

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S No. 471  
OF 2ND AUGUST 1886.

APPENDIX X.

*Estates under attachment for Revenue default, 1885-86.*

No.	Name of Estate.	Revenue for collection, 1885-86.	Remarks.
<i>Sánand Táluka.</i>			
		Rs.	
1	Chekhla Rámpura— Rámsing Dewáji, &c. ...	3,797	Section 144 of Act V. of 1879.
2	Godhávi— Shivsingji Gholáji ...	.....	Attachment removed.
<i>Dhandhuka Táluka.</i>			
3	Khas— Ráning Sága, &c. ...	9,909	Section 144 of Act V. of 1879.
4	Chasiána— Umedsing Ságábhái ...	5,950	Do.
5	Bhadla— Godad Golan, &c. ...	.....	Attachment removed.
6	Jália— Narsing Hathibhai, &c. ...	1,213	Section 144 of Act V. of 1879.
<i>Gogha Táluka.</i>			
7	Lákadia— Jettibhai Báwáji ...	864	Section 144 of Act V. of 1879.
<i>Dholka Táluka.</i>			
8	Amaliára Wánto— Rámábhái Jagmálji, &c. ...	621	Section 144 of Act V. of 1879.
9	Lolia— Vajesing Pachánji ...	810	Do.
		23,164	

PESTANJI JAHANGIR,  
Acting Talukdári Settlement Officer.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S No. 471  
OF 2ND AUGUST 1886.

APPENDIX XI.

*List of Civil Suits conducted by or on behalf of the Talukdári Settlement Officer.*

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5

SUITS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.

LIST OF CIVIL SUITS IN WHICH THE TALUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER IS DIRECTLY AS A PARTY.

*Ahmedabad Collectorate.*

1	Wadilal Pánáchand of Ahmedabad.	The Talukdári Settlement Officer. The Inámdárs of Dharoda.	To recover amount of mesne profits of the share of Ladli Begam in the village of Dharoda, which share the plaintiff alleges that he has purchased at an auction sale.	The plaintiff's appeal is rejected by the Judge. He has filed an appeal in the High Court. It is pending.
2	Meghji Mulji of Dhandhuka ...	The Talukdári Settlement Officer.	To recover back the amount of rent levied from plaintiff on account of certain land in Akru which he claims to be his property.	In appeal of the plaintiff the Judge remanded the case in the lower court: it is pending. Government Resolution No. 2416 of 19th March 1884.
3	Punja Ladha, deceased, by his heirs Jiwan and Kuwarji Punja, Kesarji and Pragji Ladha.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of minor Narsingji Madársingji of Akru.	To recover money due on a bond.	The claim rejected with costs by the Assistant Judge.
4	Bai Ganga, widow of Morar Bhánji of Dhandhuka.	1. Sardarsing Hamabhai ... 2. The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of minor Rámsingji Narsingji of Bhariád.	To recover money due on an instalment bond.	The claim awarded by the Court.
5	Shankarlal Ambaidas of Ahmedabad.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To recover the produce of certain land in Samani which the plaintiff alleges to have been leased to him.	Pending. Government Resolution No. 7055 of 31st August 1885.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

6	Haridas Veridas and others of Nadiád.	The Talukdári Settlement Officer.	To recover possession of certain land in Khodwád which is alleged by the plaintiffs to have been purchased.	The plaintiffs obtained decree in the Assistant Judge's Court against which an appeal has been filed by Talukdári Settlement Officer in the District Court of Ahmedabad. It is pending. Government Resolution No. 4391 of 28th May 1884.
7	Lallu Kewal, deceased, by his heir Ishwar Lallu and Morar Kewal of Kaira.	The Talukdári Settlement Officer as manager of Rattansing's estate. The Collector of Kaira as administrator of Vakhatsing's estate.	To establish that no more rent can be levied from him than the amount fixed in his lease and to recover the amount levied in excess.	The claim was rejected by the Assistant Judge, but plaintiff has filed an appeal in the High Court, which is pending. Government Resolution No. 7526 of 16th September 1886.
8	Bhala Avohal of Dabhán ...	The Collector of Kaira as administrator of minor Vakhatsing Adesing. The Talukdári Settlement Officer as manager of Rattansing's estate.	To recover mesne profits of certain lands in Dabhán.	The High Court had remanded the case on the appeal of the plaintiff to the District Judge, Ahmedabad, who rejected the claim.



No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
KAIRA COLLECTORATE—continued.				
9	Thakore Fattesingji Rupsingji of Dehwan.	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer.	To recover rent of his lands alleged to have been cultivated by Dajibáwa Dádábhai and others whose estate is under the Settlement Act.	The plaintiff's claim was rejected by the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad. An appeal has been filed but no summons has been received. Government Resolution No. 8953 of 6th December 1883.
10	Parbhátsing Parbatsing of Bhaupura.	The Collector of Kaira as administrator of the estate of Takhsatsing Sardarsing. The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To recover back the rent levied from certain land which the plaintiff claims to be his property.	The claim has been rejected by the Assistant Judge, Kaira. The plaintiff has filed an appeal in the High Court. It is pending. Government Resolution No. 2875 of 15th April 1886.
11	Damodar Lalbhai of Nadiád ...	Thakore Madhavsing Kesring of Bhetási. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer.	To recover rent of certain land and houses of Bhetási which he alleges to be his property.	Pending. Government Resolution No. 3995 of 19th May 1885.
12	Atmárám Lakhmandas of Dabhán.	The Collector of Kaira as administrator of the estate of minor Vakhatsing Adesing. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as administrator of the estate of Rattansing Jijibhai.	To recover back the rent levied from certain land which the plaintiff claims to be his property.	Plaintiff withdrew the claim and paid our costs. Government Resolution No. 3591 of 5th May 1885.

## NEW SUITS FILED DURING THE YEAR.

## AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

13	Haka Vira of Makhiáv...	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the minors Gagubha and Fulbha Raesingji of Makhiáv.	To recover mesne profits of certain lands which he claimed as his rent-free jiwai land.	Pending.
14	Máharáma Shri Jaswatsingji Fattesingji of Limbdi.	The Secretary of State for India.	To establish that no jama can be levied on the portion of the village of Akru which was given to the Grassias of that village, as the jama is included in his permanently settled lump sum and to recover back the amount already paid.	Pending. Sanction to defend has been applied for.

## KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

15	Galábbhai Govind of Dabhán ...	The Collector of Kaira as administrator of the estate of the minor Vakhatsing Adesing. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the estate of Rattansing Jijibhai.	To recover back a certain amount of Government salami which he alleges to have been recovered in excess of the amount due on the lands of Dabhán in his possession.	Pending. Government Resolution No. 100 of 8th January 1886.
16	Haribhai Rattanji of Dabhán...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
17	Sana Sidhar of Dabhán ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
18	Bhikha Vithal ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>KAIRA COLLECTORATE—continued.</b>				
19	Shiwa Varajbhai of Dabhán ...	The Collector of Kaira as administrator of the estate of the minor Vakhtasing Adesing. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the estate of Rattansing Jijibhai.	To recover back a certain amount of Government salami which he alleges to have been recovered in excess of the amount due on the lands of Dabhán in his possession.	Pending. Government Resolution No. 1 of 8th January 1886.
20	Rámdás Dharmdas ... ..	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
21	Mulji Baji, deceased, by his heir Bhula Mulji minor by his administrator Lallu Mathur.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
22	Khushal Galabhai of Dabhán ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.
23	Nánabhai Dámodar of Gájna ...	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the estate of Gájna.	To recover back the rent levied from him of a certain field which he alleges he has a right to enjoy on payment of a fixed salami.	The claim was rejected by the non-appearance of the plaintiff. Government Resolution No. 77 of 25th September 1885.
24	Parbhashanker Dinárám of Gájna.	Do. do. ...	To recover back rent levied from him of a field which he claims to be his private property.	The claim was rejected by the non-appearance of the plaintiff. Government Resolution No. 77 of 25th September 1885.
25	Dwárákadas Bhagwán of Wansol.	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the estate of Nánábáwa Motáji T. of Napad.	To recover rent of a field which was in the possession of the plaintiff by mortgage title but which was released on the application of the Settlement Act to the estate.	Pending. Government Resolution No. 78 of 26th September 1885.
26	Dájibhai Mansukhrám of Kupadvanj.	The Tálukdári Settlement Officer as manager of the estate of Alwa.	To obtain possession of certain lands which he alleges he had purchased from the Inámdárs and also claims mesne profits of the lands.	Pending. Government Resolution No. 76 of 23rd September 1815.

PESTANJI JAHANGIR,  
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Office

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APPENDIX XII.

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ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S NO. 471 OF 2ND AUGUST 1886.

APPENDIX XII.

Financial Review of the Estates under Management for the year 1885-86.

No.	Estate, Owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31ST JULY 1886.		Debt-out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realizations during 1885-86.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and Management Charges.	Talukdāri Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Maintenance.	Paid to Creditors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out-standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

AHMEDABAD TALUKDARS UNDER ACT VI. OF 1862. UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.

Sanand Taluka.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Khoda (crop-share)— Takhatsing Ajubhai— Khoda, Bhat ... .. Bagodra .. ...	1/2 share ... ..	...	577 360	90 17	577 360	667 377	158 161	4 4	43 ...	2 ...	...	408 200	615 365	...	52 12	...
2	Rundal (crop-share)— Raghābhai Abhesing— Kundal ... .. Ambeti ... ..	2/5 share ... .. Do. ... ..	...	1,038 124	71 97	1,038 124	1,109 221	744 14	7 8	50 ...	...	...	240 75	1,041 97	...	68 124	...
3	Ey'wa (crop-share)— Bhimji Dosaji ... ..	1/36 share ... ..	...	162	41	162	203	35	4	4	...	...	30	73	...	130	...
4	Makhiav (crop-share)— Gugubha Rasesingji ... ..	The whole estate.	...	12,986	1,446	12,986	14,432	3,196	92	488	386	1,224	8,174	13,560	...	872	...
Dholka Taluka.																	
5	Dumali (crop-share)— Devising Mandabhai ... ..	17/100 share ... ..	...	419	40	419	459	264	4	18	...	...	150	436	...	23	...
	Raghābhai Bapuji ... ..	12/100 share ... ..	...	446	1,078	446	1,524	130	4	20	...	...	...	154	...	1,370	...
	Momar Wanta ... ..	The whole estate.	...	493	84	493	577	210	6	22	...	...	...	238	...	339	...
	Ladikata (acre-rates)— Dholka Estate ... ..	Do. ... ..	68	18,990	1,497	19,058	20,555	7,944	935	366	840	1,300	6,978	18,363	...	2,192	...
	Makhiav (crop-share) ... ..	Do. ... ..	...	4,612	799	4,612	5,411	2,794	60	700	72	...	700	5,326	...	85	...

Dhandhuka Taluka.																		
8	Bodana (crop-share)— Gokal Jiwna, &c. ...	$\frac{22}{100}$ share	40	2,162	1,289	2,202	3,491	196	51	96	35	520	360	1,258	...	2,233	...	...
9	Bagad (crop-share)— Punja Vikarni ... Bhoka Oghad...	$\frac{1}{2}$ share Do.	541	904 955	62 117	1,445 955	1,507 1,072	497 497	101 101	22 22	64 14	...	661 316	1,345 950	...	162 122	...	...
10	Khokharnesh (crop share)— Jiwabhai Desubhai, &c. ...	The whole estate.	...	1,200	658	1,200	1,858	522	35	52	...	...	574	1,183	...	675	...	...
Gogha Taluka.																		
11	Malpur (crop-share)— Nanabhai Vakhtabhai, &c. ...	The whole estate.	...	1,355	8	1,355	1,363	787	...	50	...	...	453	1,290	...	73	...	...
12	Padwa (crop-share)— Bholabhai Kanabhai— Padwa ... Bhankhel ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ share Do.	...	120 75	14 13	80 75	94 88	86 45	...	...	6	...	...	92 46	40	2 42	...	...
13	Bhawanipura (crop-share)— Karsba Kashanji, &c. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ share	...	385	23	385	408	63	...	...	...	100	...	163	...	245	...	...
14	Bhojpura (crop-share)— Devising Bhaiji— Nawagam Nana ... Bhojpura ...	Share Do.	...	25 155	15 1	25 155	40 156	5 52	...	...	...	...	...	5 52	...	35 104	...	...
15	Awania (crop-share)— Bhupatsing Sawabhai) Virabhai Sumrabhai...	$\frac{23}{100}$ share	...	306 108	234 165	264 80	498 245	96 21	1 ...	14 5	...	...	168 ...	279 30	42 28	219 215	...	...
Dholka Taluka.																		
16	Ganol (crop-share)— Morubhai Falji, &c. ...	The whole estate.	...	1,464	2	1,464	1,466	...	10	73	...	...	1,315	1,398	...	68	...	...
17	Dumali (crop-share)— Harbhamji Ramabhai, &c. ...	$\frac{33}{100}$ share	...	275	32	275	601	...	...	3	...	...	465	468	...	133	...	...
Virangam Taluka.																		
18	Anandpur (crop-share)— Manorji Ukaji ...	The whole estate.	...	250	...	250	275	...	3	11	1	...	225	240	...	35	...	...
Dhandhuka Taluka.																		
19	Samadiala (crop-share)— Ramrao Lakha ...	The whole estate.	482	1,866	14	2,348	3,062	722	97	59	8	...	610	1,496	...	1,566	...	...

NOT UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.

APPENDIX XII—continued.

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31st JULY 1886.		Debt out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.
					Cash i- band al on 1st August 1885.	Total Realiza- tions during 1885-86.	Total.	Gov- ern- ment Dues.	Collec- tion and Manage- ment Charges.	Taluk- dári Settle- ment Officer's Estab- lish- ment.	Miscella- neous.	Mainte- nance.	Paid to Credi- tors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out- standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>Dhandhuka Taluka—contd.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
20	Keria (crop-share)— Jatábhái Dalubhai ...	The whole estate.	...	645	60	645	705	...	3	1	...	...	600	604	...	101	...	
21	Bagad (crop share)— Nája Ebbal ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ share ...	...	1,075	1,101	1,075	2,176	...	20	49	...	...	1,000	1,069	...	1,107	...	
22	Hadmantá's (crop-share)— Bulákhí Modji ...	The whole estate.	805	1,841	1,276	2,646	3,922	...	52	47	...	...	1,058	1,157	...	2,765	...	
23	Kinára (crop-share)— Walji Modji ...	Do. ...	106	591	452	697	1,149	...	17	22	...	...	245	284	...	865	...	
	<i>Dhandhuka Taluka.</i>																	
	ESTATES UNDER ACT XX. OF 1864 (MINORS' ACT). AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.																	
24	Pipli (crop-share)— Lakhábhái Karsansing ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$ do cras share.	100	2,163	7,548	2,263	9,811	464	56	128	38	675	1,006	2,361	...	7,450	...	
25	Sángásar (crop-share)— Jethibháí Savábhái ...	Share ...	2	300	36	300	336	...	6	14	...	125	100	245	2	91	...	
26	Kharad (crop-share)— Gagubháí Bhupatsing ...	Do. ...	209	448	1	657	658	121	8	11	5	359	...	504	...	154	...	
27	Kotda (crop-share)— Ahmedmáí Pirmáí ...	$\frac{3}{32}$ share ...	11	70	23	81	104	...	12	2	...	68	...	83	...	21	...	
28	Rojka (crop-share)— Gagubháí Dipsingji ...	$\frac{18}{100}$ share ...	49	10,305	1,158	10,305	11,463	2,097	185	355	642	1,225	5,811	10,315	49	1,148	...	
29	Bawáfarí, Teemáí and Akru (crop-share)— Gangáí Chándábhái ...	Share ...	...	596	477	596	1,073	116	81	26	7	...	453	683	...	390	...	

