

SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF CAMBAY STATE

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXIX—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

CAMBAY STATE.

Bombay:
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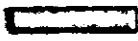
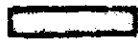


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Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	4	 Rs 7.8
II	35	 Rs { 6 : 0 5 : 8
III	28	 Rs { 5 : 0 4 : 8
IV	17	 Rs { 4 : 0 3 : 8

FROM
T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,
 Deputy Superintendent,
 Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO
MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY,
 Special Political Agent,
 Cambay.

Surat, 13th December 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you, for the approval of Government, proposals for the first survey settlement of Cambay, a Gujarát Native State now under the rule of His Highness the Naváb Mirza Jáffer Ali Khán Sáheb, who is the seventh in descent from Momin Khán I., the founder of the house.

2. It seems, about 14 years ago, an attempt was made under the late Naváb Sáheb to introduce a revenue survey into the State, and with this object an establishment was somehow got together, but without an effective provision for superintendence. The operations proceeded as far as the working out of the rates of the township of Cambay and the villages of Kansári and Náná Kalodra, but, owing to a determined opposition offered by the cultivators concerned, their introduction was abandoned.

3. The second revenue survey, which, it is hoped, is going to have a more successful ending, though it very nearly shared the fate of the first through sheer mismanagement, was, as you are aware, begun, in 1886-87, by the late Mr. Summers, an Assistant Superintendent of this survey, under the control of my predecessor. In the year following, when the measurement work had sufficiently advanced, the nucleus of a classing party was formed by the deputation of a few classers from this survey, and a start made in the classification of the soils. Both the operations were brought to a termination in the field season of 1889-90, and the survey was abolished at the end of October 1890, Mr. Summers, who had passed his 55th year, retiring on pension.

4. Your survey continued to be in subordination to the Gujarát Survey till the end of October 1888; but, from the 1st November following, at the request of the Darbár, it was, so far as professional matters were concerned, transferred to His Highness the Naváb Sáheb and became independent. This step proved unfortunate in the interests of the State; for, as you are aware, when, after the riots of September 1890, I was ordered by Government to undertake the assessment of the State lands according to revenue survey principles, I was not able to accept the classification of the lands as sufficiently accurate for the purpose. With the sanction of Government, I undertook the revision of the work early in January 1892, and completed it, with the help of Mr. A. B. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, and Azam Bápálál Purshotamdás, Head Surveyor, early in March following.

5. The result of the survey is embodied in the following table:—

Villages.	Survey Nos.	Area.
75 Khálsa or Government villages.	49,094	1,91,189
4 Khángi or privy purse do.	2,209	5,331
3 Jivái or Bhayáti do.	2,298	23,798
Total ...	53,601	2,20,318
5 Inámi villages ...	...	3,494
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,23,812

The area of the State is therefore 223,812 acres, equal to nearly 350 square miles; that is, in extent, Cambay is about the equal of a fair sized British Gujarát Táluka. The survey assessment will, for the present, affect the Khálsa and Khángi villages only. The Bhayáti villages, though measured and classed at the request of the proprietors, are not to have the new rates applied to them at once, for the proprietors are now apprehensive, without any reason, as it will appear later on, that their income from them may thereby be reduced. They are, however, life-tenure villages only; and you have given me to understand that, it is best that their new assessment should be now worked out and kept ready for future eventualities. The Inámzárs, from the very outset, have not shown any inclination for the survey, their villages have therefore been traverse-surveyed only.

6. The State of Cambay lies at the head of the gulf of that name between 22° 9' and 22° 41' North latitude, and 72° 20' and 73° 5' East longitude. It is not a compact territory, but consists of two blocks sundered by a narrow wedge of British and Gáekwári country, and five scattered villages. Even this description of it is incomplete, for the larger of the two blocks contains a piece each of British and Gáekwári possession.

7. It is bounded on the north by Táluka Mátar of Kaira; on the east by Táluka Borsad, also of Kaira, and Baroda; on the south by the gulf; and on the west by Tálukas Dhandhuka and Dholka of Ahmedabad, the Sábarmati intervening along nearly the whole of this side. Its greatest length north and south is 31 miles, and its greatest breadth 28.

8. The larger of the two blocks alluded to above, which is about $\frac{11}{15}$ th of the whole State, is an open flat plain with an inclination so slight seawards that the storm-waters occasionally do much damage by the slowness of their movement across it. This difficulty is considerably added to by there being no natural drainage channel in the vast area of country higher up that intervenes between the Shedhi and the Máhi, owing to which the storm-waters of the whole of that region find their outlet to the sea through Cambay. Our Government have, from time to time, cut channels to help to drain our territory. The Cambay Darbár has, however, not only done nothing in this direction, but it has neglected to keep up the old artificial channels, which have consequently silted up and now fail to fulfil the object for which they were made. The most important of these canals is the Alang, which traverses the whole length of the State. I learn that, it is your intention to clear it, and again make it serviceable, when the means at your disposal permit it. It must have been made in times very remote, for its origin has now become legendary.

9. Last rains a big flood in the Sábarmati coincided with heavy rains in Kaira and Cambay, the storm-waters were therefore banked up in the latter for 2 or 3 days, doing much damage to crops as well as to house property. The parts that suffered most were the western villages 2 or 3 deep from the river. When travelling in those villages in January 1891, I noticed the large areas of good land that cannot possibly be brought under the plough owing to these floods, which are recurrent annually after every heavy fall of rain in the Kaira District. In places, I was told, they run 7 and 8 feet deep. The Alang, if cleared and improved, will, of itself, not be able to cope with them, for they come cross-wise to it in such volumes that, were its dimensions trebled it would not even then be able to intercept and turn them into its own course. In my opinion, a couple of branch channels issuing from the Alang in about the villages of Chángda and Rel, and falling into the Návida creek above Bohoni, are greatly needed to help the floods discharge themselves into the Sábarmati. A scheme of this sort, when carried out, will have the double effect of setting a large area of sweet land free for cultivation, and protecting the cultivated fields, now at their mercy, from being damaged.

10. The smaller of the two blocks of your State, at its south-east corner, is very effectively drained by nature.

11. It will have become evident that, besides the Máhi and the Sábarmati, which, however, only skirt it, there are no rivers in Cambay. The former offers no irrigational advantages whatsoever, chiefly because it is subject to bore, at

every tide, long past your boundary. On the contrary, most of the villages on the Sábarmati utilize its water for irrigation.

12. All the three well known soils of Gujarát, viz., (1) Káli, or black, (2) Gorád, or red, and (3) Besar, or brown, which is a mixture of the first two, are found in Cambay. Of these, the Káli preponderates. The black soil of the coast villages is more or less impregnated with salt. In the villages further inland, it is of a better kind, especially in those of them which are occasionally swept over by floods from the Sábarmati. These floods, by depositing alluvial matter, enrich it, and the effect is seen in the wheat grain grown on it being larger and heavier than that produced on soil not subject to them. The red soil, where good, is of a superior quality, making heavy returns for labour intelligently bestowed. Colonel Monier Williams, of the first survey, instituted in Gujarát after its occupation by the British, speaks of it as Márwa, for he classes it with the red or Márwa soil of Táluka Jambusar of Broach. Having seen soils of both the localities, my opinion is that, the best red soil of Cambay is somewhat inferior to the best red of Jambusar. Between the black soils of the two régions there appears to me to be little or no difference. In Jambusar, the relative values of the two soils were fixed by Colonel Prescott at as 3 red soil to 2 black soil. The great mistake made in the Cambay soil classification was that, while the best red soil was classed at 15 annas, the black soil of the coast villages was rated at an average valuation of 15½ annas. On the grounds specified by me in my report No. 30, dated 10th January 1891, Government sanctioned the raising the classification valuation of the best red to 18 annas: while, by the application of the Jambusar black soil classification scale, the best black of the coast villages has been classed at 14 annas, the average, of course, being lower. But for this re-adjustment of the relative values of the two soils, the survey assessment based on so defective a classification, if it did not reduce the revenue of the State considerably, must, at no distant date after its introduction, have proved a failure and called for revision.

13. There is a considerable extent of rice land in Cambay. It is principally found in the Gorát villages; and enjoys the advantage of being irrigated by the monsoon floods, though it must be admitted that, in years of abnormal rainfall, more harm than good is done by them to the rice crops. Such damages are, however, not without their attendant compensating causes, for the extra moisture in the soil renders a wheat or gram crop succeeding the rice possible. I would here, in passing, make note of an anomaly in the current land assessment:—it is that, though rice crop is more profitable than any of the dry crops, its rate is systematically lower than that of any of the latter.

14. The annual rainfall for the last 10 years is as follows:—

Years.	RAINFALL.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1883	35	8
1884	55	34
1886	42	6
1887	30	67
1888	14	98
1889	30	84
1890	29	88
1891	20	70
1892	34	65
Total	293	10
Average	32	56

The information for the year 1885 is not obtainable.

