D.D., 1819, No.143, p.3276; Ibid., 1820, No.153, p.1891; S.R.B.G., V, pp.5-7.

- A. Hull - The coulter
- B. Chowra
- C. Kose - An iron share
- D. Kuswala - A wooden wedge to hold fast the kose and Chowra
- E. Churah
- F. Dandee or cher - The shaft
- G. Nyah - An iron nail, which served to bind the yoke to the shaft
- H. Naree - A rope of about half an inch thick, made of tanned leather, for tying the yoke to the shaft.
- I. Somul - Four pegs on the yoke, to which the neck straps are tied.
- J. Jotur - Neck straps, made of cotton thread and some times of leather.
- K. Joosra - The yoke
- L. Hatha - The handle

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A plough costed about two rupees and sixty paise. -

	Rs.	A	P	
Josra, Yoke	0	6	0	
Hull, coulter or body of the plough	0	8	0	This was always made of raen wood, which was less affected by friction than other wood.
Cher, Shaft	0	8	0	
Kosa, iron share	0	1	0	
	2	6	0	

The iron point consisted of a slightly curved bar, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and two feet long : it was pointed at one end and put through a hole in the hull, when it was secured by a wedge. The forefoot of the hull, called the Chowra, was also a separate piece. Chowra usually lasted for two days ploughing, but this depended on the soil.

The sowing machine was simple and effective. There was a bonet at the top into which the grain was placed from which four hollow bamboos conducted the grain; each through one of the prongs of the harrow or rakes. One person used to drive and

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39. Ibid., This is based on the information given by Chugun Dulla, Patel of mauza Behrampur, Pargana Daskrohi, to Mr. Fawcett.

40. Ibid.

another one attended with a bag of grain tied round his waist and fed, the machine. The prongs of the fork were about a foot apart and the outlet for the grain was in the back part of the prong, so that it was not liable to get blocked up by earth in its progress. The yoke was made rather wider than usual so that the oxen were kept clear of the furrows. Different parts of the sowing machine were as under:

- A. Oarenee - The wooden bawl
- B. Dandwa - Four hollow bamboos
- C. Loreea - The body of the harrow
- D. Hutwa - Two handles at each of the above
- E. Ankra - Two hooks fixed behind the body
- F. Danta - Four prongs of the harrow
- G. Falwa - Iron shares at the end of the prongs
- H. Sumra - The shaft
- I. Joosra - Yoke
- J. Somal - A wooden peg for fixing the bands
- K. Naree - Leather thong for binding the yoke

The machine used to be 3 feet in breadth, between the two outer prongs and stands 3 feet 8 inches high. Cost of a sowing machine or wawreeneeah or Chawar was about three rupees and ten annas.

Table no. I given at the end of the chapter gives details regarding the number of cattle stock and implements of husbandary that is ploughs, carts etc., in each of the parganas of this collectorate.

Owing to the lack of irrigation facilities etc., yield per plough was very low in this Collectorate in comparison to other parganas; whereas in Kheda etc., one plough paid revenue from Rs.40 to Rs.60. In Ahmedabad maximum was just Rs. 30

41. Ibid, P.7.

42. R.D.D., 1820, NO.153, P.1889.

and lowest Rs.12. In Ahmedabad Daskrohi each plough cultivated 26.7 acres of land and paid a revenue of 29.61 Rupees; in Jetalpur, area cultivated was 19.6 acres and revenue paid Rs.12; in Dholka area cultivated was 17 acres and revenue paid Rs.23.71; in Dhandhuka area ploughed was 19 acres and revenue paid by each plough Rs.18.60; in Viramgam area cultivated by each plough was highest, that is 38 acres but revenue paid was quite low, Rs.15.48. Same was the case in Parantij where area cultivated was Rs.13, which was extremely low, 3.2 acres, however, revenue paid was quite decent from the standard of other parganas. So on the agricultural front situation doesn't seem to be very favourable.

There were as many as 60,914 $1/2$ ploughs in the Collectorate. Oxen and buffaloes were usually used for drawing
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it. The oxen used for drawing the plough were usually of the Kathiawad breed and were strong and well suited for agricultural
45 purposes. Maximum number of ploughs were used in Dholka, Dhandhuka and Ranpur. Dholka had 13713 $1/2$ plough followed by Dhandhuka and Ranpur having 11,685 ploughs. Ratio between number of persons and number of ploughs was lowest. It was 6.9 to 1 that is between 6.9 people there was one plough. Next was Dhandhuka and Ranpur where between 7.75 people there was one plough. The ratio was highest in Gogha where there was one plough to 13 people. This implies that peasants in Parantij were in far better position in comparison to those of Gogha.

43. Ibid., 1819, NO.130, p.2776; S.R.B.G., No.V, p.95.

44. R.D.D., 1819, No.143, P.3279, M.S.A.B.

45. R.D.V., 1857 No. 22, P.13, M.S.A.B.

Owing to their great use in ploughing oxen were in great demand in this Collectorate. There were 1,35,707 oxen. Largest number i.e. 35,021 were to be found in Dholka. Therefore the number of ploughs was also greatest in this pargana. Other cattle in use in this Collectorate were buffaloes, camels, horses, ass, sheep and goats. She buffaloes were also found in large number. Again Dholka had the largest number of them.

The most common means of transportation were Gada and Renkla. Both were a sort of carts and only difference seems to be that Renkla was bigger and heavier and more suitable for heavy loads. Gada seems to be more in use in this Collectorate. There were three types of Gadas viz. ⁴⁶ Do Baili Gada (driven by two bullocks) Chow Baili (driven by four bullocks) and Dukeri Sa Baili Gada (having six bullocks). The taxes levied on a Gada were according to the bullocks used in it. For example, if Sa Baili Gada paid fifteen annas, Chow Baili would pay 10 annas and Do ⁴⁷ Baili, only 5 annas. These carts were well suited to bring loads of merchandize and other goods from long distances.

All the above mentioned factors viz., the fertility of soil, means of irrigation, modes of cultivation have a considerable bearing on the area under cultivation. A pargana wise study has been undertaken to see the area under cultivation, arable area lying vacant and altogether unproductive land in the Collectorate.

46. R.D.V., 1844, No.27/1584, p.61; Ibid. 1851, No.22, pp.12-13.

47. Jamav, R.NO.41, Kanuzabta, Salas Khamsain (1752) P.A.

Area under cultivation, Pargana Daskrohi

	Cultivated and Arable acres	Unproductive	Percentage of 1 in relation to 4	Total area
	1	2	3	4
By Todar Mal (1575)	193849-4	90393-8	68	284243-9
Tulatee Estimate (1820)	141372-8	60178-8	70	201581-6
Survey measure (1826)	181519-8	32282-8	84.9	213802-1

From the above figures it becomes clear that by the middle of the 19th century, area under cultivation and total arable land had considerably increased. A increase of about 16 percent was witnessed from the time of Todur Mal's survey to the first British survey in 1826. It was owing to the encouragement given by the British to bring waste lands under cultivation and the improvement of irrigation facilities. Table no.II gives us the area under cultivation in different parganas, at end of the period of our study. By 1847, about 53 percent of the total area in this pargana was under cultivation, 21 percent was arable waste and 24 percent unfit for cultivation.

