

# SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF CAMBAY STATE

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXIX—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

CAMBAY STATE.

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Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

[Price—8 Annas.]

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APPENDIX A.  
STATISTICAL TABLE No. I.  
Details of Surveyed Area.

Name of District.	Total Number of Villages.	Area square miles.	VILLAGES SURVEYED IN DETAIL.		DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREA.										
			Num-ber.	Area square miles.	Description of Land.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.					
						Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Cambay	89	549 459	84	344 157 29	Occupied.		30,541	74,803 8	16,849	40,514 28	47,390	134,814 34			
					Dry-crop ... ..	65,810 0							58,494 9	47,390	124,304 9
					Garden { Dhokudi ... ..	413 1							361 16		
					{ Bhatta ... ..	100 9							14 32		
					Rice ... ..	7,976 26							1,644 9		
					Total ... ..	80,541	74,803 8	16,849	40,514 28	47,390	134,814 34				
					Culturable waste.		5,051	21,863 31	...	...	5,051	21,863 31			
					Dry-crop ... ..	20,566 18							...	...	
					Garden { Dhokudi ... ..	20 34									
					{ Bhatta ... ..	177 35									
Rice ... ..	598 24	...	...												
Total ... ..	5,051	21,863 31	...	...	5,051	21,863 31									
Unclassified ... ..	8	225 35	...	...	8	225 35									
Unculturable ... ..	1,152	55,931 17	...	...	1,152	55,931 17									
Village site, rivers, tanks, roads, &c.	...	7,981 29	...	...	...	7,981 29									
Grand Total ... ..	86,752	169,608 0	16,849	20,514 28	63,431	229,817 26									

APPENDIX B.  
STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.  
Details of Cultivation for the year 1891-92.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cambay State	84	Jowari ... ..	11.64	11.50	0.14
		Bajri ... ..	17.18	17.18	...
		Rice (in husk) ... ..	5.71	5.71	...
		Kodra ... ..	3.83	3.83	...
		Banto ... ..	0.71	0.71	...
		Chino ... ..	0.26	0.16	0.11
		Banti ... ..	0.69	0.69	...
		Tuar ... ..	0.75	0.75	...
		Mug ... ..	0.10	0.10	...
		Math ... ..	0.74	0.74	...
		Vai ... ..	0.14	0.14	...
		Chold ... ..	0.01	0.01	...
		Gavar ... ..	0.41	0.41	...
		Green grass ... ..	0.05	0.05	...
		Tal ... ..	1.62	1.62	...
		Castor-oilseeds ... ..	0.87	0.87	...
		Linseed ... ..	1.25	1.25	...
		Indigo ... ..	0.15	0.15	...
		Kaumbl ... ..	0.53	0.53	...
		Cotton ... ..	7.05	7.05	...
		Serid ... ..	0.01	0.03	...
		Wheat ... ..	20.82	...	20.82
		Fruits and flowers ... ..	0.08	0.03	0.05
Kang ... ..	0.02	...	0.02		
Gram ... ..	0.38	...	0.38		
Tobacco ... ..	0.89	...	0.89		
Chillies ... ..	0.02	...	0.02		
Asalto ... ..	0.02	...	0.02		
Barley ... ..	0.17	...	0.17		
Vegetables ... ..	0.17	0.03	0.14		
Roots and tubers ... ..	0.29	...	0.29		
Grass and fallow ... ..	13.41	13.41	...		
Total ... ..	100.00	69.94	33.05		

Surat, 13th December 1892.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

**APPENDIX C.**  
**STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.**  
*Detail of Population for the year 1891-92.*

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.			Total Males.	FEMALES.			Total of columns 8 and 9.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.					
						Number.	Per cent.	Number.		Per cent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Cambay State.	Hindus ... ..	14,492	24,563	39,055	11,602	23,962	35,564	74,619	6,616	16.04	202	0.82	
	Musalmanas ... ..	1,784	3,290	5,074	1,616	3,539	5,555	10,629	741	14.00	310	6.23	
	Christians ... ..	3	8	11	1*	2	3	14	9	81.81	1	33.33	
	Parsis ... ..	25	30	55	35	32	67	122	27	40.00	25	37.31	
	Total ... ..	16,304	27,891	44,195	13,254	27,935	41,189	85,384	7,393	18.73	604	1.61	

**APPENDIX D.**  
**STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.**  
*Occupations of the People for the year 1891-92.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Cambay State ... ..	84	Agriculturists ... ..	49,229
		Non-agriculturists ... ..	36,155
		Total ... ..	85,384

**APPENDIX E.**  
**STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.**  
*Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1891-92.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Cambay State ...	84	22,684	3,349	466	26,699	745	336	166	1,247	2,090	6,182		671			10,308			5,144	10,674	4,079	3,179	1148					58

Surat, 13th December 1892.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

APPENDIX F.

*Statement of schools with their Average attendance for the year 1891-92 in the villages of the Cambay State.*

1898-5

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Cambay.	13	967	1	66	25	714	

APPENDIX G.

*Statement showing the number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the village accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey Numbers sublet for money or grain payments and those that are waste.*

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the village accounts.	Number of Survey Numbers not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered but cultivated by them in partnership with others.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for money payments.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for grain payment.	Number of Survey Numbers waste.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
84	39,042	1,752	4,420	2,183	6,204	53,601

Surat, 13th December 1892.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,  
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## APPENDIX H—continued.

Taluka.	Names of villages.	Area and nature of land.		Amount of purchase money.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of purchase money to Government, (i.e. how many times).	Remarks.
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	
	1890-91.						
	Lunaj ... ..	2	14	371	0	2 0 0	185.60
	Harjan ... ..	2	14	150	0	2 8 0	60.0
	Do. ... ..	1	7	225	0	1 0 0	225.0
	Kasbára ... ..	4	28	299	0	5 6 6	55.40
	Kalamsar ... ..	4	4	590	0	9 0 0	65.55
	Kansári... ..	1	23	700	0	1 8 0	466.66
	Neja ... ..	1	19	195	0	3 14 6	49.92
	Nagrá ... ..	2	37	800	0	4 0 0	200.0
	Do. ... ..	3	21	599	0	5 0 0	119.80
	Tarápur ... ..	3	21	1,000	0	3 12 0	266.66
	Do. ... ..	1	30	175	0	1 8 0	166.66
	Do. ... ..	2	14	1,100	0	3 8 0	314.28
	Do. ... ..	1	7	400	0	1 4 0	320.0
	Do. ... ..	2	37	773	0	2 11 9	282.69
	Do. ... ..	1	36	199	0	4 1 0	48.98
	Do. ... ..	1	7	129	0	7 8 0	17.20
	Do. ... ..	5	12	60	0	15 12 0	3.80
	Khadodhi ... ..	0	35	95	0	2 10 0	36.19
	Sáemá ... ..	4	28	499	0	4 0 0	124.75
	Do. ... ..	1	7	199	0	1 8 0	132.66
	Isarvadá ... ..	4	4	600	0	5 4 0	114.20
	Mahíari... ..	1	7	175	0	2 8 0	70.0
	Do. ... ..	2	28	199	0	5 10 0	35.33
	Undel ... ..	2	37	115	0	0 10 0	184.0
	Fágni ... ..	2	14	700	0	1 8 0	466.66
	Do. ... ..	1	7	520	0	0 10 0	830.0
	Do. ... ..	3	21	300	0	6 0 0	50.0
	Do. ... ..	3	21	500	0	3 0 0	166.70
	Cambay ... ..	4	4	925	0	10 8 0	88.09
	Do. ... ..	3	9	1,300	0	7 0 0	185.71
	Do. ... ..	2	14	599	0	2 8 0	239.60
	Total ... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,571.99
	Average ... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	179.74
	1891-92.						
	Kalodru Motá... ..	7	2	150	0	6 0 0	25.0
	Ádraj ... ..	5	12	200	0	4 8 0	44.44
	Mobhá ... ..	3	21	399	0	2 0 0	199.50
	Do. ... ..	3	21	265	0	3 0 0	85.0
	Karamsal ... ..	5	12	500	0	13 8 0	37.03
	Do. ... ..	1	30	149	0	4 8 0	33.11
	Kansári... ..	5	6	1,093	12	4 11 0	233.33
	Budhoj ... ..	1	38	180	0	0 9 5	305.84
	Do. ... ..	1	1	95	0	0 7 6	202.66
	Nejá ... ..	1	19	90	0	5 8 0	16.36
	Nagrá ... ..	1	30	299	0	3 0 0	99.66
	Do. ... ..	3	21	800	0	6 0 0	133.33
	Tarápur ... ..	3	27	1,249	0	5 8 0	227.09
	Do. ... ..	0	18	200	0	10 0 0	20.0
	Sáemá ... ..	2	14	199	0	4 0 0	49.75
	Fágni ... ..	2	37	799	0	1 9 0	511.33
	Cambay ... ..	1	7	261	0	4 0 0	65.25
	Do. ... ..	2	14	287	0	2 0 0	143.05
	Total ... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,431.76
	Average ... ..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	135.10

Cambay State  
—continued.

## APPENDIX I.

*Statement of sales by the Court in the villages of the Cambay State.*

Táluka.	Names of villages.	Area and nature of land.	Amount of purchase money.	Government Assessment	Proportion of purchase money to Government assessment (i.e. boumasayitmas).	Remarks.
	1887-88.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
	Nagrá ... ..	1 7	145 0	2 0 0	72-50	
	1889-90.					
	Cambay ... ..	...	300 0	7 0 0	42-85	
	1890-91.					
	Tárápur ... ..	2 37	160 0	2 8 0	64-0	
		1 7	142 0	2 0 0	71-0	
	Isarvadá ... ..	3 21	211 0	4 8 0	46-98	
	Fágni ... ..	0 35	110 0	0 12 0	146-66	
	Jhináj ... ..	2 37	150 0	6 0 0	25-0	
Cambay State ...					353-64	
	1891-92.				70-72	
	Vadgám ... ..	5 35	225 0	5 0 6	44-72	
	Pámsá ... ..	4 28	300 0	8 0 0	37-50	
	Pándad... ..	9 18	200 0	5 0 0	40-0	
	Total ... ..	...	.....	.....	122-22	
	Average proportion ... ..	...	.....	.....	40-74	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

Surat, 13th December 1892.

## APPENDIX J.

Statement showing simple Mortgage Transactions in the Villages of the Cambay State.