15. The State is well off for markets, having not only a seaport of its own, but, being situated in one of the most fertile parts of Gujarát, there are several large trading towns in its neighbourhood. First and foremost is the town and port of Cambay with a population of 31,390. The port is an open roadstead,

offering scarcely any natural facilities for shipping, and the Darbár has done nothing to supply them. Before the era of railways, it was the port of egress and ingress for much of the trade of Rájputána and Central India, but now its importance has become local only. Country vessels only can visit it. At low tides vessels of only 6 or 7 tons can make it; but during the springs, crafts up to about 40 tons burthen find anchorage. The value of the exports and imports for from 1884-85 to 1891-92 was as follows :—

Exports.			Imports.		
		Rs.			Rs.
1884-85 ...	...	4,83,818	1884-85 ...	...	4,28,184
1885-86 ...	...	4,41,158	1885-86 ...	...	4,52,362
1886-87 ...	...	3,80,955	1886-87 ...	...	4,05,827
1887-88 ...	...	4,05,083	1887-88 ...	...	4,32,950
1888-89 ...	...	3,21,922	1888-89 ...	...	4,54,695
1889-90 ...	...	3,14,606	1889-90 ...	...	4,92,902
1890-91 ...	...	3,59,237	1890-91 ...	...	4,47,008
1891-92 ...	...	4,25,814	1891-92 ...	...	4,35,074

The cause of the fluctuations in the value of the exports is, it seems, tobacco, which penetrates into Arabia and even into Turkey. No doubt some of it returns to India as the far-famed Turkish tobacco. The wonder is nobody in Gujarát itself has yet succeeded in curing it to suit the European market. The other export markets to which Cambay produce is taken are Ahmedabad and Petlád. Most of the cotton in seed is sold at the former place, and ginned cotton at the latter.

The Anand-Petlád Railway was opened in 1890. The following data obtained from the Railway office show the amount of goods forwarded from Petlád :—

		Tons.
From 5th May to 30th June 1890	...	1,954
Half-year ending 31st December 1890	...	1,695
Do. 30th June 1891	...	5,823
Do. 31st December 1891	...	1,893
Do. 30th June 1892	...	5,219

It is to be regretted that information as to the tonnage of the inward traffic is not obtainable. Tárápur, a Cambay town containing 5,957 persons, and only next in size to Cambay itself, and Sojitra, a Gáekwári town, are among the chief of the minor markets which consume Cambay produce. Fresh cut tobacco is annually carted to Limbdi and Wadhván, in Káthiáwár, for sale.

16. I have already alluded to the Anand-Petlád Railway, which, although not in Cambay territory, has a considerable influence on its welfare. An idea exists, and justly too, that its natural terminus is the port of Cambay, and when it is extended to it, the following figures taken from the Diván's report for 1891-92 show that, it will most assuredly bring prosperity in its wake.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that took place between Petlád and Cambay and *vice versa*, between 16th October 1891 and 31st May 1892, a period of 7½ months :—

	CARTS.		Bullocks loaded.	Camels loaded.	Donkeys loaded.	Ponies loaded.	Passengers.
	Loaded.	Empty.					
From Petlád to Cambay	15,996	6,195	608	1,366	2,417	170	1,91,075
From Cambay to Petlád	14,326	5,482	795	1,228	2,437	133	1,87,311
Total	30,322	11,677	1,403	2,594	4,854	303	3,78,386

As railway creates traffic, the trade may be safely expected to be doubled. But, looking to the condition of the State finances, the Cambay extension seems, at present, a thing of the remote future.

17. Several fairs take place in the State, but being all of a religious nature, and lasting but a day each, are of no commercial importance.

18. Of macadamised roads, the State cannot at present boast of more than 4 or 5 miles. Our Government is now constructing a first class road from Petlád to Cambay; but the Executive Engineer of Kaira, in whose charge it is, says that, as part of the fund for it is to be provided by Baroda and Cambay, there seems no likelihood of its being ready for traffic within the next 2 or 3 years. Owing to the storm-waters that cross the State in various directions, communication during the rains, and for a month or two after, is frequently stopped and always difficult. Two or three well devised metalled roads would, therefore, be a great blessing in every way; the difficulty, however, is that, there are no rocks within the State, owing to which the cost of such undertakings is almost prohibitive. A good road from Cambay to Tárápúr would considerably help in the easy distribution of the imports, such as jagri, sugar, timber, &c., in the rich villages in the neighbourhood of the latter, and, in doing so, give an impetus to the seaborne trade.

19. The modes of agriculture pursued in your State do not materially differ from those obtaining in the adjoining British district of Kaira. Rotation is not observed in the black soil villages; neither in a great many of the Charotar, or red soil, ones. In the former, the amount of the rainfall, and the level of the land, decide, as a rule, what should be sown. If rain is good and seasonable, the soil is prepared for wheat, which is sown in October and November: if it is late, and promises to be scanty, then cotton and jowári are grown, on the higher levels, the seed being sown after the first fall. In the red soil villages the custom of mixed cropping prevails. With bájri are sown math, vól, guvár and sometimes castor; and with kodra, tuer, flax, cotton and til. Sweet potatoes are grown in some of the southern red soil villages, the seed being sown in August and September, and the tuber gathered in January and February. It is highly paying, for a full crop per acre yields from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. Up to Samvat 1935 (A.D. 1879) opium used to be grown in some of the villages having a plentiful supply of sweet underground springs; but in that year, owing to an agreement with the British Government, its cultivation was prohibited.

20. The extent to which the various kinds of crops are grown is shown in Statistical Table No. III, Appendix B. In the subjoined table I give, in a summary form, the proportion the area covered by each crop bears to the entire occupied area of the State:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.		Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i>			<i>Fibres.</i>		
Jowár	11.50	0.14	Cotton	7.05	...
Bájri	17.18	...	Miscellaneous	0.03	...
Rice	5.71	...	Total	7.08	...
Kodra	3.83	...	<i>Garden Crops.</i>		
Wheat ... ..	...	30.82	Tobacco ... ..	...	0.89
Miscellaneous	1.52	0.30	Miscellaneous	0.14	0.52
Total	39.74	31.26	Total	0.14	1.41
<i>Pulses.</i>			<i>Dyes.</i>		
Tuer	0.75	...	Indigo	0.15	...
Mag	0.10	...	Grass and fallow	13.41	...
Math	0.74	...	Total	66.94	33.06
Guvár	0.41	...	100		
Gram ... ..	...	0.39			
Miscellaneous	0.15	...			
Total	2.15	0.39			
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>					
Tal	1.62	...			
Castor-oil	0.87	...			
Linseed	1.25	...			
Kasumbi	0.53	...			
Total	4.27	...			

21. 71 per cent., or nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole of the occupied area, is devoted to the production of food-grains. Of these wheat takes the precedence, bajri, jowár, rice and kodra following in the order named. Two descriptions of wheat are grown, viz., soft red and soft white; of these the former, being the hardier, is the favourite. The descriptions of rice produced are (1) Kamod, (2) Ponásál, and (3) Sutarsál. The first two are classable as superior and ripen in November, consequently they can only be grown where irrigation is possible, and the supply of water lasts till October. The last is an ordinary crop and is harvested in October.

22. Before proceeding further, it is well to state here prominently that, Cambay has a mint and a coinage of its own. One and a quarter Cambay Rupee is about the equal of one British India Rupee, that is, the former is four-fifths of the latter. As the local coinage is in use for all purposes in the State, whether official or commercial, in this report, wherever the word Rupee occurs, it is of local coinage, except where expressly stated to the contrary.

23. For an elaborate account of the industry carried on in the town of Cambay, I would refer you to the Gazetteer. I will only briefly allude here to some of the leading manufactures. The town has a world-wide fame for its cornelian and agate ornaments, for the manufacture of which there are now about 100 factories, which turn out articles valued at Rs. 75,000 per annum. Carpets, for which also Cambay was once famed, are now made in only 3 factories, which employ but 25 or 30 men. The export in this article is valued at about Rs. 6,000 per annum. Cloths, such as Sárís, Chadars, &c., are exported to the amount of Rs. 75,000. Another article which may be mentioned is ivory bangle. The trade in it is worth about Rs. 6,000. In the villages of the State the only industry followed is the weaving of a coarse kind of cloth called khádi; and this occupation is confined to the Dhed population. The number of the looms employed in this trade is given at 1,118.

24. The only two ginning factories in the State are in Cambay town. As cotton shipped at the port commands comparatively low prices in Bombay, it pays the traders and cultivators better to sell it at Ahmedabad; hence the gins are starved, and may, in the long run, have to be closed as unprofitable concerns. One factory, the largest that has been built in Cambay, was closed last year, and the machinery removed to a more paying locality.