31	Teemia (crop-share)— Rameshji Teemia and Asha ... ..	The whole estate.	...	123	108	123	231	31	13	5	...	...	83	132	...	99	...
32	Bharid (crop-share)— Ramesingji Narsingji	Do.	...	230	...	230	230	...	...	...	...	230	...	230	...	...	...
33	Rampur (crop-share)— Subania Bapusaheb	$\frac{1}{2}$ share ... ..	471	5,076	279	5,521	5,800	1,117	338	205	97	1,200	2,305	5,262	26	538	...
34	Nagarika (crop-share)— Bhura Jaga ... ..	The whole estate.	...	811	649	811	1,460	321	15	36	160	...	...	532	...	928	...
35	Panchi (crop-share)— Becharing Palji	Do.	7	475	469	482	951	67	86	26	100	80	...	359	...	592	...
36	Akra (crop-share)— Narsing Madarsing	Do.	1	869	580	870	1,450	96	73	29	387	1	...	586	...	864	...
36	Gadhia (crop-share)— Nathubhai Wallibhai	Do.	...	2,537	780	2,537	3,317	535	51	113	80	917	...	1,696	...	1,621	...
Vitangam Taluka.																	
37	Bhankora (crop-share)— Himatsing Mobatsing	Share ... ..	...	1,438	2,505	1,438	3,943	390	36	88	5	450	...	969	...	2,974	...
38	Dekwada (crop-share)— Dhanaji Gobarsing	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholka Taluka.																	
39	Khavitha (acre-rates)— Rasesingji Vajasingji...	Share ... ..	10	120	135	105	240	43	15	3	...	...	115	176	25	64	...
40	Jakhda (crop-share)— Rasesingji Jalamsingji	Do. ... ..	...	20	11	20	31	...	7	9	13	...	...	29	...	2	...
41	Warna (acre-rates)— Bhaiji Ramabhai	Do. ... ..	...	85	65	85	140	16	3	3	7	...	40	69	...	71	...
42	Ranesar— Nathubhai Meghabhai	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanand Taluka.																	
43	Kundal (crop-share)— Oghad Madhavsing	$\frac{1}{10}$ share ... ..	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
44	Makhiav (crop-share)— Gagubhai Rasesingji Fulbha Rasesingji	... } ... }	...	...	...	...	...	See under Act VI. of 1862.									
Gogha Taluka.																	
45	Bahdi (crop-share)— Gagubhai Kalubhai	$\frac{1}{10}$ share ... ..	...	136	88	136	224	34	...	5	...	40	100	179	...	45	...
46	Lakadia (crop-share)— Prithiraj Khodabhai	$\frac{1}{2}$ share ... ..	...	250	228	250	478	90	22	23	...	...	215	350	...	122	...



APPENDIX XII.—*continued*

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31ST JULY 1886.		Debt out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realiza-tions during 1885-86	Total.	Govern-ment Dues.	Collec-tion and Manage-ment Charges.	Taluk-dári Settle-ment Officer's Estab-lish-ment.	Miscel-laneous.	Mainte-nance.	Paid to Credi-tors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out-standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>Parántij Taluka.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
47	Parántij— Dalumia Mirsábeb ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The whole land of this estate is in mortgage to creditors. The Collector's management is nominal only.
	<i>Virangám Taluka.</i>																	
	MANAGED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 504, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, THE COLLECTOR BEING APPOINTED RECEIVER BY THE COURT.																	
48	Rodátal (crop-share)— Dhanáji Náthuji ...	The whole estate.	...	319	145	319	464	166	16	14	34	...	100	330	...	134	Rs. 1,178	
49	Náni Ráná (crop-share)— Rattansing Náranji, &c. ...	Do. ...	...	650	446	650	1,096	213	18	29	3	...	400	663	...	433	180	
50	Bhatkora (crop-share)— Adeasing Damesing ...	Do. ...	...	1,438	100	1,438	1,538	390	41	65	3	109	847	1,455	...	83	4,125	
51	Madrisana (crop-share)— Gubarsing Anopsing ...	Do. ...	...	728	463	728	1,191	257	28	33	64	...	763	1,145	...	46	324	
52	Agár, Chanotia (crop-share)— Bádáji Kassuji, &c. ...	Do. ...	...	7,237	5,419	7,237	12,656	2,042	208	326	61	...	9,657	12,294	...	362	2,348	
	<i>Sárand Taluka.</i>																	
53	Kuwar and Moriya (crop-share)— Háringji Shirsingji... ..	The whole estate.	135	11,816	8,245	11,688 R. 81	20,014	4,695	529	815	322	...	8,537	14,898	182	5,116	10,668	
	<i>Dhandhuka Taluka.</i>																	
	Chakali, Ankowalia and Purwa (crop-share)— Dhandhuka Taluka ...	The whole estate.	...	2,046	2,073	2,046	4,119	752	56	76	...	...	1,567	2,451	...	1,668	2,437	



55	Khas (acre-rates)— Visaman Chomla, &c. ... Khoda Desa, &c. ... Desa Gaga, &c. ... Giga Amra, &c. ...	.....	...	...	...	See No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893
56	Bawaliari Pánvi (crop-share)— Lakhman Giga ...	Fields ...	...	30	34	30	64	1	...	1	...	...	31	33	...	31	618
	<i>Parantij Taluka.</i>																
57	Majra (crop-share)— Girdharlal Ghelabhai ...	The whole estate.	65	495	104	560	664	334	...	19	...	...	306	659	...	5	80
	<i>Dhandhuka Taluka.</i>																
MANAGED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.																	
58	Jhánjbarka (crop-share)— Bhagatsing Devising ...	The whole estate.	...	3,143	1,272	3,134	4,406	1,060	289	104	89	1,596	542	3,680	9	726	428
59	Noli (crop-share)— Desa Othia, &c. ...	Share ...	...	470	149	470	619	166	26	31	16	100	...	339	...	280	116
60	Bawaliari, &c. (crop-share)— Samatsing Motibhai... Agarsing Jethibhai ... Mepji Khodabhai ... Dipsing Abhesing ... Hamirji Gagabhai ... Bhupatsing Halabhai ...	The whole estate. Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	24 ... 104 9 40 ...	499 307 260 42 146 450	492 215 135 25 119 329	523 307 329 50 191 115	1,015 522 464 75 310 444	61 44 35 8 38 116	35 18 35 2 10 29	21 15 10 1 7 20	10 5 7 2 11 25	174 ... 103 9 45 ...	306 193 104 22 104 297	607 275 294 44 215 487	... ... 35 1 ... 335	408 247 170 31 95 ...	2,234 193 454 120 321 2,104
61	Nabhei, &c. (crop-share)— Dadabhai Hathibhai, &c. Falji Sujabhai ...  Nabhoi, &c. (crop-shop)— Madhavsing Khodabhai ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	... ... ...	63 337 40	35 326 29	63 337 40	98 663 69	16 94 10	6 34 7	2 15 ...	2 7 ...	... ... ...	21 284 5	47 434 22	... ... ...	51 229 47	1,031 160 316
62	Kharad (crop-share)— Bapji Kesabhai ...	Do. ...	20	225	151	245	396	91	55	9	6	...	69	230	...	166	1,455
63	Galsana, &c. (crop-share)— Malubha Badania ...	Do. ...	...	340	20	340	546	134	10	15	...	...	163	322	...	224	1,002
64	Bodia (crop-share)— Mala Rukhad Natha Lakhman Nag ...	Do. ... Do. ...	... ...	35 51	35 51	35 51	70 102	... ...	1 1	1 2	... 2	... ...	33 47	35 52	... ...	35 50	13 76
65	Jhinjhar (crop-share)— Gamansing Gopalji ... Bai Boujiba ...	Do. ... Do. ...	... ...	75 183	75 ...	75 183	160 183	... 117	2 2	3 ...	2 ...	... ...	70 ...	77 119	... ...	73 64	148 336
66	Malanpur (crop-share)— Rawaji Jethiji ... Bai Shambha ...	Do. ... Do. ...	... ...	470 145	474 ...	470 145	944 145	... 22	12 3	21 ...	... ...	... ...	141 ...	474 25	... ...	470 120	1,681 336
67	Dewalia, &c. (crop-share)— Bapabhai Lakhabhai ...	Do. ...	...	370	75	370	445	265	29	14	...	...	...	308	...	137	730

APPENDIX XII—continued.

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31ST JULY 1886.		Debt out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realizations during 1885-86.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and Management Charges.	Taluk-dári Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Maintenance.	Paid to Creditors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out-standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>Dandhuka Taluka—contd.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
68	Ualsina (crop-share)—																	
	Abhesing Warsaji ...	The whole estate.	..	373	216	373	589	134	10	15	...	...	191	350	...	239	920	
	Bawaji Abuji ...	Do. ...	...	61	21	61	82	41	2	2	...	...	17	62	...	20	...	
	Hanubhai Motibhai ...	Do. ...	...	482	284	482	766	201	14	22	...	...	249	486	...	280	1,056	
	Gagubhai Abuji ...	Do. ...	...	115	42	115	157	61	3	5	...	...	34	103	...	54	227	
	Harising Amiji ...	Do. ...	...	400	303	400	703	146	12	20	...	...	271	449	...	254	567	
	Kesrising Jiwabhai ...	Do. ...	...	50	...	50	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	150	
	Mulubhai Badamia ...	Do. ...	...	200	133	200	333	67	6	9	...	...	119	201	...	132	...	
69	Dardi, &c. (crop-share)—																	
	Bapuraj Lakhabhai ...	Do. ...	208	6,045	2,064	6,253	8,317	507	64	73	...	208	6,461	7,313	...	1,004	6,669	
70	Godhawata (crop-share)—																	
	Chagan Ramal ...	.....	...	115	50	115	165	...	2	2	3	...	46	53	...	112	127	
	Nana Anda ...	.....	...	...	35	...	35	...	5	1	...	...	27	33	...	2	...	
71	Jaski (crop-share)—																	
	Dajibhai Abhesing ...	.....	...	210	172	210	382	39	6	10	5	...	157	217	...	165	622	
72	Aniali Bhimji (crop-share)—																	
	Raghobhai Lakhabhai ...	The whole estate.	...	660	1,021	660	1,681	460	76	67	16	...	915	1,534	...	147	6,243	
	Ladhubhai Nayabhai ...	Do. ...	60	450	232	450	682	204	12	15	10	...	237	472	60	204	178	
	Jalamsing Kaslabhai ...	Do. ...	20	451	233	451	684	204	11	15	10	...	324	564	20	150	2,650	
	Udesing Ajubhai ...	Do. ...	4	530	359	530	889	170	16	24	12	...	324	546	4	343	413	
	Bhimsing Vesabhai ...	Do. ...	...	382	...	366	366	153	20	...	8	...	...	181	16	185	3,578	
	Kayabhai Kaslabhai ...	Do. ...	...	275	...	275	275	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	269	1,912	
73	Rajpura (crop-share)—																	
	Rajebhai Mawabhai ...	Do. ...	...	482	398	482	880	283	44	18	...	...	370	715	...	165	524	
74	Koria (crop-share)—																	
	Harising Ladhaji ...	Do. ...	...	22	14	22	36	8	1	1	...	...	13	23	...	13	...	
	Hanubhai Motibhai, &c. ...	Do. ...	...	150	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	223	

75	Baska (crop-share)— Khodabhai Hathibhai	Do.	...	288	189	288	477	94	9	13	10	...	169	295	...	182	619
76	Fedra (crop-share)— Vakhtasing Khodabhai	Do.	...	151	144	151	295	6	4	6	...	...	133	149	...	146	57
	Surabhai Hatabhai	Do.	...	...	454	...	454	...	5	27	...	...	422	454	...	...	...
	Narasing Lakhabhai	Do.	...	24	35	24	59	6	1	1	...	...	32	40	...	19	86
77	Jaska (crop-share)— Bhupatsing Punjabhai	Do.	...	140	...	140	140	34	3	...	...	...	...	37	...	103	257
	Khodabhai Gemabhai	Do.	...	61	...	61	61	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	41	570
78	Kharad (crop-share)— Pathabhai Mulubhai...	Do.	...	500	...	500	500	182	10	...	10	...	...	202	...	298	854
79	Rajpura (crop-share)— Jiwanbhai Arabbhai	Do.	...	208	16	208	224	141	24	1	...	...	...	166	...	58	290
80	Kothadia (crop-share)— Kaslabhai Banasing ...	Do.	...	66	36	66	102	23	6	2	...	...	27	58	...	44	176
	Govindsing Gemabhai	Do.	...	11	75	11	86	2	7	4	...	...	...	13	...	73	257
	Mansing Banasing ...	Do.	...	61	21	61	82	23	3	1	...	...	18	45	...	37	...
	Bai Bonjiba ...	Do.	...	60	29	50	79	16	4	2	...	...	24	46	10	33	313
81	Bhalsmda (crop-share)— Shivsingji Bhimjibhai	Do.	...	11	...	11	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	425
82	Gunda (crop-share)— Uga Raning ...	Do.	...	55	47	55	102	...	1	...	5	...	33	39	...	63	972
83	Wadhela, Kapadiali (crop- share)— Waghabhai Jethibhai	Do.	196	150	655	150	805	...	6	45	10	...	352	413	196	392	831
84	Kundli (crop-share)— Bhaya Chomla ...	Do.	...	...	33	...	33	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	...
	Harsur Naja ...	Do.	...	98	222	98	320	...	6	...	...	...	187	133	...	127	98
85	Sundriana (crop-share)— Nathu Dosa ...	Do.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	1,165
	Bai Rathoddbhai	Do.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	541
86	Panchi (crop-share)— Manabhai Kesabhai...	Do.	...	230	...	230	230	66	6	...	...	...	...	72	...	158	1,003
	Ramabhai Kesabhai...	Do.	...	230	...	230	230	66	5	...	...	...	...	72	...	158	435
87	Burania (crop-share)— Fattebbhai Achhabhai	Do.	...	377	4	377	381	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	373	964
88	Wardi Moti (crop-share)— Jetha Manchha	Do.	...	100	...	100	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	98	208
89	Dharpipla (crop-share)— Bawasabheb Ajambhai	Do.	...	1,334	2	1,334	1,336	558	175	...	19	...	...	752	...	584	4,651
90	Chandarwa (crop-share)— Rawat Khoda	Do.	...	30	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	116

APPENDIX XII—continued.

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31st JULY 1886.		Debt out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.	
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realiza-tions during 1885-86.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collec-tion and Manage-ment Charges.	Táluk-dári Settle-ment Officer's Estab-lish-ment.	Miscella-neous.	Mainte-nance.	Paid to credi-tors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out-standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Dhandhuka Táluka—continued.																		
91	Khas (acre-rates)— Máncha Kanthad, &c. ... Rani Sanga, &c. ... Bhoj Vaija, &c. ... Sela Harsur ...	Share. Do. Do. Do.	}						See No.								{ 2,480 1,961 ... 1,059		
92	Sodhi (crop-share)— Rawáji Málji ...	The whole estate.		...	130	...	130	130	54	...	...	...	...	76	130	...	...	...	
	Sánand Táluka.																		
93	Vichia (crop-share)— Tejábhai Amarsing ...	Do.		...	168	59	168	227	119	6	...	1	...	43	169	...	58	493	
94	Eyáwa (crop-share)— Mulubhai Rásábhái ...	Do.	...	188	...	188	188	99	4	...	3	...	...	106	...	82	2,064		
	Dholka Táluka.																		
95	Koth (crop-share)— Meghábhai Nathubhai ...	Do.	...	9	100	48	84	132	43	15	1	...	...	32	91	25	41	427	
96	Simej (crop-share)— Madársing Jálamsing ...	Do.	...	...	200	82	200	282	14	9	9	30	...	46	108	...	174	242	
	Víramgám Táluka.																		
97	Náni Ranti (crop-share)— Jodhái Jasáji ...	50 docras share.	...	...	650	446	650	1,096	213	18	29	3	...	400	663	...	433	180	
98	Kánpura (crop-share)— Panjáji Jiwáji ...	The whole estate.	...	...	712	620	712	1,332	80	23	32	67	...	520	722	...	610	...	