Taluka.	Names of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Amount of Mortgage lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
	1887-88.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs a. p.		
	Cambay ... ..	1 30	450 0	3 0 0	225-0	
	1888-89.					
	Harián ... ..	1 30	275 0	3 0 0	91-66	
	Shahápur ... ..	5 12	599 9	9 0 0	66-55	
	Mitli ... ..	22 18	491 0	34 1 6	14-40	
	Dhaváran ... ..	3 14	107 0	5 12 0	18-60	
	Do. ... ..	3 21	199 0	13 5 9	14-89	
	Induj ... ..	2 14	30 0	6 0 0	5-0	
	Golsná ... ..	7 26	331 0	7 0 0	47-28	
	Pándad... ..	4 28	150 0	10 8 0	14-28	
	Do. ... ..	3 21	99 0	7 8 0	13-20	
	Patlávádi ... ..	3 21	85 0	6 0 0	14 16	
	Total ... ..	...	.....	.....	300-02	
	Average proportion ... ..	...	.....	.....	30-0	
	1889-90.					
	Ádraj ... ..	1 30	50 0	2 4 0	22-22	
	Haripurá ... ..	3 9	162 0	13 1 0	12-44	
	Mithi ... ..	4 28	371 0	1 9 0	227-44	
	Tárápur ... ..	4 28	162 0	9 0 0	18-0	
	Nándell ... ..	0 23	24 0	4 0 0	3-50	
	Isarvadá ... ..	0 26	200 0	3 6 0	59-25	
	Pándad ... ..	9 16	199 0	3 12 0	68-06	
	Patlávádi ... ..	2 14	40 0	6 0 0	6-68	
	Total ... ..	...	.....	.....	402-57	
	Average proportion... ..	...	.....	.....	50-32	
	1890-91.					
Cambay State ...	Kalamsar ... ..	1 30	99 0	3 0 0	33-0	
	Tárápur ... ..	1 19	299 0	2 8 0	119-60	
	Isarvadá ... ..	1 30	158 0	2 4 0	70-22	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	35 0	0 12 0	46-66	
	Mahiári... ..	2 37	29 0	6 4 0	4-64	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	46 8	2 8 0	18-60	
	Do. ... ..	0 29	34 0	1 4 0	27-20	
	Undel ... ..	3 3	100 0	0 2 6	640-0	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	50 0	0 12 0	66-68	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	81 0	0 5 0	259-20	
	Pándad... ..	9 16	265 0	5 0 0	153-0	
	Jhinaj .. ..	1 7	75 0	0 12 6	96-0	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	50 0	1 0 0	50-0	
	Cambay... ..	4 28	200 0	16 0 0	13-50	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	100 0	4 0 0	25-0	
	Do. ... ..	3 15	250 0	3 2 0	80-0	
	Do. ... ..	1 19	350 14	1 15 3	179-64	
	Total ... ..	...	.....	.....	1,361-92	
	Average proportion... ..	...	.....	.....	110-70	
	1891-92.					
	Galiána... ..	10 18	502 8	15 8 6	32-32	
	Budhej ... ..	7 14	600 0	25 12 0	23-30	
	Induj ... ..	1 13	76 0	4 8 0	16-88	
	Do. ... ..	3 0	63 0	7 8 0	8-40	
	Undel ... ..	0 12	150 0	0 5 0	430-0	
	Patlávádi ... ..	2 14	400 0	5 0 0	80-0	
	Cambay ... ..	9 16	2,250 0	12 8 0	180-0	
	Total ... ..	...	.....	.....	820-90	
	Average proportion... ..	...	.....	.....	117-27	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

Surat, 13th December 1892.

## APPENDIX K.

Statement of Mortgages with possessions in the Villages of the Cambay State.

Taluqa.	Names of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Amount of Mortgage lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
	1887-88.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
	Chátardi... ..	3 21	918 12	3 14 6	235-20	
	Ádraj ... ..	3 21	375 0	4 8 0	83-33	
	Do. ... ..	1 19	278 0	1 8 0	185-33	
	Do. ... ..	2 14	120 0	2 8 0	48-0	
	Jallá ... ..	2 37	297 0	5 15 0	51-65	
	Do. ... ..	2 37	300 0	5 15 0	52-17	
	Untávada ... ..	4 28	145 0	5 0 0	29-0	
	Varasdá ... ..	23 20	800 0	15 0 0	53-33	
	Do. ... ..	7 14	399 0	7 8 0	53-20	
	Nejá ... ..	3 21	525 0	1 0 0	525-00	
	Nagrá ... ..	1 7	275 0	2 0 0	137-50	
	Do. ... ..	9 4	729 0	7 8 0	97-20	
	Do. ... ..	4 28	700 0	2 8 0	280-0	
	Dhuváran ... ..	2 28	275 0	6 12 0	40-74	
	Do. ... ..	1 30	169 0	2 8 0	67-60	
	Isarvadá ... ..	1 7	149 0	1 8 0	99-33	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	274 0	1 8 0	182-66	
	Do. ... ..	0 39	82 0	0 14 0	93-71	
	Cambay ... ..	5 35	999 0	10 0 0	99-90	
				Total ...	2,214-85	
				Average ...	116-57	
	1888-89.					
	Kalodrá Motá ... ..	5 35	243 0	5 0 0	48-60	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	43 8	2 0 0	24-25	
	Lunaj ... ..	4 28	65 0	8 0 0	8-12	
	Valli ... ..	7 2	325 0	2 13 0	115-55	
	Ádraj ... ..	1 30	300 0	2 4 0	133-33	
	Jallá ... ..	3 9	100 0	5 5 6	18-71	
	Galiáná ... ..	9 16	379 0	9 0 0	42-11	
	Do. ... ..	7 2	499 0	13 4 6	37-57	
	Do. ... ..	23 20	1,499 0	30 0 0	49-96	
	Harián ... ..	2 14	332 0	4 0 0	83-0	
	Tarakpur ... ..	5 35	771 0	13 2 0	58-75	
	Kálitálávdí ... ..	4 28	149 0	3 2 0	47-68	
	Vádolá ... ..	1 7	525 0	0 10 0	840-0	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	50 0	2 0 0	25-0	
	Bhímtaláv ... ..	1 30	99 0	8 8 0	23-23	
	Do. ... ..	2 37	75 0	6 0 0	12-50	
	Untvadá ... ..	1 7	131 0	4 0 0	32-75	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	100 0	2 0 0	50-0	
	Kashará ... ..	2 14	128 0	4 0 0	32-0	
	Karamisal ... ..	2 14	299 0	4 0 0	74-75	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	50 0	2 0 0	25-0	
	Budhej ... ..	1 7	60 0	5 0 0	12-0	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	50 0	3 0 0	16-66	
	Do. ... ..	3 21	551 0	10 8 0	52-47	
	Nagrá ... ..	0 23	100 0	1 0 0	100-0	
	Do. ... ..	7 2	1,600 0	3 12 0	426-66	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	100 0	0 5 0	320-0	
	Do. ... ..	1 36	225 0	4 0 0	56-25	
	Rohoni ... ..	1 30	38 4	3 12 0	10-20	
	Mitti ... ..	5 35	199 0	6 3 0	32-16	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	65 0	1 10 0	40-0	
	Dhuváran ... ..	1 30	251 0	5 4 0	47-08	

Cambay State...

## APPENDIX K—continued.

Taluka.	Names of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Amount of Mortgage lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.	
	1888-89.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
Cambay State...	Vadgam ... ..	6 19	568 0	5 0 0	113-60		
	Do. ... ..	2 14	175 0	2 0 0	87-50		
	Tarápur ... ..	2 14	450 0	3 0 0	150-0		
	Do. ... ..	0 23	100 0	2 8 0	40-0		
	Do. ... ..	0 28	184 0	1 3 6	150-97		
	Do. ... ..	0 28	190 0	1 12 0	108-57		
	Do. ... ..	2 14	375 0	2 8 0	150-0		
	Indnáj ... ..	0 23	71 0	2 0 0	85-50		
	Khadodhi ... ..	1 30	450 0	5 4 0	85-71		
	Navágám Bára ... ..	7 2	300 0	8 0 0	37-50		
	Sáemá ... ..	1 7	250 0	0 11 3	855-55		
	Gudel ... ..	2 37	99 0	3 0 0	38-00		
	Nandeli ... ..	0 23	35 0	1 0 0	35-00		
	Do. ... ..	1 19	525 0	13 0 0	40-38		
	Támsá ... ..	1 0	...	...	...	...	
	Do. ... ..	11317	1,459 0	132 9 0	11-0		
	Mahíari ... ..	4 28	450 0	0 8 0	56-25		
	Do. ... ..	4 28	156 0	18 8 0	8-48		
	Do. ... ..	1 7	82 0	4 10 0	17-72		
	Do. ... ..	0 25	125 0	0 5 9	347-82		
	Do. ... ..	1 7	62 0	1 2 0	55-11		
	Undel ... ..	0 23	100 0	0 12 0	133-32		
	Do. ... ..	0 25	65 0	2 4 0	28-88		
	Do. ... ..	1 7	651 0	1 8 0	434-0		
	Fágni ... ..	1 19	561 0	0 12 6	718-80		
	Do. ... ..	2 14	889 0	1 4 0	711-20		
	Do. ... ..	6 19	1,782 0	5 8 0	394-0		
	Pándad ... ..	3 21	250 0	6 9 0	38-90		
	Do. ... ..	8 33	681 0	8 9 0	79-53		
	Do. ... ..	5 35	500 0	3 2 0	16-0		
	Do. ... ..	4 28	370 0	0 15 0	394-66		
	Jhinaj ... ..	0 25	191 0	0 6 3	488-96		
	Do. ... ..	4 28	200 0	12 0 0	16-66		
	Do. ... ..	2 37	50 0	1 4 0	40-0		
	Patlávádi ... ..	2 14	350 0	5 10 0	62-20		
	Cambay ... ..	5 35	899 0	17 8 0	81-37		
	Do. ... ..	2 37	750 0	5 7 6	137-14		
	Do. ... ..	1 30	299 0	3 4 6	91-12		
	Do. ... ..	5 35	1,500 0	15 0 0	100-0		
	Do. ... ..	2 14	400 0	2 9 0	160-0		
	Do. ... ..	2 14	400 0	2 0 0	200-0		
	Do. ... ..	0 35	281 0	1 1 6	211-20		
			Total ...		9,258-95		
			Average ...		126-83		
	1889-90.						
	Khákhsar ... ..	2 20	211 8	1 12 0	120-85		
	Do. ... ..	1 30	225 0	3 0 0	75-0		
	Undeli ... ..	4 28	525 0	4 0 0	128-75		
	Gokalpurá ... ..	5 35	125 0	10 0 0	12-50		
	Málpur ... ..	7 2	799 0	12 0 0	66-58		
	Karamsal ... ..	0 23	99 0	1 0 0	99-0		
	Do. ... ..	1 30	262 0	3 0 0	87-33		
	Kansári ... ..	4 28	700 0	7 8 0	93-33		
	Nagrá ... ..	2 14	100 0	8 0 0	25-0		
	Do. ... ..	1 30	551 0	8 0 0	183-66		
	Do. ... ..	7 26	200 0	13 0 0	15-38		