In Parantij till 1827, out of 243 villages, 174 were under the British and 69 under chief of Idar. But out of 174 only 126 were under the direct management of British. Out of total 176,615 acres of arable land in Parantij, Harsol, Modasa and Bayar only 59323 was under tillage.

48. S.R.B.G., V, PP.116-17, 1854; S.R.B.G., CC XIV, NS, 1868, P.4; R.D.V., 1826, No. 1/33. Various pieces of waste lands were given to Patels on leases at concessional terms. Also see S.S.R.P.D., VOL.VII, P.17.

49. R.D.V., 1827, No.23/177, p.124, M.S.A.B.

The following table shows the area of land, arable unproductive, and portion of arable land which was cultivated and waste and neglected.

	Parantij Acres R. Ps.	Hursol	Modasa	Bayar
Cultivation	36749-1-14	4156-3-36	10276-1-14	8142-1-10
Waste of 1 year	10527-3-22	574-0-27	1194-1-13	293-1-9
Waste of 6 year	13694-3-0	1109-3-9	1918-2-5	1615-3-8
Waste of more	9412-1-17	2742-0-15	6998-3-17	5143-3-5
Waste not before Cultivated	13526-	6125-2-21	29524-2-36	12940-1-36
Total Arable	83910-1-26	14708-2-29	49912-3-8	28088-2-22
Unproductive	15459-2-3	3868-0-34	4542-3-13	4542-2-13
Total Area	99369-3-29	18577-1-30	67081-0-3	32628-0-35

According to the survey of 1858-59 in the government villages, of a total of 140,382 arable acres 61780 or 44.01 % was under tillage, indicating a great increase over the figures of 1823.

Regarding the area under cultivation in Dholka, of about 121847 acres of government land, 48126 was tilled in 1825-26; of 68268 acres of alienated lands about 48336 acres were tilled. During the thirty years between the 1st and 2nd survey i.e. 1823-53, the tillage area of alienated land continued to be greater than that of government land. By 1852-53 this area had increased to 57,222 acres as compared to about 46537 acres in 1823. Throughout the whole period the fluctuations of tillage in alienated and government lands corresponded the period of depression and comparative prosperity or revival after that. Fluctuations in the area tilled in the government villages would be evident from the following table.

Year	1823	1825-26	1829	1831	1833	1835	1838
Area	48126	52330	46120	53574	37025	46567	33342
Year	1839	1840	1843	1844	1846	1850	-
Area	48614	42122	49865	46135	47655	50925	-

By the middle of the 19th century about 35 percent of the total government land was cultivated, 38 percent was lying as arable waste (see table-2).

In Viramgam till 1853, fifty out of seventy five Khalisa villages were surveyed. Out of the total area of 331013 bighas only 101980 bighas i.e. 30.71 percent was under cultivation, 59.35 percent was lying as arable waste and only 9.83 was totally unfit for cultivation.⁵¹

Not much survey work was done in Dhandhuka as it was not been included in the survey of 1823-26. Out of the total 1423152-14 bighas only 2752 bighas was under cultivation which really presents a dismal picture. 18 percent of land was lying as arable waste and 63.31 as unfit for cultivation.

The actual state of cultivation at the middle of 19th century could be ascertained from table no. II, given at the end of the chapter.

Cropping Season

As is usual in most part of India the cropping seasons in this Collectorate were three - Kharif i.e. rainy season; Rabi or Shalu i.e. cold and Oonallo or Huree, hot season.⁵²

51. R.D.V., no.12/96, 1824, p.71.

52. R.D.D., No.46, 1805, pp.1244-45, M.S.A.B.; Ibid, No.157 1820, pp.3969-72.

All grains and other articles of produce in Kharif were generally raised by rains, however in bad season, recourse was often taken to wells, specially in the instance of rice. The Kharif crops consisted of a great variety of grains and pulses, viz. Arud, Chowla, Toor, Rice, Bowta, Banti, Mug, Math etc. Rabi crops constituted various grains and other articles of great value viz. wheat, gram, cotton, tobacco, ginger, chillies etc. Oonalloo crops consisted of gram, Juwar Kang and various vegetable etc. ⁵³ Table no. III, given at the end of the chapter gives a list of all types of grains etc. forming the Kharif, Rabi and Hurree crops, in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad. Times of ⁵⁴ their sowing and maturity have also been mentioned.

Crop Pattern -

Actual extent of the crops grown in different parganas could ⁵⁵ be ascertained from table no. IV.

Major crops of various parganas from the point of view of their importance (i.e. extent of cultivation) are given below in descending order-

Ahmedabad - Bajree, Jowar, pulses, wheat, barley and garden
Daskrohi produce.
Jetalpur - Bajree, rice, Jowar, and sugar cane
Daskrohi

Dholka - Wheat, Cotton, Bajree, Jowar, Sugarcane
Dhanduka - Wheat, Cotton, Jowar, Bajree, Gram
Parantij - Bajree, Math, Jowar, Til, Kodra, Millet
Gogha - Bajree, Cotton, Til, Wheat, Gram

53. R.D.V. No.23/177, 1827, p.15; S.R.B.G., XI, 1824,
p.9; R.D.D., 1808, No.59, p.196,

54. S.R.B.G., V, p.30.

55. S.R.B.G., X, p.54; Ibid., p.9.

Crop pattern remained almost same till the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Under the stress of commercial economy cash crops were gaining importance yet cereals remained predominant. For details regarding the actual area under each crop we have to rely on later reports.

Among the crops wheat occupied the most prominent position, covering a area of 230307, or 26.17 of the whole tillage. It was chiefly grown in Dholka, Dhandhuka and Viramgam. Two Chief qualities of wheat were Chasia and Vadine or Vagia.⁵⁶

Chasia wheat was of two kinds. Firstly Katha i.e. red and Dhandhani i.e. white wheat. Of these only wheat was grown in Dhandhuka as the salt subsoil was believed to be unfavourable to the white. Chasia wheat was usually grown in light black soil without watering. 84 pounds of seeds were used to 1 acre. The acerage (acre yield) of chasia was 258 pounds. Vadina was sown in watered light sandy soil at the rate of 160 pounds of seed to a acre.

Juvar, covering an area of 24.66 percent of the whole tillage, occupied the 2nd position in the crop pattern. It was sown in July and reaped in October. It grew to the height of 8 to 10 feet.⁵⁷ It grew in 10 varieties. it formed the chief article of food of the people. Millet's straw was highly valued as fodder. Bajri was also equally common as the staple food of the people. It was of 2 kinds viz. smaller and finer and second one larger and coarser. Cultivation of Cotton was also quite

56. R.D.V., No.23/177, 1824, p.21; S.R.B.G., No.V, 1854, p.118; Ibid, XXXVII, 1824, p.9.

57. James Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, Vol.II, p.35, London, 1834.

widespread in this Collectorate. It was one of the important produce of Dholka, Dhandhuka, Viramgam and Gogha. for the cotton cultivation mixed light goraru was least suited.