99	Madrana (crop-share)— Umaji Gajaji...	...	1/2 share	...	728	480	728	1,208	255	28	33	64	...	782	1,162	...	46	1,448
100	Ganjala (crop-share)— Madhuji Munaji...	...	50 docras share	...	1,520	1,022	1,520	3,442	462	48	70	72	...	1,772	2,424	...	1,018	...
101	Dabhar (crop-share)— Lakaji Sawaji, &c.	...	Do.	...	589	514	589	1,103	276	22	27	28	...	462	815	...	288	79
	Abhaji Becharji	...	The whole estate.	...	589	311	589	900	276	22	27	28	...	262	615	...	285	...
102	Jetapur (crop-share)— Salemaji Miyaji	...	Do.	...	1,000	70	1,000	1,070	29	27	45	6	...	913	1,020	...	50	5,575
103	Dangarwa (crop-share)— Gowaji Becharji	...	Do.	...	307	224	307	531	83	14	14	15	...	212	338	...	193	509
	Hemaji	...	Do.	...	307	224	307	531	83	14	14	15	...	188	314	...	217	451
	Amarsing Kasaji	...	Do.	2	599	330	599	929	137	73	21	10	...	659	900	28	29	493
104	Tanmania (crop-share)— Banesing Dajibhai	...	Do.	...	60	45	60	105	...	1	2	...	...	102	105	...	...	...
	Samsing Kayabhai	...	Do.	...	23	...	23	23	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	21	239
105	Bamoli (crop-share)— Kuberji Waghaji	...	Do.	...	210	165	240	405	105	8	12	18	...	250	393	...	12	250
	Alaji Dhanaji	...	Do.	...	140	...	140	140	63	4	...	5	...	61	133	...	7	277
	Rawaji Kumbhaji	...	Do.	...	349	213	349	562	127	16	16	13	...	172	344	...	218	451
106	Sinaj (crop-share)— Hiraji Badarji, &c.	...	Do.	44	542	341	507	908	120	55	23	33	...	277	508	19	400	} 418
	Sawaji Ramaji, &c.	...	Do.	...	540	432	550	982	120	22	27	42	...	360	580	...	402	
107	Abasana (crop-share)— Amarsing Becharji	...	Do.	...	754	...	754	754	324	10	...	24	...	375	733	...	21	1,750
108	Hathipura and Damodripura (crop-share)— Galabsing Abhaji, &c.	...	Do.	170	1,478	442	1,082 R 48	1,572	632	284	31	94	...	200	1,291	818	281	78
	Gogha Taluka.																	
109	Nawagan Nana (crop-share)— Rasabhai Nagbhai	...	The whole estate.	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
110	Khambha (crop-share)— Dajibhai Amabhai	...	Do.	...	50	50	50	100	...	...	2	...	...	48	50	...	50	203
	Bhowsing Hamabhai	...	Do.	...	25	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	142
	Dadabhai Kalubhai	...	Do.	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Hamirji Vakabhai, &c.	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
111	Kukad (crop-share)— Meghaji Dewaji	...	Do.	4	145	8	149	159	53	6	...	...	...	...	59	...	98	35
112	Babdi Rajpura (crop-share)— Baliabhai Neghabhai	...	Do.	...	75	42	75	117	23	...	2	...	...	37	62	...	55	} 249
	Pathabhai Desabhai...	...	Do.	...	54	28	54	82	23	...	2	...	...	24	49	...	33	

APPENDIX XII—continued.

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balance.	Revenue for Collec-tion.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31st JULY 1886.		Debt-out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.	
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realiza-tions during 1885-86.	Total.	Gov-ernment Dues.	Collec-tion and Manage-ment Charges.	Táluk-dári Settle-ment Officer's Estab-lish-ment.	Mis-cella-neous.	Main-te-nance.	Paid to Credi-tors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out-standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	<i>Gogha Táluka—continued.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Báhdí Rájpura (crop-share)—	The whole estate.	...	60	22	57	79	23	...	2	...	...	17	42	3	37	205		
	Abhesing Merubhai ...		Do. ...	...	57	22	57	79	23	...	2	...	...	17	42	...		37	
	Jálamsing Merubhai ...		Do. ...	...	49	...	34	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	15		...	
	Alubhai Jemábhái ...		Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
113	Morchand (crop-share)— Dolatsing Dudábhái ...	Do.	...	443	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	84	320		
114	Bhojpura (crop-share)— Dewábhái Tejábhai, &c. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.																			
	<i>Daskroi Táluka.</i>																		
115	Ahmedabad— Musámia Ahmedali— Sársa, Wána, and Isanpur...	The whole estate.	2,383	9,896	1,030	9,696	10,726	1,876	1,091	50	357	1,200	5,012	9,586	2,583	1,140	3,000		
	<i>Dholka Táluka.</i>																		
116	Lolia (crop-share)— Jaswatsing Rámsing ...	Share	...	235	270	235	505	...	3	10	...	325	...	338	...	167	...		
117	Gángad (crop-share)— Jasubhá Agarsing ...	Jivái lands	...	77	5,106	77	5,183	8	110	120	93	...	4,500	4,861	...	352	...		
ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT, &c.																			
	<i>Sanand Táluka.</i>																		
118	Chakla Rámpura (acre-rates)— Rámsing Dewáji ...	The whole estate.	...	3,797	423	3,635	4,058	2,959	287	151	277	...	...	3,674	162	384	...		



<i>Dhondhuka Taluka.</i>																
119	Khas (acre-rates)— Raising Sanga, &c. ...	Share ...	1,149	9,909	7,841	9,740 R. 252	17,833	4,074	539	410	744	...	4,918	10,685	1,066	7,148
120	Chasiana (crop-share)— Umodesing Sangabhai ...	8 annas share ...	8	5,950	22,867	5,895	28,762	1,024	520	255	52	...	...	1,851	63	26,911
121	Jalia (crop-share)— Narsing Hathibhai, &c. ...	The whole estate ...	...	1,213	...	1,213	1,213	556	112	...	17	...	...	685	...	528
<i>Dholka Taluka.</i>																
122	Amaliāla (crop-share)— Ramabhai Jagmalji ...	Do. ...	54	621	136	464	600	437	45	2	...	...	...	484	211	116
123	Lolia (crop-share)— Vajesing Pachanji ...	Do. ...	...	810	...	810	810	667	14	...	...	...	...	681	...	129
<i>Gogha Taluka.</i>																
124	Lakadia (crop-share)— Madarsing Jethibhai, &c. ...	Do. ...	115	864	202	755	957	271	221	64	...	178	...	734	224	223

KAIRA COLLECTORATE UNDER ACT XXI OF 1881.

<i>Anand Taluka.</i>																
125	Napad (acre-rates)— Bharatsing Bawaji ...	The whole estate ...	23	5,468	1,755	5,477 R. 14	7,246	826	561	266	36	1,800	2,039	5,528	...	1,718
	Parbatsing Nanabawa ...	Do. ...	186	1,404	343	1,404 R. 186	1,933	195	68	58	186	300	885	1,692	...	241
	Rasesingji Mulji, &c. ...	Do. ...	...	411	48	411	459	32	19	20	...	126	208	405	...	54
	Sahebsing Karnabhai, &c. ...	Do. ...	...	297	52	297	349	21	13	14	...	105	152	305	...	44
	Nanabawa Motaji ...	Do. ...	46	1,354	742	1,371	2,113	252	66	65	...	240	271	894	29	1,219
	Rupsing Abhesing ...	Do. ...	17	2,331	2,367	2,331	4,715	451	111	166	17	329	640	1,654	...	3,061
	Gemalsing Rasabhai &c. ...	Do. ...	...	489	392	489 R. 17	881	52	43	36	2	65	159	37	...	504
	Panrol (in common) ...	Do. ...	...	1,550	380	1,550	1,930	776	102	59	45	...	339	1,321	...	609
126	Kherda (acre-rates)— Madhawsing Jesingji ...	Do. ...	8	7,225	3,065	7,049	10,114	2,142	302	401	32	1,558	4,576	9,011	184	1,103
127	Khodwad (acre rates)— Sahebsing Jawabhai ...	Do. ...	75	2,492	174	2,494 R. 36	2,704	1,046	115	110	36	725	572	2,604	37	109
	Pathibhai Sardarsing ...	Do. ...	140	5,474	927	3,443 R. 54	4,424	1,059	287	162	62	736	1,480	3,786	117	638
128	Ahima (acre-rates)— Himatsing Narsingji ...	Do. ...	14	5,245	941	5,333 R. 12	6,286	1,546	204	250	14	176	2,736	4,915	14	1,371
<i>Borsad Taluka.</i>																
129	Napa (acre rates)— Fattesing Bapuji ...	Do. ...	5	2,623	155	2,615 R. 5	2,775	576	44	214	5	320	1,504	2,663	8	112
	Bai Surajba, &c. ...	Do. ...	...	227	5	227	232	13	4	10	...	36	146	209	...	23
	Narsingji Abhesingji, &c. ...	Do. ...	5	2,957	22	2,954	2,976	400	306	143	...	764	1,025	2,734	8	242

APPENDIX XII—continued.

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31ST JULY 1886.		Debt out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realizations during 1885-86.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and Management Charges.	Taluk-dari Settlement Officer's Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Maintenance.	Paid to Creditors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>Borsad Taluka—contd.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
129	Nāpa (acre-rates)— <i>contd.</i>																	
	Fattasing Takhtasing, &c. ...	The whole estate.	4	2,062	78	2,038	2,116	272	35	...	7	716	1,158	2,190	28	...	...	
	Haribhai Amarsing ...	Do. ...	...	830	45	827	872	160	14	38	...	167	405	784	3	88	...	
	Rājibha Jibhai ...	Do. ...	...	1,445	2	1,441	1,443	357	12	67	...	495	483	1,414	4	29	...	
	Punjāji Jijibhai ...	Do. ...	...	350	48	350	398	59	6	15	...	...	276	356	...	42	...	
	Partāpsing Dābhai ...	Do. ...	4	567	90	501	591	95	8	23	...	100	246	472	10	119	...	
	Motāji Bhaiba ...	Do. ...	...	527	32	524	556	118	8	23	...	150	232	531	3	25	...	
	Sardārsing Kābhai ...	Do. ...	4	391	72	386	458	93	7	21	20	40	232	413	9	45	...	
	Himatsing Dādābāwa ...	Do. ...	9	511	35	493	528	100	8	23	...	100	268	439	27	89	...	
	Takhtasing Banasing ...	Do. ...	...	136	...	135	135	33	8	6	...	68	16	131	1	4	...	
	Mādhawasing Haribhai ...	Do. ...	32	650	405	677	1,082	67	9	28	2	150	368	624	5	458	...	
	Common land ...	Do. ...	...	89	321	84	405	7	246	4	...	...	...	257	5	148	...	
130	Dehwan (acre-rates)— Dājibāwa Dādābāwa, &c. ...	Do. ...	283	1,978	336	1,468 R. 209	2,013	162	153	74	309	480	540	1,718	584	295	...	
131	Gājna (acre-rates)— Himatsing Rāesingji ...	Do. ...	297	4,397	1,068	4,356 R. 327	5,751	869	360	203	409	1,215	1,398	4,454	11	1,297	...	
132	Bhātāsī (acre-rates)— Bāpuji Banasing ... Mādhawasing Kesarsing ...	Do. ... Do. ...	... 52	695 2,162	80 990	695 1,958 R. 178	775 3,126	137 919	26 150	30 126	3 278	79 187	370 227	645 1,887	... 78	130 1,239	...	
	Rāesingji Dādābāwa ...	Do. ...	832	2,683	1,098	2,296 R. 180	3,574	949	294	121	188	184	129	1,865	1,039	1,709	...	
133	Sālol (acre-rates)— Vajesing Lāla &c. ... Motbhai Sardār ... Khodibhai Kesar ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	... ... 20	255 724 187	113 54 85	255 724 187 R. 20	368 778 292	50 323 70	4 60 15	10 33 9	22 6 30	... 70 ...	228 167 15	314 664 139	... ... ...	54 114 153	...	
	Vakhatsing Kābhai ...	Do. ...	109	1,877	424	1,873 R. 109	2,406	549	242	90	705	285	547	2,418	4	...	...	
134	Anklār (acre-rates)— Dābhai Bāwāli ...	Do. ...	...	621	111	621	732	95	50	27	2	60	387	621	...	111	...	



135	Bhānpura (acre-rates)— Tabhatsing Bardāsing <i>Kapadvanj Tāluka.</i>	Do.	...	27	780	224	807	1,031	157	136	38	73	212	306	922	...	109	...
136	Alva (acre-rates)— Jamiet Raju, &c. ... <i>Mehmadabad Tāluka.</i>	Do.	...	4	3,072	192	3,023	3,215	516	237	140	46	565	1,541	3,045	53	170	...
137	Kuna Estate (acre-rates)— Jibāwa Anopsingji, Kuna Boriāvi ...	Do.	...	152	7,572	1,163	7,670 R. 9	8,842	3,186	429	326	62	619	3,399	8,021	45	821	...
138	Kaira (acre-rates)— Rattausing Jijibhai ... Wakhatsing Adesing ... <i>Mātar Tāluka.</i>	Do. Do.	... ...	4 17	2,181 2,416	272 679	2,180 2,349 R. 5	2,452 3,033	743 830	176 178	93 102	152 172	409 304	476 1,176	2,049 2,762	5 79	403 271	...
139	Wārsang (acre-rates)— Meghābbhai Kaslabhai &c. ...	Do.	...	...	2,463	267	2,462	2,729	636	246	111	69	490	763	2,315	1	414	...
140	Hariāla (acre-rates)— Nathuji Jethiji ... <i>Thāra Tāluka.</i>	Do.	...	...	1,749	40	1,699	1,739	731	201	...	9	426	299	1,666	50	73	...
141	Rānia (acre-rates)— Jesingbhai Dājibhai ...	Do.	...	...	3,287	296	3,287	3,583	1,345	262	155	...	450	907	3,119	...	464	...
142	Kot (acre-rates)— Himatsing Virābbhai ...	Do.	...	278	1,490	342	1,718 R. 46	2,106	566	221	78	367	...	440	1,678	4	434	...
143	Anghādi (acre-rates)— Jabbākhān Aminkhān ...	Do.	...	...	179	37	179	216	...	6	18	...	...	179	203	...	13	...
144	Anghādi Pādhiā (acre-rates)— Bhulankhān Umraokhān ...	Do.	...	17	111	26	124 R. 4	154	3	2	6	4	...	135	150	...	4	...
145	Wādād (acre-rates)— Amir Amthu... ...	Do.	...	...	217	18	217	235	...	5	6	...	...	217	228	...	7	...
146	Padāl (acre-rates)— Sāheba Fattu ...	Do.	...	...	645	133	645	838	...	12	48	...	...	577	637	...	291	...
147	Mālwan (acre-rates)— Dādāmia Kamumia ... Husenmia Bhulanmia ... Jāfūmia Nachumia ...	Do. Do. Do.	... ... ...	... ... ...	145 398 79	51 87 31	145 398 76	196 485 107	... ... ...	3 6 5	7 14 4	1 19 12	36 50 ...	129 382 63	176 471 84	... ... 3	20 14 23	...
148	Pāli (acre-rates)— Nanumia Abādmia ... Kāshamali Amumia &c. ...	Do. Do.	... ...	... ...	160 304	142 257	160 293	302 550	... ...	5 7	5 9	8 15	... ...	200 400	218 431	... 11	84 119	...

APPENDIX XII—continued.