## APPENDIX K—continued.

Taluka.	Name of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Amount of Mortgage lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
	1889-90.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
Cambay State...	Nagrá ... ..	2 2	275 0	2 0 0	137.50	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	140 0	1 0 0	140.0	
	Sháhpur ... ..	2 2	733 0	3 8 0	209.42	
	Mitti ... ..	2 35	199 0	0 12 6	254.72	
	Do. ... ..	2 14	262 0	1 10 0	161.23	
	Dhuváran ... ..	0 23	81 0	1 0 0	81.0	
	Do. ... ..	5 35	699 9	11 12 0	59.48	
	Vadgám ... ..	4 28	158 0	4 8 6	34.88	
	Tárápur ... ..	3 21	800 0	6 0 0	133.33	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	250 0	0 14 0	285.71	
	Indnáj ... ..	1 30	50 0	5 7 0	9.19	
	Khadodhi ... ..	1 30	109 0	5 4 0	20.76	
	Navágám Bára ... ..	4 4	183 8	7 0 0	26.21	
	Do. ... ..	5 35	192 0	10 0 0	19.20	
	Sáemá ... ..	1 7	175 0	2 1 3	84.21	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	175 0	2 1 3	84.21	
	Isarváda ... ..	2 37	125 0	3 12 0	33.33	
	Do. ... ..	2 16	16 0	3 1 6	5.20	
	Chángdá ... ..	8 33	300 0	10 0 0	30.0	
	Do. ... ..	4 28	868 0	3 2 0	277.76	
	Mahiári ... ..	1 30	551 0	4 11 0	117.54	
	Do. ... ..	6 20	75 0	13 14 0	5.40	
	Do. ... ..	1 2	300 0	2 3 0	137.14	
	Do. ... ..	2 14	300 0	5 0 0	60.0	
	Undel ... ..	0 23	266 0	0 12 0	301.33	
	Do. ... ..	1 30	225 0	4 8 0	50.0	
	Do. ... ..	0 23	200 0	0 12 0	233.33	
	Do. ... ..	1 30	375 0	0 15 0	400.0	
	Khadá ... ..	5 35	475 0	7 8 6	63.07	
	Fágni ... ..	1 7	212 0	0 5 6	616.70	
	Do. ... ..	7 2	1,278 0	2 13 0	387.78	
	Do. ... ..	6 19	161 0	5 8 0	29.27	
	Pándad ... ..	3 21	279 0	2 0 0	132.50	
	Jhinaj ... ..	2 14	299 0	0 15 0	318.93	
	Cambay ... ..	4 4	500 0	8 12 0	37.14	
	Do. ... ..	11 7	1,100 0	100 0 0	11.0	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	240 0	5 0 0	48.0	
	Do. ... ..	1 7	299 0	3 8 0	85.14	
	Do. ... ..	7 2	900 0	2 0 0	450.0	
	Do. ... ..	5 12	650 0	6 5 3	102.71	
Do. ... ..	4 22	1,800 0	8 12 0	205.14		
Do. ... ..	5 35	2,150 0	15 0 0	143.20		
				Total ...	6,930.0	
				Average ...	130.75	
	1890-91,					
	Kalodrá Motá ... ..	2 37	91 0	5 0 0	18.20	
	Do. ... ..	5 35	205 0	2 13 0	72.88	
	Khákhssar ... ..	10 0	999 0	9 10 0	103.79	
	Do. ... ..	0 29	175 0	0 15 0	186.66	
	Jalápur ... ..	2 14	400 0	2 0 0	200.0	
	Jallá ... ..	4 4	600 0	8 5 0	72.18	
	Do. ... ..	4 22	800 0	9 3 3	86.92	
	Haripurá ... ..	2 14	99 0	9 8 0	10.42	
	Do. ... ..	1 30	272 0	11 14 0	22.90	
	Padrá ... ..	4 16	300 0	2 8 0	120.0	
	Untvada ... ..	3 17	600 0	4 8 3	132.87	
	Kasbára ... ..	2 37	152 0	7 2 9	...	
	Karamsal ... ..	1 7	100 0	2 0 0	50.0	

## APPENDIX K—continued.

Taluka.	Names of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Amount of Mortgage lien.	Government Assessment.		Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a.	p.		
	1890-91.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	p.		
Cambay State...	Karamsal ...	2 37	375 0	5 0	0	75-0	
	Do. ...	1 19	251 0	2 8	0	100-40	
	Do. ...	0 23	41 0	1 0	0	41-0	
	Do. ...	1 7	250 0	2 0	0	125-0	
	Do. ...	1 7	50 0	2 0	0	25-0	
	Do. ...	2 14	399 0	3 0	0	133-0	
	Do. ...	1 7	65 0	3 0	0	21-66	
	Kansári ...	2 14	150 0	7 0	0	21-42	
	Budhej ...	10 32	449 0	28 0	0	16-03	
	Do. ...	0 33	399 0	7 0	0	57-0	
	Nejá ...	5 35	600 0	5 0	0	120-0	
	Nagrá ...	2 14	475 0	1 14	0	253-33	
	Sháhápur ...	7 8	2,700 0	6 4	0	308-57	
	Mitli ...	5 35	121 0	10 5	0	11-73	
	Do. ...	0 35	107 2	1 2	0	95-22	
	Dhuváran ...	0 23	61 0	1 4	0	48-80	
	Vadgám... ..	4 28	261 0	3 0	0	87-0	
	Do. ...	1 30	185 0	1 0	0	185-0	
	Do. ...	7 14	482 0	6 2	0	78-69	
	Do. ...	3 21	81 0	11 11	0	6-93	
	Do. ...	3 21	44 0	19 4	0	2-28	
	Tarápur ...	1 19	245 0	2 8	0	98-0	
	Do. ...	1 1	199 0	1 0	0	199-0	
	Do. ...	3 39	600 0	11 0	0	54-54	
	Do. ...	2 14	700 0	5 0	0	140-0	
	Indnáj ...	2 1	99 0	5 0	6	19-67	
	Khadodhi ...	2 37	542 0	8 12	0	61-94	
	Sáemá ...	2 14	225 0	4 0	0	56-25	
	Do. ...	1 7	299 0	2 0	0	149-50	
	Do. ...	0 23	49 0	3 0	0	16-33	
	Goláná ...	4 16	381 0	7 0	0	54-42	
	Isarvadá... ..	5 12	99 0	4 8	0	20-88	
	Do. ...	0 12	63 0	0 6	0	168-0	
	Mahiári ...	3 3	500 0	4 1	0	123-07	
	Do. ...	0 29	50 0	1 14	0	26-66	
	Undel ...	7 2	700 0	13 12	0	50-90	
	Do. ...	2 14	700 0	6 0	0	116-66	
	Khadá ...	3 21	375 0	4 12	0	78-92	
	Do. ...	2 37	156 0	5 0	0	31-20	
	Fágni ...	2 14	299 8	4 4	0	70-44	
	Do. ...	0 35	250 0	0 7	6	53-33	
	Do. ...	0 12	60 0	0 2	6	387-20	
	Do. ...	4 4	844 0	3 0	0	281-33	
	Do. ...	1 7	99 0	0 10	0	158-40	
	Pándad ...	1 30	377 0	9 13	6	138-40	
	Do. ...	18 9	243 0	5 0	0	48-60	
	Do. ...	0 35	21 0	2 10	0	7-10	
	Jhinaj ...	5 35	641 0	2 5	6	294-82	
	Patlavádi ...	2 37	278 0	6 0	0	46-33	
	Cambay ...	4 16	1,000 0	5 14	6	169-32	
Do. ...	8 9	400 0	12 8	0	82-0		
Do. ...	7 2	800 0	1 0	0	800-0		
Do. ...	9 16	300 0	12 8	0	24-0		
Do. ...	3 21	200 0	3 0	0	66-66		
Do. ...	11 7	2,400 0	2 0	0	1,200-0		
Do. ...	1 7	200 0	3 12	0	53-33		
Do. ...	3 9	1,300 0	9 0	0	144-44		
			Total ...			8,331-52	
			Average ...			120-74	

## APPENDIX K—concluded.

Táluka.	Names of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Amount of Mortgage lien.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
	1891-92.					
Cambay State...	Galiáná ... ..	205 27	8,640 0	6 4 0	11-88	
	Haripura ... ..	2 14	295 0	9 8 0	31-05	
	Karamsal ... ..	2 14	299 0	4 8 0	66-44	
	Do. ... ..	2 14	600 0	6 0 0	100-0	
	Do. ... ..	1 13	133 0	3 6 0	39-40	
	Budhej ... ..	2 14	219 0	6 8 0	33-69	
	Do. ... ..	4 4	421 0	6 0 0	59-08	
	Nagrá ... ..	2 14	300 0	3 0 0	100-0	
	Do. ... ..	2 14	200 0	4 0 0	50-0	
	Do. ... ..	3 9	499 0	5 12 0	86-78	
	Mitli ... ..	82 23	2,825 0	14 14 3	189-71	
	Do. ... ..	4 28	399 0	1 9 0	255-36	
	Dhuváran ... ..	1 19	92 0	6 8 0	14-13	
	Do. ... ..	0 35	199 0	1 8 0	132-66	
	Vadgám ... ..	...	195 0	3 12 6	51-57	
	Do. ... ..	4 16	50 0	18 12 0	2-66	
	Tárápur ... ..	1 30	500 0	1 14 0	266-66	
	Do. ... ..	0 29	199 0	5 0 0	39-80	
	Do. ... ..	3 21	600 0	12 0 0	50-0	
	Indnáj ... ..	2 32	163 0	6 11 0	24-37	
	Do. ... ..	2 8	121 0	5 10 0	21-51	
	Deheda ... ..	1 7	46 0	1 4 0	36-80	
	Khadodhi ... ..	2 37	88 0	3 12 0	10-57	
	Do. ... ..	2 14	200 0	7 0 0	28-57	
	Do. ... ..	1 30	141 0	5 4 0	26-85	
	Nandeli ... ..	0 35	99 0	0 15 0	105-60	
	Tamsá ... ..	8 33	815 0	13 8 0	60-37	
	Pándad ... ..	50 33	775 0	25 12 6	30-60	
	Do. ... ..	7 2	601 0	3 0 0	200-33	
	Jhinaj ... ..	0 35	150 0	0 6 3	384-0	
	Do. ... ..	5 35	400 0	2 8 0	107-0	
	Cambay ... ..	1 7	100 0	4 0 0	25-0	
Do. ... ..	1 18	200 0	1 9 0	128-0		
Do. ... ..	1 30	300 0	3 12 0	80-0		
				Total.	2,850-46	
				Average.	83-83	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

Surat, 13th December 1892.



## APPENDIX L.

## Statement of Leases in the Villages of the Cambay State.

Taluka.	Name of Villages.	Area and nature of Land.	Duration of Lease.	Government Assessment.	Rent payable by Lessee to Lessor.	By whom Government Assessment is paid.	Proportion of rent to Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
			1888-89.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	Popatvav ... ..	...	1 year ...	0 10 0	20 0 0	.....	32-0	
	Cambay ... ..	3-33	1 do. ...	7 0 0	60 0 0	Lessor ...	8-57	
	Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40-57	
	Average proportion ...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	20-28	
			1889-90.					
	Jholapur ... ..	1-19	1 year ..	2 8 0	31 8 0	Lessee ...	12-60	
	Jalla ... ..	1-7	1 do. ...	2 6 0	49 0 0	Lessor ...	20-66	
	Kalitalavdi ... ..	4-4	1 do. ...	3 7 0	26 4 0	Do. ...	7-63	
	Khadodhi ... ..	1-7	1 do. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	
	Jhinaj ... ..	2-14	1 do. ...	1 5 3	15 8 0	.....	11-67	
	Do. ... ..	4-28	1 do. ...	0 15 0	25 0 0	.....	26-66	
	Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	80-95	
	Average proportion ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13-49	
			1890-91.					
	Lunaj ... ..	1-7	1 year ...	4 8 0	8 0 0	Lessor ...	1-77	
	Nagra ... ..	2-37	1 do. ...	4 0 0	33 8 0	Lessee ...	8-37	
	Do. ... ..	2-14	1 do. ...	4 0 0	26 0 0	Do. ...	6-5	
	Changda ... ..	0-35	1 do. ...	3 8 0	7 0 0	Lessor ...	2-0	
	Gudal ... ..	2-14	1 do. ...	6 0 0	18 0 0	Lessee ...	3-0	
	Fagni ... ..	3-21	1 do. ...	6 0 0	15 0 0	Do. ...	2-50	
	Jhinaj ... ..	1-7	1 do. ...	1 8 0	6 0 0	Do. ...	4-0	
	Do. ... ..	0-35	1 do. ...	0 9 0	3 0 0	Do. ...	5-33	
	Cambay ... ..	2-14	1 do. ...	2 0 0	11 0 0	Do. ...	5-50	
	Do. ... ..	1-30	1 do. ...	1 15 3	37 0 0	Lessor ...	18-94	
	Do. ... ..	5-19	1 do. ...	10 0 0	101 0 0	Do. ...	10-10	
	Do. ... ..	3-37	1 do. ...	9 6 0	56 0 0	Do. ...	11-73	
	Do. ... ..	7-2	1 do. ...	4 11 0	95 0 0	Do. ...	20-26	
	Do. ... ..	2-14	1 do. ...	3 0 0	21 0 0	Do. ...	7-0	
	Do. ... ..	5-35	1 do. ...	22 8 0	38 0 0	Lessee ...	1-67	
	Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	108-57	
	Average proportion ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7-23	
			1891-92.					
	Khadodhi ... ..	1-7	1 year ...	3 15 0	12 0 0	Lessor ...	3-04	
	Cambay ... ..	5-35	1 do. ...	11 0 0	93 12 0	Lessee ...	8-52	
	Do. ... ..	1-7	1 do. ...	12 8 0	49 8 0	Do. ...	3-96	
	Do. ... ..	1-7	1 do. ...	3 12 0	35 0 0	Do. ...	9-33	
	Do. ... ..	1-19	1 do. ...	2 0 0	20 0 0	Do. ...	10-0	
	Do. ... ..	5-19	1 do. ...	10 0 0	95 0 0	Lessor ...	9-50	
	Total ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	44-35	
	Average proportion ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7-39	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Surat, 15th December 1892.