The local varieties of Viramgam subdivision were Jatvaria, Dholka-Bhalia and vagadia, Dhandhuka- lalia and vagadia and small quantity grown around Ahmedabad city was of Jaria variety. Except for Jaria all were yearly varieties. Jaria was allowed to grow for 4 seasons.

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The besur soil does not need any manuring. It was most required only in the goraru. Plenty of rainfall was also required for its cultivation in goraru in July when the land is ready the seed cleaned by rubbing with earth then the time is perfect for the cotton cultivation 10 pounds of seeds are required for one acre. Watering of cotton was in use in the 17th century but in 18th century at many places it had fallen out of practice.

Kapas was exposed to many frauds. It was, sometimes left open in the village Khullee whereby it was dirtied by dust, and moisture. While packing it up also lot of dust got mixed up with it, thus effecting its quality.

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Many experimentations were carried on various places for the growth^{of} foreign cotton in this Collectorate. Mr. Martin was entrusted with the work of growing Egyptian and Parnomburo Cotton near Dhandhuka and Ranpur.

Dr. Gilder was engaged with the work of growing Bourbon Cotton

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near Shahi Bag. However, not much success was met with by these experiments.

58. S.R.B.G., XVII, 1787, p.83, A Report by Dr.Hove.

59. Mackay, Western India, pp.4-9.

60. Ibid.

Political Background

The conquest of Gujarat by Akbar in 1572 paved the way to dismount the trembling Sultnate of Gujarat and establish a fresh organization of the State, making it a part of Mughal Empire. The Sultans of Gujarat, at the height of their power had held sway over no less than 25 Sarkars and only sixteen of these were incorporated in the Subah of Gujarat.⁶¹ Of these nine were under the direct authority of the Emperor and the rest were left in the hands of the Hindu Rajas or Chiefs.⁶² The imperial period of Gujarat, during which it remained a province of the Mughal Empire, extended over one hundred and eighty years, from 1573 to 1758. (In 1752 it was conquered by Peshwa and Gaikwads but was later reconquered by Mughal Subhadar).

The year 1707 is a landmark in the history of India, not so much because it marked the end of the long reign of Aurangzeb, but for reasons that have a more important significance in history of India, in general and Gujarat in particular. From this date, or shortly after, we notice the process of disintegration of the Mughal rule in Gujarat and the gradual emergence of a new political power which exhibited its impact on the established institutions and in the spheres of economy and society in next century and a half to come. The period of 135 years, from the

61. Ali Muhammed Khan, Mirat-i-Ahmadi (henceforth Mirat) pp.6-13; Abul Fazl, Ain-i-Akbari, pp.247-63. E.C.Baley, History of Gujarat, pp.6-7; Walter Hamilton, op.cit., p.604. The twenty five Sarkars were- Jodhpur, Jalor, Nagor, Bassai, Mambai (Bombay) Daman, Ramnagar, Dungarpur, Bansbalah, Sirohi, Kachh, Rajpuri, Ahmedabad, Barodah, Bharuj, Nadot, Surat, Champaner, Pattan, Sorath, Navnagar, Godhrah, Malhar, Nandarbar. Sarkar Ahmedabad comprised of 33 Mahals.

62. Mirat, 12-13; Bayley, 21.

conquest of Gujarat by Akbar (1572) to the end of Alamgir's reign (1707) was a period on the whole of strong government and administrative stability. After 1707, however and more particularly after 1719, decided changes could be seen. The period that ensued was one of continuous warfare and civil strife, external inroads and foreign invasion, involving progressive deterioration in the administrative system and political order. All this might have dislocated economic activities and seriously affected the well being and prosperity of this province. This retrogressive trend in the sphere of polity and economy continued at least till 1758 when Momin Khan II was defeated by combined forces of Peshwa and Gaikwads and finally surrendered Ahmedabad city to them (other neighbouring parganas had already come under the Maratha control by 1752).⁶³

Ahmedabad remained under the control of Marathas till 1817 when it was ceded to the British.

The power and influence of the Marathas had steadily grown in the politics of Deccan states during the seventeenth century and already in the time of Shah Jahan, Shahji Bhonsle had carved out an independent principality for himself, first around Poona and then at Bangalore. The main source of contention between the Mughals and Marathas in the last quarter of the seventeenth century was the levying of Chouth and Sardeshmukhi by Shivaji, son of Shahji. Though Chouth and Sardeshmukhi were traditional imposts, Shivaji was probably the first leader of consequence to use them systematically as a means of gathering, the sinews of

63. C.U.Aitchison, Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, IV, 214; Gaikwads, Vol. I, p.117.

war against his enemies. ⁶⁴ Rise of Marathas as a powerful movement aimed at regional independence, created for the Mughals a problem which was not purely regional in its implications. It was an open defiance of Mughal authority and it even changed the composition of Mughal nobility and effected institutions or systems connected with it, e.g., the Jagirdari system. ⁶⁵

Loosening of the control of the Mughals and infiltration of Marathas marked the beginning of the eighteenth century in Gujarat. The inspiration came from Rajaram, successor of Shahu, who in 1698 parcelled out the Mughal territories among Maratha Sardars and asked them to levy their own contributions. ⁶⁶ In 1706 Dhanaji Jadav seriously threatened Ahmedabad and its surrounding area. Only a sham of the imperial authority was left and the authority of Mughal Subhadar and Naib Subhadar was also vaining.

Various nobles like Safdar Khan Babi, Salabat Mohammed Khan, Hamid Khan were taken as hostages and staggering amounts were asked for their releases. Abdul Hamid Khan, Naib Subhadar of Ahmedabad was asked for Rs.3,00,000. After paying a large part of ransom he was able to return but had to keep two of his nephews as security for the balance. ⁶⁷

64. Ranade, Rise of the Maratha power, pp.219-38; Sardesai, G.S.New History of Marathas, ii, pp.51-52; Sen.S.N., Administrative system of the Marathas, pp.97-99; Chouth was levied in a nature of a war tax and Sardeshmukhi rested on the claim that Shivaji was the chief Deshmukh of the Deccan; of Satish Chandra, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, XLI.

65. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, pp.25-36.