No.	Estate, owner's Name and nature of Revenue Management.	Area under Management.	Out-standing Balances.	Revenue for collection.	RECEIPTS, 1885-86.			CHARGES, 1885-86.							BALANCE IN HAND ON 31st JULY 1886.		Debt out-standing on 31st July 1886.	REMARKS.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1885.	Total Realizations during 1885-86.	Total.	Government Dues.	Collection and Management Charges.	Táluk-dári Settlement Officers' Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Maintenance.	Paid to Creditors and other special Charges.	Total.	Out-standing in the Village.	Cash in hand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>Málar Táluka.</i>																	
	MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.																	
149	Dharoda (acre-rates)— Syed Jáfarali Nizámali &c....	The whole estate.	433	5,513	1,440	5,316	6,756	3,965	368	243	117	...	267	4,960	630	1,796	...	
150	Chándna (acre rates)— Amirmia Gerátkhán ...	Do. ...	...	2,748	231	2,559	2,790	2,118	196	120	49	...	300	2,783	189	7	...	
	<i>Anand Táluka.</i>																	
	MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.																	
151	Khodwád (acre-rates)— Páhádbhai Partápsing ...	Do. ...	1	25	...	25 R. 1	26	7	...	1	1	...	...	9	...	17	...	
	<i>Amod Táluka.</i>																	
	BROACH THAKORS UNDER ACT XXI. OF 1881.																	
152	Amod (acre-rates)— Fattesingji Jaswatsing ...	Do. ...	10,172	67,841	12,898	73,044 R. 963	86,905	20,571	6,889	2,571	3,869	13,014	17,808	64,722	4,006	22,183	...	
153	Itola (acre rates)— Jitbhai Bhaimia &c ...	Do. ...	209	1,046	249	1,064	1,313	147	29	37	...	299	715	1,227	191	86	...	
	<i>Jambhúsar Táluka.</i>																	
154	Sárod (acre-rates)— Ganpatsingji Himatsingji ...	Do. ...	1,961	27,002	6,057	27,195 R. 6	33,258	9,320	2,663	1,244	571	5,561	7,455	26,814	1,762	6,444	...	
155	Sigám (acre-rates)— Jitsingji Bhimsingji ...	Do. ...	1,606	2,722	752	2,846 R. 45	3,643	649	257	110	97	406	1,307	2,826	1,437	817	...	
156	Mangnád (acre rates)— Sadáji Dáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	14	2,595	1,101	2,494	3,595	515	315	112	10	120	1,227	2,299	115	1,296	...	

<i>Antklover Taluka.</i>																	
157	Jhanot (acre-rates)--- Rámsingji Khumánsingji ... Khuahalsingji Mohánsingji...	The whole estate. Do. ...	12 136	4,210 4,962	2,405 1,458	4,222 4,930 R. 82	6,627 6,470	1,463 745	377 280	365 246	760 190	1,044 225	2,220 2,971	6,229 4,657	... 86	398 1,818	...
	Common estate ...	.....	245	1,531	...	1,776	1,776	539	...	...	...	...	...	539	...	1,237	...
<i>Vágra Taluka.</i>																	
158	Dehej (acre-rates)--- Hamírsingji Shivsingji ...	The whole estate.	623	11,718	3,120	11,923 R. 56	15,099	3,990	686	474	648	2,400	2,608	10,806	362	4,293	...
159	Janiádra (acre-rates)--- Jitsingji Somsingji ...	Do. ...	268	10,520	2,688	10,506 R. 60	13,254	4,323	829	446	222	1,200	2,850	9,870	222	3,384	...
160	Khandáli (acre rates)--- Bhaibáwa Bápuji, &c. Dabha ... Khandáli ...	Share ...	1,882	9,703	1,610	9,966 R. 3	11,579	2,066	662	418	288	1,100	5,075	9,609	1,616	1,970	...
<i>Broach Taluka.</i>																	
ESTATES UNDER ACT XX. OF 1864.																	
161	Broach--- Kázi Ahmedhusen Nurudin- husen ...	The whole estate.	355	4,104	698	4,459	5,157	755	309	138	572	975	1,378	4,127	...	1,032	...
<i>Amod Taluka.</i>																	
162	Mátar (acre-rates)--- Chandrasingji Himatsingji ...	Do. ...	874	14,041	4,992	14,915	19,907	3,949	762	549	571	2,819	890	9,540	...	10,367	...
<i>Jambusar Taluka.</i>																	
163	Sarod (acre-rates)--- Ráesingji Jibáwa ...	Do. ...	396	2,680	555	2,740 R. 16	3,311	625	404	186	70	836	700	2,821	320	490	...
	Total ...	.....	29,971	4,48,230	1,65,022	4,55,078 R. 3,024	6,23,124	1,41,045	30,180	18,726	18,048	59,069	1,80,358	4,47,426	20,099	1,75,698	...

The figures marked with "R" in column 7 are on account of remissions granted during the year.

PESTANJI JAHANGIR,  
Acting Talukdári Settlement Officer.

*Below Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Annual Administration Report for the  
the year 1885-86.*

No. 2707 of 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Poona, 3rd September 1886.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. Mr. Pestonji Jehangir has held the office for nearly the whole of the year, having resumed charge from Mr. Crawley-Boevey on the 11th August 1885.

AHMEDABAD TÁLUKDÁRS.

3. The number of estates dealt with under the Act is 51 against 33 last year. The increase is due to the Awánia estate in Gogha having been divided into 15 separate estates, and a few new estates being added, while one was removed from management owing to its debts having been paid off. Mr. Pestonji has explained the circumstances under which some of the estates are managed by the creditors. This may be an excellent arrangement for the estate, relieving it, as it does, of all charges on account of management; but it is doubtful whether it affords that protection to the rayats against extortionate demands which Government would wish to exist under a system of management by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

4. The financial results of the year's management are satisfactory. It will be seen that the average rate of payment is 18 against 12 per cent. last year, but it must be borne in mind that large payments were made on account of the Awánia estates by sale of lands belonging to the sharers. Payments in liquidation have been made on account of every estate. Of the 15 Awánia estates, the debts of 11 have been paid off, and considering that at one time the Tálukdári Settlement Officer despaired of ever being able to make any settlement of the debts of these Tálukdárs, the result is satisfactory.

5. The three estates referred to in paragraph 19 are Nos. 5, 6, and 7 in Appendix I; the remaining debt of the first two is large, and it is a pity that the Tálukdári Settlement Officer could not induce the Tálukdárs to continue payments until full liquidation of the claims.

6. The caution with which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer proceeds in bringing estates under management, as explained in paragraph 25, is absolutely necessary, as the Act was never intended to offer a premium on fraud. A small amendment of the law so as to give the Tálukdári Settlement Officer the opportunity to ascertain the assets and liabilities of an estate before finally admitting it to management, appears very desirable.

7. The history of the Malpar estate, given in paragraph 31, is a clear illustration of the improvidence and carelessness of these Tálukdárs. In this case one of the Tálukdárs was roused to activity by a little judicious pressure, and he succeeded in paying off the entire debt just within the 20 years of management.

8. Mr. Pestonji's account in paragraph 33 of the Makhiav estate is interesting. His humorous account of the difficulties into which he was plunged on account of the marriage and funeral expenses of members of the Thákor's family shows that he has not only a happy ingenuity in finding a way out of financial difficulties, but that he takes a fatherly interest in the domestic affairs of his wards.

9. The condition of the Gángad estate, with its burden of debt, and the impending litigation alluded to in paragraphs 38 and 39, is very unsatisfactory. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer promises to submit a report on the subject, which will be awaited.

10. The condition of the Gámph estate, referred to in paragraph 40, is reported to be very bad, considering that it was rescued from a heavy debt of 3 lákhs only 3 or 4 years ago. The desirability of bolstering up the credit of petty Chiefs of this class is very doubtful.

### KAIRA ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

11. The number of estates under management has been reduced by one, owing to the estate of Chand Bibi having been removed from management. The rate of liquidation is 10 against 11 per cent. last year, which is fair, but it will be seen, from paragraph 54, that in some cases, owing to the unwillingness of the creditors to receive their dues by instalments, the surplus revenue, which would have been paid, has been allowed to accumulate and now amounts to Rs. 7,960. No new estates have been brought under management and no advance from Government has been taken during the year, but the Talukdāri Settlement Officer states that he proposes to obtain some advances in the current year.

### ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN BROACH.

12. The number of estates in Broach remains the same as last year. The amount paid in liquidation was at the rate of 19 against 17 per cent. last year, which is satisfactory. The account of the progress of the debt liquidation of the A'mod estate is encouraging.

### MINORS' ESTATES.

13. There were 34 minors' estates under the Talukdāri Settlement Officer's management against 33 last year, two having been added while one was removed. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total number are unencumbered; of the remainder, Nos. 2, 8, 21, 20, and 34 are heavily involved, but as the eldest minor is only 13 years of age the estates will continue under management for several years longer, and it is to be hoped that the entire debts will be liquidated during this period.

14. Several of the minors appear to be attending the village schools and the most that can be done is to insist upon their regular attendance. As pointed out last year, the Talukdāri Settlement Officer can exercise a beneficial pressure by threatening to reduce allowances; and if regular returns of the attendance of the minors at each school are called for, a salutary check would be exercised.

15. The financial results of the year's management appear to be satisfactory. The Acting Commissioner doubts the advisability of leasing estates, as in the case mentioned in paragraph 86. This is nothing more or less than introducing the old system of farming the revenue with its attendant evils. Such a system may not be prejudicial for the finances of the estate but must be dangerous for the interests of the cultivating classes. There is no excuse for this system in the case of the fairly solvent estate of a minor.

### ESTABLISHMENT UNDER SECTIONS 320 AND 504 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

16. It appears that 102 decrees were transferred to the Talukdāri Settlement Officer for execution and that there was a balance of 37 from the previous year, making a total of 139; but in the table in paragraph 100 an account is given of 301! It is presumed that the number (151) of estates taken under management includes those of past years. A special report is submitted annually on this subject, and, in future, this part of the report should be embodied in the Collector's annual report in which more detailed information is given and the results of the year's work are more clearly criticisable.

### MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES.

17. Of the four estates under this head, 3 are managed with the consent of the holders and one is under attachment to secure recovery of Government debt. The remaining debt of Musamia amounts to Rs. 3,000. The Talukdāri Settlement Officer has not given this information for the remaining 3 estates, either in the text of his report or Appendices VIII and XII.

### ARMEDABAD TALUKDARI VILLAGES.

18. The jama payable to Government from these villages amounts to Rs. 3,69,019 against Rs. 3,69,754 last year. It has nearly all been collected, though with some difficulty, owing to the indifferent season. No applications for



remission or abatement of the jama were complied with. The Local Fund collections amounted to Rs. 26,547, of which Rs. 6,254 were spent on public works in these villages. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, in paragraph 122, points out the claims of the Tálukdárs to larger expenditure in their villages from Local Funds. The table in paragraph 120 shows that nothing like a fair proportion of the contribution to the Local Funds levied from these villages has been spent in them. The Collector's attention will be drawn to the matter, and he will be desired to submit a report on the subject.

#### INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

19. In paragraphs 129 to 133 the Tálukdári Settlement Officer describes the present arrangements for the inspection and repair of boundary marks in the several Tálukdári villages. These are most unsatisfactory, and an early change is desirable. The orders issued by Mr. Pestonji do not meet the difficulty as, if each Kárkún inspects only 10 villages each year, it will take him about 6 years to inspect the whole of the villages in his charge. Mr. Pestonji will be requested to re-consider the subject and submit a further report; but the Acting Commissioner fears that without some increase to the establishment no measure of practical benefit can be introduced. The services of Talátis in the neighbouring Government villages might possibly be utilized to some extent at a slightly increased cost.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

20. The financial results exhibited in paragraphs 142 and 143 are very satisfactory, inasmuch as the proportion of collections, as compared with the last five years, was highest during the year under report. In the table in paragraph 142 the gross revenue including arrears is shown as Rs. 4,78,201, while the collections amounted to Rs. 6,23,123. The explanation of this apparent discrepancy is that Mr. Pestonji has included in the latter sum the cash balances in hand at the beginning of the year. These should have been kept separate as in Appendix XII.

21. Mr. Pestonji Jehangir has submitted a full and interesting report, which shows that he is earnest and careful in carrying out the delicate duties entrusted to him.

T. H. STEWART,  
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

*Annual Reports: Administration Report of the Talukdāri Settlement Officer for the year 1885-86.*

No. 8735.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2707, dated 3rd September 1886.—Forwarding the Administration Report of the Talukdāri Settlement Officer for 1885-86.

RESOLUTION.—At the beginning of the year 47 encumbered estates in Ahmedabad were managed by the Talukdāri Settlement Officer under Act VI. of 1862, 5 were added during the year, and one was removed from management.

2. The division of Avānia into 15 distinct estates in 1885-86 accounts for the difference between the 33 estates shown in last year's report as under management at the end of that year and the 47 now shown.

3. The debts of 13 of the Avānia Grassias were paid by the sale of portions of their estates, and it is expected that the remaining two will soon agree to the same mode of settlement. This result is satisfactory.

4. The Commissioner again objects to the system of farming out estates to creditors. But this question was sufficiently dealt with in the Resolution on last year's report, and Mr. Pestonji Jehangir's explanation of his action hitherto must be accepted. In all such cases however it is important that an examination of tenures and full register of lands leased out should be made.

5. The financial results of the year are satisfactory, Rs. 15,433 having been paid to Government and Rs. 21,818 to private creditors. The average rate of payment was nearly 18 per cent. of the debt, but the increase as compared with last year was mainly due to the sale of some of the Avānia lands. The sums remaining to be paid to Government and to private creditors are respectively Rs. 1,04,302 and Rs. 1,03,561.

6. The number of Kaira encumbered estates managed under Act XXI. of 1881 was reduced by one during the year, while that of the Broach estates remained the same as in the previous year. In the former the rate of liquidation was 10 and in the latter 19 per cent. The whole of the Government jama was collected without difficulty.

7. There were 34 minors' estates under the Talukdāri Settlement Officer, but only 5 were heavily involved. The expediency of leasing these estates is questioned by the Commissioner; and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that it should not be adopted except for special reasons. In all cases the estates should be subjected to a careful examination and registers of lands and tenures made and, where cash rents are taken, the assessments must be fixed.

8. The Commissioner, N. D. has in paragraphs 16—20 of his review pointed out some discrepancies in Mr. Pestonji Jehangir's report and has made some suggestions of which Government are pleased to approve. Mr. Pestonji Jehangir is justly commended for his work and for the interesting report he has written.

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,	}	With copies of the report.
The Collector of Ahmedabad,		
The Collector of Broach,		
The Collector of Kaira,		
The Talukdāri Settlement Officer,		
The Accountant General,		
The Director of Agriculture,	}	By letter.
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat.		
The Government of India,		
The Secretary of State for India.		

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1887.



# ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1886-87

No. 328 of 1887.

To

G. F. SHEPPARD, ESQUIRE,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Ahmedabad, 1st August 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report of the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department during the year 1886-87 which closed yesterday.

## JUBILEE CELEBRATION BY TÁLUKDÁRS.

2. Before proceeding to narrate the regular work of the year, I beg leave to perform the very pleasant duty of placing on record a brief account of the magnificent celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign by the Tálukdárs and Thákors of Gujarát under the jurisdiction of this office.

3. This celebration was performed in a manner at once impressive and picturesque, and will be a life-long recollection with the multitudes of Ahmedabad and the places around who witnessed it. In fact, it was remarked at the time by the oldest inhabitants that never was a spectacle so grand and imposing seen before in Ahmedabad.

4. The Tálukdárs and Thákors, together with their followers, numbering hundreds of men from all parts of the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Collectorate, assembled together at Ahmedabad, the head-quarter of their official guardian, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, some days before the celebration day—the 16th February 1887. They held a preliminary meeting, settled a programme of what was to be done, and opened a subscription list, in which a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been subscribed; and more is expected.