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarat.

## APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Cambay State for 13 years from 1879-80 to 1891-92.

Years.	MEASURED SEERS OF 40 TOLAS PER RUPEE (BOMBAY COIN).				
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Rice in husk.	Tobacco.	Uncleaned Cotton.
1879-80	38½	36½	40	20	12½
1880-81	38½	40	45	17	14
1881-82	29	34½	50	17	13½
1882-83	31	31½	50	16	13½
1883-84	34	34½	39	16	12½
1884-85	41	32½	31	15	14
1885-86	27½	34½	32	15	16½
1886-87	28½	29	30	15	13½
1887-88	26	26½	32	15	13
1888-89	26½	28½	27	15	12½
1889-90	29	32½	32	16	15½
1890-91	28	32½	33	16	14½
1891-92	23½	35	32	16	16

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Surat, 13th December 1892.

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Gujarát.

## APPENDIX N.

Revenue History of 84 Villages situated in the Cambay State from 1881-82 to 1891-92.

YEAR.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					ALIENATED LAND.		
Samvat.	A.D.	Area.	Assessment.	Collections.	Remissions.	Average Rate.	In Cultivation.	Quit-rent and Impost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1938	1881-82	61,887 14	2,90,358 15 8	2,89,168 8 9	1,190 6 9	4 11 0	45,508 23	38,678 0 8	
1939	1882-83	60,973 10	3,13,700 4 9	3,12,857 8 3	842 12 6	5 2 4	44,887 16	40,195 4 3	
1940	1883-84	62,257 2	3,32,656 9 3	3,31,889 8 9	767 0 6	5 5 6	46,569 18	42,225 0 0	
1941	1884-85	63,163 4	3,13,152 11 3	3,07,987 0 3	5,165 11 0	4 15 4	46,596 22	41,886 14 3	
1942	1885-86	65,369 5	3,24,572 14 0	3,19,485 5 0	5,037 9 0	4 15 5	47,465 20	42,688 1 0	
1943	1886-87	65,866 15	3,28,971 3 3	3,25,963 13 9	3,007 5 6	4 15 11	47,637 9	42,796 15 6	
1944	1887-88	65,521 13	3,22,287 1 0	3,10,239 6 9	11,987 10 3	4 14 4	47,885 0	43,264 4 3	
1945	1888-89	65,009 10	3,16,158 11 6	3,11,676 4 9	4,482 6 9	4 13 9	48,145 32	51,930 7 0	
1946	1889-90	74,238 38	3,53,305 1 9	3,46,664 0 8	6,641 1 1	4 12 1	59,235 9	57,318 11 7	
1947	1890-91	61,426 30	3,17,096 13 3	3,09,604 12 1	7,432 1 2	5 2 7	50,399 0	54,160 13 6	
1948	1891-92	61,113 25	3,33,788 10 4	3,32,722 3 10	1,066 6 6	5 7 5	51,845 17	50,414 14 0	
Total	...	707,131 6	35,46,048 15 10	34,98,318 8 10	47,730 7 0	5 0 3	536,175 6	5,05,549 5 10	
Average	...	64,284 26	3,22,368 1 5	3,18,028 15 4	4,339 2 1	5 0 3	48,743 8	45,959 0 6	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Surat, 13th December 1892.

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

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APPENDIX No. 0.

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LATI SURVY.												
Number.	Name of Village.	Total area available for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	General average rate per acre on area cultivated during last 10 years.	Government Occupied Land.							
					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Total.		Average rate per Acre.	Collections from cultivated Government lands in A. D. 1891-92.
					Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Class
1	Galláná ...	1,990 30	38 8	3 9 8	673 2	2,730 7 9	14 26	69 6 9	687 38	2,708 14 6	4 1 1	2,791 8 6
2	Goláná ...	5,332 7	509 9	4 5 10	2,544 31	12,434 12 1	125 5	518 1 2	2,669 36	12,952 13 3	4 13 8	12,947 2 9
3	Gudel ...	1,566 13	317 11	6 7 5	627 31	5,147 9 3	14 31	60 14 6	642 23	5,208 6 9	6 1 9	5,204 10 9
4	Navagám Bārā ...	794 16	124 6	3 9 2	582 37	2,654 2 1	37 10	157 5 11	620 7	2,811 8 0	4 8 6	2,809 10 0
5	Tarakpur ...	676 10	156 36	5 1 0	516 14	3,512 5 11	...	...	516 14	3,512 5 11	6 13 10	3,512 5 11
6	Tāmas ...	2,523 24	230 3	5 3 1	397 5	2,480 10 9	...	...	397 5	2,480 10 9	6 3 1	2,470 2 9
7	Pāndad ...	3,598 38	190 20	3 12 4	1,384 9	8,909 14 6	...	...	1,394 9	8,909 14 6	5 13 7	7,796 14 3
8	Bohoni ...	2,949 30	96 27	4 15 1	805 39	5,883 9 1	53 36	187 10 6	948 25	6,071 3 6	6 6 4	6,058 15 6
9	Vadgam ...	6,827 13	11,481 84	5 10 1	2,397 28	14,498 3 4	120 33	616 6 11	3,518 31	15,114 10 3	4 4 9	15,114 10 3
10	Vaghatalav ...	535 18	.....	1 0 9	167 5	488 3 0	...	...	167 5	488 3 0	2 12 10	488 3 0
11	Lunaj ...	739 39	549 25	4 11 4	458 19	2,842 11 9	...	...	458 19	2,842 11 9	5 12 2	2,842 11 9
12	Navi Akhol ...	2,198 33	1,638 18	5 3 6	1,225 6	7,741 1 8	79 31	404 4 4	1,304 37	8,145 5 0	6 3 10	8,145 5 0
13	Juni Akhol ...	601 36	.....	5 3 0	481 30	2,821 9 8	12 3	43 4 4	493 38	2,864 14 0	6 6 3	2,858 14 0
14	Varnej ...	2,908 2	474 4	5 6 1	844 9	4,097 2 0	91 1	311 0 3	935 10	4,408 2 3	4 11 5	4,408 2 3
15	Jātrābād ...	631 13	84 2	2 14 2	247 19	811 5 3	...	...	247 19	811 5 3	2 4 6	811 5 3
16	Mitli ...	3,664 23	78 7	4 10 8	1,142 21	5,190 11 11	22 23	89 5 4	1,165 3	6,270 4 3	4 8 3	6,259 1 3
17	Vallj ...	2,929 3	.....	3 5 0	853 18	3,940 4 5	73 30	273 0 7	932 8	4,213 5 0	4 8 5	4,178 4 3
	Total ...	39,412 25	15,813 36	4 9 11	16,440 13	84,868 11 5	649 33	2,735 15 6	17,090 6	87,599 10 11	5 2 0	87,270 0 3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	132,443 27	26,359 28	5 8 11	63,835 8	3,14,966 12 4	7,279 17	36,274 7 6	61,113 25	3,51,241 3 10	5 11 11	3,50,174 13 4

Surat 13th December 1892.

O—concluded.

By SURVEY SYSTEM.																PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF ASSESSMENT.		Average assessment of Government occupied land per acre.
Proposed maximum rate.	Total area available for cultivation.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.		Government old rice land.		Dhekudiat land.		Bhatha land.		Total occupied Government land.		Government unoccupied assessed land.		Increase	Decrease	Rs. a. p.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.	
IV.																		
4 8	1,585 87	250 27	680 5	3,752 0	14 82	109 0	0 22	2 4	...	...	665 19	2,863 4	227 26	422 0	81	...	4 1 10	
4 8	7,298 10	2,151 2	2,468 30	12,693 0	122 13	626 0	79 1	809 0	...	...	3,070 10	13,628 0	1,041 6	2,811 0	51	...	3 11 5	
4 8	2,953 8	1,080 12	1,161 9	4,348 0	51 28	292 0	...	...	...	...	1,214 27	4,640 0	284 2	574 0	...	107	3 13 2	
4 8	666 17	2,331 29	422 14	1,454 0	31 24	310 0	...	...	...	...	453 28	1,664 0	17 13	32 0	...	407	3 10 8	
4 8	1,997 7	760 7	750 26	2,998 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	750 55	2,898 0	36 24	32 0	...	221	3 2 6	
4 8	2,300 23	342 32	606 12	2,180 0	18 26	116 0	...	...	...	...	623 27	2,245 0	143 24	453 0	...	91	2 9 7	
4 8	6,529 1	1,710 17	2,302 3	8,860 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302 3	5,560 0	1,008 7	2,797 0	...	8	3 11 1	
4 8	4,317 14	1,235 20	1,252 20	4,850 0	53 7	358 12	...	...	...	...	1,305 27	5,296 12	385 29	1,220 0	...	139	4 0 2	
4 8	0,787 4	12,099 87	2,458 20	13,014 0	77 2	477 0	...	...	...	...	3,635 22	12,541 0	660 10	2,043 0	...	101	3 13 2	
4 8	452 10	35 14	128 24	475 0	1 17	9 8	...	...	...	...	125 1	424 2	208 3	1,006 0	...	81	2 12 7	
4 8	1,193 12	1,078 4	651 31	2,191 0	19 1	115 0	...	...	...	...	670 22	2,396 0	269 29	518 0	...	122	3 7 0	
4 8	2,191 12	1,997 4	1,281 22	4,753 0	57 19	393 0	...	...	...	...	1,309 1	5,146 0	198 26	217 0	...	362	3 14 11	
4 8	1,046 20	8,609 6	073 4	2,197 0	0 4	58 8	...	...	...	...	682 8	2,456 8	275 23	264 0	...	164	3 4 11	
4 8	3,377 18	2,744 7	1,175 11	4,134 0	78 5	499 0	...	...	...	...	1,251 16	4,833 0	341 5	1,341 0	...	5	3 11 3	
4 0	905 16	52 30	455 0	1,477 0	47 3	245 0	...	...	...	...	502 3	1,723 0	209 23	699 0	1121	...	2 6 11	
4 0	5,855 5	1,615 12	2,380 22	7,405 0	14 27	97 8	...	...	...	...	2,371 19	7,502 8	767 27	1,983 0	421	...	3 2 8	
4 0	2,267 18	294 27	1,354 27	4,804 0	76 20	444 0	...	...	...	...	1,431 17	4,748 0	1,260 14	2,774 0	121	...	3 5 1	
...	52,768 29	89,979 52	22,147 1	70,315 0	670 27	4,137 4	79 23	371 4	...	...	22,297 11	89,228 8	7,663 15	16,221 0	...	41	3 10 7	
...	156,404 20	63,918 6	66,810 0	2,13,901 4	7,076 88	65,957 4	412 12	12,193 4	100 9	1,153 8	74,300 8	3,88,195 4	21,363 31	70,174 4	-8	...	5 2 7	

T. R. FERNANDEZ,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarat.

No. 1117 of 1892

From

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY,

Special Political Agent, Cambay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Northern Division.