66. S. Chandra, Parties and Politics, p. XLIII.

67. Mannucci, Storia do Mogor, trans. Irvin, Vol.IV, pp. 246-47.

Few week after the death of Aurangzeb in Feb., 1707, the districts of North Gujarat were convulsed by a second Maratha invasion. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, spreading terror on the path, reached as far as Vatrak, 18 miles south east of capital. Some of the adventurous troopers penetrated as far as village of Vatva. The Subhadar Ibrahim Khan had to buy peace by giving two lakhs and ten thousand rupees to the Peshwa. ⁶⁸ Credit of intensifying their raids in Gujarat in the beginning of the eighteenth century must go to the family of Dabhades of Talegaon, which was well established in Baglan. Khanderao Dabhade, one of the most famous officer of Shahu, had fought, along with Dhanaji Jadhav against Mughal Naib Subhadar of Ahmedabad, Hamid Khan in 1706. Between 1706 and 1716 he carried out several raids into South Gujarat, controlling the trade route from Burhanpur to Surat and exacted payments from all caravans. In 1716 he defeated a large army sent under Zulfiqar Khan, Subhadar of Deccan, by Saiyed Husain Ali. After this he was promoted to the office of Senapati in place of Manaji More, by Shahu. Though his service in the Deccan prevented him from visiting Gujarat after this year, he sent these officers, viz, Kanthaji Kadam Bande, Damaji I, Gaikwad and Pillaji Gaikwad (Damaji's nephew), to carry out regular predatory raids into Gujarat. After Khanderao's retirement from active service from about 1723, his son Trimbakrao carried out such incursions into Gujarat.

68. Mirat, 231.

A seal was set on this process by Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath who made a complex division of the revenues between Shahu and his Sardars in 1719.⁶⁹ This system implied placing on the Maratha sardars the entire responsibility for the collection of Chouth, and Sardeshmukhi. Out of these collections a fixed share of sardeshmukhi in addition to 34% of the chouth was to be paid to the Raja.

Although Maratha claims of Chouth and Sardeshmukhi had become a regular feature but they had not been officially sanctioned by the Mughals till 1717.⁷⁰ As these claims were not conceded, the Maratha raids into the province of Gujarat and Malwa intensified. However, after his defeat in 1728 Nizamulmulk, who earlier was quite hostile to Maratha advances, was then compelled to disregard them in those regions. Peshwa also prevailed upon Subhadar Sarbuland Khan to enter into a formal treaty with him on 23rd March, 1730 by which Subhadar ceded to Bajirao the Sardeshmukhi and Chouth rights in Gujarat excepting the port of Surat and areas attached to it, alongwith 5% of the revenues of the city of Ahmedabad.⁷¹

Meanwhile Peshwa-Dabhade rivalry mounted very high, owing to predatory raids carried out by Trimbakrao and Pillaji. On April

69. Sen, pp.272-73; Duff, pp.370-76.

70. Duff, op.cit., Vol. I, p.273.

71. Selections from Satara Raja and Peshwa Diaries (henceforth S.S.R.P.D.), Vol.I, p.105; Gaikwads, Vol.I, p.10.

st
 1 , 1731, Peshwa's forces defeated the Dabhade forces at a
 village of Bhilapur between Baroda and Dabhoi. ⁷² Trimbakrao died
 fighting and even Pillaji died in the very next year (1732).
 After the death of Trimbakrao, his mother, Umabai, appointed
 Damaji II, as her agent in Gujarat. The weak and dissolute
 character of Umabai's surviving sons spelled doom over their
 ambition of expansion in Gujarat. Taking advantage of this
 political uncertainty their protege the Gaikwads rose to the
 prominence and dream of Pillaji for the establishment of the
 sovereign power of this family in Gujarat was fulfilled. ⁷³

Tussle between the various incoming and out going Subhadars
 further gave opportunities to Marathas to interfere in the
 internal matters of the Suba. In 1736 A.D. Subhadar designate
 Momin Khan was forced to take the help of Rangoji to expel
 outgoing Subhadar Maharaja Ajit Singh and his trusted official
 Ratan Singh Bhandari from the city. According to the terms of the
 Treaty made with Damaji, not only the revenue but also the
 government of the Capital was to be equally divided between Momin
 Khan and the Gaikwads. ⁷⁴ For the next 16 years, Ahmedabad was
 under the joint rule of Gaikwads and the Mughals till 1753, when
 the city was captured after a seige by the combined Maratha

72. Historical Selections from the Baroda State Records
 (henceforth H.S.B.S.R.) Vol.1, pp.12-13; Sardesai, II, p.128.

73. Surat Factory Diary (henceforth S.F.D.) No.633, 1742-3, p.81
 Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay (henceforth M.S.A.B.);
Political Department Diary (henceforth P.D.D.) 5. A, 1733,
 p.102, M.S.A.B.

74. Mirat, p.467.

forces of Peshwas and the Gaikwads.

Meanwhile great struggle was going on for Supremacy of power in Deccan between Peshwa Balaji Bajirao and Damajirao Gaikwad which was profoundly to affect the progress of events in Gujarat and to hasten the collapse of Mughal power. In 1751, by treachery Damaji and some other Dabhade officials were imprisoned, by the Peshwa at Vengi and their camps attacked. Damaji, finding his position untenable, submitted to the Peshwa's demand of partition of Gujarat. A treaty was calculated and formally ratified on March 30, 1752.⁷⁶ Thus at one stroke of good fortune, the Peshwa acquired those vast and valuable territorial rights in Gujarat which had been laboriously won by the joint labours of the Dabhade and the Gaikwads. Along with various territorial gains in the Surat Athavisi and region between Rewa and Mahi, Peshwa acquired various territories north of Mahi, viz, Parganas of Mehmadabad, Godhra, Thasra, half of Daskrohi, Dhandhuka, Viramgam etc. Revenue from these territories was valued at Rs. 24,68,900.

The partition treaty of 1752 proved fatal to Mughal rule in Gujarat, for it was immediately followed by the seige and capture of Ahmedabad by the combined armies of these confederate Maratha leaders. Jawan Mard Khan was far away in SabarKantha and Banaskantha regions when Peshwa's brother Raghunathrao (Raghoba) and Damaji marched towards the capital. It took them only six

75. H.S.B.S.R., Vol.12, No.88, p.75; Residency File No.V/713, pp.10-12 and File No. V/714 pp.41-42, C.R.O.B.

76. Secret and Political Department Diary (henceforth S.P.D.D.), No. 126, P.4839, M.S.A.B.

weeks to bring it under their sway. Jawan Mard Khan who had hastily returned to the Capital could not keep up the defence. Moreover, he was faced with the demand from his soldiers, officers and clerks for the payment of the arrears. So on 1st April, 1753 he surrendered the Capital.⁷⁷

Now, with the firm establishment of Balaji's authority in Gujarat and specially in the Capital city, the Gaikwad naturally took the second place. Raghoba appointed Shripatrao as the governor of the city. Damaji had appointed Sevakram as his deputy at Ahmedabad. It was already arranged that the Gaikwad's should pay six thousand rupees per month as the Gaikwad's share of the expense of the military force which was to be maintained for the protection of the city, which was placed under the Peshwas's deputy. These forces were called Sebundis, and the money contribution, as Gaikwad's Nemnook.⁷⁸

This period of 30 years of civil strife and wanton destruction and extortion by the Mughal Viceroys, Marathas and Kolis had left some of the most populous suburbs of the Ahmedabad city in a state of decay.⁷⁹ Shripatrao now entrusted himself with the task of repairing damaged city walls. Although by this time Marathas were fully in control of the Capital and other parganas of Gujarat, yet they found it expedient to rule

77. S.F.D., 1752, No.10, P.101, M.S.A.B; Mirat, p.742; H.S.B.S.R., 24, No.90, pp.88-89, H.S.B.S.R., New series, Vol., I, No.5, P.6.