5. As previously arranged, they formed themselves, on the celebration day, into a procession at a prominent place (Páñch Kuwá Gate) beyond Richey Road, about a mile and a half distant from the compound of the Collector's office, where a large shamiana was pitched for their reception, and where the ladies and gentlemen of the station, both European and Native, were invited by the Collector, Mr. Reid. The presence of Pársi ladies, glittering, like butterflies, in their picturesque dresses of all the colors of the rainbow, which, though not a new sight in Bombay, was a novel one in an outstation, lent an additional charm on the present occasion. The procession was mounted on elephants, silver-clad horses and camels; and there were the usual accompaniments of drums, trumpets, swords, shields, spears, lances, flags and all the other paraphernalia, which go to form the barbaric splendour of the swárees of Native Chiefs. This lengthy procession, at the head of which walked the huge elephant carrying the "Union Jack," marched in stately pomp and dignity over a distance of about a mile and a half to the place of its destination, where it dismounted and was accommodated in the large tent provided for the purpose. The crowds of spectators, who had lined both sides of the road to witness the procession, followed and swelled it, as the whole moving mass passed along. The ceremonial in and around the tent, conducted under the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Reid, were equally befitting the grandeur of the occasion. A guard of honor and band were in attendance; and a picture of Her Majesty, kindly lent by the officers of the Prince of Wales Own Grenadier Regiment, was placed on a raised dais in a prominent position in the tent, over it being hung the Queen's color of the Regiment. The poet laureate of Gujarát, Mr. Dalpatráñ, C.I.E., and a local aspirant to poetic fame, recited poems suited to the occasion. The Collector,

Mr. Reid, made an appropriate speech, both in English and Gujārati, after which the Thákors of A'mod, as the most elderly of his class, offered congratulations on this auspicious occasion. The ceremony terminated by some of the leading Tálukdárs, the Desái of Pátri and the venerable Naggarseth of Ahmedabad, placing garlands of flowers on the Queen's color. The eagerness displayed by some of the Tálukdárs to be the foremost in winning this honor caused some amusement; and when the band played the National Anthem at the appropriate moment, a thrill of joy waived through the hearts of the loyal multitudes that had gathered together. Sweetmeats were distributed by the Tálukdárs to the guard of honor and band; and thus terminated the Collector's Darbár, one of the rarest sights ever witnessed in Ahmedabad.

6. In the evening of the same day the Tálukdárs held a grand reception at Seth Hathising's garden-house outside the Delhi Gate, at which a large number of guests, European and Native, were invited. The Delhi Gate, the road from it leading to the Camp, the garden-house and its extensive compound were all brilliantly and tastefully illuminated. The pyrotechnic effect of the illuminations was superb. So great was the influx of visitors that there was hardly any standing room in the large and spacious halls of the building. The party broke up at about 1 A.M.

7. The following is a copy of the address of congratulation sent to Her Majesty by the Tálukdárs in a handsome silver casket :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :—We, the undersigned Tálukdárs and Thákors of Gujarát under the Presidency of Bombay in India, crave permission to lay our humble and loyal congratulations at the feet of your Majesty on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's Jubilee. We have, in common with your Majesty's other Indian subjects, shared in the blessings of peace, contentment and prosperity which have spread throughout the land during your Majesty's beneficent reign. But, in addition to this common good, we enjoy the benefit of the special solicitude which your Majesty's Government always evinces to preserve our interest as the ancient landed aristocracy of the province, and generally to ameliorate our condition. We are thus doubly bound in our attachment and devotion to your Majesty's person and throne. We earnestly and devoutly pray for the long continuance of your Majesty's benign rule over our country and for the ever-increasing welfare of your Majesty and the royal family. With sentiments of the deepest gratitude, loyalty and attachment we subscribe ourselves your Majesty's obedient and devoted subjects."

8. After the celebration of the Jubilee an interchange of social amenities took place among the Tálukdárs themselves, and lasted for about a week. This was one of the happiest results of the gathering. The Jubilee was the means of bringing together, at a common centre, Tálukdárs and Thákors of different classes and creeds from all parts of Gujarát. They forgot their differences, laid aside their jealousies and suspicions and met together on the common ground of brotherhood. It was quite a sight to see the Thákors of A'mod in Broach and the Thákors of Gamph in Dhandhuka, the one a Moslem convert and the other an uncorrupted Rajput, who had never met together before, embracing each other as descendants of one common ancestor and recounting the traditions of their common ancestry. Persons, who would always be on their guard against foul play on their lives, and would not touch the food or drink coming from quarters supposed to be interested in wishing them a cordial godspeed to another world, have, on this occasion, freely partaken of each other's hospitality without any scruple.

9. As stated before, the Tálukdárs have subscribed, among themselves, a sum of Rs. 20,000 for a permanent memorial in honor of the Jubilee. The object to which this money is to be devoted is not yet finally settled; but this much is understood that it should be appropriated to some object useful to the Tálukdárs themselves. You are aware that the Tálukdári School at Ahmedabad has ceased to exist some years since. The want of some such school is much felt; and there is an idea of reviving it under the name of the Tálukdárs' Jubilee School. But on this subject I shall address a separate communication after a more definite and clear conception of it is formed.

10. The Tálukdárs say in their address of congratulation that, in addition to the blessings of peace, contentment and general prosperity in which they participate in common with Her Majesty's other subjects, they enjoy the benefit of the special solicitude which Her Majesty's Government always evinces to preserve their interest as the ancient landed aristocracy of Gujarát and to ameliorate their condition generally. By the right loyal way in which they have celebrated the Jubilee they have given a practical proof of the genuineness and sincerity of this sentiment.

11. The best thanks of the Tálukdárs are due to the Collector, Mr. Reid, for his cordial and valuable assistance and advice to them in their celebration of the Jubilee.

12. It is but only fair to the Thákors of Koth and A'mod and to the intelligent little Thákor of Utelia, to state that the merit of starting this loyal movement is due to them—a movement in which the other principal Thákors, such as those of Gamph, Gangar and Kerwára heartily joined.

#### CLASSES OF ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.

13. The transition from giving an account of Jubilee festivities to giving an account of debts and liabilities, of execution of civil courts decrees and of other details of a like nature, is neither natural nor agreeable ; but this prosaic task must now begin.

14. As you are aware, the estates managed by this department fall under five classes as follows :—

1. Those brought under the Encumbered Estates Acts—VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881.
2. Those of minors administered under Act XX of 1864.
3. Those managed in execution of decrees of civil courts against Tálukdárs.
4. Those managed for default of revenue under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code.
5. Those managed under special arrangements.

15. Each of these descriptions of management involves a variety of other duties which are too well known to require any account.

16. The following table shows at a glance the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management, and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under revenue charge, in the year under report :—

	Number of Estates.	Aggregate Revenue for collection, 1886-87.	Amount realised by Sale under Decree.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862, Appendix I. ... ..	33	63,858	...
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862 but continued under management, Appendix IA. ...	9		
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix II ...	52	91,921	...
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix III ..	10	1,43,522	...
Minors' estates under Act XX of 1864, Appendix V. ...	29	45,500	...
<b>Estates—</b>			
(a) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code as per Appendix VI. ... ..	125	42,806	...
(b) Sold or under process of sale under Section 320 as per Appendix VI. ... ..	25	.....	4,751
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code as per Appendix VII ... ..	14	9,993	...
Miscellaneous estates managed as per Appendix VIII ...	4	19,212	...
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Revenue Code, as per Appendix X ...	7	67,439	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>4,84,251</b>	<b>4,751</b>
<b>Tálukdári villages under revenue charge ...</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>3,69,985</b>	<b>...</b>

17. The different classes of estates shown in the table above given are noticed at some length below.

18. Under Act VI of 1862 come the encumbered estates of the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad, and under Act XXI of 1881 those of the Thákors of Kaira and Broach. They will be treated of in order.

*Encumbered Estates in Ahmedabad, Act VI of 1862.*

19. The number of estates under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year was 51. Two new estates were added during the year, making a total of 53. Thirteen estates in Awánia in Gogha and 2 estates of Kundal in Sánand, having paid off their debts, have been removed from management. Also, 5 estates of Dumáli in Dholka having completed the period of 20 years' management are removed from the list. Thus there are 33 estates under management under the Act as shown in Appendix I.

20. The nine estates which have been removed from the Act owing to the period of 20 years having expired in their case, but which are still under management, are shown in Appendix IA.

21. Of the estates at present under management—

19 are directly managed by this office,

18 are managed by the Tálukdárs under the supervision of this office, and

5 are managed by the creditors under special arrangement.

The 13 estates in Awánia above referred to have been finally removed from the Act by a formal notification published in the Official Gazette.

22. It was stated in paragraph 29 of last year's report that two of the Tálukdárs of Awánia still refused to come to terms with their creditors. They have, however, passed agreements to manage their estates and pay certain stipulated sums towards the liquidation of the debt, failing which a part of their lands was to be sold to satisfy the dues of the creditors. They have not been able to act up to their agreements this year, and one of them has failed even to pay fully the Government jama. The question of enforcing the agreements and selling a part of the lands of their estates for the satisfaction of the debt, is, at present, under consideration.

23. Advances were taken from the Government treasury in the case of the following estates for the immediate discharge of the debts due to private creditors :—

<i>Samadiála—</i>					Rs.
Dhana Virsal	...	...	...	...	2,390
Rámrao Lákha	...	...	...	...	2,160
Bhaga Lakhman	...	...	...	...	2,050
<i>Bagad—</i>					
Naja Ebhal	...	...	...	...	5,400
<i>Hadmantála—</i>					
Bulákhibhai Modji	...	...	...	...	13,400
<i>Kinára—</i>					
Válji Modji	...	...	...	...	4,300
<i>Dumáli—</i>					
Harbhamji Ramabhai	...	...	...	...	761
Bhowsingji Rawábbhai	...	...	...	...	561
Arjansing Pathabhai	...	...	...	...	272
Nagbhai Visábbhai	...	...	...	...	584
Devising Mandabhai	...	...	...	...	372
					<u>32,200</u>

24. The circumstances under which advances were given to the Dumáli estates are reported in my letter No. 156 of 14th April 1887. The management of these 5 estates had nearly approached the termination of the period of 20 years prescribed by the Act; but the sums shown against their names were still due to their creditors. This remaining debt would, therefore, have all been extinguished by law, and the creditors would have lost their money, if no advances had been taken from Government to pay it off. The Government monar



is borrowed on the security of the estates, which have been mortgaged to Government for the repayment of the loan, as provided in Government Resolution No. 2779 of 2nd April 1884.

25. The financial position of all the estates is shown in Appendices I and IA. An abstract of these statements is contained in Appendix IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 44,491 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 14,040 to Government; and that a total sum of Rs. 1,86,925 remains to be paid, of which Rs. 59,069 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,27,856 to Government. But it should be noted that of Rs. 1,27,856 due to Government, Rs. 32,200 were borrowed only a few months ago.

26. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at commencement of the year ...	2,09,454	2,07,862
Added on account of new settlement sanctioned during the year ... ..	30,123	.....
	2,39,577	2,07,862
Paid during the year ... ..	37,251	26,330
Amount ordered to be paid but not yet adjusted ... ..	2,616	2,367

27. It will be seen that the payments of the year under report are less than those of the previous year; but this is accounted for by the fact that the sale last year of the lands of most of the estates in Awania contributed to increase its payments. If this extraordinary increase be deducted the payments of the two years will be found to be nearly equal.

28. The average payment for the year under report is nearly 14 per cent., which is a fair rate.

29. There were 9 estates which stood indebted to Government at the end of the last year. Eleven estates have received advances from the treasury during the year under report. Thus 20 estates stood indebted to Government during the year.

30. Nine of these are no longer under the Settlement Act, as the period of 20 years' management has already expired. But in all these cases mortgage-bonds have been taken from the holders of the estates for the satisfaction of the debt remaining due to Government.

31. Two estates in Bela were brought under the Settlement Act in the year under report. As the period for filing the creditors' claims has not yet expired the enquiry into them will be made in the current year.

32. In my letter No. 575 of 14th September last I reported that by some private arrangement the Talukdars of Kundal in Sanand, have satisfied the remaining debt of their creditors, viz., Rs. 3,077. On the creditors producing before me the receipts acknowledging the discharge of the debt due to them, a notice removing the estate from management under the Settlement Act was duly published in the *Government Gazette*.

33. For the reasons given in my last year's report no payment has been made to Government on account of the debt due by the Makhiav estate. All I could pay this year was a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the interest which has become due for the year. The poor girl, Jethiba, whose marriage caused so much expense, has since died.

34. Latifkhan and Bawasheh's estates continue to make satisfactory progress towards the liquidation of their debt, and there is nothing new to notice this year.

35. The estate of Gánol in Dholka yielded no surplus for several years and even the interest on the Government loan was not paid. The consequence was that the debt, instead of decreasing, went on increasing by the accumulation of interest. But since some years the estate has been leased to the principal Tálukdár for a fixed yearly sum. Under this arrangement the accumulated interest has all been discharged, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 has, this year, been credited in payment of the principal. It is hoped that at this rate the estate will be cleared of its debt in about 6 or 7 years. This estate has already run through the 20 years' period of management laid down in the Act; but the Tálukdár has been made to pass a deed of mortgage to Government for the repayment of what remains of the Government loan.

36. Bulakhi Modji and Váji Modji, whose bad faith in fulfilling their engagements was referred to in paragraph 22 of last year's report, have, this year, also failed to pay the stipulated amounts. They are in arrears by Rs. 1,881 and Rs. 351 respectively. On this subject, as also on the case of Punja Vikamsi, referred to in paragraph 23 of the report just quoted, I will address you a separate communication hereafter.

37. You are aware of the dispute that has been going on years since between the shareholders of the Bhankora estate in Viramgám. You are also aware of the tactics employed by some of the shareholders to have their shares recognized by means of collusive decrees obtained, with their consent, by their creditor, Girdhar Hargowan. But these ignorant people little knew how, in following this course, they were falling into the meshes of this astute money-lender, and, as you know, I persistently refused to execute the decrees in the manner he desired, both in the interest of the general body of shareholders and of the particular victims of his wiles. But while thus thwarting Girdhar's plans made for his own gains, I was endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement between the sharers; and I am glad to say they have made this settlement among themselves with but one dissentient, who still continues to be under Girdhar's manipulation. But though the dispute regarding shares has nearly closed, and though Girdhar's decree has been satisfied and the Court's attachment raised, the heap of debt piled up by Girdhar on the heads of these unfortunate people remains to be removed by means of some compromise; and I do not despair of some kind of compromise being eventually made.

38. The estate of Aghar is another instance of the manner in which the Thákardás of the Chuwal are plundered, right and left, in broad day-light, by unscrupulous money-lenders. I received certain decrees from the civil court for execution against some of the owners of this estate. On enquiry as to the amount of their liabilities it was found that there were claims against them to the extent of nearly sixty thousand rupees. But of this sixty thousand, probably not ten thousand was a legitimate debt. The creditors are chiefly two who, though otherwise rivals and opposed to each other, combined together in this matter for a common end. They got the Thákardás to admit the whole of this so-called debt and to agree to make over the whole of the estate, consisting of several villages, to the management of the creditors for a period of some 14 or 15 years in satisfaction of it. The wretched Thákardás, having been primed beforehand, were brought before me and said that they have consented to this arrangement, and asked me to raise my attachment. This I declined to do, and offered my own terms to the creditors. These they, in their turn, declined, relying for every pie of their demand upon the ignorance and stupidity of the Thákardás and the law of the land. And they were right. Each of the creditors now worked separately on his own account. Each got the Thákardás to appoint private arbitrators. The arbitrators, being the creditor's own creatures, passed awards in his favor as a matter of course, and allowed running interest at high rates. The Thákardás were taken before the court and admitted the awards, which were accordingly registered by the court and received the force of judicial decrees. This being done, the creditors proceeded to have the decrees executed by attachment of the estate. These decrees have been sent here by the courts for execution. I have to do the butcher's work, and the Banias are chuckling over the futility of my attempts to save the Thákardás. They have got all that they wanted, except the management of the villages in their own

hands. But this is perhaps all the better for them, as the whole State machinery is placed at their disposal for the collection of money for them. Though I have already paid into court Rs. 23,524 on account of decrees against this estate, I have, at this moment, 13 decrees to the amount of about Rs. 53,560 awaiting to be satisfied. The beauty of it is that no sooner a decree is paid off than another is ready to take its place, for the Thákardás treat their so-called creditors with perfect impartiality. If they pass a bond to-day to creditor A, they pass another to-morrow to creditor B, who is not going to be outdone by A.