*Special Political Agent's Office,  
Camp Eagni, 22nd December 1892.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the Report No. 843 of 15th instant, with accompaniments, of Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, in regard to the proposed introduction into this State of Survey rates based on principles obtaining in British districts.

Forwarding Mr. Fernandez's Report and accompaniments.

2. I have recently had the advantage of personal discussion with Mr. Fernandez on the subject generally, when differences of opinion were considered and settled as far as practicable. There, however, still remain certain points on which I would wish to record my views and remarks, and I take this opportunity of doing so.

Discussed scheme with Mr. Fernandez.

3. It was originally intended that measurement and classification having been completed by the agency of the Government Survey Department, assessment would be fixed by the Darbár (Government Resolution No. 6068 of 6th October 1885). But after direct intervention by Government became necessary in the latter end of 1890, an alteration in the first arrangement was made, and assessment too fell to the agency of the Gujarát Survey Department of Government,—*vide* Government Resolution No. 6671 of 2nd September 1891—the final orders on the subject.

Original intentions as to Survey and Settlement, and later modification.

4. The Survey operations, now completed by the proposed rating, extend to the whole State with the exception of the 6 Inámi villages named below :—Paldi, Husanpura, Malasoni Juni, Malasoni Navi, Sokhda, and Bhat Taláo. These villages are said to be held as personal Ináms. The operations include 75 Khálsa villages, 4 Khángi villages of His Highness the Naváb, 3 Jivái villages of Khán Sáheb Najumkhan, a brother of His Highness the Naváb, 1 village of Khán Sáheb Nurdin Mahomadkhan, also a brother of His Highness, and 1 Jivái village of Jenabe Bahu Begam Sáheb, His Highness' mother. All these 9 villages have been treated quite similarly to the Khálsa villages, as some of them are certain to lapse to the State, and all are liable to change hands. Under these circumstances, it was obviously best to put all on the same footing in view of future possibilities. Practically, most of these villages are held on life tenure of present holders.

Extent of the complete survey operations, with reasons for including the Khángi and Jivái villages.

5. The Alang Canal and the new Cambay-Petlád Road claim a foremost position in reference to the adaptability of the State to the rates proposed. As to the Alang Canal, it, in its present state, is only partially useful as a drain. In the first place, the fact of its alignment being more or less athwart, the fall of the land to the Gulf of Cambay is against its thorough utility; but this drawback notwithstanding, it would still be of very considerable service as a drain, were it in a good state of repair. It is in sad disrepair, and it would be waste of money for Cambay to put its share in repair

The Alang Canal. New Cambay-Petlád Road, &c., with reference to adaptability of rates of scheme.



so long as the portion which runs through British territory is left untouched. Lengthy correspondence on the subject of the drain has been and is going on between this office, the Collector of Kaira, and the Public Works Department. The Alang Canal might be made serviceable to catch and deflect a great deal of the drainage of the Mátar, Nadiád, and Anand Tálukas of the Kaira Collectorate. The Cambay State would be wise in its generation to bear its share of any expenditure which may be determined on to make the Alang as a *whole* a serviceable drainage work. But in connection with the Alang there ought to be, and I hope there will be, this year, a subsidiary drainage work, connecting the Alang with the Navida Nullah, and this will largely benefit some of the villages in Groups Nos. III and IV mentioned in Mr. Fernandez's scheme. As to the Cambay-Petlád Road, so far as this State is concerned, it is ready to provide all the funds for its share at any time during the current budget year, full provision for this having been made in the current budget. But I understand from the Executive Engineer, Kaira, that this work will not be completed till the monsoon of 1894. When it is completed, there is no doubt it will be a boon to many villages of the State. The subject of improved communication between Cambay Kasba and the Bunder must shortly receive attention, and thereby the Kasba as a market and centre of trade will be much improved, and consequently those villages in Groups II, III and IV within easy reach will be benefitted.

6. As to the grouping of the villages, the only noticeable point is that Grouping of villages. Special reference to Fagni and Sháhpar, and why they have been placed in Group I. Fagni shows an increase of 63 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. by its inclusion in Group I. But, at the outset, I may say that this is an original Settlement, and that as Fagni possesses very superior advantages by its position so near to both Petlád and Agas, two railway stations, of which the former is an important market, its inclusion in Group No. I, which was prominently mooted by me to Mr. Fernandez, appears to me fully justified. The land of Fagni is similar to that of Borsad villages, and when comparison is made with these, Fagni's position will not be found to be extraordinary, its large increase notwithstanding. Sháhpar is another village in Group No. I which shows a substantial increase; but the same arguments apply here, though rather less strongly, as in Fagni's case. The other village groupings appear to me to be very equitable as well.

7. The standard measurement adopted is the acre. The advantage of the acre over the elastic vigha is evident. The acre is, too, the standard measurement of our neighbours, and our villagers living near British limits understand it, and those further removed will very soon become familiarized with it also.

8. The rates are fixed in Cambay currency. This was obviously necessary under the conditions existing in the State and the existence of a local currency.

9. The maximum rates fixed by Mr. Fernandez for the different kinds of land appear to me to be equitable in all respects and to have been based on neighbouring rates, consideration being had to the capabilities and conditions of the State itself. It is to be noted that the share on account of subsoil water is included in the Cambay rates, whereas it is absent from Borsad rates as at present existing; hence the slight discrepancy between these two sets of rates; but Borsad is to undergo revision soon.

10. The application of these maximum Survey rates yields a result which raises the land revenue of the 75 khálsa villages of the State from Rs. 3,10,280 to Rs. 3,41,587—an increase of Rs. 31,307, or 10·9 per cent. But it must be here remembered that these are maximum rates, and that when the classification anna scale is applied, there will, it is anticipated, be a fall of a few thousand rupees, though still leaving an increase on the whole. For the whole State, including Khángi and Jivái villages, these maximum rates give an increase of Rs. 31,954, or 9 per cent—a result

which works out consistently with results in Mátar and Borsad Tálukas when they were first surveyed and settled—*vide* Mr. Fernandez' paragraph 52. The above figures include all miscellaneous cesses and veros which have hitherto been levied under various names in different villages and credited as land revenue.

- 1 Anni.
- 2 Ijáfo.
- 3 Tobacco Dokdás.
- 4 Kassumbi-ni Sokhdi.
- 5 Ravi.
- 6 Kanagarri Vero.
- 7 Wheat tax.
- 8 Lákdáno Fállo.
- 9 Keet Vero.
- 10 Ghás Dáno.
- 11 Ubáb.
- 12 Chaunki and Rakhu.
- 13 Lakhai
- 14 Khardá.
- 15 Bájri and Kotháni khot.
- 16 Betheli Vero.
- 17 Seerbandi.
- 18 Fállo.
- 19 Chowra Kharach.
- 20 Kharach.
- 21 Mehta Haváldár.

All these cesses and veros which I give in the margin will, of course, cease to exist on the introduction of the new rates. The increase in revenue takes place in the villages of Groups II and III and a decrease is seen in Groups I and IV. Mr. Fernandez has sufficiently and satisfactorily explained the causes of increase and decrease. The present proposed Settlement with its measurement, classification and rate scheme has shown up most sharply many defects in the old system. The area paying assessment has been extraordinarily below the proper extent. The black soil was far too heavily assessed and the rice land as much too lightly taxed. Although the old assessment on the whole does not appear to have been too great, still the assessment was grossly uneven. This state of things was, no doubt, a legacy from the old farming days when, of course, the farmers and influential men held their land, and that of the best, for next to nothing,

putting the burden on to their poorer brethren who did not only get inferior land but had also to pay heavily. There is substantial hope in the future for a yet increased revenue, whenever the unoccupied assessable land is taken up. With drainage schemes in work, and the new equitable Settlement with its attendant security realized by the cultivators, there is no reason why much of this unoccupied land should not be taken up in the near future.

11. The subject of conceding the State right in fruit and timber trees is a vexed question. The rights of the Darbár in this direction are of very long standing. The Cambay State is not on all fours with a British táluka. The one is the property of the Naváb and the other of Government, and it then becomes a question for Government to decide, whether it will, in the existing circumstances of Government intervention in Cambay affairs, treat the State in exactly the same fashion as if it were a British táluka. Rs. 2,700 a year is not all that this right in trees means to the State. The State has to meet a large annual demand as well on account of firewood for Darbár expenditure and has hitherto depended on this right in trees to meet this demand. Mr. Fernandez draws a comparison between the Parántij Táluka and Cambay, but the comparison is scarcely altogether a happy one; the two districts are widely different in more respects than one, and especially in regard to accessibility to the railway and markets. Parántij is an out-of-the-way táluka, and, doubtless, that fact had some bearing in deciding this tree question in that táluka. On the other hand, though in Dholka the concession about trees has been now made by Government, it is a significant fact that it was only made at the time of the revision Settlement and not at the original Settlement. The present Settlement in regard to Cambay is a first Settlement. In the abstract Mr. Fernandez is, I think, right; and in the majority of cases when dealing with one's own property and the rights of property, the course suggested by Mr. Fernandez would, perhaps, be followed; but it can be conceived that there are cases where deviation from this course would be reasonable, and I think the case of Cambay is one for such deviation at any rate until a revision Settlement is made. The right in these trees should, if possible, go with the land, if this can be done without down-right deprivation of an old Darbári right. I think this can, to a great extent, be managed by a give-and-take policy by the Darbár, always placing on offer the option to holders of the land to purchase all rights once and for all in such trees at an upset valuation of 10 years' purchase of the State cess. In those cases where the trees are not purchased outright, the produce of the trees must be sold by auction from time to time; the tax on each tree, whether bearing or not—a tax which exists in nearly all villages—being abolished as an objec-

tionable and unfair way of treating the subject. Trees standing in State unoccupied land would be sold with the right of occupancy under above conditions, their produce in the meantime being disposed of by auction as of old. In the case of trees in alienated lands, except those of the reserved sort, the State has already foregone its rights in consideration of the Summary Settlement quit-rent imposed on such lands. There are no trees in the State at present which could be properly classed as reserved, such as teak, blackwood, or sandalwood trees; but the reservation of the right of the State to such trees, if any should hereafter be planted, is indispensable.