78. S.S.R.P.D., Vol.3, No.63, pp.43-45; Mirat, pp.745-48.

79. Mirat, pp.758-60.

under the shadow of Imperial Mughals. This is clear from the fact that on June 26, 1754, accession of Shah Alam II was proclaimed at Ahmedabad, by Shripatrao's orders. Khutba was also recited in Emperor's name.

Nearly four years of undisturbed possession had probably removed from the minds of Deccani leaders, any apprehension of its reconquest by the Muslims. They busied themselves in extending their authority further northwards, Momin Khan II, governor of Cambay and son of Nazm-ud-daula, taking advantage of the absence of strong Maratha force at Ahmedabad hatched designs of capturing it. Heavy rains of 1756 had done extensive damage to the city walls. Momin Khan, enlisting the support of the turbulent Kolis, muslim soldiers, Qazi of Kadi etc. marched towards the Capital. Raghu Pandit, the deputy governor was treacherously killed on September 6, 1756. On the night of 15th Oct. they entered the city without much opposition. So the Marathas held the capital for 3 years and 7 months, i.e. from April 1, 1753 to October, 1756 and then for 14 months it was under the control of Momin Khan.

News of the Capture of the Capital was received as a shock by the Peshwa, Sadashiv Ramchandra, Peshwa's deputy in the Province was immediately rushed back along with Damaji Gaikwad. Jawan Mard Khan's help was also enlisted. And the great siege of Ahmedabad began on Jan 7, 1757. It lasted for nearly 14 months.

80. Ibid, pp.801-803.

81. H.S.B.S.R., 24, No.181, P:178.

After the commencement of the seige, Momin Khan's troubles of troops began. Revenue from various Mandis and Nakas had gone down owing to the declining political order. To overcome the financial difficulties only alternative left was to resort to the illegal imposts i.e. Veras. One lakh of rupees were recovered from the shroffs and merchants. ⁸² Four times in fourteen months the detested vera was levied on the citizens. Thus the worst sufferers were the hapless citizens. Starvation and on top of it illegal extortions led to mass exodus of the population from various areas. ⁸³ Failure of Momin Khan to pay his soldiers led to the desertion of the army. By October 1757 only 3,000 troops were left for the defence of the city. ⁸⁴ At last Momin Khan ⁸⁵ surrendered Ahmedabad on Feb. 27, 1758.

With the final capture of Ahmedabad in 1758, the sovereign authority over the city passed to the Peshwa and it was exercised by successive Sarsubhas sent by him from Poona. A Treaty was signed between the Peshwas and the Gaikwads according to which Damaji was allowed certain rights and privileges. He enjoyed an equal participation in the revenues of the town and in the administration of Justice. A place of residence was allowed for the local managers of each power under the denomination of Haveli

82. Mirat, 853.

83. Mirat, p.853.

84. S.P.D.D., No.VI, p.162.

85. Gaikwad's, Vol. I, P.117; Gadni, No.559, 1768 (a vatnipatra) P.A.; S.F.D., No.15, P.307, M.S.A.B.

and the charge of one gate out of twelve devolved on the Gaikwad
86
Government.

Inspite of this Treaty the tensions between the Peshwa and the Gaikwad did not recede. The fact that they fought together against the forces of Ahmed Shah Abdali, at Panipat in 1761, did not signify the change of heart. When Balaji Baji Rao died in 1761, Damaji took the side of his brother Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) instead of his son Madhav Rao I. However luck was not in his favour. Raghoba and Govind Rao (son of Damaji) were taken prisoners to Poona. Thus the fortunes of war had again placed Damaji at the mercy of the Peshwa. Tribute payable by him was increased from 5.1/4 lakhs to nearly 8 lakhs, his arrears were computed at 15.3/4 lakhs rupees. 25 lakhs were charged as compensation money. As Damaji died, soon after the negotiation, the treaty was finally ratified by his two sons Govindrao and Fatehsingh, who as rivals for the succession, endeavoured to out bid each other in their attempt to gain support of the Poona Government.

Untimely death of Peshwa Madhav Rao-I in 1772 and murder of his brother Naraynrao placed Raghoba on the top position. He assumed the office of Peshwa in 1773. But in April 1774, Gangabai, widow of the murdered Peshwa gave birth to a posthumous son and the table turned in his favour. Raghoba, had to flee from there. On 3rd January, 1775 he arrived at Baroda where Govindrao had besieged the city. Powerful army of Haripant Phadke, Sindhia,

86. Gaikwads, Vol. I, p.117.

Holkar etc. forced Raghoba and Govindrao to raise the siege. On
th
 17 February. their retreating army was defeated by Fateh Singh
⁸⁷
 and his allies.

Meanwhile, the Bombay Government under William Hornby,
 anxious to enlarge its possessions in Gujarat readily acceded to
 Raghoba's overtures of Military Alliance. On 6th March 1775 the
⁸⁸
 Treaty of Surat was concluded. Raghoba conceded besides the
 islands of Salsette and Bassein, pargana of Olpad and Jambusar.
 He was also to pay a sum of 1 1/2 lakhs for the expenses of the
⁸⁹
 Military contingent of 2,500 troops and sepoy.

Col. Keating was sent for the help of Raghoba. The combined
 forces of Col. Keating and Raghoba consisted of about hundred
⁹⁰
 thousand persons, including camp followers of all sorts. A
th
 battle was fought with the forces of Fatehsingh on 18 May, 1775
 and after having many casualties on both the sides the English
 forces succeeded in uprooting the enemies. The proceedings of the
 Bombay Government were however disapproved by the Governor in
 Council; Warren Hastings at Calcutta. He conveyed his total
 condemnation of the action of Bombay government and held the
 treaty of Surat invalid and the war with the Maratha State,
⁹¹
 impolitic, dangerous, unauthorized and unjust. Orders were

87. Bombay gazetteer, VII (Baroda), p.187.

88. James Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, Vol.I, pp.308-9.

89. G.W.Forrest, Selections, I, PP.211-15 Forbes, op.cit. I,
 pp.308-9.

90. Forrest, I, p.20; S.P.D.D., 1775 No.17A, pp.446-47, M.S.A.B.;
Forbes, I, pp.331-33.

91. Forrest, I, pp.238-39.

issued to withdraw the company's forces. Treaty of Purandhar was signed through Col. Upton, on behalf of Warren Hastings and his Council in 1776. Two year later Warren Hastings reverted his policy of opposition of Raghoba's cause. In March 1778, he approved the Treaty of Surat. He then sent battalion with heavy artillery for the support of Bombay authorities who had already renewed the war. After the death of commander Heslie the charge was transferred to Colonel Thomas Goddard.