25. The total population of the State, including the five Inámi villages, according to the Census of 1891, numbers 89,722 persons, which is thus distributed:—in the capital 31,390 and in the villages 58,332. These consist of 98 castes and professions. The Hindus number 73,590; the Mussalmáns, 12,712; the Jains, 3,262; and the Christians and Pársís, 158. The following are the principal castes of the cultivators and their numbers:—

Kunbis	...	...	...	...	13,875
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	6,085
Kolis	...	...	...	...	19,035

A fair proportion of the Mahomedan population also live by cultivation. As hardworking and intelligent cultivators, the Kunbis of the State are quite the equal of their brethren in the British districts. The Kolis and the Rajputs are not much behind the Kunbis in agricultural skill, but where they sadly fall off is in not having the capacity for carefully managing their affairs, for which the latter are well known. The Mahomedans are, as usual, poor and thriftless. Excluding the residents of the town, the density of the population per square mile is 241. This compares favourably with the density of Táluka Dholka (223), the circumstances of which, as regards the nature of the soil and crops, are very similar to those of Cambay. It may not be generally known that, a red soil district, area for area, is capable of supporting a far denser population than a black soil one; but this is a fact which is easily provable by a reference to the Gazetteers of the province and to our settlement reports. In Cambay itself, the red soil villages have a population which gives a density of 342 souls to the square mile, that of the black soil villages being only 118. The population of the State, as discovered by the Census of 1881, was 85,909, so that in 1891 the census showed an increase of 3,813 persons, or 4.44 per cent.

26. The following figures will give an idea as to the material condition of the State from an agricultural point of view. It is to be regretted that the same kind of data of an older date cannot be obtained for purposes of comparison :—

Houses ...	{ Tiled and flat-roofed	...	...	26,233
	{ Thatched	...	...	466
Carts...	...	...	...	2,990
Ploughs	...	...	...	5,182
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	671
Buffaloes	...	...	...	10,368
Cows...	...	...	...	5,144
Agricultural cattle	...	...	...	10,874
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	7,258
Donkeys	...	...	...	1,143
Camels	...	...	...	58
Wells...	...	...	...	1,247

27. The small number of thatched houses, notwithstanding the large mixture among the cultivators of the classes which are inferior in thrift and agricultural skill, is a sure sign of the ability of the people to make themselves comfortable. The number of acres to each plough is 25·84, but this area is none too large considering that more than half the State is black soil, which, for the sowing of wheat, is seldom, or never, ploughed.

28. The number of the wells is fairly large, and they have been sunk by the people themselves. Every crop raised under them pays assessment. In Undel, not unfrequently, there is a cold weather crop followed by a spring crop, both irrigated from wells. In each instance there is a levy of Rs. 4½ per bigha, or nearly Rs. 8 per acre. One good thing the late régime did for its cultivators was to accept our principle of not taxing money expended on the improvement of land. One of the most creditable features, therefore, of the proposed survey assessment is to be the substitution of subsoil water assessment for well taxation. At the introduction of the survey rates the announcement of this boon will be specially emphasized; but, it seems to me, the most effective way to spread a knowledge of it will be by notifications affixed to the chowvas in the villages, the same as was done in the British districts. In most of the Charotar villages the springs are copious and serviceable, and are found at a depth ranging from 11 feet in Sáema to 35 feet in Vádolá. In the black soil villages, as a rule, the springs, though easily tapped, are hopelessly brackish. In these latter, it scarcely need be added, there will be no subsoil water assessment.

29. The state of education seems to be in its very infancy as yet, for the number of Darbári schools for boys is only 13, one of them being Anglo-Vernacular, and for girls, but one. The number of private schools is 25, which shows there is a desire for education which only requires encouragement. The number of boys attending the two sets of schools is 967 Darbári and 714 private. The attendance of the girls is 66.

30. Appendix G shows that out of a total of 53,601 Survey Numbers 39,042, or 72·8 per cent., are cultivated by the holders themselves; 1,752, or 3·3 per cent., are cultivated in partnership with others; 4,420, or 8·2 per cent., are sub-let for money-payment; 2,183, or 4·1 per cent., for grain payment; and the balance 6,201, or 11·6 per cent., are lying waste.

31. Statements H, I, J, K, and L, obtained from the Registration Office, will be found to be both instructive and interesting. It will be seen that, in Cambay, permanency of tenure has been allowed even to the extent of permitting the tenants to acquire valuable rights of property in the land. The statement of leases (Appendix L), shows that, in spite of the average rate per acre in the Cambay township being so high as Rs. 10-12-3, lessors are found, not only to take land in lease up to 20 times the amount of the assessment, but to pay the Darbari dues at the same time. The lowest proportion of rent to Government assessment shown is 1·77. It occurs in Lunaj, a coast village with black soil. Chángda, with 2 as the lowest proportion, is also a black soil village, which, though far inland, is much ravaged by floods.

Appendix Statement I contains information of much value. It shows that, at the sales held by order of the Civil Court, the purchase-money was, on an average, 40·74 times the Government assessment, the highest proportion being 146·66.

The other two statements give information of the same nature as the statements already noticed, but in respect of ordinary sales and mortgages. These, though equally interesting, are not as reliable as the others, for, looking to the data shown in the last but one column of each, the conclusion is inevitable that, many of the transactions were a sort of Hobson's choice, the land or nothing at all.

32. In Appendix M will be found the prices of the staple products for thirteen years beginning with 1879-80, which was almost immediately after the recovery of the country from the famine of 1877-78. It will be seen that, four out of the five articles mentioned in the statement have risen in price, especially wheat, by far the largest product of the State, which has risen nearly 39 per cent. Cotton is the only article that shows a fall. It was cheap last year on account of the extraordinary size of the American crop. This year the price has again gone up. Glancing over the column of prices under the heading of cotton, the fluctuations of the last 13 years are not such as to call for extra prudence in the consideration of the rates.

33. In the town of Cambay, and the villages immediately surrounding it, wages of labour are higher than in the rest of the State. In the former places the rates are 3 annas for an adult male, 2 annas for a woman, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for a child. In addition, a meal is given at midday. In the country the rates are 2 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and 1 anna, respectively. They are considerably lower than those obtaining in Táluka Parántij of Ahmedabad, notwithstanding that food-grains are much dearer in Cambay.

34. The present land revenue system consists of (1) money assessment in force in the Charotar, or red-soil villages; (2) Jinaswár bigoti, or bigoti rate, on special crops; and (3) Bhágbatái, or division of produce, of linseed and wheat; the last two modes obtaining in the black soil villages only. When, or by whom, the money assessments were introduced are questions, which neither the records, nor any living personage, can answer. This much is certain that, they were in vogue at the beginning of this century; so it may be safely presumed that, they were introduced in the time of the Mogal Emperors, perhaps in the reign of Akbar. These rates, as originally fixed, vary from Rs. 32 to Re. 1 per bigha of 23 gunthás, or from about Rs. 55½ to Rs. 1½ per acre. The same in British Indian coinage is Rs. 44½ and Rs. 1½, respectively. From time to time, during special occasions, cesses were imposed in addition to the fixed rates. These may have been to compensate the Darbár for temporary losses, but as it was nobody's business to remove them when the occasions which had called them into existence had ceased, they came, in course of time, to be looked upon as a permanent part of the revenue. Lands growing rabi, as well as spring, crops, in succession to rain crop, paid a separate rate for each of them. The highest bigoti rate is found in Undel, a village 6 miles north-east of Cambay, where, on the best lands, it is not unusual to raise, in one year, three crops in succession. The revenue from a bigha of such land is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Kharíf rate	32	0
Izáfo, or increase, of 2 annas per rupee	4	0
Rabi rate	4	8
Spring crop rate	4	8
	45	0

In addition, there are these cesses levied, viz., (1) lákdáno-phálo, (2) bájri-ni-khote, (3) tambáku-no-dokdo, and (4) a tax of 8 annas on rents varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, and Re. 1 on everything beyond Rs. 50. So that, everything included, the assessment per acre, in Indian coinage, comes to nearly Rs. 70!

35. The principle of the assessment in villages occupied by the best classes of the cultivators was to give each man a small piece, generally a bigha, of the best land, which was called veta, and for which the State charged very high rental running up to Rs. 32 per bigha; and other plots of less valuable land, for which much smaller rents, ranging down to Re. 1, were taken. In the other Charotar villages, having less advanced cultivators, the veta principle was not observed. The Bhágbatái, or division of produce, is thus made:—Thirty-six furrows of the wheat crop of each field are set apart as an allowance to the cultivator in lieu of the expenses of cultivation. This allowance, it seems, approximates a tenth of the whole produce of a field. The remaining furrows are

cut down and removed to the village threshing floor, where the grain, after it has been cleaned, is divided between the Darbár and the cultivator, the share of the former amounting, on an average, to 60 per cent!