12. As to guarantees of permanency of this Settlement, I would suggest 15 years. Mr. Fernandez reports this as the term for Rájpipla. Here again I think the consideration of this State not being Government property, as is a British taluka, is relevant; and it is therefore a question whether Government should commit the State to such a long term as 30 years. Fifteen years is not I think too long a period, while it is long enough to test the Settlement. As I have above remarked in para. 5, there are great possibilities of improvement in the near future in the State, and it is not at all beyond the bounds of probability that Cambay may be directly connected with the railway system within 15 years' time.

Length of permanency of this Settlement suggested 15 years.

13. Besides the veros and cesses enumerated in my para. 10, which will all disappear on the introduction of the new Survey rates, there are the following cesses which do not have a direct bearing on land assessment and have, therefore, not been considered by Mr. Fernandez:— (1) Kathipal or grazing fee, (2) Natra Vero, (3) Kaniya Chori. Of these, the grazing fee is by far the most important. It yields an annual revenue of upwards of Rs. 12,000. It is, moreover, collected in a variety of ways and under various names, and revision with a view to uniformity is necessary. In British districts grazing rights are put to auction, which is only another way of charging grazing fees. There, therefore, seems to be no objection to the retention of these grazing fees, though a proper regulation in the way of collection is necessary. This subject does not directly affect the land assessment question and need not delay the introduction of the new rates in any way. I merely mention it here, so that it may not be lost sight of, as it has reference to waste lands. If necessary, a separate report can be submitted on the subject with proposals for a better and more uniform system of procedure. The Natra Vero and Kaniya Chori are taxes on marriages, and such State rights have been recognized by Government in the Treaty between Government and this State; they, therefore, call for no further mention and can be properly retained.

Rs grazing fee and other taxes not having a direct bearing on the land assessment.

14. In connection with the occupancy right which will be conceded with the introduction of the new Settlement, I may mention that the State, at present, levies a Nazrána on the transfer of occupancy rights. The amount varies with the fixed vighoti of the holding, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12. This Nazrána will naturally disappear on the introduction of the new rates.

Advocating the abandonment of the Nazrána now taken by State on transfer of occupancy rights.

15. With reference to excess areas of land found in alienated or Inámi holdings, the fixed Salámi or quit-rent must be raised to cover the whole area in doubtful cases. But where it is evident after precise enquiry that the excess is due to encroachment on Darbári land, the holder should be required to pay full assessment for the excess, and the fixed salámi for the rest.

Manner of dealing with excess areas found with holders of alienated or Inámi land.

16. The remuneration of village Patels requires consideration. I would suggest the application of the Wingate scale to set this matter right, and Gám Kharch should be settled at the same time in accordance with the same scale.

Wingate scale for remuneration of Patels and Gám Kharch.

17. It is, I think, very necessary also to now discuss and decide on the advisability of the levy of a Local Fund cess. The guarantee which the State will now give as to the permanency of the rates under the new Settlement necessitates a decision of this question; otherwise the cultivators will understand that nothing more can be levied from them even for agricultural improvements in their villages. Hitherto the general practice, i.e., in the majority of cases, has been for the State to aid to the extent of about one-half of the cost of such improvements and the village community to contribute the other half, usually by labour, but sometimes partly in cash and partly by labour. If the creation of a Local Fund cess is permitted, the fund must be safeguarded by strict conditions, otherwise it may fall into disrepute and be looked on merely as another way for enriching the Darbár coffers. This possibility of the misuse of such Fund is the only objection I can see to the establishment of it, and this objection can be overcome if the following safeguards are adopted:—

Question of establishing a Local Fund under safeguards discussed.

- (a) That the fund should be shown separately in each annual budget, and not included in the general revenues of the State.
- (b) That it should be applied to no other purpose than that of improvement of agricultural interests pure and simple.
- (c) Full details as to the nature of improvement or work on which the money is spent, and the village in which spent, should appear in the accounts of this Fund furnished with the annual budget of the State, so that the Political Agent may be in a position to at once check any misapplication of the Fund.

Now as to the rate of the cess to be levied. In the British districts, it is 1 anna per rupee of survey assessment; in this State I think it will be sufficient to charge half that, viz., 6 pies per rupee of assessment. This will bring in some Rs. 10,000 a year and ought, with State aid, to be ample for all needs.

18. In conclusion, I have to bring to very prominent notice the necessity for early orders on this subject of the introduction of the new Survey rates, for there still remains a great deal to be done in the way of preparation of the various Survey papers, viz., *I'aisal Patraks*, *Akarbunds*, &c., before the rates can be announced; and the time remaining, before the next cultivation season begins in June 1893, is none too much in hand. In this State, the 31st March has come to be understood as the latest date for cultivators to give in *Razináma*, but this date can be conveniently extended to the 5th of June next, i.e., on the *Mrigshar Nakshtra*, or even to the end of June if absolutely necessary. But expedition is very necessary, as this is a new measure which the cultivators will have to consider carefully; and it would be advisable to give them as much time as possible.

Advocating expedition in deciding the matter now in hand, for reasons given.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,  
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 44 of 1893.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S., M.R.A.C.,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Surat, 9th January 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honour to pass on the detailed proposals for the first survey settlement of the Cambay State.

It seems desirable that I should narrate the steps which led up to these final proposals. In August 1880, the Collector of Kaira as Political Agent of Cambay, applied on behalf of the State for assistance to carry out a survey at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,600, the area of the State being taken at 261 square miles

The Collector thought that detailed measurement with a rough classification would meet the requirements of the Cambay Darbár. He proposed that the survey should be entrusted to the superintendence of the late Mr. H. Summers, an Assistant of the Gujarát Survey, whose services were specially asked for by the Darbár. The Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, placed on record a decided opinion that Mr. Summers was not fitted by experience or otherwise to undertake the superintendence except under close supervision. He further objected to any rough classification on the ground that it would not be satisfactory and would not save cost in the end. The matter dropped.

In the following year, the Collector, at the instance of the Darbár, renewed proposals for the survey, asking that it might be entrusted to a native subordinate of the Gujarát Survey on a salary of Rs. 115 a month. Mr. Stewart, as Survey Commissioner, while refusing to support the recommendation to place the survey under native supervision, showed that the survey and classification of the State might be carried out at a cost of Rs. 26,500 by utilizing the services of Mr. Bulkley, an experienced assistant of the Gujarát Survey, who at that time, in the interval between the completion of the original surveys of Gujarát and the commencement of the revision surveys, was available. Government sanctioned Mr. Stewart's proposals on the condition that the Darbár should agree to the imposition of the same rates as those applied to the adjoining talukas of Kaira. This condition the Darbár declined to accept and the excellent opportunity offered by Mr. Stewart was lost. In 1882 a further application from the Darbár was received. The Darbár proposed that the measurement only of the State should be carried out. Mr. Stewart, and the Commissioner, N. D., supported the proposal, showing that among other benefits to the State it would have the effect of settling boundaries and thereby removing many fruitful sources of quarrels and not seldom of crime. Government, however, refused to re-open the question.

In 1885 a scheme suggested by the Darbár gained the sanction of Government, viz., that the survey should be entrusted to Mr. Summers under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarát Survey, as regards the measurement and classification of the land, the Darbár being left to fix the assessments at its own discretion and the work was begun early in November 1886.

In 1887 the Darbár agreed to assimilate the survey to the principles of the British survey by abolishing direct well assessments and substituting a subsoil water assessment in lieu thereof. In March 1888 work having arrived at the stage when the classification had to be taken in hand, on the recommendation of Mr. Bulkley, then Acting Survey Commissioner, the classification was entrusted to Mr. Summers on increased salary, the services of several experienced classers being placed at his disposal.

Mr. Summers had had no experience in classification or settlement during his whole service. He was not competent to conduct the classification and settle-

ment and his attempt to do so led in great measure to the unfortunate riots of 1890.

In September 1888 the Darbár applied for sanction to utilize Mr. Summers in the general revenue administration of the State in addition to his duties connected with the survey. Mr. Stewart saw no objection to placing his services entirely at the disposal of the Darbár until his retirement at the close of the survey operations in Cambay, provided that in matters of pay, promotion, and discipline of the establishment employed under him, he should remain under the general control of the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey. These proposals were sanctioned by Government, and the survey was completed without any supervision or advice from the Gujarát Survey. The services of the men lent by the Gujarát Survey were dispensed with at the end of October 1890.

2. After the riots in October 1890, Major Kennedy who had recently been appointed Special Political Agent, Cambay, applied for the assistance of the Gujarát Survey to test the work done by Mr. Summers and his staff, and subsequently to fix the rates of assessment. Without loss of time, Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, proceeded to Cambay and tested the work in 6 villages. His conclusion was that the measurement might be accepted with confidence, but that the classification was too faulty to be accepted and too irregular to be adjusted without revision in detail in the field. He asked for time to carry out further tests. The result was confirmatory of his first opinion. He found that poor soils wherever found were overvalued; that the black soil was overvalued comparatively with the light alluvial gorat soils; that in tracts seriously injured by excess of surface salts, sufficient allowance had not been made; that land irrigable by lift from rivers had been incorrectly and unjustly assessed; in short that the irregularities and the anomalies were so serious as to make it absolutely necessary to reclass the whole area. After correspondence and reference to Government the revision was begun in January 1892 and completed with two full survey parties in about two months. Since that date the papers for settlement have been prepared and the report is now submitted to Government, early enough to allow the settlement to be introduced in 1893, as desired by Government in its Resolution of September 1891.

3. The cost of the survey has far exceeded the original estimate. Even if it was an underestimate, there does not appear sufficient justification for the expenditure of about Rs. 80,000 during Mr. Summers' management. The cost of the revision carried out by Mr. Fernandez together with that of settlement, will hardly exceed the estimate (Rs. 14,000). The total cost will not fall much short of one lách.

4. The area of the State is proved to be 350 square miles as correctly estimated in the Gazetteer. Of the 89 villages, all have been surveyed and classed except 6 inám (see note) villages which have been merely traversed. There are five\* villages the revenue management of which is in the hands of certain members of the ruling family for their maintenance. In these, though the papers for settlement are ready and though the settlement can be introduced as soon as the usufructuaries permit, it may be delayed till by their death or otherwise the management reverts to the Darbár. Mr. Fernandez hopes, however, with good reason that the holders will soon apply for the extension of the settlement to their villages.

5. The position and conditions of the State are fully described in the report, but the Deputy Superintendent brings into prominence the defective drainage of considerable areas. This can be remedied only by the clearance of the existing channel (the Alang canal), an old and important work now silted up, and by attention to the excavation of other channels or branches, which will not only bring in revenue from lands now lying unoccupied, but will greatly benefit the occupants of those areas which though cultivated are liable to serious damage. It is evident from Major Kennedy's remarks that the administration is fully alive to the necessity of immediate allotment of funds to carry out these needed improvements.

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NOTE.—These are 6 in number if Malasoni Juni and Navi are taken as separate villages.

The communications are also in a backward state. The completion of the A'nand-Petlád Railway in 1890 has been of great value, which value will be enhanced when the Petlád-Cambay road is completed. More roads are very desirable. Cambay has a large area of wheat and tobacco and other products in export demand. Its trade is capable of much extension. It is suggested by Mr. Fernandez that the port has not received the attention which it demands to make its facilities for export more valuable. It is a question, however, whether the port of Cambay is susceptible of much improvement. The Gazetteer notices that the chief local cause of the transfer of trade from Cambay to Surat in olden times was the silting of the head of the gulf. The course of trade seems therefore likely to turn to the direction of the railway, and no doubt the Darbár is alive to the benefits which will accrue from increased road communication to the railway.