39. When this estate was first placed under attachment for the satisfaction of the decrees against it, two of its shareholders came and represented to me that though they had certain shares in the estate, and that though they were not parties to the decrees, the decree-holders had brought their shares also under attachment. Looking into the evidence of their shares they referred to, I found that there was, at least, a *prima facie* case in their favor; and I was about to write to the court to exempt these shares from the attachment. But the moment this became known abroad, a Bania laid hold of them, and by giving them a few rupees got them to pass a writing for five or seven thousand rupees. The next step was to appoint arbitrators. As a matter of course, the arbitrators passed an award for the amount claimed. The award was filed in the civil court with the consent of the Thákardás. The Bania is now taking steps to have their shares attached for the satisfaction of the award; and I shall, in due course, receive a warrant from the court to attach the property and to send the money for payment to the Bania!

40. The system of private arbitration, authorized by law to save people from ruinous litigation, is much abused in the case of these Thákardás of the Chuwal. It has become a potent and a very cheap instrument of plunder in the hands of their money-lenders. By the temptation of a few rupees they are induced to open a "Kháta" or account, or to pass other writing for a large sum of money. Then arbitrators are appointed (ostensibly to represent both sides but in reality only the Bania) to settle this "claim." It is settled by the arbitrators by giving the Bania nearly all that he claimed. Then the Thákardás are taken into court, where they agree to the award, which is, accordingly, registered and becomes a judicial decree. They are taken even before the High Court in Bombay and there made to acknowledge their liabilities by the bribe of a few rupees. Up to this stage the Bania takes very good care to keep his victims in good humour. They are well fed and well clothed, every pie of this expense being, however, carefully debited to their own account; and above all they are jealously guarded against the contamination of any adverse influences. But once the decree stage is passed and the Bania is on firm ground, they are told to go about their business. The decree is sought to be executed and their property is attached. A Bania had the audacity of going through the whole of this process from one end to the other, and obtaining a decree, in the case of a Thákarda who had been judicially declared to be of unsound mind, and whose property has been transferred here for management. Having obtained the decree the Bania applied for its execution. The court issued the order of execution. But when it came to me I pointed out the true circumstances of the case and returned the court's precept. The court has now cancelled its order and has sanctioned the prosecution of the man for fraud.

41. And here I beg you to note the burdens that are laid, one after another, on the shoulders of these unfortunate wretches. A debt is created which is mostly fictitious. This fictitious debt is further increased by the addition of compound interest which, in most cases, is never under twelve per cent. When the case is taken into court, where the so-called creditor is, according to previously arranged plans, generally the winning party, the court-fees and other expenses of litigation of both sides fall on their heads. When the decrees come here for execution and their property is attached and managed by this Department, all the expenses of management become a first charge on the property. As far as possible, I try to lease out their lands to themselves on somewhat favorable terms, so that they might get a living out of it. But short-sighted as they are, they often fail in their engagements, and it becomes necessary to take securities for the due fulfilment of the contracts: and this means a further burden on them. And so on



42. It is only when matters come to this pass, when the Japti Karkún goes and lays his hand on the property and forbids the Thákardás from receiving any rent from their lands, that these idiots open their eyes and awake to the stern realities of their situation. Then they come running to their "Mavitar" (mother), the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, represent the fraudulent character of the whole transaction, and cry for help. But what can the mother do in these circumstances? Though full of motherly sympathy, she can only deplore having a lot of unfortunate children whom she is powerless to save from themselves.

43. And these are the people whom the legislature of a Government, actuated by the best of motives, regards as rational human beings capable of entering into contracts on equal terms! They are ruined, because the laws to which they are subjected are made to suit, not the actual conditions of their state of civilization, but a highly scientific standard of justice—a standard which might, as well, be applied to unsophisticated little children or to the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Instead of the shoe being made to fit the foot, the foot is required to fit the shoe made on an ideal model. It may do so in a long course of time by the slow process of adaptation; but in the meantime it suffers torture and contortion, and there is every risk of its going by ulceration. Great was the mistake made—made with the most benevolent intentions—when, by Act VI of 1862, the Tálukdárs were declared absolute proprietors of their estates with unrestrained powers of alienation.

44. You well know that the Thákardás of the Chuwal are by instinct, tradition and habit a thieving class. They are multiplying rapidly. They are unaccustomed to any other kind of industry; and when, by the action of the civil courts, the produce of their lands is, year after year, swept into the laps of Bania money-lenders, and they are kept in a state of perpetual semi-starvation, they are not unlikely to become, at some time, a source of trouble to Government. The other day, when I was encamped at the village of Barwála in Dhandhuka belonging to the Thákor of Limdi, a Grássia—a cripple—came and related to me his grievances. According to his story which seemed a piteous one, all his lands had passed into the hands of two or three money-lenders under civil courts' decrees; and the family is reduced to utter destitution, begging from house to house for subsistence. I called the Banias and, appealing to their humanity, asked them to give back the family a few acres of land for their maintenance, but nothing came out of it. They were inexorable. The man vainly thought I could help him, and in that hope—a cripple as he is, performing his locomotion only by crawling on the ground with the support of his two hands—followed me, for some time, from village to village, but at last gave me up in despair.

45. Soon after, I saw Mr. Reid and asked him if, by using his influence as Collector of the district, he could do anything; but he said he had also tried and failed. The male portion of the family consists of a father and three sons. The father is too old and infirm to do any mischief. The cripple is equally unfit for this purpose. But the second son went straight into outlawry and gave much trouble, though he has lately been caught and put into prison. What he will do when he regains his liberty remains to be seen. The youngest is too young yet and is, I suppose, biding his time to become a "Bahárwattia." Now, I very respectfully ask whether there can be any wonder if these people, turned out of house and home, go into outlawry and give trouble. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that they are driven into it.

46. The new Tálukdári Bill now before the Legislature provides some remedy for this state of things. But it provides a partial remedy. It does not lay the axe at the root of the evil; and I fear the astute Bania will not be slow to find means for evading such remedy as it provides. There can be no effectual protection of the Tálukdárs until the action of the civil courts is barred altogether in their case, and they are placed under a special, equitable jurisdiction. But I am aware that this will be considered by many a retrograde idea, not in keeping with the advancement of the age.

47. My next tale of woe is in regard to the Gangar estate in Dholka—one of the largest estates in the Ahmedabad District: It was once brought



under Act VI of 1862 for the liquidation of a debt of upwards of a lăkh of rupees. This debt was paid off and the estate was restored to the Thăkor in <sup>1860</sup>~~1879-80~~. The new debt incurred by the Thăkor, i.e., incurred in a space of about 7 years, is upwards of two lăkhs of rupees. This debt goes on increasing by the addition of compound interest. How much the debt would have gone on increasing at this rate of progression, if the Thăkor had lived some years longer, it is not difficult to say.

48. As you are aware, the late Thăkor and his late heir-apparent, Bhaisăheb, were not on good terms; and the latter died during the life-time of the former. His death was, at the time, attributed to foul play; but there was nothing to prove it. Bhaisăheb left two widows, the elder of whom gave out at the time of his death that she was delivered of a son. This boy is said to be a spurious child; but he now disputes the succession to the estate with Nănbha, the late Thăkor's second son. He has already instituted a regular suit to establish his right to succeed to the estate in preference to Nănbha.

49. The late Thăkor had, on Bhaisăheb's death, resumed a village, granted to the latter's younger wife on the occasion of her marriage. The widow has filed a suit to recover this village; and this litigation is going on.

50. A large Jiwai-holder of the estate died, and his widow has set up a boy as her son. The late Thăkor filed a suit to set aside the boy as a spurious son. The case was decided the other day in favor of the Thăkor; but it has gone up to the High Court in appeal. This litigation is thus going on.

51. The late Thăkor was sued for a money claim. He lost the case in the court of original jurisdiction, and an appeal has been preferred.

52. Thus there are four litigations on hand at present in the Gangar estate. The dispute about the succession to the Gădi, if not somehow settled, will prove a ruinous litigation.

53. The late Thăkor died last January; and the estate has, since, been under attachment for Government jama. He is said to have made a will a few days before his death, in which he has declared Nănbha, his surviving son, to be his legitimate heir, and has appointed the Thăkor of Walla in Kăthiăwăr and the Thăkor of Adesar in Cutch, who are Nănbha's cousin and father-in-law respectively, as "trustees" to administer the estate during Nănbha's minority. Nănbha is said to be now about 18 years of age, and, if so, he has, according to Hindu law, attained his majority. But both he and one of his "trustees," the Thăkor of Walla, desire that the management of the estate should continue in the hands of this Department, independently of the present attachment for jama. I cannot, however, say how far this desire is genuine and sincere, and whether it will continue to operate after the dispute about the succession is settled, and Nănbha is declared to be the rightful owner, and when the need for sympathy, advice and assistance in this and some other matters will no longer exist.

54. But even in the hands of this Department the work of extricating the estate from its present utterly embarrassed situation may well nigh cause a feeling of despair. The task seems, indeed, appalling with a debt of upwards of two lăkhs of rupees which, at the rate of interest it bears, might double itself in a few years, the salaries of employés on the estate and of household servants, &c., all in arrears, a number of heavy litigations to go through, a house divided against itself and an utterly untrustworthy agency to work with, at least for some time—all staring in the face. Notwithstanding this enormous debt and notwithstanding that the late Thăkor had, during his life-time, collected this year's kharif revenue, there was not, at the time of his death, a rupee in his house which he could call his own; and his funeral expenses, to the extent of about four thousand rupees, were defrayed by means of borrowed money. Money is also said to have been borrowed for giving seed to the cultivators. A demand is now made for the repayment of both these sums of money, aggregating about ten thousand rupees.

55. Proceeding on the supposition that the estate will continue under the management of this Department for some years with the consent of the Thăkor

and the permission of Government, my first endeavour will be to induce the creditors to reduce their rate of interest or, failing that, to raise a new loan on cheaper terms on the security of the estate, and to pay them off. Some of the creditors have shown a disposition to make a reduction in the rate of interest on the condition of receiving an assurance that the estate will remain in the hands of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer till their debt is paid off. But no final arrangement can be made with them till the question of the continuance of the estate in the hands of this Department is first settled.

56. As already stated, this year's kharif revenue was collected by the late Thákor during his life-time. The revenue collected by this Department, since the attachment of the estate on the death of the Thákor in January last, has amounted to about Rs. 39,000, from which the Government jama, Rs. 19,496, and sums of money for the maintenance of Nánbha and for other expenses have been paid; and there is at present a balance in hand of Rs. 13,000. There are still some expenses to be incurred, and the surplus that will remain I have proposed to devote to the payment of the debt. On this subject I beg to refer you to my letter to the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 307 of 25th July 1887. The average gross revenue of the estate may be taken at about 50,000 rupees a year.

57. You are aware that the villages under management in the Ahmedabad Collectorate are generally leased out; and a pretty long period of lease being considered desirable in the interest of cultivators, it was intended, as reported last year, to lease them out for 5 years. But in some cases the bidders at the auction sale would not take them for more than a year, and in some the bid was so low that it was considered advisable to give them only for a year or to manage them departmentally. In these circumstances it has not been found practicable to give 5 years' leases in all cases.

58. The season was bad, and the outturn was much below the average. The insect called "Khaperi" did much damage to the wheat crop, and the frost, which fell later on, to the cotton crop. In the course of my travels I saw fields after fields along the "Bhall" district laid bare by "Khaperis." The Government jama has, however, been recovered.

*Encumbered Estates in Kaira, Act XXI of 1881.*

59. The number of estates in the Kaira Collectorate under Act XXI of 1881 is 52, the same as in the previous year.

60. It was stated in last year's report that the creditors of certain estates in Kaira refused to receive their dues by instalments, and that I expected to be shortly in a position to take advances from Government to pay them off at once. This has now been done.

61. Advances from the Government treasury have been taken for the following estates :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Nápád—</i>						
	Ráosingji Mulji, &c.	...	...	2,571	11	0
	Rupsing Abhesing, &c.	...	...	11,762	0	0
	Nánábáwa Motáji ...	...	...	6,337	15	6
	Gemalsing Rababhai, &c.	...	...	2,502	0	0
<i>Bhetási—</i>						
	Partápsing Mádhavsing	...	...	7,621	8	0
	Raosingji Dádábáwa	...	...	5,528	1	0
<i>Sálol—</i>						
	Motbhai Sardár, &c.	...	...	2,876	2	6
<i>Kaira—</i>						
	Wakhatsing Adesing	...	...	7,000	0	0
<i>Kot—</i>						
	Himatsing Virábhai	...	...	4,119	0	7
<i>Páli—</i>						
	Káshamali Amumia, &c.	...	...	1,055	15	0
	Nánumia Abádmia ...	...	...	792	0	0
				<u>52,166</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>

62. The financial position of each of the 52 estates is shown in Appendix II. and an abstract of this statement is contained in Appendix IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 63,859 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 28,029 to Government; and that a total sum of Rs. 2,76,222 remains to be paid, of which Rs. 10,217 are due to private creditors and Rs. 2,66,005 to Government. But it will be observed that of Rs. 2,66,005 due to Government, Rs. 52,166 were, as stated above, borrowed only a few months ago.

63. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at commencement of the year ...	3,24,690	3,04,360
Paid during the year ...	32,543	39,722

64. It will be seen that the average percentage of payment is more than 13 per cent., which is a fair rate.

65. In a few cases some explanation is necessary.

66. The creditors against estates Nos. 34, 35, 38, 41 and 42, who were refusing to receive payment of their awards by instalments, have been paid off by an advance from the treasury.

67. The debt due to Government by the estates of Rattansing Jijibhai of Kaira is reduced to Rs. 250; and there is, now, no objection to pay off the creditors secured on the house property by an advance from the treasury. An advance for this purpose was sanctioned by Government, but was not availed of, for the reasons explained in paragraph 47 of my report No. 216 of 1st August 1885. A renewed application will be made on the subject hereafter.

68. The estate of Wakhtasing Adesing of Kaira is also in a fair condition. All the creditors, except those secured on house property, have been paid off by an advance from the treasury.

69. The levy of survey assessment from the cultivators of the Wanta in Dabhán, referred to in paragraph 58 of last year's report, has been brought into force from this year; and it now remains to be seen whether the Patidars take the case to the civil court and how the court decides it.

70. The payment on account of debt settlement for the estate of Kherda is less this year than in the previous years. This is owing to a large sum having been paid to the Thákór on account of marriage and funeral expenses in his family.

71. The Gájna estate also was not up to its usual standard of payment towards the liquidation of its debt for the reason that a great part of the surplus revenue was paid for the marriage of the Thákór's daughter and other expenses.

72. With but one exception there has been no payment, this year, on account of the death expenses of the mothers and grand-mothers of Thákórs in Kaira. It appears, therefore, that either the old ladies have, this year, enjoyed a remarkable immunity from mortality, or that they have already died out. But as a set-off against this saving, payments have had to be made for the marriages of the Thákórs' daughters, for the rebuilding of their tumbling-down houses, for their Jubilee expenses, and for other purposes.

73. As stated in previous reports, some of the estates in Nápa under Borsad are in an insolvent condition. They are hardly able to pay the interest on the Government loan; and at this rate there seemed to be no prospect of the principal being ever repaid. It was therefore proposed to sell some lands of these estates; and in the case of Fattasing and Surajba you have accorded your sanction to the proposal in your letters Nos. 4070 and 852 of 30th November 1886 and 18th March 1887, respectively.