36. In 1890 the rainfall of 30 inches, although sufficient, was not quite favourable for wheat, for September was nearly dry. According to the experiments made, at my request, by Mr. Mádhavráam, Revenue Adhikári, in April 1891, the gross value of the produce of wheat per acre varied from Rs. 19-3 to Rs. 31-4. Deducting from them the allowance made for cultivation expenses, Mr. Mádhavráam arrived at the conclusion that, the Darbár bhág, or share, of a field with a 16-anna crop is worth from Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per acre; the equivalents in Indian money being Rs. 7½ and Rs. 12½. The highest revision rate in the neighbouring British Táluka of Dhaudhuka, which consists of black soil, is Rs. 4-8.

37. Three years ago, that is, just before the riots of 1890, attempts were made by Messrs. Laud and Summers to substitute, in the black-soil villages, cash rates for the division of produce, but they, not proving acceptable to the people, were abandoned. Each village had a set of rates of its own; how they were obtained I cannot say, but they varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-8 per bigha of 23 gunthás, and in two instances the lowest point reached was Re. 1. It is necessary to emphasize here that they were *not* based on the survey classification, the whole of the details of which were, at the time of preparing the rates, available.

38. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is necessary to state that, up to Samvat 1935 (A.D. 1878), the revenues were farmed out, but from that year the pernicious system has been abolished.

39. In Appendix N. will be found a revenue history of the State for the 11 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92. During these years the sums written off amounted to Rs. 47,730, or Rs. 4,339 per annum. There are no explanations of this forthcoming for the first 9 years of the series, which belonged to the late régime. As regards the two last years, from the explanations furnished, I find that only Rs. 534-15-9 of the remissions are due to the poverty, and consequent inability to pay, of the parties concerned. The remainder, or Rs. 8,023-7-11, were written off for causes which have no bearing whatsoever on the incidence of the current rates. For instance, a large item of about Rs. 3,500 was due to the abolition of certain cesses; another of nearly Rs. 300 was owing to salámi in excess of 2½ annas imposed on Bháts and Brahmíns having been cancelled, &c.

40. The average incidence of the present assessment per acre of every kind of cultivation is (Indian) Rs. 4-9-6. The same data for Mehmedábád (Mátar) and Borsad, i.e., for the year before the introduction of the survey settlement, were respectively Rs. 4-1-11 and Rs. 5-4-2. The survey average of the same two Tálukas is, respectively, Rs. 4-1-4 and Rs. 4-13-8. In the revision of these tálukas, which is now due, there will probably be an increase of 20 per cent., that is, the average incidence will rise to Rs. 4-14 and Rs. 5-12. From these figures it will be perceived that the present average incidence of Cambay of Rs. 4-9-6 is by no means heavy, and would have been light, for in point of fertility it is nearer to Borsad than Mátar, had the burden been equally distributed. With the survey rates, to spread the weight of the assessment proportionately to the fertility of the soil, the average incidence may safely be raised; and in my opinion, there is nothing in the agricultural condition of the State, as described in the previous paragraphs, to militate with this conclusion, except the caution which is necessary to be observed in all first settlements, that, owing to the irregularity of the rates to be superseded, the enhancements on individual khátás, just though they may be, may not become unduly oppressive.

41. I shall now proceed to a consideration of the best mode of grouping the villages. The climate being similar all over the State, the points left to guide us are chiefly markets and the facilities for reaching them.

42. The markets that must have the greatest weight with us are Cambay and Petlád. Towards the former already most of the traffic tends; but after a year or two, when Petlád has had time to become established as an important railway terminus, and the metalled road to it from Cambay has been completed,

it must largely divide the trade with Cambay. Tárápur itself is a market of no mean local importance. Further, the greater and richer part of the rice lands lie between it and Cambay. All these considerations point to the advisability of the first group, or groups, being composed of those villages that are either near, or adjoining them, or within easy reach of them.

43. Looking at the map, I would take, as nearly as possible, the natural boundary line between the red and black soil villages, as the line of division separating the first class villages from the rest of the State. This line begins at the mouth of the creek, south-west of the capital; follows its course due north till near its source, and thence shoots north to the point, where the Alang enters Mátar Táluka. From this point, it hugs the Mátar boundary, going first due north, then north-east; and from where the boundary turns south, it starts across Mátar territory, till joining the Isarvada-Tolgám boundary, it marches with it as far as the first trijunction, where it terminates. Among the villages on the east of it, Cambay, no doubt, stands pre-eminent, I would therefore place it in the first group. Sakarpura, however, was a part of it until Mr. Summers formed it into a separate village. In consideration of this, I would again bring it into association with its parent stem. There are two other villages, Fágni and Sháhápur, which, owing to their proximity to Petlád, and their being either adjacent to, or near, Borsad villages, assessed at from (British) Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6, cannot be overlooked in this class. My first group consequently consists of,

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Cambay. | 3. Fágni. |
| 2. Sakarpura. | 4. Sháhápur. |

44. The remainder of the eastern villages fall into my second group and are as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Isarvadá. | 18. Nagra. |
| 2. Tárápur. | 19. Nejá. |
| 3. A'draj. | 20. Patlávádi. |
| 4. Málpor. | 21. Kansári. |
| 5. A'maliálá. | 22. Vásná. |
| 6. Budhej. | 23. Kalodra Náná. |
| 7. Untvadá. | 24. Chatardi. |
| 8. Mobhá. | 25. Kálíbalávdi. |
| 9. Jallá. | 26. Popatváu. |
| 10. Harriána. | 27. Vádolá. |
| 11. Sáma. | 28. Undel. |
| 12. Rangpur. | 29. Khándhreti. |
| 13. Jhinaj. | 30. Karamsal. |
| 14. Gokalpurá. | 31. Khadodhi. |
| 15. Motipurá. | 32. Haripura. |
| 16. Jholápur. | 33. Dhuváran. |
| 17. Navágám Wántá. | 34. Nandeli. |

35. Uneli.

45. The division on the west of the line, which has already been described, has, as we know, nearly all black-soil; but as stated in paragraph 12 above, the soil of the southern part, being impregnated with salt, is inferior to that of the northern part. Moreover, this half of the State is more or less independent of the capital, as regards the disposal of its produce; for, the southern villages have the Dholera market within reach, and the cultivators not only find that prices are often better there than at Cambay, but that it is more profitable to be paid in Indian coinage, while the northern ones are not far from Dholka and Mátar. My third group is therefore composed as follows :—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Nadhánpor. | 15. Pachegám. |
| 2. Memdávád. | 16. Fatepur. |
| 3. Vastáná. | 17. Kasbára. |
| 4. Kánávadá. | 18. Varasdá. |
| 5. Indarvarná. | 19. Matlákni. |
| 6. Chángdá. | 20. Isanpur. |
| 7. Daloli. | 21. Rasulpur. |
| 8. Vánktaláv. | 22. Khákhsar. |
| 9. Indnáj. | 23. Rel. |
| 10. Mahiári. | 24. Pádrá. |
| 11. Tolgám. | 25. Debedá. |
| 12. Jáfarganj. | 26. Bhimtalán. |
| 13. Kalodra Mota. | 27. Rámpur. |
| 14. Khadá. | 28. A'nandpur. |

46. The below-mentioned villages form my fourth and last group :—

1. Galiáná.	9. Rohoni.
2. Goláná.	10. Támsá.
3. Vághátaláu.	11. Gudel.
4. Valli.	12. Lunaj.
5. Mitli.	13. Navágám Bára.
6. Tarakpur.	14. Jáfrábád.
7. Vadgám.	15. Navi Akhol.
8. Pándad.	16. Juni Akhol.
	17. Varnej.

47. Having grouped the villages, the next step is to devise maximum rates for them. For this purpose it is necessary to take into consideration the survey maximum rates of the two Kaira talukas, which adjoin the Cambay State, viz., Mátar and Borsad. The rates of the villages of the former, bordering on Cambay, are mostly Rs. 4-4, and in 2 or 3 instances Rs. 4. Those that have the higher rate are nearer Cambay; and it was owing to this fact that Colonel Prescott made it so. Rs. 4-4 British are equal to Rs. 5-5 Cambay. Similar Borsad villages have for maximum rates Rs. 4 and Rs. 5-4. The maximum rate of two villages near Petlád is Rs. 6. These rates in Cambay currency are, respectively, Rs. 5, Rs. 6-9 and Rs. 7-8. The first mentioned rate of Borsad, even according to Colonel Prescott's own argument, should be higher, for the villages to which it is applied are, from Cambay, less than half the distance of the Mátar villages, assessed at Cambay Rs. 5-5. In the coming revision of the Borsad Taluka they will have to be put up as high as the Land Revenue Code will permit. With these facts before us, added to another that, the revision of these two talukas is due, I propose to apply the following maximum rates to the above mentioned 4 groups of villages :—

		Cambay.	Indian.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Group I.	...	7 8	6 0 0
Group II.	...	6 0	4 12 10
		5 8	4 6 5
Group III.	...	5 0	4 0 0
		4 8	3 9 7
Group IV.	...	4 8	3 9 7
		4 0	3 3 2

The double rates for all but the first group are rendered imperative by the extraordinary irregularity of the current rates. I have also felt it prudent by this means to minimise the effect of the application of the survey method of assessing rice lands, for these, as stated in paragraph 13 above, are now assessed absurdly low.