The industries of Cambay cannot be said to be improving. Even the recent cotton ginning factories are not paying their way owing to the caprices of the trade. Cambay shipped cotton fetches a smaller price than that railed from Ahmedabad.

The population comprises a very fair percentage of the best cultivators of Gujarát (Kunbis and Bohoras): but there are many inferior in skill and energy. The difference in density between the red and black soil tracts is marked, viz., 342 and 118 per square mile respectively. Education is not advanced.

Mr. Fernandez has fully discussed the evidence obtained from the registration office as to the value of land.

6. Up to 1878 the Darbár farmed out the revenues of the villages. This is one of the chief causes of anomalous irregularities. Others are differences of system. In the black soil villages, where continuous wheat is the principal crop, the produce is divided (bhágbatai) on the threshing floor between the Darbár and the rayat; or else the charge is levied in the form of a cash payment fixed with reference to the crop grown (jinsvár bighoti). In the red soil villages from time immemorial the revenue has been collected in cash, but even here anomalies are numerous. The rental for the best lands is enormous, while the poorer soils are lightly assessed. This system has to be propped up by a distribution which ensures a reasonable proportion of good and bad land to each tenant. Lastly, the miscellaneous cesses accentuate rather than diminish anomalous irregularities. It cannot be expected that a sudden change to the survey system can be made without causing temporary disturbances in the rating.

7. It seems accepted that the assessments in the State are not heavy on the whole. The enquiry made by the Deputy Superintendent shows that more leniency is desirable in the black soil villages. Elsewhere he finds that the assessments on rice land are much too low. The charges in the large town of Cambay itself are unduly high.

It was from the first the desire of Government that the assessment of Cambay should tally with that of the Kaira Tálukas adjoining. Mr. Fernandez has fully considered this necessity, though he has wisely, with respect to the western black soil tracts, rather sought to bring them into correspondence with the Dholka rating.

8. The grouping has been made out in consultation with the special Political officer, who had the advantage of local advice. It is not as regular as might be wished, but I cannot advise any modification.

The principles are that the climate does not demand any difference in the grouping which is based on the facilities of communication with trade centres. On the one hand we have the villages of the first two groups with an alternative between the sea route to Bombay and the rail route.

On the other, the remaining villages have both these facilities in a much smaller degree, and in fact deal rather with Dholera. The dividing line is well drawn. It is the division between the red and the black soil. It strikes one as anomalous that the highest and lowest groups should join on the west boundary of Cambay Town, but between the cultivable land is a wide strip of salt marsh nearly impassable.

9. In the red soil or gorat villages two groups have been formed. The second of the two has further been sub-divided, 13 villages being rated at Rs. 6 and the rest (22) at Rs. 5-8-0. The first group is rated at Rs. 7-8-0.

In the black soil villages there are two more groups, each sub-divided. The higher group of 28 villages has 12 rated at Rs. 5 and the rest at Rs. 4-8-0. The lower of 17 villages is rated at Rs. 4-8-0 with the exception of 3 villages, where the maximum is only Rs. 4.

These are the dry-crop maxima. For rice land the proposals are that the maximum water-rate should be Rs. 5 for the gorat villages and Rs. 4-8-0 and 4 respectively for the black soil villages.

For bhata lands the rates proposed are Rs. 8. For dhekudiat lands the rates proposed are Rs. 2 for lift irrigation from the Sábarmati and from the Tárápur Tank, and Rs. 4 for lands irrigated by lift from other tanks, though as a fact the only such tank is in Mehmabad. It is somewhat novel to treat lift irrigation from tanks under dhekudiat rules. But the charges seem just and necessary. The flow irrigation is dealt with by the water-rate on rice. This is Rs. 5 as above stated, but as the classification scale goes up to 24 annas, the highest charge may be Rs. 7-8-0. This compares reasonably with Rs. 4, the highest lift charge. In Tárápur, the lift irrigation is not permitted after the end of December, and the rate is rightly lowered. It may be explained that under the dhekudiat rules, the whole area irrigable is assessed, the charge varying with the distance to which the water is carried. The rate is lower for such irrigation from the river, because it is more precarious.

10. I have examined the grouping carefully. There is no way of avoiding two rates in the lower groups. They may be eliminated at the expiry of the lease. Their justification is the avoidance, as far as can be, of too sudden enhancements. Even Cambay town should properly be grouped with the villages of the second group. Rather than to lower its present high comparative rating too greatly, it is wiser to place it in the first group, and an effort should be made at the next settlement to assimilate its rating with that of other Charotar villages.

11. Some of the enhancements may appear large and similarly some of the reductions in individual villages too lenient. Nevertheless it is imperative to eliminate the anomalies above described. Care must be taken also to weigh the fact that in many cases the comparison between present and proposed assessments is explained by large differences in area, due to transfers of land from one village to another. The effect may be seen by comparing the figures of columns 10 and 25 of Statement O, and multiplying the difference by the old rate per acre (column 12).

In Mr. Fernandez's 55th paragraph detailed explanation for 5 villages is given; among these is Gokalpura, where the nominal enhancement is 250 per cent. Here the excess of new over old area is 243 acres. If this difference is multiplied by Rs. 6—the old acre rate, and the thus calculated old assessment is compared with the new, the percentage enhancement is under 13 per cent. It will be more useful and instructive to compare old and present rates per acre (columns 12 and 31). If this is done, it will be found that where the rates have risen considerably, the rise is caused by the large proportion of rice land; and in some cases of bhata and dhekudiat land also.

12. The proposed assessment is not high compared with like British tracts, and it is not likely that more than temporary inconvenience will result. To reduce this to a minimum I am inclined to advise that the Darbar should be asked to apply the expedients made use of in British districts, where in revision settlement, a levelling up of tracts too leniently, or at all events very leniently and irregularly dealt with at original survey, has been found necessary. It is true that the Cambay survey is an original survey; but the conditions under which the survey is to be introduced, are very similar to those, to meet which the expedients were devised. The detailed concessions are printed at page 98, paragraph 11 of the Revision Report of the Igatpura Táluka, Government Selection, New Series, No. 143.



13. I think that the proposed rates, freeing the people from vexatious cesses, and from the direct heavy assessments on wells, will be accepted with gratitude. The springs in the red soil villages are good, and with no fear of heavy direct taxation on the construction of new wells, it is certain that a large extension of irrigation will soon be noticed. In the black soil tracts, though the water level is high, and the water abundant, it is useless for irrigation. There may be and are a few exceptional cases, where even in these tracts irrigation is profitable: but it is so precarious that no subsoil water rate has been applied. The small present well revenue will be lost to the State in these villages. Mr. Fernandez has touched (paragraph 37) on the attempt made in 1890 to change the bhágbatái into a cash acre rate in the black soil villages. The rates attempted were too high; and it was sought also to apply these high rates to the newly ascertained larger area. The failure of the ill-advised measure was complete.

14. There is no question that the cesses enumerated by Major Kennedy should be abolished, but I cannot support the proposal to add a Local Fund cess of even half an anna per rupee. The State will receive by the new settlement a substantial augmentation of income, and has every reason to anticipate a still larger one by the occupation of waste lands. I think the State should be content to defer the question of a Local Fund cess till the expiry of the new lease. This is my view of the case, but if Government decides that the proposal shall be sanctioned, the precautions named by Major Kennedy should be observed.

15. As to the right to trees, I agree with Mr. Fernandez, because the bolder policy is likely to increase the wealth of the State. If the Naváb Sáheb has a claim to the proceeds of fruit sales and to free firewood, it will be easy to compensate him by an addition to his khángi allowance from the general revenues.

16. There is a further most legitimate way of increasing the general revenues: that referred to by Major Kennedy in his 15th paragraph. The Vadháro, or encroachment on State land by Inámdars, should be assessed at full rates.

17. I see no objection to the levy of nazaráná on transfer of occupancy right, except that it can be and is collusively evaded and is not levied in British districts. If it could be used as a check on the transfer of occupancy right, it would be valuable.

18. It will be politic and creditable to the State if the village officers (Major Kennedy's paragraph 16) are remunerated according to the scale in force in British districts.

19. The proposal to give a guarantee for 15 years meets with general approval.

20. Since the submission of his report, Mr. Fernandez has suggested a modification in the dates for revenue instalments. The matter will be reported when the views of the Special Political Agent have been received.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 E. C. OZANNE,  
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Ekalvelu, Kaira Districts,  
26th January 1893.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. Both Mr. Fernandez and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner have given an account of the circumstances that have led to the present settlement. It is much to be regretted that so much money should have been wasted, but this is almost entirely owing to the late administration refusing to take advice. However, it is satisfactory to note that the measurement work of Mr. Summers, which alone he was qualified to undertake, has stood the test well, and the undersigned would submit that both Government and the Cambay State have reason to be satisfied with the energy which Mr. Fernandez has shown in completing the work of classification, and with the settlement proposals which he has submitted.

3. The principal points in which the proposed settlement differs from the existing state of things, are the accurate measurement by acres instead of the old bigha, and the certainty that the State now has that all its lands are properly shown, and that no patels or other influential persons are holding land which has not been measured for assessment. For the first time the relative value of the different classes of soils has been properly assessed. Mr. Fernandez has shown, that under the old system black and gorat soils, which ought to represent a proportion of 14 to 18 were classed at 15½ and 15. Again rice-land which has been shown, by all our experience in Gujarát, to be very valuable was assessed only at one rupee. This has now been raised to 4 and 5 Cambay rupees an acre, a very moderate rate arguing from the analogy of the adjacent talukás; and finally the bighoti system has now been extended throughout the State, all bhágbatái being abolished. Another change has been the taking off of all rates on wells and the introduction of the sub-soil water-rate.

4. These changes and the difference between a uniform system, and the irregular and anomalous way in which different villages and different classes were treated under the old management, account for the increase and decrease on different villages.

5. The grouping of the villages, paragraphs 43 to 46, and the rates fixed for them are approved of by the Special Political Agent, and seem very reasonable. The same may be said for the rates on rice, bháta and dhakudiat.

6. Paragraph 51 shows the general effect of the proposed, as compared with the existing, arrangements. It will be seen that although there is a net increase of 9 per cent., or Rs. 1,02,128-4-2, the increase of assessment on Government occupied land is only 31,954-0-2, and against this is to be set the very large increase in measurement of 13,187 acres, which before practically escaped all payment. This is very satisfactory, especially as the State has a reserve of over Rs. 70,000 assessed on uncultivated land.

7. It has been impossible to avoid a very large increase in individual villages and holdings, but the reasons are well explained in paragraph 55.

8. Two great improvements are dwelt on as necessary in all the reports :—

1st.—The proper drainage to the south and south-west. The matter is now before the Chief Engineer, N. D. The State can improve the lower course of the Alang, which supplies the tanks on which Cambay depends for its supply of water; but for the upper course of the Alang and for the short cuts to the west which are required for the proper drainage of the country, it will be necessary for the Engineering authorities of Kaira to be consulted, so that there may be joint action.

2ndly.—Better communication. Roads are most essential; as to the extension of the Petlád rail to Cambay, it is hoped that this may be done some day. As to the port, it is true that it is not likely to improve, but it is interesting to see from Mr. Fernandez' paragraph 15 that the returns for the last eight years show no marked decrease in the trade.