A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was signed with Fatehsingh Gaikwad at Khandhela in January 1780. It excluded the Poona government from all share in the province of Gujarat, thus depriving the Peshwa of the entire territory secured from Damaji⁹² by the partition treaty of 1752. According to the terms of the treaty, the country north of the river Mahi, which was in the possession of the Poona government were to be allotted to Fatehsingh Gaikwad.

After signing this treaty Gen. Goddard proceeded towards the Ahmedabad city and asked the Maratha governor, Raghu Pandit Tattea to surrender the city to him. On his refusal the city was taken by assault on 15th February, 1780.⁹³ Lot of blood was shed in the siege of five days. According to the estimate of Gen. Goddard himself, the loss of the English, killed and wounded⁹⁴ amounted to 120 and that of Marathas to upwards of 1000.

92. S.P.D.D. No.22/1, p.142, 1780 Aitchison, VI, pp. 308-313, S.P.D.D., No.29/II, pp.800-801, 1783, M.S.A.B.; Gaikwads, Vol. III, pp.62-64.

93. Gaikwads, III, pp. 62-64.

94. Briggs, op.cit. P.212. S.P.D.D. 22/1, P.81, 1780, M.S.A.B.; Ibid, No.672, M.S.A.B.

As per the terms of the treaty of Khundhela, Fatehsingh was given the charge of the city on 28th Feb. 1789. But this victory and its consequent gains were of a temporary existence. Soon Fatehsingh's dreams were shattered by the signing of the Treaty of Salbai with the Peshwa. Activities of Haider Ali of Mysore who had burst on Arcot, causing a great danger to the Madras Presidency, prompted Warren Hastings to make peace with the Poona government. The treaty of Salbai was signed on 17th May 1782 by David Anderson on behalf of the Governor General and Council and by Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia on behalf of the Peshwa. The treaty comprised of 17 clauses but only few pertinent to Ahmedabad will be related here (i) All places, cities and forts including Bassein, which had been taken from Peshwa during the war since the treaty of Purandar and which were in possession of the English were to be delivered up. The English were to retain only Salsette and three small islands (Elephanta, Karanja & Hog) near Bombay harbour; (ii) English were not to afford support or protection to Raghunath rao (iii) The territories or Jagirs which Fatehsingh Gaikwad possessed at the commencement of the war were to remain in his possession, and he was to pay for the future to the Peshwa the tribute as usual previous to the war, and to perform such service and be subject to such obedience as have been long established and customary. The period that ensued after this treaty till 1798, the atrocities inflicted by the

95. Gaikwads, III, P.121.

96. Gaikwads, III, p.140-41.

Peshwa's Sarsubhadar, Aba Shelukar and his tyrannical behaviour brought him in to conflict with the Gaikwad authority. Bajirao, who himself used to dislike Shelukar, asked Govindrao to reduce⁹⁷ Shelukar and take possession of the fort of Ahmedabad.

As a result of the arrangement made after the expulsion of Shelukar, the effective rule of the Peshwas at Ahmedabad, which began with the defeat of Momin Khan II in 1758 came to an abrupt close on the overthrow of his governor by the Gaikwad with the approval of and to the entire satisfaction of Bajirao. After reducing Shelukar, in appreciation of his service, Govind Rao obtained from Peshwa, a four year lease of the farm of the Peshwa's revenues from the city of Ahmedabad and from his districts to the North of Mahi for an annual payment of five⁹⁸ lakhs of rupees.

Only two years after the lease had been effected, Peshwa intimated to Col. Barry Close, the Resident at Poona, his desire to resume the farm. While the negotiations were still in progress, the Peshwa suffered a blow at the hands of Yeshwantrao Holkar and was forced to run away from Poona to take refuge with the Bombay government. Subsidiary treaty of Bassein was signed in⁹⁹ 1802, which put Peshwa in the same position of dependence on the British as that of the Gaikwad involving the cession of extensive territories in Gujarat for the payment of the

97. Ibid, V, P.420.

98. S.P.D.D., No.126, pp.4829-4842, 1804, M.S.A.B.

99. S.P.D.D., 161, 3959-75, 1805; Gaikwads, V,429,

subsidiary troops which were to restore him to his capital. Districts yielding a gross annual revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees was granted to the Peshwa. According to the terms of the Treaty, greater part of Peshwa's mahals in Surat Athavisi were made over to the British. Besides this, two of the mahals which formed part of the lease granted to Bhagwantrao were now transferred to the British viz. Dhandhuka along with Ranpur and Gogha.

The cessions made by Raoji Appaji on behalf of Anandrao Gaikwad included ceded in sovereignty, the pargana of Chorasi near Surat the parana of Chikli (ceded in Jaidad or land assignments), the pargana of Dholka, Nadiad, Matter, Mahudha, Vijapur and a part of Kadi. If we add to this list the cession from the Peshwa's district by the Treaty of Bassein, it will be clear that excepting Gaikwad's a major part of the Peshwa's territorial possession in Gujarat was almost completely wiped out. This is self revealing that by 1803 British had acquired a strong foot hold in this area, which increased their prestige and influence.

In 1804, Peshwa was pressurized by British to continue the

100. Aitchison, IV, 214, R.D.D., 40/1803 pp.72-80, M.S.A.B. R.D.V., 27/714/1836.

101. Ibid, Total Gross and net revenue from Dholka was as under-

Total Income(Jama)	18,29,001
Total deductions	8,21,229 - 12.1/4
Balance	Rs. 10,07,771 - 3.3/4

lease of Ahmedabad to Anandrao for a further period of 10 years i.e. till 1814. Decennial lease of Ahmedabad was to expire in 1814 but from 1808 onwards the British started carving out plans for the renewal of the lease. Main arguments forwarded in the favour of the renewal by Col. Walker etc. were ¹⁰² (a) The benefit arising from the consolidation of authority in Gujarat and the exclusion of rival interference rendered the continuation of the farm to the Gaikwad government an object of consideration to the general interest of Gujarat (b) Should the farm of Ahmedabad not be continued to the Gaikwad their would be problem in Kathiawad. He had considered a treaty with the Chieftains in Kathiawad for a permanent settlement of the tribute (in 1807); (c) Little of good and efficient administration was expected from the Peshwa Sarsubhadars and past experiences of Shelukar had proved it. (d) As for the Company's interest in the province 'So long as the entire government of Gujarat remained in the possession of the Gaikwad', every political advantage that Company's interest ¹⁰³ required were fully secured.