48. The rice water rates I propose to adopt are as follows :—

		Cambay.	Indian.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Group I.	...	5 0	4 0 0
Group II.	...	5 0	4 0 0
Group III.	...	4 8	3 10 0
Group IV.	...	4 0	3 8 0

The highest water rate of Taluka Borsad is, in Cambay money, Rs. 5-10, and the lowest Rs. 3-12. It will be seen that the proposed rates are not only comparatively low, but also intrinsically so, for the Cambay rice lands are much superior to those of Borsad.

49. The bhátha rate I have adopted is Rs. 8, or Rs. 6-6 Indian, on a classification of 16 annas. The rate on the opposite bank of the Sábarmati for Dholka is Rs. 6 (Indian). The area of the bhátha land of a permanent nature, to which this rate will be applied, is 100 acres 9 gunthás.

50. The only rate I now have to allude to is for dbekudiat land, of which there are two descriptions; one being situated on the banks of the Sábarmati and the other on tanks. For the former kind I have adopted Rs. 2 because of the uncertain nature of the water-supply, the Dholha rate being Rs. 2-9; and for the latter Rs. 2 and 4, the first mentioned being a special rate for the village

of Tárápur, in which the tank is not allowed to be drawn upon after December. Here, however, tobacco is the only crop irrigated, and it ripens at the end of December or early in January.

51. The subjoined statement shows the result of the application of the foregoing maximum rates as compared with the revenue now collected, and is an abstract of Appendix O. It also shows the assessment of the unoccupied cultivable lands :—

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	LATE SYSTEM.				SURVEY SYSTEM.				PERCENTAGE.	
			Government occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
			A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.		
I ...	4	7-9	2,593 1	28,532 10 0	2,647 39	24,506 12	162 13	1,011 0	2,810 12	25,517 12	...	7½
II ...	85	5-0 5-8	22,247 17	1,49,838 14 9	26,236 24	1,76,061 8	2,009 21	15,167 12	20,945 2	1,92,269 4	18	...
III ...	23	5-0 4-8	19,100 1	87,700 0 2	22,418 14	98,778 8	5,938 22	37,714 5	32,346 35	1,29,498 0	12½	...
IV ...	17	4-8 4-0	17,000 0	87,589 10 11	22,697 11	88,823 8	7,063 12	19,281 0	30,500 15	1,09,104 8	...	4½
			Total...	61,118 28	3,51,241 8 10	74,300 8	3,83,193 4	21,368 21	70,174 4	95,033 39	9	...
						Unassessed, 225 35			225 35			

52. The decrease on the first group is owing to the present very high rate obtaining in the township of Cambay, of which Sakarpura is now part and parcel. This rate, as mentioned before, is Rs. 10-12-3 per acre, or Rs. 8-9-10 Indian money. The increase on the second group is mainly owing to the present rice assessment being absurdly low. That on group third, to the same cause, to which the new Bhátta assessment may be added. On the fourth group, there is a decrease of 4½ per cent. notwithstanding that the survey shows an excess of nearly 6,000 acres, or 33 per cent. over the present recorded area. I consider this a very satisfactory feature of the proposed settlement, for, as you are aware, this group embraces all the coast villages, which here, as all along the Gujarát sea-board, from their peculiar circumstances of soil and population, require very delicate treatment. On the whole of the occupied lands, the new rates give an increase of 9 per cent. It will be instructive to state in this connection that the increase caused by the first survey settlement in Tálukas Mátar and Borsad was, respectively, 9½ and 7 per cent.

53. In the unoccupied cultivable areas there is a reserve revenue of Rs. 70,174-4. Judging from the invariable result that has attended the introduction of the survey settlement in British tálukas, it is not too sanguine to hope that a large part of this sum will soon become realizable. Of all the groups the third group has the largest unoccupied assessable area, but, to become cultivable it must, at first, be protected from the floods, which now annually several times submerge it. There is no gainsaying the statement that, money expended on drainage works towards securing this end will have been profitably used.

54. I show below how the new survey average incidence per acre of Cambay compares with the same data of the survey settlement of Tálukas Mátar and Borsad. Before giving the figures, however, it is well to remind you that, in Cambay, the special high garden rate is merged in the dry-crop rate in the shape of subsoil water assessment, a process which has yet to be applied to the tálukas named :—

				Cambay.		Cambay money.		Indian money.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dry-crop	4 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	
Dhekudi	5 4 7	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	
Bhátta	11 6 3	9 4 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	
Rice	8 4 4	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	
Average for the whole State	5 2 6	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	

					Indian money.		
					Rs. a. p.		
<i>Mátar.</i>							
Dry-crop...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7
Garden ...	...	...	...	...	4	11	11
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	6	13	9
Average for the táluka	...	...	...	...	4	1	4
<i>Borsand.</i>							
Dry-crop...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2
Garden ...	...	...	...	...	7	10	8
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	6	7	1
Average for the táluka	...	...	...	...	4	13	2

The dry-crop average rate for Cambay is, it must be remembered, depressed by the low average of the black soil area which forms the major half of the State. This comparison, it seems to me, may be taken as a satisfactory evidence of the suitability of the rates I have proposed.

55. The percentage increase on 10 of the villages runs from 71½ to 251½. In the below-mentioned statement I give 5 of them as examples and show the causes producing those results. It will be seen that, the increases are only seemingly large, but that in reality they are reasonable:—

Villages.	Current revenue.			Proposed revenue.		Percentage increase.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.		
Untvadá ...	3,337	1	0	5,736	4	71½	There is a large area of rice in the village, and the survey area exceeds the old area by 154 acres.
Gokalpura ...	688	10	6	2,424	0	251½	Do. do. 55 acres, and 188 acres from adjoining villages having been added to it.
Náná Kalodra ...	1,488	6	9	3,880	4	160½	Do. do. 445 acres from the adjoining villages have been added to it.
Chatardi ...	1,029	9	6	2,766	0	168½	The survey area is 51 acres more than the old, and 137 acres from adjoining villages have been added to it.
Málpur ...	1,247	0	6	2,708	0	117½	There is a large area of rice in this village, and the survey area is 50 acres more than the old.

It is necessary to add here that, Mr. Summers made changes in the original areas of many villages in his effort to make irregularly shaped villages more symmetrical. This explains some of the remarks in the above statement.

56. For your satisfaction I show, in the subjoined statement, the revenue, according to the existing and proposed systems, of each of the following sets of villages, viz., (1) Government, (2) Khángi, and (3) Jivái:—

Description and Number of Villages.	Current Revenue.	REVENUE ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.							
		Occupied Lands.		Unoccupied Lands.		Total.			
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.				
75 Khálsa villages ...	3,10,280	11	1	3,41,587	4	67,269	8	4,08,856	12
4 Khángi villages ...	19,852	1	8	22,260	8	257	12	22,518	4
5 Jivái villages...	21,108	7	6	19,347	8	2,647	0	21,994	8
Total ...	3,51,241	3	10	3,83,195	4	70,174	4	4,53,369	8

The average revenue of the 5 Jivái villages for the past 10 years is Rs. 17,568, from which it will appear that, the fears entertained by the Jiváidárs are groundless.

57. The system regarding the treatment of trees standing in occupied lands, as observed in your State, is, in its method of giving effect to its aims and objects, not unlike that which, last year, at the revision settlement of Táluka Parántij, was superseded by a more liberal one. The fruit trees are taxed as follows :—

Mango,	5 annas per tree.
Ráen,	2 " "
Mahuda,	1 " "

The tamarind fruit is always auctioned. The above charges are, I assume, average ones; for they are levied every year irrespective of whether the trees are in bearing or not. The dead wood of the abovenamed trees is always Darbári property, the question of who reared them being immaterial. The remaining kinds of trees growing in the occupied lands are divided into two classes, (1) trees yielding timber, and (2) trees yielding firewood. The first kind the cultivator may not touch at all; the second, while living, he may use the leaves and small branches thereof, but may not fell without the permission of the Revenue Adhikári; and when dead, may be cut down for his own use, after having informed the Taláti of his intention.

58. In the neighbouring táluka of Borsad, trees, growing in occupied lands, are, except two or three kinds especially reserved, the property of the occupants unconditionally. Comparing the two districts together, it will be found that, Borsad is by far the better wooded of the two. I have spoken to your cultivators on the point and they have told me that, they would not have been behind the Borsad cultivators in planting and rearing trees, if they had been treated in the matter on an equality with them. I would therefore recommend the State conceding to its cultivators rights in all the trees growing in their khátá lands. The revenue from such trees is about Rs. 2,700, which is an inconsiderable sum to sacrifice in the observance of the survey principle that, the assessment of a survey number represents the State charge on every cultivable iota of it. If the State should reserve rights in trees for itself, then it seems to me that, in justice, it should compensate the cultivators for the losses their shade causes by an abatement in the assessment. But, considering that most of the revenue-yielding trees are in groups II and III, which only of the four groups are to be subjected to an enhanced assessment under the survey settlement, the surrendering of the tree revenue could hardly be looked upon in the light of a sacrifice.