9. Major Kennedy has pointed out that though the State has agreed to give up the cesses enumerated in the margin of his paragraph 10, there still remain the *Natra Vero* and *Kanya Vero* on marriages (which it is not necessary to discuss in connection with a land revenue settlement) and the *Kathi Pol* or grazing fees. No details are given of this latter and it is not stated whether it is levied on uncultivated land only.

10. There is a consensus of opinion in favour of this first settlement being for 15 years only, and the undersigned would strongly support this, as well as the proposal to remunerate the village officers and fix the *Gam-Kharch* according to Wingate's scale, and to levy full assessment as *Wadhara* (*i.e.*, excess) on proved encroachments by holders of *inám* lands.

11. But there are some important points on which there is a difference of opinion between the Special Political Agent who represents the State, and the Revenue Survey Officers.

12. *1st.*—Mr. Ozanne's proposal that in view of the hardship caused by individual cases of increase, the graduated system laid down in the *Igatpurj* revision papers, page 98, paragraph 11, Government Selection, New Series, 168, should be followed. This proposal has not been submitted to the State officials, but they are likely to object to it. The general increase throughout the State is so small, and the reasons for these special increases are so obvious, that the Commissioner is not disposed to recommend it, but it is a question on which the orders of Government are required.

13. *2nd.*—*The question of the right to trees.*—Mr. Fernandez recommends the adoption of the practice introduced in the late revision surveys of the *Ahmedabad talukas*, and Mr. Ozanne agrees with him, with the proviso that compensation out of the general revenues may be paid to the *Khángi*, to make up to the *Darbár* for the loss that it will suffer in the way of firewood. This appears a fair solution of the question. There can be no doubt that the people will feel it a great boon to have the uncontrolled ownership of all trees in their occupied numbers and a fair amount might be settled by the Special Political Agent in consultation with the *Naváb* as an annual payment to the *Khángi*. The question is by no means free of difficulty. Even so late as a few years ago, Mr. James, as Collector of *Ahmedabad*, strongly opposed the giving up of valuable State rights, and there is much to be said for Major Kennedy's proposal that all occupiers of land should be offered the trees on their holding at an upset price of ten years' purchase of the State-cess. When not purchased, the produce to be sold by auction from time to time; the present tax on each fruit-tree, whether bearing or not, being abolished. There is much to be said either way, and it is not a matter on which pressure should be brought to bear on the State. There is no reason for reserving any kind of trees as State property.

14. *Nazarána.*—It will be better to give up this source of revenue. It is true that it is still kept up in *Sachin* and other places, but as Mr. Ozanne points out, it is open to evasion by collusion.

15. *Local Fund.*—Mr. Ozanne argues that the increase in assessment is quite enough for the present; but the State is apprehensive that if not introduced now, it will be difficult to introduce it later on, and for this reason Major Kennedy recommends that at present half an *anna* only should be levied and lays down very reasonable rules to prevent it being merged in the general revenues. The Commissioner thinks that Major Kennedy's proposals may be adopted, especially, if Government should decide that the right in trees is to be given up.

16. *Dates of Instalments.*—Those recommended by Major Kennedy in his No. 33 of 15th January and supported by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner may be sanctioned.

17. The abolition of the rates on wells, of the various cesses remitted and all other concessions should be made known as widely as possible by notifications posted in every village.

18. In conclusion, the Commissioner would invite special attention to the closing remarks in the Special Political Agent's report on the necessity for very early orders in this matter.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 171 of 1893.

FROM

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Surat, 21st January 1893.*

SIR,

With reference to the concluding paragraph of my remarks on the Cambay Settlement Report, I have the honour to forward copies of letters from Mr. Fernandez and Major Kennedy on the subject of the dates of revenue instalments. Major Kennedy does not wish the first kharif instalment to be fixed later than the first week in December. This is earlier than the dates in the British districts, but it does not seem unreasonably early.

I trust that you will forward this correspondence with your opinion to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 870 of 1892.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Surat, 21st December 1892.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that it had been my intention to recommend in my report No. 843, dated 13th instant, a change in the dates on which the revenue instalments are now collected in Cambay, but in my anxiety to forward the report to the Special Political Agent as early in this month as possible, it entirely escaped me to do so.

2. I find that these dates are about one month earlier than those fixed for the British Districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira; the consequence is that the Cambay rayats complain, that the first instalments are demanded from them while their grain is still being cleaned and made marketable. I think this is a great hardship, for it must compel them to seek for accommodation, temporary though it may be, from the money-lenders. I therefore beg to suggest that, in commenting on my Cambay Settlement Report, you would kindly recommend the adoption for Cambay of the dates observed in Kaira. These dates are as follows :—

*Kharif.*

1st instalment—from 10th to 20th January.

2nd do. 10th to 20th March.

*Ravi.*

1st instalment—from 10th to 20th February.

2nd do. 10th to 20th April.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 33 of 1893.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,  
Surat.

*Special Political Agent's Office,  
Camp Wástána, 15th January 1893.*

SIR,

Referring to your endorsement No. 18 of 5th instant, I have the honour to report that local experience shows that no real inconvenience is caused to cultivators of this State in regard to the date of the first instalment of the kharif crop being fixed at from 1st to 15th Mārgshar Sud of each year. Both the Diván and the Revenue Adhikári, experienced British officials, report that the above date is not unreasonable or inconvenient, as by that time, falling as it does generally from the first to the third week in December, the principal kharif crop will have been easily gathered in. I concur in this opinion. Any alteration of this date to a month later, as proposed by Mr. Fernandez, will be a distinct inconvenience financially to the State. Under these circumstances, I am against altering the date of the first kharif instalment, but would allow a period of 15 days for the payment of this instalment instead of only 10 days as at present fixed.

2. With regard to the second kharif instalment, there is no objection to making this later and to also allowing 15 days, and therefore I would advocate 1st to 15th Fālgun Sud as the 2nd kharif instalment.

3. As to the ravi instalments, my opinion is, they should be :—

1st instalment—1st to 15th Fālgun Sud.

2nd do. 1st to 15th Chaitra Sud.

4. In recapitulation, I give the instalments, with approximate English dates which can best be adopted in this State, and I would strongly advocate the settlement of these dates as being reasonable and most convenient :—

*Kharif.*

1st instalment—1st Mārgshar Sud to 15th Mārgshar Sud = about 1st week December to 3rd week December on average.

2nd instalment—1st Fālgun Sud to 15th Fālgun Sud = about 1st week March to 3rd week March on average.

*Ravi.*

1st instalment—1st Fālgun Sud to 15th Fālgun Sud = about 1st week March to 3rd week March on average.

2nd instalment—1st Chaitra Sud to 15th Chaitra Sud = about 1st week of April to 3rd week of April on average.

5. It will be noticed that the period of each instalment has been extended by five days. I am of opinion that this being a Native State, native dates according to Samvat calendar should be specified in preference to English dates.

I have, &c.,

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,  
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

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No. 40 of 1893.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Ekalvelu, 26th January 1893.*

Forwarded with reference to this office No. 39 of 26th instant.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Cambay.*

Proposed introduction of survey settlement into the — State.

No. 1075.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1893.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 39, dated the 26th January 1893—Forwarding letter No. 1117, dated the 22nd December 1892, from the Special Political Agent, Cambay, who submits a report, with accompaniments, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, in regard to the proposed introduction into the Cambay State of survey rates based on principles obtaining in British districts; refers to former correspondence on the subject; and makes remarks. Forwarding also letter No. 44, of the 9th January 1893, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who passes on the above detailed proposals, with his remarks. Submitting his own remarks in the case.

Further memorandum from ditto ditto, No. 40, dated the 26th January 1893—Forwarding, with reference to his memorandum No. 39 of the same date, a letter, No. 171, dated the 21st January 1893, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who forwards with his remarks, with reference to the concluding paragraph of his remarks on the Cambay Settlement report, copies of letters from Mr. Fernandez and Major Kennedy on the subject of the dates of revenue instalments.

RESOLUTION.—Government are not responsible for the failure of the Cambay State to act upon the advice given to it by successive Commissioners of Survey and Settlement, and the consequent heavy cost of, and protracted delay in, the survey operations. It is, however, necessary that the settlement should be introduced without further hesitation, and Government accept the grouping of the villages, and the rates proposed for the several classes of the 220,318 acres included in the 84 villages brought under settlement, subject in the case of the five Jivai villages to the consent of the Jivaidárs or the prior reversion of their life interests. It is noticed, however, that, although the general effect of the settlement is to abolish a number of cesses and increase the land revenue now realised by some 9 per cent., yet owing to the discovery of encroachments, or owing to the escape of favoured lands from their proper assessment, the increase in a few villages appears very considerable. Where the increase is due to the addition of fresh lands to the village, the enhancement is only nominal; but where existing holders will be required to pay on their present holdings very large excesses, Government consider that the full demand should not at once be enforced. It seems better in such cases that the Akárbands should be made out according to the full sanctioned rates, but that enhancements beyond 25 per cent. of the present assessment should be remitted for the first two years, and beyond 50 per cent. for the third and fourth years, and beyond 75 per cent. for the fifth and sixth years of the new settlement. The Political Agent should report whether he sees any decided objection to this proposal, and if not, it may be carried out at once. The settlement now sanctioned may be fixed for fifteen years, and it must be understood that at the close of that period any revision will have to be carried out in consonance with the advice of the British Government, and by such Agency as it may direct. The dates of instalment suggested in Major Kennedy's letter No. 33, dated January 15th last, are approved.

2. It appears that 21 cesses enumerated in paragraph 10 of Major Kennedy's report will be removed, leaving the Nátra and Kanyá veros and the grazing fees. Government would be glad to know the income derived from the marriage fees, and the effect of such taxation on early marriages. The proceeds of the grazing fees seem considerable, and Major Kennedy suggests a more uniform and improved system of collection. Government will be glad to receive his suggestions on this point.

3. The Nazrána duty may also be abolished, unless the Darbár is anxious to retain it as a symbol of allegiance, or unless a stamp duty is charged on transfers of land. On this point the further report of the Special Political Agent will be awaited. The proposals for the remuneration of village officers and assessment of encroachments are approved.

4. As to the question of the Government's rights in trees, they are at present the property of the Darbár, whether dead or alive. In view of the abolition of cesses, the Governor in Council does not see any reason for imposing on the Darbár an entire sacrifice of this source of revenue. But he considers that the option of buying out the fruit trees at ten years' purchase should be offered to the occupants, and if they purchase the right, they should be entitled to grow other fruit trees and retain the property in them. There seem to be no other trees such as used to be reserved in British districts, but should the cultivators anywhere hereafter plant any such trees, they should be allowed the enjoyment of them.

5. As to the imposition of the local cess, Government consider the principle of such a cess sound, and the rayats of Cambay must be perfectly familiar with the system in force in the British districts. The rules under which it can be introduced now will be a sufficient safeguard that it is properly spent, and there can be no doubt that, on the termination of the present arrangements, the Political Agent at Kaira will devote greater attention to the affairs of Cambay. At the same time it is presumed that at present local effort and contributions are called forth whenever a strong local need exists for any particular work, and such local effort would probably cease if a uniform cess for local improvements were imposed. On the whole Government are inclined not to introduce the local cess at once unless the Political Agent can advance very strong reasons to the contrary.

6. Copies of the correspondence should be printed as soon as possible and sent to the Political Agent, Kaira, the Special Political Agent, and the officers whose reports have been received.

W. LEE-WARNER,  
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,  
The Special Political Agent, Cambay,  
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

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