Court of Directors, also attached equal importance to the farm of Ahmedabad. In their dispatch dated 29th August, 1810 it was stated that -- "Should any other arrangement take place, the progress that has been made in the civilization and improvement

102. Gaikwads, VII, p.569.

103. Gaikwads, VII, pp. 566-597; Secret and Political Department Diary (henceforth S.P.D.D.) No.258 ;- pp.156-58, Col. Walkers despatch to Jonathan Duncan, 2nd August, 1808, M.S.A.B.,

of the country through the aid which our ally the Gaikwad has received from the British Government in controlling the disorderly habits of the people particularly in Kathiawad, will, it is to be apprehended, be seriously checked and the Government of the country revert to its former state of weakness and imbecility".¹⁰⁴

From the last quarter of 1813 onward, the negotiations between Elphinston and the Peshwa and between the Bombay government and the Residents at Baroda and Poona, on the subject of resumption of the farm of Ahmedabad, were pursued with great vigour. These last three, four years of the Maratha Raj unveil the story of British diplomacy and Maratha intrigue. A diplomacy that outwitted all Maratha efforts at unity and eventually compelled the Peshwa to risk his all on the fortunes of war. The events that followed presented a testimony of the weakness of the Peshwas and on the other hand of the astute statesmanship of the British Diplomats at the court of the Peshwa.

Gangadhar Shastri was sent to Poona for negotiations as an envoy of the Baroda government, under special British protection.¹⁰⁵ The Peshwa expected about a crore rupees in payment of arrears and about 10 lakhs as annual tribute but if a territory yielding rupees 7 lakhs could be given to him he was

104. Political Department Diary (henceforth P.D.D.) No.396, P.101 M.Elphinston to Francis Warden, 1813, M.S.A.B. Ibid, No.288, pp.950-1095, 1814.

105. S.F.D.D., P.402 and 3496-3500, 1813, M.S.A.B.:
H.S.B.S.R., V, 693.

ready to settle for it in lieu of all claims. Gangadhar Shastri was however murdered by Dengle, before his mission could be completed.¹⁰⁶ Further efforts were made by M. Elphinston, Capt. Close and other diplomats but all their endeavours ended in a failure. Peshwa was adamant in resuming all such territories as were farmed to the Gaikwad. Before the resumption of the farm all the rights of Gaikwads and Peshwa were clearly defined. Mr. Elphinston prepared a plan for preventing or resolving disputes that were likely to arise between the representatives of the Peshwa and the Gaikwad under the dual system. All the disputes were to be referred to the Resident of Baroda.

Finally, on 23rd October, 1814, the Peshwa resumed his share of Ahmedabad.¹⁰⁷ The Peshwa appointed Trimbakji Dengle to manage the areas, recently resumed. The latter sent his nominee Vithal Narsingh for this purpose.¹⁰⁸ From the very beginning, the new Sarsubhadar resorted to aggressive measures. His tenure of about 19 months was marred by the irruption of Kathis in Ranpur excesses of Kolis near the Capital, notorious activities of Chadias and lastly by the various protests of Bhats against the

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106. H.S.B.S.R., V,733, A letter from Mr.Elphinston to Francis Warden, Chief Secretary, Bombay.
107. 1857 Poorvi Che Kagad Patra; letters relating to pre 1857 period, P.A.(No Rumal Number and document number is being given on these letters).
108. Prant Ajmas, Rumal No.56, Document No.30, 1814. Although Trimbak Dengle did not come to Ahmedabad personally and sent Vithal Narsingh but as kamavisi was farmed to him, the talebands and other revenue records were prepared in his name; Political Department Diary (henceforth P.D.D., 125, p.,409, M.S.A.B.),

atrocious methods of government. Much despised rule of Vithal Narsingh came to an end with the treaty of Poona.

The treaty of Poona was signed by Elphinston on behalf of the Company and by Moro Dixit and Balaji Laxshman on behalf of Bajirao, on 13th June 1817. This treaty is of great historical significance as consequent to this treaty, the rule of Peshwa in Gujarat came to an abrupt end. By the virtue of it, the Peshwa practically surrendered all his territory and tributary rights in this province. By this treaty Peshwa renounced all further demands on Anandrao Gaikwad, whether resulting from his supremacy as head of Maratha Empire or from any other cause. By article 7, he surrendered to the company, besides other territories, the tribute of Kathiawad (estimated at net 4 lakhs of rupees) and also all rights and territories possessed by him in Gujarat with the exception of Ahmedabad, Olpad and the annual payment due from the Gaikwad. By article 15, the Peshwa agreed to grant the farm of Ahmedabad and its province in perpetuity to Anandrao for four and a half lakhs of rupees per year. Thus, the lands and revenue surrendered by the Peshwa to the Company estimated to yield 34 lakhs of rupees annually. So, at signing of the treaty the Peshwa's authority was completely uprooted from Gujarat and he was recipient of only 4 1/2 lakhs whereas previously he had been offered, on behalf of the Gaikwad, territorial cessions of
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seven lakhs of rupees.

Within five months of the conclusion of the treaty of Poona, Capt. Carnac, the Resident at Baroda, negotiated with Fatehsingh

Gaikwad, on 6th November 1817, a supplemental Treaty of
 110 Baroda. It is so called because its articles were settled as
 supplemental to the Definitive Treaty concluded at Baroda on 21st
 April 1805 in consolidation of all preceding engagements between
 the same parties. The treaty was settled by Fatehsingh Rao
 Gaikwad on behalf of the Maharaja and by Capt. James Rivet Carnac
 on the part of the Company under full powers and authority
 granted to them for the purpose. The main article of this treaty
 was that for the regular payment of the expense of the
 augmentation of the subsidiary force, the Gaikwad ceded in
 perpetuity to the company all the rights he had obtained from the
 perpetual farm of the Peshwa's territories subject to the city of
 Ahmedabad, as secured by the Treaty of Poona, dated 13 June 1817,
 and all the engagements to the Peshwa contingent on the farm of
 the said territories were to be performed by the Company. As the
 parganas of Dabhoi, Bahadurpur and Saveli, belonging to the
 Company, were from proximity to Baroda, peculiarly valuable to
 the Gaikwad government, it was agreed that these districts were
 made over to the Gaikwad and his heirs in perpetuity and full
 sovereignty, and in exchange for these districts Anandrao assured
 for ever in full sovereignty, his share of the city of Ahmedabad,
 with the exception of his fort or Haveli and its dependent
 territory known as the Daskrohi as also a proportion of his share
 of the Petlad district contiguous to the Company's possessions.

After the supplemental Treaty of Baroda had been signed,
 Capt. Carnac lost no time in forwarding, under orders from the

Bombay government, the Sanad received from Fatehsingh for the surrender of Ahmedabad and its dependencies to J.A. Dunlop, the Collector of Kheda, who was now appointed the first British Collector of Ahmedabad. Mr. Dunlop arrived at Ahmedabad on 30th November 1817.¹¹¹ For the next 130 years the city and the other parganas falling under its jurisdiction remained under the British rule.

111. Gaikwads, X, P.74.

apter - I / TABLE NO -I

Statement showing the number of Cattle stock and Implements of Husbandry ¹¹²
the Ahmedabad Collectorate, on 1st January, 1848.