59. In my late interview with you and the Diván, the latter proposed selling the fruit trees at a fixed upset price. This might be done if the amount to be realized will compensate for the trouble it will give, as well as for the irregularities that will come into existence when a cultivator, from want of means, cannot afford to buy the trees standing in his occupancy, and they are left on the hands of the State, or worse still, are sold to an outsider, or outsiders.

60. If the above rates receive the approval of Government, I would recommend that, instead of the usual 30 years' guarantee, 15 years' guarantee be given. This is the period sanctioned for the State of Rájpipla; and you have given me to understand that it would also best suit the interests of your State. The resources of the State are very limited, and it could not, like the British Government, defer, for a generation, taking advantage of the arguments set out in paragraphs 40 and 47 above, for the moderate raising of the assessment at this the first survey settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gajarát.

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	<i>Occupied.</i>		30,541	74,303 8	16,349	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	74,303 8	16,349	40,514 28	47,390	134,814 34				
					<i>Culturable waste.</i>		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							
Unassessed	8	225 35	...	...	8	225 35							
Unculturable	1,152	55,931 17	...	...	1,152	55,931 17							
Village site, rivers, tanks, roads, &c.	...	7,931 29	...	...	...	7,931 29						
Grand Total	86,752	159,808 0	16,349	20,514 28	63,491	229,317 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	1.63	1.63	...
		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	0.03	...	0.03		
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 Females.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			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	3,939	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	16.73	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,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

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	
	Isarvádá	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	
	Tarápur	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	
	Tarápur	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	
	Mahisári... ..	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.

Taluca.	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		
	Tarapur	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		
	Indnaji	0 23	71 0	2 0 0	85-50		
	Khadodhi	1 30	450 0	5 4 0	85-71		
	Navagam Bara	7 2	300 0	8 0 0	37-50		
	Saema	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		
	Tamsa	1 0	
	Do.	11317	1,459 0	132 9 0	11-0		
	Mahirari	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		
	Fagni	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		
	Pandad	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		
	Patlavadi	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.						
	Khakhsar	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		
	Malpur	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		
	Kansari	4 28	700 0	7 8 0	93-33		
	Nagra	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.	
Cambay State			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.

APPENDIX No. 0.

APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in paragraph 51 of the Deputy Superintendent's Report No. 845,

Number.	Name of Village.	LATR SYSTEM.										Average rate per Acre.	Collections from cultivated Government lands in A.D. 1891-92.
		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.				
					Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		A. a.	A. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
												<i>Class</i>	
1-4	Cambay ... Sakarapur ... Fagol ... Shahapur ...	4,231 22 785 33 523 18	551 31 87 25 57 11	10 8 10 7 4 6 9 7 2	2,024 12 148 1 398 85	21,890 7 8 978 1 6 8,559 18 2	10 12 ... 8 21	48 4 1 ... 87 15 7	2,034 24 148 1 397 16	21,908 11 9 978 1 6 8,557 12 0	10 13 3 8 9 6 8 3 10	21,870 14 9 907 2 9 8,547 12 9	
	Total ...	5,640 33	696 27	10 3 8	2,661 8	26,896 8 4	18 23	136 3 9	2,593 1	28,532 10 0	10 4 6	26,225 13 6	
												<i>Class</i>	
1-2	Uneli ... Undal ...	329 4 2,129 16	5 35 86 28	6 14 0 10 1 10	167 20 1,374 18	1,231 11 0 14,013 11 2	18 24 30 16	85 8 0 292 2 1	184 4 1,304 34	1,317 2 0 14,315 13 3	7 2 6 10 14 2	1,317 8 9 16,313 13 3	
3-8	Kansari ... Karamsal ... Kandhreti ... Khadodhi ... Navagan Vanta ... Jhina ... Budhej ...	751 24 2,968 13 1,346 30 1,427 38 262 4 3,002 26 2,277 1	55 38 5,904 3 116 27 62 28 39 31 64 2 30 19	8 13 3 5 5 2 4 14 3 7 2 10 7 10 2 6 5 7 4 11 9	528 39 1,347 22 803 17 376 3 160 5 934 18 1,088 39	4,575 19 0 10,434 10 4 4,328 1 7 1,847 6 0 1,322 2 7 7,148 9 4 6,540 11 11	... 9 28 60 4 4 16 58 34 185 24 130 8	... 84 12 2 297 1 11 29 10 9 301 15 11 1,155 7 3 652 5 1	523 29 1,657 10 868 21 280 19 214 0 1,120 2 1,219 2	4,575 12 0 10,496 6 6 4,620 8 6 1,377 0 9 1,624 2 6 8,304 0 6 7,173 1 0	8 11 10 8 10 5 8 5 7 6 11 1 7 9 5 7 6 6 8 14 8	4,538 11 0 10,459 2 6 4,620 8 6 1,877 0 9 1,821 14 5 8,290 0 6 7,213 1 0	