74. Arrangements have very nearly been completed for selling 5 acres 18 gunthás from Surajba's estate for Rs. 762 and 1 acre 38 gunthás from Fattasing's estate for Rs. 1,007. The survey assessment of these two fields is Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 9, and they are subject to the payment of a quit-rent to Government of Rs. 11-11-6 and Rs. 6-1-0 respectively. Thus the net income, according to the survey assessment, is Rs. 9-12-6 and Rs. 2-15-0 respectively. But a larger rental than the survey assessment is levied from these lands, viz., Rs. 41-8-0 and Rs. 38, which, after paying the quit-rent, give the net amounts at Rs. 29-12-6 and Rs. 31-15-0 respectively. The sale-proceeds are, therefore, more than 36 years' purchase of the survey rental and 18 years' purchase of the actual rental in the one case, and more than 112 years' purchase of the survey rental and 26 years' purchase of the actual rental in the other. In addition to this, the purchasers have made themselves responsible for the payment of Government quit-rent. The money thus realized will much lighten the burden of debt in the case of Surajba; but in that of Fattasing there will not be much appreciable difference, as his debt amounts to about Rs. 25,000. But a gradual reduction will be made as his other lands are sold.

75. Some of the lands of the estate of Nathuji Jethiji of Hariála under Mátar in Kaira was sold by the civil court before the estate was brought under the Settlement Act. I have, for some time, been trying to bring back the land into the estate, if possible, and when last at Kaira, I concluded a transaction for the re-purchase of some of this land. 22 acres 14½ guntáhs have been purchased for Rs. 267. The survey assessment of this land is Rs. 60 a year; but it is capable of yielding more under proper management. Thus, a good investment has been made, and a part of the lost land has been brought back to the estate. A part of the purchase money has been paid from this year's income and the remainder will be paid hereafter.

76. As reported last year, the survey of the villages in the Kaira Col-  
 Gájna in Borsad. torate, noted in the margin, was still in progress.  
 Rania in Thásrn. But I have heard with regret from the Deputy Super-  
 Khodwad in Anand. intendent of Gujarát Revenue Survey that the papers  
 Alwa in Kapadvanj. connected with the survey of these villages, except  
 those for the village of Rania, were lately destroyed  
 by fire along with the other survey records at Surat. The work hitherto per-  
 formed has all been undone, and will have to be taken in hand again from the  
 beginning.

77. The season was not good. Tobacco, cotton and pulses were damaged by frost. But still it was better than in Ahmedabad and Broach.

*Encumbered Estates in Broach, Act XXI of 1881.*

78. The number of estates under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach Collec-  
 torate is 10, the same as in the previous years.

79. No advances have been taken from the Government treasury this year.

80. The financial position of each of the ten estates is shown in Appendix III. An abstract of this statement is contained in Appendix IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 3,615 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 28,017 to Government; and that a total sum of Rs. 1,61,980 remains to be paid, of which Rs. 47,875 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,14,105 to Government.

81. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1886-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at commencement of the year	2,20,000	1,88,748
Paid during the year	41,853	31,681



82. The reason of the smaller payment this year is explained in the following paragraph. The average payment, however, is at the rate of 17 per cent., which is satisfactory.

83. The payment made in liquidation of the debt of the A'mod estate is less than that of the previous year because of a large sum of money given to the Thákór for his daughter's marriage, for the repair of his house in Broach, and for the Jubilee and other expenses. As the debt of the estate, which, at one time stood at about two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, has now been reduced to about Rs. 31,000, and as the estate is in a very satisfactory condition, I do not make much difficulty in complying with the Thákór's requisitions for money.

84. The Thákór's sons have requested you as well as me to increase the allowances given for their maintenance; and the Thákór, while expressing his willingness for such an increase, has applied for an addition to his own allowance. The subject is under consideration. The allowances will, most probably, be increased from this month.

85. The Thákór and some of his sons have not, for some time, been on good terms, the latter accusing the former of undue partiality to his youngest son. The Thákór is an old man, and if the question of the Jiwai lands to be given to the younger sons for their maintenance is not settled during his life-time with the consent of them all, this valuable estate, which has, with so much labour, been rescued from utter destruction, will again be involved in ruinous litigation on his death. The unscrupulous Vakils of Broach will, for their own selfish ends, put up the sons to fight among themselves. I have, therefore, been often urging upon the Thákór the desirability of making some peaceful settlement during his life-time, and have promised him all the assistance in my power. He has, at last, assured me of his willingness to do so; and I hope he will soon take the work in hand.

86. You are aware that the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwara have petitioned Government against the resumption, at the instance of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, of some of their lands, under the name of "Wadháro," or lands held in excess of the proper amount. The petition having been sent to me by the Collector of Broach, I expressed my opinion that there seemed to be a *prima facie* case in favour of the Thákors' contention, and suggested the appointment of a sort of commission, consisting of the Assistant Collector of the district and an officer of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, to make further enquiries and report the result. Government have, in their Resolution No. 2366 of 20th April 1887, appointed Messrs. Gibb and Fernandez for this purpose. I understand that they have completed the enquiry and submitted their report.

87. As an instance of the unscrupulous manner in which unnecessary litigation is created between persons who have hitherto been living peacefully, I may mention the case of the Sárod State in Jambusar. This estate, which is worth about Rs. 30,000 a year, has, as you are aware, been under the management of this Department under Act XXI of 1881 since some years. There was a quarrel between the late Thákór and his elder son, the present Thákór, which was finally decided by the High Court in favor of the latter, who was recognized as his rightful heir, and who succeeded to the Gádi on his death. The case was decided in 1875, and things went on well up to this time, the younger son peacefully enjoying the Jiwai given for his maintenance. But, after a lapse of 12 years, some of those persons, who speculate in judicial decisions, as other people speculate in bank and mill shares, have put up the younger brother, Sardársing, to file a suit in the Assistant Judge's Court at Broach against the elder brother, the present Thákór, to establish his title as the rightful owner of the estate. In this suit I, as the manager of the estate, have been joined with the Thákór as a co-defendant. Sardársing, a perfect simpleton, who does not know his left hand from his right, has been made to pass a bond, agreeing to give a part of the lands of the estate and some other benefits to the persons who have undertaken to fight the case for him, in the event of their succeeding in it. I have reported on this case in my letter No. 165 of the 20th April 1887; and Government have, on the advice of the Legal Remembrancer,

ordered the suit to be defended. Mahomed Ismál, whom you probably know and who acts as Sardársing's Kárbhári, is, according to my information, instrumental in getting up this new litigation, and has also received a similar bond from Sardársing. He is in receipt of an annuity from the estate, which I have stopped as a punishment for his treacherous conduct in seeking to ruin the very estate "whose salt," as the native phrase is, "he is eating." The suit is, at present, going on in the civil court.

88. One of the principal sharers of the estate of Khandáli has had debts contracted in Baroda territory. The creditors did not file their claims when a settlement of the debt of the estate was made under the Act, and have, so far as British territory is concerned, forfeited them. But as they threatened to harass him in Baroda courts, he petitioned that as he had no other means of paying them, some settlement of their claims might be made, and the money paid from the estate. The other sharers also agree to this request. When, therefore, I was in Broach district last February, I made a compromise with the creditors, which has received your sanction. The claims which amounted to Rs. 7,091 (Bábásec) were compromised for British Rs. 3,833. A sum of Rs. 1,512 has been paid in part payment of this compromise, and hence I have not been able to give, in full, the usual instalment this year towards the liquidation of the debt of the estate due to Government.

89. The season was bad this year. Owing to blight the cotton and other crops were greatly damaged, and it was with much difficulty that the revenue was collected. There is still a large sum outstanding, and remissions will, I think, have to be granted. The Government jama due by the estates has, however, all been paid.

#### *Minors.*

90. There were 34 minors' estates under Act XX of 1864 at the end of 1884-85. Four were added during the year under report, making a total of 38 at the close of the year.

91. The management of the estates of 6 minors who have attained majority will be handed over to them as soon as the necessary orders of the civil court are obtained. Thus there will remain 32 minors' estates under management during the current year.

92. With the exception of three in Broach, all these estates belong to Ahmedabad.

93. The minor Kázi of Broach will attain his majority in the current year. But he desires that the management should continue to remain with this Department till the whole of his debt is liquidated, and he has petitioned you to this effect. I have reported on his petition in my communications Nos. 241 and 251 of 7th June 1887 and 14th June 1887, respectively.

94. The assets of this estate turned out to be much less than were originally estimated. Lands which were supposed to belong to the estate were subsequently found partly to belong to the Kázi of Ahmedabad and partly to have been held only in mortgage. The former has been restored to the Kázi of Ahmedabad with the sanction of the civil court, and the latter the Broach Kázi has purchased in the name of his grandmother. The purchase-money will eventually have to be paid from the estate. But as the land is valuable, it is a good investment.

95. The estate was in a much embarrassed condition when it first came in charge of this Department; but the debts are being gradually paid off.

96. The estate of the Thákor of Mátar in A'mod is in a very good condition. A sum of Rs. 2,500 has this year been invested in Government paper. The total investment now amounts to Rs. 10,000.

97. A part of the lands of this estate is situated in Baroda territory, and the Darbár has undertaken to realize and remit the rental. But it is never paid punctually and without repeated demands. Two years' rental is, at present, due.



98. The dispute about the succession to the estate put forward by the late Thákor's collateral relatives, and referred to in the previous years' reports, is not yet settled. The suit is one of those speculations which are undertaken by some of the Vakils of the district.

99. There is nothing particular to notice regarding the third estate in Broach—that of Ráesingji Jibáwa. Some of its debt has been paid; and the liquidation of the larger part, which is secured on land, will now receive attention.

100. In the Ahmedabad District the estates of Subámia of Ránpur and Gagubha Dipsingji of Rojka make steady progress in discharging their debts. The debt of the former is now reduced to Rs. 4,000 and that of the latter to Rs. 9,000.

101. Lákhábhái Karsansing of Pipli has attained his majority and will be put in possession of his estate shortly. A sum of Rs. 6,500 is invested in Government paper, which will also be handed over to him. But I have little doubt that it will soon find its way into the pockets of those harpies who have long been casting furtive glances at it. I should much wish to devote this money to some useful object before the estate is made over to this dull-headed young man—Lákhábhái. When I visited his village last cold season I found his house to be a low, dingy place, in which I could hardly stand erect. I suggested that some money might be spent in improving the house, but the idea was, for evident reasons, not liked. I examined him, along with other and much younger boys in the school, and found him exceedingly backward. On looking over the school roll I found he rarely or never attended the school. He is, however, already a father of two or three children, and has shown a precocity in fatherhood, if not in learning.

102. The estate of Nathubhai Wallibhai of Gadhia in Dhandhuka, which was for many years under management under the Encumbered Estates' Act, is now managed under the Minors' Act. Its condition is fair. Rs. 1,000 are invested in Government paper, and more would have been invested this year, but a sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid for his marriage expenses. The estate yields an annual surplus of about Rs. 800 for investment, if not absorbed by some extraordinary expenditure.

103. The estate of Himatsing Mobatsing of Bhankora in Viramgám is also in a fair condition. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been invested in Government security and Rs. 500 has been deposited in the Government Savings Bank. He was married this year, and a sum of Rs. 900 was allowed for marriage expenses.

104. The circumstances of the estate of Makhiáv, which is also managed under the Encumbered Estates' Act VI of 1862, have already been referred to in paragraph 33.

105. The other estates in Ahmedabad call for no particular notice. But their financial condition will be seen from Appendix V.

106. It will be seen from Appendix V that, putting all the minors' estates under the charge of this office together, the total realizations, including the previous year's balance, were Rs. 75,307, of which Rs. 33,230 were paid for Government jama and maintenance and other charges, and Rs. 42,077 were partly devoted to the payment of debt and partly carried as savings.

107. The "Guardians and Wards' Bill", referred to in last year's report, has not yet passed into law.

*Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.*

108. There were 227 decrees under execution under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code at the end of 1885-86.

109. The number of decrees received for execution during the year was 115 against 102, 130 and 107 respectively in the three preceding years.

110. Thus the number for the year 1886-87 received from the courts was 347. In addition to this, 50 decrees were received under notices issued under Section 322, making a total of 392.

111. Of these—

- 144 } were under management as per Appendix VI, Part I.  
 50 }  
 25 were under process of sale as per Appendix VI, Part II.  
 86 were returned to courts.  
 87 were under enquiry.

112. Of the 86 decrees returned to the courts—

- 37 were satisfied by compromise.  
 1 was satisfied by sale of defendant's property.  
 4 were satisfied by defendants' paying the amount.  
 28 were satisfied by paying the amount from the defendants' property under attachment.  
 16 returned without execution.

113. The following table shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year, and those brought over from previous years, were disposed of during the last 5 years :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Returned after disposal by compromise, &c. ...	85	43,357	95	94,433	88	73,064	74	95,952	86	51,639
Under payment by instalments from revenues of estates under management ...	69	51,083	116	91,838	121	97,361	195	1,33,259	194	1,49,090
Under process of sale ...	44	81,899	25	72,599	41	83,299	22	29,628	25	29,063
Under enquiry ...	32	36,169	16	20,082	37	34,482	54	27,884	87	74,545
Total ...	230	2,12,508	252	2,78,752	287	2,88,206	345	2,86,726	392	3,04,337
Amount paid to creditors direct or through the Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	43,853	...	31,500	...	75,420	...	36,072

114. The decrees for the year 1886-87 above shown belong to the talukas of Dhandhuka, Viramgam, Sanand, Dholka and Gogo in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, with only one exception which pertains to Anand in Kaira.

115. There were 12 estates under management under Section 504 at the end of 1885-86. Two were added and two released during the year under report. Thus the total net number under this section is twelve.

116. These are all in the talukas of Viramgam, Dhandhuka, Parantij and Sanand of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

117. The money realized from the management and sale of estates under decrees and sent to the civil courts amounted in the year under report to Rs. 36,072.

118. The form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 4729 of 2nd July 1884, Judicial Department, for showing the results of the execution of the decrees of the civil courts against Talukdars and others by the Revenue Department, has been superseded by those received with Government Resolution No. 7477 of 22nd December 1886. The previous form was concise and comprehensive enough for all practical purposes, and I am not aware of the reasons which led to its supersession. The new forms, however, being found to be defective in some respects, I suggested certain alterations and additions in my letter No. 93 of 5th March 1887 to the Collector of Ahmedabad. These suggestions you have, on a further representation from the Collector, recommended to Government for adoption substantially.

*Miscellaneous Estates.*

119. The miscellaneous estates under the management of this Department during the year were those of—

Amirmia Gerathkhán of Chándna.  
Júfarali Nizámali, &c., of Dharoda.  
Musámia Ahmedali of Shahalum.  
Jaswatsing Rámsing of Lolia.

120. Two of these are in Kaira and two in Ahmedabad.

121. The village of Chándna in the Mátar Táluka of Kaira is, as you are aware, held in mortgage by Government for the recovery of a debt due by its owners, and is managed by this office by order of Government. The debt, which amounted to Rs. 4,058, now stands at Rs. 2,158. This year Rs. 400 have been credited towards the debt. The condition of the village is very unsatisfactory. There is a quantity of arable land lying waste, and this year some more land has been thrown out of cultivation. The Kasbáti Inámdárs are a sluggish and unenterprising people, sinking more and more, every year, into poverty and destitution. They have not been able to pay this year the rental of the lands they cultivated. I have appointed the son of one of them as Mukhi of a village in Dhandhuka; and his salary is some support to his branch of the family.