	CATTLE								IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY					
	Cows	Oxen or She Bullock	She Buffaloe	He Buffaloe	Camels	Horses	Asses	Sheep	Goats	TOTAL	Ploughs	Large	Small	Total
Ahmedabad City	1368	17881	1377	1521	611	3671	8161	-1	12961	7265	314	104	334	438
Ahmedabad skrohi	12385	18952	15360	1634	18	453	1184	1309	5826	57121	7357	651	1958	2609
Dholka	28695	35021	27266	1625	45	812	3433	2071	6465	105433	13713.5	1458	2464	3922
Amangan	26300	19594	18076	1609	68	653	1225	3518	6864	77910	8518.25	686	1853	2539
Amadhuka Ranpur	9941	11352	4280	562	36	724	789	2409	3420	33513	11685	3902	317	4219
Amantij	27359	24381	20325	1287	37	697	1270	1369	8394	78119	9128.25	957	555	1512
Amalpur skrohi	6774	12534	9395	185	-	240	757	736	4489	35110	5529	1602	-	1602
Amgha	12067	12085	7938	281	11	607	1147	6869	9618	50613	4669.5	1577	116	1693
Total	124889	135707	104020	7335	276	4553	10621	18281	46372	445084	60914.5	10937	7597	18534

CHAPTER I/ TABLE NO II

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AREA (IN BIGHAS) OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN 1846-47

PARGANAS	CULTIVATION IRRIGATED (1)	CULTIVATION UNIRRIGATED (2)	ARABLE WASTE (3)	UNFIT FOR CULTIVATION (4)	TOTAL AREA (5)
DUSKROHI AHMEDABAD	11769-16-15 5.98	93,590-14-0 (47.56)	41440-12-13 (21.06)	34969-9-8 (17.77)	1,96,769-11-16
DUSKROHI JETALPUR	10294-8-12 9.49	35,138-11-3 (32.39)	42233-5-2 (38.93)	20804-18-14 (19.17)	1,08,471-3-11
DHOLKA	9223-1-11 3.92	71,435-19-1 (30.43)	89708-4-14 (38.21)	64353-19-5 (27.42)	2,34,721-4-11
DHANDHUKA	1299-15-13 0.58	43,875-5-1 (19.59)	104523-12 (46.66)	74301-0-0 (33.17)	2,23,999-13-13
VIRANGAM	2655-7-11 0.8	99,335-3-3 (29.92)	19470-10-2 (59.35)	32552-13-0 (9.83)	3,31,013-13-16
PARANTIJ	2483-17-0 0.78	88,343-6-6 (27.76)	163123-7-10 (51.26)	59266-9-9 (18.62)	3,18,207-0-5
GUGHHA	274-18-9 1.83	2,478-0-6 (16.55)	2739-3-17 (18.3)	9478-4-9 (63.31)	14,970-7-1
TOTAL	38001-5-11 2.67	4,34,196-10-0 (30.6)	655237-15-17 (46.04)	295716-14-5 (20.78)	1423152-14-13

113. Ibid., p.96.

CHAPTER -1, TABLE NO. III

List of Grain & c. forming the Kharif, the Rabi, and the Hurree ¹¹⁴
Crops, ect in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad

CROPS	GRAIN & C.	TIME OF SOWING	TIME OF PREDUCE COMING TO MATURITY	
Land producing valuable crops called Maleeat.	Sugar-cane	April	February	
	Plantain	August	August	
	Pomegranate	"	June	
	Guavas	"	November	
	Figs	June	December	
	Ginger	"	October	
	Garlic	October	March	
	Country Potatoes	June	October	
	Turmeric	"	Oct. & November	
	Lemon	"	October	
	Brinjal	August	November	
	Tobacco (irrigated)	October	March	
	Grapes	August	November	
	A kind of Yam	May	December	
	Chilie	August	November	
	Sweet Potatoes	May	January	
	Karelee	November	March	
	Yam	May	January	
	Kasaeir	June	October	
	Monsoon Crop, Khureef	Rice, 1st Sort (Kumode)	September	November
		Rice, 2nd sort (Elachee)	August	October
		Rice, 3rd sort (Seotursal)	"	"
		Rice, 4th sort (Sathee)	July	"
Bajree		"	"	
Joowar		July & Aug.	Oct. & Nov.	
Buota		July	October	
Bunthe		"	"	
Mutt		"	"	
Sesamua		"	"	
Kodra		"	"	
Maize		"	"	
Hemp		"	December	
Walore		"	October	
Indigo		"	"	
Mug		"	"	
Ureed		"	"	
Bhenda		Nov. & May	May & July	
Kerah		Feb & June	May & Sept	
Chola		July	October	
Cucumber	"	September		
Gowar	"	"		

	Toor	"	"
	Tooreea	May & Dec.	Aug. & May
	Sereea Bhenda	July	January
	Walore Jholar	"	September
	Kulthee	"	November
	Raturee Joowar	"	October
	Tobacco (unirigated)	August	December
	Bhang	July	February
	Barley	November	March
	Wheat (irrigated)	"	"
	Wheat (unirrigated)	October	"
	Toowar	November	"
	Safflower	September	"
	Toowar (seealee)	October	"
Rubbee, or cold Hwather Crop	Tandulja(a vegeable)	(Sown at all Times)	(Is ready for reapling in the space of one month)
	Seoa	July	December
	Mustard	November	March
	Jeeroo	"	March
	Vureealu (fennel)	July	February
	Assaleea	November	March
	Coriander	"	February
	Gram	October	"
	Carrot	November	"
	Sesamua	October	January
	Caseor Oil Plant	July, Sept & Nove.	Dec, Apr, & May
	Cotton	July	March
	Muttania	November	January
	Rajgurree	February	June
	Kaung	November	February
	Methee	September	November
	Raddish	"	"
	Megreeo	"	"
	Onion	January	May
	Dheedhee	June	August
	Potatoes	November	February
Hurree Crop	Joowar	March & April	May & June
	Kaung	"	"
	Gram	"	"
	Kohulla	"	"
	Aurea and Ketumra	"	"
	Mug (sewn in the Sand	"	"
	Water Melon	"	"
	Kulungra and Khurboo	"	"
	Thek	"	"
	Ureed (sewn in the river sand)	"	"



CHAPTER - I TABLE NO. IV

Extent of various crops grown in Ahmedabad Collectorate ¹¹⁵

Parganas	GRAINS						PULSES						
	Rice	Bajri	Wheat	Barley	Banti	Misc	Tuvar	Math	Gram	Mag	Urad	Kalathe	Misc
K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R	K R K R K R
Daskrohi	26.14	17.36	33.08	1.42	3.87	2.59	0.1	2.24	0.16				1.27
Viraagam	21.94	1	4.87	8.51	0.73	0.84	0.08	0.61	1.95	0.46			0.27
Bogha	30.47		4.75	1.5		0.06	0.01		0.11	0.66		1.75	
Jowari & Bajri								Math, Mug etc.					
Parantij	75.51	0.3		3.13		0.47		20.47					
Harsoi	68.02	1.82		2.06		0.38		27.67					
Modasa	54.62	3		1.18		3.84		37.21					
Bayur	57.63	0.65		0.41		0.09		41.04					
Dholka	19.13	7.62	3.53	8		3.29	0.43						2.87

K - Stands for Kharif and
R - stands for Rabi

115. See Foot Note Nos. 43-45.