9-16	Motipura ... Sams ... Harijan ... Nagraj ... A'draj ... A'malia ... Isarvada ... Untvada ...	362 2 809 25 1,302 24 3,921 20 644 31 977 9 1,438 8 1,848 15	3 36 34 23 41 23 ... 24 21 40 29 61 29 46 2	5 16 8 11 3 0 6 4 8 8 3 7 5 3 8 5 7 9 4 13 1 4 11 7	156 7 499 17 674 17 1,316 27 146 11 342 14 1,796 12 11 804 34	1,978 9 8 6,099 5 10 4,157 8 1 11,749 5 2 945 14 1 2,028 6 8 1,796 12 11 2,223 3 7	122 28 108 34 191 9 444 8 108 14 148 23 144 17 37 5	669 3 6 780 10 11 1,259 14 2 2,377 8 4 475 4 8 577 12 1 651 15 10 414 18 5	277 85 5,737 12 9 573 11 855 26 14,326 15 6 1,421 2 9 2,906 2 9 2,444 13 9 3,337 1 0	1,737 12 9 6,870 0 9 11 18 9 5,408 5 8 14,319 0 8 8 5 1 8 14 9 4 13 10 3,337 1 0	1,737 12 9 6,864 11 9 5,408 6 8 14,319 0 8 8 5 1 8 14 9 4 13 10 3,337 1 0		
17-25	Kalitalgudi ... Gokulpura ... Nana Kalodra ... Nandell ... Chatardi ... Jafarpur ... Jalia ...	294 39 431 39 91 37 225 5 231 1 359 16 1,202 23	9 4 185 5 23 8 30 11 21 29 16 11 17 39	5 8 1 5 15 8 13 8 2 8 0 2 5 7 8 4 5 0 5 7 6	170 27 29 26 80 6 82 11 166 7 142 32 493 28	907 6 0 194 13 6 1,456 6 5 777 15 5 930 9 0 592 5 9 8,027 15 9	... 38 37 34 34 30 21 19 16 204 16 666 38	... 498 13 0 156 16 1 109 0 8 77 14 4 1,107 15 2 3,853 13 6	170 27 113 29 80 6 117 5 1,029 9 6 677 4 0 4,175 15 0	867 6 0 698 10 8 18 9 1 914 14 6 1,029 9 6 677 4 0 4,175 15 0	6 6 0 6 1 1 18 9 1 7 15 10 2 15 2 4 2 2 5 16 10	900 2 0 698 10 0 1,496 6 9 934 14 6 1,029 9 6 673 4 0 4,129 15 0	
26-33	Tarapur ... Dhuvayan ... Patilgudi ... Majpur ... Moha ... Rampur ... Vadola ...	783 37 375 31 647 23 4,519 32 74 81 375 20 347 23 2,006 11	146 27 74 81 23 20 12 19 48 31 33 14 28 14	6 10 1 5 9 6 7 0 1 3 5 4 6 15 0 5 8 0 6 7 10	3,046 13 2,335 21 1,329 12 6 641 2 6 224 9 1,160 0 2 2,534 14 9	14,559 0 6 1,539 5 0 1,329 12 6 122 11 784 27 2,042 4 8 1,160 0 2	666 38 3,853 13 6 122 11 695 14 0 5,016 9 6 1,855 1 1	3,716 11 356 31 214 6 355 32 7,058 12 9 941 31 371 25	17,812 12 0 1,812 5 9 1,820 12 5 1,247 0 6 7,058 12 9 1,970 1 3 2,534 14 9	6 9 8 6 7 8 6 8 0 6 8 1 7 0 0 5 12 2 6 13 2	71,902 0 2 1,839 0 2 1,823 14 5 1,232 2 0 7,058 12 9 1,970 1 3 2,534 14 9		
34-40	Popatvan ... Neja ... Haripur ... Vasua ...	233 24 816 16 1,378 21 915 1	6 12 2 7 5 9 3 14 10 6 1 0	8 11 8 7 5 9 3 14 10 6 1 0	134 11 488 30 1,130 22 594 24	891 8 0 3,713 7 6 4,596 15 6 3,407 4 0	... 57 3 ... ...	... 301 13 4	371 25 4,015 8 9 4,596 15 6 3,407 4 0	6 13 2 7 5 6 6 4 8 5 11 7	2,534 14 9 891 8 0 4,015 8 9 3,407 6 0	
	Total ...	41,358 12	8,833 4	6 7 7	18,092 26	1,26,738 1 2	4,154 31	23,555 13 7	22,247 17	1,40,239 14 9	6 11 5	1,40,125 10 6	
												<i>Class</i>	
1-5	Indaji ... Dehedai ... Kasbari ... Khatkhar ... Nadharpur ... Jafarjanj ...	1,550 5 1,932 21 1,846 24 2,197 16 2,293 27 396 11	92 20 613 9 59 27 25 28 57 37 24 10	4 16 8 4 14 4 5 2 8 5 4 5 2 9 5 3 1 9	746 12 867 37 849 1 790 13 348 26 365 13	4,248 5 1 5,348 13 6 5,188 14 7 6,114 9 6 1,243 0 0 1,238 9 6	143 29 1 9 44 3 68 50 178 24 9 25	618 10 1 5 6 3 152 8 8 394 12 6 911 14 9 33 13 9	890 8 899 6 5,941 7 3 6,509 6 0 2,184 14 9 374 34	4,806 15 2 5,354 3 0 5,941 7 3 6,509 6 0 2,184 14 9 1,280 14 9	5 7 5 0 2 6 5 15 9 7 7 2 4 2 10 3 6 7	4,848 8 2 5,354 3 0 5,341 7 3 6,509 14 0 2,194 14 9 1,280 14 9	
6-13	Fatepur ... Bhimtalav ... Mendabrd ... Yanktalav ... Varada ... Kol ... Indarvan ...	906 34 715 26 781 11 506 17 5,433 37 1,373 36 971 1	... 44 9 59 14 2 37 203 14 ... 16 20	4 2 11 6 12 9 4 3 11 4 11 7 8 2 11 8 11 8 3 2 8	610 27 406 39 226 9 394 11 2,747 1 410 19 127 36	2,114 1 9 2,993 12 2 833 0 8 1,478 1 11 12,398 6 1 1,987 2 9 316 14 3	2 10 249 2 1,318 7 9 50 16 166 25 145 34 173 20	9 10 8 1 10 8 1,318 7 9 215 10 0 728 4 8 495 19 6 757 10 9	812 37 466 39 489 11 354 27 2,833 26 52 13 361 16	2,123 12 0 2,993 12 2 1,748 8 3 1,933 11 11 12,398 19 9 2,482 13 3 1,974 9 0	8 7 5 7 5 9 4 4 9 4 12 5 4 7 1 4 4 11 3 9 9	2,123 12 0 2,978 14 2 2,740 8 8 1,878 11 11 12,398 7 0 2,482 13 3 1,974 9 0	
14-24	Isanpur ... Kalodra Moha ... Kandvada ... Tot ... Deloli ... Padera ... Pachegam ... Khadar ... Majhari ... Matlakul ... Rampur ...	731 13 2,195 16 2,237 27 283 37 819 31 1,727 9 1,451 38 4,314 3 1,641 26 587 25 960 37	216 34 44 3 94 26 45 16 3 5 9 215 83 34 12 86 34 60 4 3 3 5 27	3 9 9 3 1 7 4 12 11 2 8 4 3 5 9 3 13 5 5 0 4 3 15 8 3 7 6 3 2 11 3 1 5	273 7 495 35 642 35 194 30 185 37 995 1 567 25 1,541 35 494 10 138 18 431 39	918 11 3 1,508 6 2 5,123 15 5 499 12 0 563 0 9 4,291 4 5 2,873 5 7 5,664 2 9 1,728 4 9 520 2 5 1,406 1 9	10 85 50 2 198 0 40 22 91 17 214 12 123 16 46 8 100 34 ... 3 4	40 16 0 174 8 9 874 6 10 125 4 0 269 4 7 221 6 7 510 12 11 223 10 6 318 3 0 ... 12 0 9	283 2 513 37 1,040 35 235 12 267 14 1,149 13 679 1 1,587 36 595 4 136 16 435 3	859 10 3 1,820 11 11 6,092 6 3 416 0 0 864 14 3 4,592 11 0 3,394 3 4 5,859 13 4 2,047 7 9 629 2 3 1,418 1 9	3 6 3 3 13 4 4 12 4 2 9 11 3 5 2 3 14 9 4 16 9 3 11 5 3 7 1 3 15 9 3 4 2	859 10 3 1,800 11 11 6,092 6 3 816 0 0 818 13 3 4,592 11 0 3,394 3 6 5,859 12 6 2,047 7 9 629 6 9 1,418 1 9	
25-28	Rasulpur ... Vastana ... Changda ... Anandpur ...	351 39 2,991 8 1,874 0 311 26	5 12 33 9 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5	3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5 ... 3 7 0 3 13 0 3 11 5	173 0 1,198 35 345 11 197 4	567 0 6 4,357 8 9 1,538 7 1 596 14 0	2 20 167 25 121 5 7 11	9 0 0 597 8 3 485 6 8 21 10 0	174 20 1,350 11 500 15 604 15	694 0 6 5,254 15 0 2,021 13 9 618 5 0	3 7 6 3 14 9 4 5 4 3 0 5	664 0 6 5,254 15 0 2,021 13 9 608 12 0	
	Total ...	44,139 37	2,016 1	3 15 3	16,741 1	77,923 9 5	2,465 0	9,656 6 9	19,198 1	67,780 0 3	4 9 2	67,658 4 11	

O.

dated 13th December 1892, on the Original Survey Settlement of the Cambay State.

By Survey System.																PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF ASSESSMENT.		Average Assessment of Government occupied land per Acre.
Pro- posed quantum rate.	Total area avail- able for cultivation.	Total area not available for cul- tivation.	Government occupied land.		Government old rice land.		Dhekudiat land.		Bhattha land.		Total occupied Government land.		Government unoccupied assessed land.		In- crease.	De- crease.	Rs. a p.	
			Area.	Assessment.	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.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.				
I.																		
9 0	2,624 1	8,038 29	590 0	0,127 0	14 39	148 0	...	...	...	...	994 59	9,278 0	37 16	380 0	...	184	8 5 3
7 0	1,719 23	212 31	1,080 26	9,180 0	1 29	20 0	...	...	...	...	1,032 15	9,180 0	35 14	180 0	...	...	8 14 4
7 0	948 18	74 35	157 4	1,533 0	8 32	65 0	...	...	...	...	183 38	1,598 0	38 5	341 0	63	...	8 11 11
7 0	830 31	87 25	448 18	4,815 0	13 10	138 12	...	...	...	...	456 29	4,468 12	32 19	210 0	22	...	8 12 0
...	6,823 3	8,390 50	2,612 8	24,138 0	86 39	371 12	...	...	...	...	2,847 39	24,508 12	163 13	1,011 0	...	73	8 4 1
II.																		
6 0	2,966 31	16 16	148 7	1,031 0	23 30	205 0	...	...	...	...	168 27	1,298 0	10 19	61 0	...	24	7 9 11
0 0	2,322 31	172 1	1,589 30	13,622 0	69 30	740 0	...	...	...	...	1,969 20	14,263 0	156 26	554 0	...	...	7 4 3
0 0	706 28	78 30	436 14	3,462 0	3 22	28 8	...	...	...	...	440 38	3,490 8	19 22	122 0	...	234	7 14 8
0 0	2,897 27	4,246 21	1,770 23	9,232 0	11 6	108 8	...	...	...	...	1,781 29	9,335 8	867 26	3,800 0	...	11	5 3 10
0 0	1,137 38	183 30	982 3	8,807 0	56 22	675 8	...	...	...	...	748 36	4,242 8	25 5	98 0	...	7	5 11 7
0 0	1,229 30	593 30	263 0	1,289 0	8 0	46 0	...	...	...	...	259 9	1,328 0	19 23	86 0	...	281	5 2 0
0 0	398 12	29 19	182 28	1,234 0	40 18	446 0	...	...	...	...	203 12	1,671 0	30 1	150 0	...	3	7 3 1
0 0	8,617 32	244 20	1,363 38	6,108 0	239 8	2,265 8	...	...	...	...	1,403 4	8,373 8	488 9	2,468 0	...	1	5 15 6
0 0	2,773 28	128 11	1,337 22	8,771 0	119 2	1,059 0	...	...	...	...	1,458 24	7,880 0	246 34	994 0	63	...	5 6 0
0 0	867 27	17 27	181 14	1,004 0	23 11	205 0	...	...	...	...	204 25	1,289 0	32 24	161 0	...	27	8 3 4
0 0	1,302 32	94 18	750 3	5,728 0	178 22	1,049 0	...	...	...	...	938 24	7,371 0	96 6	665 0	...	71	7 16 0
0 0	1,537 2	84 17	850 28	4,390 0	223 25	2,130 0	...	...	...	...	910 13	6,516 0	315 8	1,349 0	201	...	7 2 6
0 0	3,244 10	803 32	1,494 24	10,091 0	421 21	4,463 0	...	...	...	...	1,916 5	15,454 0	25 34	221 0	72	...	9 1 1
0 0	685 26	38 22	170 22	1,104 0	118 9	960 8	...	...	...	...	239 1	2,004 8	96 38	224 0	452	...	7 2 4
0 0	1,289 18	35 21	454 11	2,026 0	118 13	1,038 0	...	...	...	...	572 25	3,004 0	45 23	162 0	61	...	6 5 0
0 0	1,475 9	93 27	392 3	2,550 0	158 1	1,238 0	...	...	...	...	848 10	3,395 0	32 30	165 0	62	...	7 4 5
0 0	1,792 3	81 3	545 39	8,260 4	299 4	2,476 0	...	...	...	...	945 8	6,738 4	121 13	623 0	71	...	9 12 7
0 0	338 36	14 30	178 5	1,296 0	6 8	58 8	...	...	...	...	179 13	1,348 8	6 16	41 0	461	...	7 8 4
0 0	946 11	33 13	45 27	3,389 0	263 1	2,033 0	...	...	...	...	356 22	2,424 0	314 39	736 0	251	...	6 12 9
0 0	900 20	88 10	831 2	3,863 0	1 30	17 4	...	...	...	...	532 32	3,890 4	7 32	42 0	160	...	7 4 0
0 0	309 11	37 29	104 20	745 0	49 37	537 0	...	...	...	...	154 33	1,372 0	25 9	161 0	38	...	8 3 0
0 0	512 29	26 37	341 31	2,551 0	22 17	215 0	...	...	...	...	364 8	2,763 0	13 37	104 0	167	...	7 9 0
0 0	491 0	30 36	299 5	1,043 0	17 5	162 0	...	...	...	...	226 10	1,095 0	59 20	176 0	81	...	4 13 7
0 0	1,480 18	138 39	644 30	3,047 0	218 18	1,788 0	...	...	...	...	581 6	6,710 0	119 11	570 0	85	...	8 10 1
0 0	5,183 34	318 34	2,712 27	17,155 0	435 3	4,430 0	67 21	521 0	...	...	8,265 13	22,166 0	75 18	446 0	234	...	8 12 4
0 0	627 28	1,023 1	355 28	1,086 0	8 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	257 36	1,699 8	18 7	78 0	...	74	4 11 11
0 0	828 11	42 34	388 28	1,954 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	328 28	1,954 0	81 5	114 0	...	...	5 12 0
0 0	934 3	46 11	193 34	984 0	312 25	1,724 0	...	...	...	...	405 19	2,708 0	75 25	327 0	177	...	6 10 10
0 0	1,853 37	180 84	270 18	1,500 0	843 15	8,233 0	...	...	...	...	1,123 33	5,789 0	115 34	493 0	283	...	9 11 4
0 0	772 10	44 29	116 31	877 0	365 38	2,010 0	...	...	...	...	422 14	3,607 0	178 10	638 0	83	...	7 7 4
0 0	373 14	42 5	518 32	3,533 0	2 30	22 8	...	...	...	...	521 31	3,610 8	21 2	104 0	422	...	6 14 9
0 0	273 1	21 14	158 30	1,122 0	0 34	7 0	...	...	...	...	189 24	1,129 0	1 36	12 0	268	...	4 5 7
0 0	910 26	147 14	559 19	3,992 0	67 12	697 0	...	...	...	...	626 31	4,629 0	1 26	6 12	754	...	1 6 2
0 0	1,395 31	1,222 0	1,005 2	4,987 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005 3	4,947 0	12 8	59 0	94	...	4 15 5
0 0	1,060 18	43 5	706 12	4,938 0	3 1	22 0	...	...	...	...	709 13	4,900 0	82 18	221 0	19	...	5 11 7
...	47,146 28	10,419 38	31,546 0	1,33,040 4	4,722 37	42,530 4	67 21	521 0	...	...	26,336 34	1,76,691 8	3,609 21	16,187 13	18	...	6 11 0
III.																		
5 0	2,378 31	122 5	1,131 26	4,402 0	124 4	924 0	...	...	...	...	1,216 30	5,299 0	444 34	1,113 0	...	...	4 3 2
5 0	2,445 26	1,294 33	1,196 21	4,505 0	52 31	294 0	...	...	...	...	1,249 12	4,888 0	677 27	2,281 0	...	...	3 14 9
5 0	2,330 9	539 14	1,218 31	5,059 0	61 39	412 0	...	...	...	...	1,270 30	5,471 0	579 39	799 0	...	...	4 4 10
5 0	2,041 30	441 18	1,048 22	2,991 0	84 31	696 0	...	...	...	...	1,133 13	4,597 0	648 1	1,581 0	...	...	4 0 11
5 0	2,270 12	109 3	394 25	1,654 0	120 32	1,054 0	...	...	...	...	515 17	2,708 0	676 23	3,789 0	...	...	5 4 1
5 0	877 31	81 22	199 39	955 0	36 18	265 0	38 24	207 0	1 27	18 0	352 24	1,285 0	5 37	16 8	...	...	5 7 8
5 0	916 5	250 28	530 34	2,251 0	2 9	14 0	54 0	250 0	...	...	616 12	2,518 0	132 26	490 0	184	...	4 1 5
5 0	1,079 18	68 10	647 10	2,548 0	9 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	640 22	2,554 0	67 2	281 0	...	...	3 14 11
5 0	766 17	99 37	263 38	831 0	208 16	1,918 0	55 14	303 0	...	...	467 38	2,952 0	243 10	993 0	373	...	6 5 0
5 0	488 21	18 17	307 10	1,820 0	8 20	29 0	...	...	...	...	310 34	1,349 0	143 17	309 0	...	...	4 5 5
5 0	7,397 15	897 30	2,321 11	9,624 0	217 24	1,636 0	...	...	...	...	2,517 39	11,245 0	1,712 11	6,026 0	...	...	4 7 0
5 0	1,411 29	100 24	554 15	1,305 0	324 25	1,448 0	...	...	...	...	788 0	3,223 0	492 14	694 0	31	...	4 2 6
4 8	731 3	49 25	197 3	750 0	175 34	1,492 0	...	...	...	...	373 37	2,242 0	92 24	621 0	1083	...	6 0 2
4 8	811 8	40 8	371 28	648 0	38 12	213 0	...	...	...	...	299 37	1,161 0	617 10	1,104 0	31	...	3 13 11
4 8	2,609 34	173 31	612 11	2,750 0	65 39	519 0	9 14	56 0	...	...	667 24	3,325 0	188 13	1,898 0	673	...	4 13 5
4 8	2,670 26	114 24	1,340 13	5,178 0	189 15	1,491 0	...	...	...	...	1,529 29	6,896 0	263 9	1,435 0	104	...	4 5 5
4 8	437 37	17 20	261 27	1,078 0	26 14	488 0	...	...	...	...	348 1	1,596 0	61 0	212 0	159	...	4 9 5
4 8	1,234 37	102 11	236 22	871 0	60 32	653 0	...	...	...	...	325 14	1,523 0	419 27	1,361 0	784	...	4 11 5
4 8	2,030 14	562 39	1,357 22	4,467 0	189 35	1,087 0	...	...	...	...	1,648 17	5,534 0	220 8	613 0	831	...	3 9 5
4 8	1,691 34	194 20	601 18	2,249 0	34 12	593 0	163 21	414 0	63 1	736 0	851 10	3,047 0	30 19	326 0	173	...	4 10 11	
4 8	4,304 7	922 13	1,146 30	6,285														

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	2,739 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	2,479 2 9
7	Pāndad	3,598 38	190 20	3 12 4	1,384 9	3,909 14 6	...	...	1,394 9	3,909 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	6,279 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	84,968 11 5	649 33	2,735 15 6	17,090 6	87,599 10 11	5 2 0	87,270 0 5
	GRAND TOTAL	132,443 27	26,359 28	5 8 11	63,835 8	3,14,966 12 4	7,273 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.					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	16 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 24	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	4,860 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 23	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	1,897 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	1,364 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	63,913 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 Sháhpur, and why they have been placed in Group I. Fagni shows an increase of 63½ 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. Sháhpur 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Mehmadaabad. 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 *Wadharo* (*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, &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.

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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