122. The village of Dharoda, also in Mátar, is managed in accordance with a civil court's decree passed with the mutual consent of its owners and their creditors. The debt, which originally was Rs. 11,000, now stands at Rs. 2,583. The surplus revenue of the village is about Rs. 800 or 900; but by the terms of the court's award Rs. 1,000 are to be paid to the Syeds for their maintenance, and any surplus, left after the defrayal of this charge, is to go towards the liquidation of the debt. The surplus is accumulated for 2 years and from this accumulation a small sum is paid towards the debt after paying Rs. 1,000 to the Inámdárs.

123. The estate of Musámia of Shahalum, the management of which is under the general supervision of this office in accordance with his own desire, is in a good condition. The remaining debt of Rs. 3,000, referred to in the last year's report, would have been paid off this year were it not for some extraordinary expenditure incurred by him in connection with the criminal prosecution instituted by him against one Sarfudin Murtaja for the recovery of a Fírmán of the villages of Isanpur, Sársa, &c. Rs. 2,000 have, however, been paid, leaving a debt of only Rs. 1,000.

124. The remaining estate—that of Jaswatsing of Lolia in Dholka, calls for no particular notice. It consists of a few acres of land and the income goes towards the maintenance of the boy, there being no surplus revenue.

#### GENERAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF TÁLUKDÁRI VILLAGES IN AHMEDABAD.

125. There are 356 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office, and their jama, inclusive of the Local Fund cess, amounts to Rs. 3,69,985 for the year under report.

126. The season was bad this year; the jama was, however, collected, but with much difficulty. Only Rs. 310 remain outstanding. This is owing, to some extent, to the Mámlatdárs not using due vigilance at the proper time.

127. In three cases orders of attachment for the collection of jama were issued this year. One of these is the estate of Gangad which was attached, as a precautionary measure, on the death of the late Thákor. This was reported in my letter No. 40 of 22nd January 1887.

128. The other two estates are in Adwal in Dhandhuka and Awánia in Gogo against which the jama partly remained outstanding at the close of the year.

129. You are aware that by a decree of the High Court the responsibility for the payment of the jama of the hamlet of Hirápur devolved on the Thákor

of Kuwár, and that under orders of Government this levy from the Thákor has been held in abeyance since the last 4 years. The Thákor appealed to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court; and I understand that the Privy Council has decided in his favour. When a copy of the Privy Council's decision is received, the question of resuming the levy will be submitted for the orders of Government.

130. I have, in my Yád No. 218 of 27th June 1887, referred to you for reconsideration your order for charging interest to Tálukdárs who fail to pay their jama within the time fixed for payment, as this procedure does not seem to be warranted by the Land Revenue Code, in which the remedy prescribed for default by Tálukdárs is only attachment under Sections 144 and 159. Your further orders on this important question are awaited.

131. Appendix X gives a list of the Tálukdári estates under management for the collection of jama.

132. The Local Fund collection from the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedabad Collectorate for the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,604, and a sum of Rs. 8,936 has been expended in these villages as follows :—

	Rs.
New wells ... ..	1,940
Deepening and repairing tanks ... ..	4,200
New school-house ... ..	500
New Dharmshálás ... ..	2,063
Repairs to Dharmshálás ... ..	233
Total ... ..	8,936

133. The following table shows the collection and expenditure in Tálukdári villages on account of the Local Funds for the last five years :—

	Amount collected from the Villages.	Amount expended in the Villages.
1882-83 ... ..	26,469	3,469
1883-84 ... ..	26,402	8,090
1884-85 ... ..	26,591	8,171
1885-86 ... ..	26,547	6,254
1886-87 ... ..	26,604	8,936

134. It will be seen that a fair proportion of the Local Funds has been spent, this year, on the Tálukdári villages.

135. The number of schools in Tálukdári villages is the same as in the previous year; and there is nothing particular to remark on the subject.

136. During my tour the necessity for constructing or repairing village choras, wells, tanks, &c., at several places, was brought to my notice. Wherever the works to be done belonged to the estates in my charge, I have taken them in hand. But in cases where they were a fit charge on the Local Funds, I have brought them to the notice of the Collector. A school-house has been built at Utelia in Dholka by the Thákor, an intelligent lad who is himself a pupil in the school and who, when I examined him there along with other boys, acquitted himself very creditably. A school-house is also about to be built at Bhankora in Viramgám. I have recovered from the Thákors the contribution required by the Educational Inspector, N. D., and placed it at his disposal. The Thákors have also given a site for the building. Proper school-houses are a great desideratum in several other places that I visited, but unfortunately the Thákors concerned do not readily respond in giving the contributions required of them.



### INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY-MARKS OF TALUKDARI VILLAGES IN AHMEDABAD.

137. In last year's report I have referred to the difficulties that are in the way of a proper performance of the work of inspecting the survey boundary-marks in Talukdári villages, and of a satisfactory supervision over the inspecting Karkúns. I have also explained the arrangement I have introduced as being the best in the circumstances.

138. The defect of this arrangement is that each set of villages gets its turn of inspection after some years, which is not considered satisfactory; and to ensure a regular annual inspection of all the villages your *locum tenens*, Mr. Stewart, suggested the employment for this purpose of Talátis of the neighbouring Government or Khálsa villages on payment of some extra remuneration for this work. This suggestion has not met with the approval of the Mámlatdárs; and I think their objections are not unreasonable.

139. For instance, in the Gogo Taluka there are 56 Talukdári and only 3 Government villages, and there are only two Talátis for the latter. Now, even supposing that the inspection work of the 56 Talukdári villages can, without any other obstacle, be divided between them and the Talukdári inspecting Karkún, the difficulty will remain nearly the same as before. Again, in Dhandhuka there are 134 Talukdári and only 11 Government villages, which are not intermixed with the former, so as to afford facilities for a division of work, but are situated nearly in one group in the eastern part of the taluka. In these circumstances the proposal to give some part of the work to the Talátis of Government villages is not found to be practicable. The real remedy lies in the employment of additional inspecting Karkúns. But this means additional expense to the Talukdárs, which I feel loath to impose without the clearest necessity.

140. I have some idea of utilizing the village Mukhis for this purpose, giving them half a rupee or a rupee for the inspection of every 100 marks. But the difficulty here is that the Mukhis in very many villages are uneducated and unfit to be entrusted with this work. I believe, however, that if care is taken, in appointing new Mukhis, to exact some test of fitness, the system can, in course of time, be brought to a state of comparative perfection. I shall address you again after I see my way more clearly to the adoption of this plan.

### PARTITIONS OF ESTATES.

141. There were 11 estates under partition at the end of 1885-86. Seven more were added and two disposed of during the year under report, leaving a net total of 16, which are as follows:—

1. Khas.	9. Adwál.
2. Máhádevpura.	10. Keriá.
3. Akru (Girássíás' share).	11. Jaska.
4. Fedra.	12. Pátua Pipráli.
5. Jhánjharka.	13. Kkámabhda.
6. Devgána.	14. Rájpura.
7. Padwa.	15. Vichia.
8. Rupáwati.	16. Godhávi.

142. No particular remarks are called for in respect of any of these estates. The work of partition is going on.

### SUITS.

143. There were 21 original suits and appeals pending at the close of the last year, and eight more have been added this year, making the total number of cases to be 29.

144. Of the new suits, that filed by Sardársing against the Thákor of Sárod in Broach is the most important, and is referred to at some length in paragraph 87 of this report.

145. There have been 3 original suits and two appeals decided this year—all in favour of this Department.

146. The original suits decided were those filed by Shankarlál Ambaidas, Dánodar Lalbhai and Dwarkadáas Bhagwándás.

147. One of the appeals which has been decided in favour of this Department is that of the Thákór of Dehwán. Fattésing Rupsing, one of the Thákors of Dewán, had filed a suit against the other Thákors of Dehwán, whose estate is under my management under the Settlement Act. His contention is that they are his tenants and not his sharers in the estate, and that, as tenants, they are liable to pay rent to him. But in this contention he has been defeated in two courts. It remains to be seen whether he takes the case to the High Court.

148. You are aware of the suit filed last year by the Thákór of Limbdi to resist the Government claim for the jama of the Girássiás' half share of the village of Akru, which he has, by his agreement with the Girássiás, undertaken to pay. The last year's jama he paid under protest, and this year also he has done the same.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

149. The following abstract gives, at one view, the financial results of the management of estates for the year under report :—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Revenue, including previous year's outstanding Balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's Balance in hand.	Charges of all kinds.	Paid to Creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Out-standing Balances written off.	Out-standing Balances at the close of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Acts ... ..	104	3,15,480	3,82,022	1,99,847	1,04,089	79,612	1,462	18,283
All other estates under management ... ..	204	1,94,389	2,58,996	1,04,428	45,384	1,11,446	2,262	16,100
Total ...	308	5,09,869	6,41,018	3,04,275	1,49,473	1,91,058	3,724	34,383

150. A comparison of the percentages of collection, remission and out-standing balance to the total realizable revenue of the estates under management for the year under report with those of the previous 4 years is shown in the following table :—

Collectorate.	Year.	Gross Revenue, including Arrears.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount remitted.	Amount outstanding.	Percentage of Collection.	Percentage of Remission.	Percentage of Out-standing.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmedabad	1882-83	2,10,739	1,94,657	2,295	13,787	92	1	6
	1883-84	1,94,105	1,87,613	601	5,891	96	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	1884-85	1,93,137	1,78,289	94	14,804	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1885-86	1,95,417	1,88,332	381	6,704	96	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1886-87	2,32,126	2,09,935	2,248	19,943	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaira	1882-83	1,21,070	89,499	19,976	11,595	74	16	9
	1883-84	1,05,880	99,021	3,623	3,236	93	3	3
	1884-85	1,03,220	98,164	958	4,098	95	$\frac{1}{10}$	4
	1885-86	99,356	94,666	1,412	3,278	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1886-87	1,02,003	99,759	317	1,927	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broach	1882-83	2,13,562	1,51,400	35,589	26,573	72	16	12
	1883-84	1,96,632	1,71,099	1,698	23,835	86	$\frac{1}{2}$	12
	1884-85	1,77,137	1,58,327	1,657	22,153	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	12
	1885-86	1,83,428	1,72,080	1,231	10,117	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1886-87	1,75,740	1,62,068	1,159	12,513	92	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	1882-83	5,45,371	4,35,556	57,860	51,955	80	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1883-84	4,96,617	4,57,733	5,922	32,962	92	1	8
	1884-85	4,73,544	4,29,780	2,709	41,055	91	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1885-86	4,78,201	4,55,078	8,024	20,099	96	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1886-87	5,09,869	4,71,762	3,724	34,383	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$



151. It will be seen that owing to the very unfavourable character of the season in Ahmedabad and Broach, the percentages, this year, in those districts are lower than those of the last.

152. The following table shows the average percentage of expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of each district, and of all the three districts together as a whole, for the year under report :—

Collectorate.		Talukdāri Settlement Office.	Local Expenses for collection, &c.	Total average Per- centage.
Ahmedabad ... ..	On realizable revenue ...	2.88	4.14	7.02
	On collection ...	3.19	4.58	7.77
Kaira ... ..	On realizable revenue ...	3.87	7.14	11.01
	On collection ...	3.95	7.30	11.25
Broach ... ..	On realizable revenue ...	4.06	8.17	12.23
	On collection ...	4.40	8.86	13.26
Total average percentage .	On realizable revenue ...	3.47	6.13	9.60
	On collection ...	3.77	6.63	10.40

153. It will be seen that these percentages do not vary much from those of the last year.

#### LEGISLATION.

154. The two legislative measures referred to in last year's report were the "Guardians and Wards' Bill" introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council, and the Talukdāri Bill introduced last year into our local Council.

155. Both these measures are still in the Bill stage. I am, however, anxious for the speedy passage of the Talukdāri Bill into law.

156. The suggestion of this Department for the institution of a Court of Wards for Gujarāt, on the model of the Court of Wards Act for the Central Provinces, still awaits the attention of Government. The Honorable J. B. Richey will be able to testify from personal experience how much such a Court is wanted for the land-holders of Gujarāt. If such a Court were in existence, it would, for instance, be the means of saving to some extent from utter ruin the Thākardās of the Chuwāl, whose condition I have described in the previous pages of this report, and other Talukdārs who are unable to manage their estates. It will, in short, be a kind of a supplementary protective legislation for the class of people who require protection so much. I therefore, respectfully but earnestly, beg that the subject may receive, at an early date, the attention it deserves.

#### RESUME.

157. The following is a resumé of the operations of this Department during the year under report in all the districts under the several heads mentioned :—

1. Estates under management—308.
2. Their total revenue, Rs. 4,84,299 and amount collected, Rs. 4,71,762.
3. Estates brought under the Encumbered Estates' Acts—2.
4. Decrees received from the civil courts for execution—115.
5. Decrees, inclusive of those brought over from previous years, executed by compromise, sale, management, &c.—253.
6. Amount paid to private creditors—Rs. 79,387.
7. Amount paid to Government—Rs. 70,086.
8. Amount paid to Talukdārs, Thākors, &c., for maintenance and other expenses—Rs. 85,481.
9. Paid for Government jama—Rs. 1,54,606.
10. Paid for expenses of collection, supervision, &c.—Rs. 49,072.

11. Minors' money invested in Government securities and deposited in the Savings Bank—Rs. 2,500.

12. Estates under partition—16.

13. Original suits and appeals—29.

14. Revenue of 356 Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad Collectorate under the revenue charge of this office collected—Rs. 3,69,780.

15. Percentages of collection, remission and outstanding to total realizable revenue—92½, ¾ and 6¾.

16. Percentages of collection and management charges to total realizable revenue and to actual collection—9·60 and 10·40.

158. Having given this brief narrative of the operations of the year under report, I beg to leave the work done and its financial and other results to be judged by higher authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PESTANJI JAHANGIR,

Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

COMPANIMENT TO THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER'S No. 328 OF 1st AUGUST 1887.

APPENDIX I.

Ahmedabad Talukdars under Act VI. of 1862.

No.	NAMES OF ESTATES.	Name of Owner or chief Share.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1885, as per Ledger.	Amount paid during 1886-87 on account of Debt Settlement as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1887, as per Ledger.	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 7 to outstanding Balances.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Sánand Taluka.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Khoda ... ..	Takhataing Ajubhai, &c. ...	11th February 1869 ...	9,898 5 4	5,844 8 4	295 2 0	5,844 8 4	5	(1) Estates Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive have received advances from Government. Payments in column 7 are payments to Government.
	<i>Dhandhuka Taluka.</i>								
2	Samadiála ... ..	Dhanraj Virsal ... ..	7th April 1875 ...	5,958 7 11	2,652 4 2	646 15 5	2,040 0 0	24	(2) Estates Nos. 12 to 35 have not received advances from Government. Payments in column 7 are payments to private creditors.
3	Do. ... ..	Rámráo Lákha ... ..	Do ...	5,799 10 7	2,691 4 5	1,062 10 2	1,660 0 0	39	(3) The entries in block type are payments ordered but not yet finally adjusted in the accounts.
4	Do. ... ..	Bhaga Lakhman ... ..	Do. ...	5,721 10 3	2,620 13 3	1,000 9 6	1,650 0 0	38	
5	Nánda ... ..	Latifkhán Sardár Mahomed.	9th January 1876 ...	76,341 5 4	22,676 4 8	5,631 10 1	28,676 4 8	17	

17	Do.	...	Ashkaran Gangdās	...	Do.	...	5,666 8 11	4,213 8 11	59 0 0	4,154 8 11	1
18	Do.	...	Puna Teja ...	...	Do.	...	6,438 1 3	5,887 1 3	800 0 0	4,518 1 3	23
19	Do.	...	Khimrāo Ghela	...	Do.	...	3,602 6 9	3,137 0 0	1,369 0 0	3,107 0 0	1
20	Do.	...	Dāda Rājai	...	Do.	...	1,285 0 0	1,034 0 0	30 0 0	1,019 0 0	1
21	Do.	...	Bhala Rānsur	...	Do.	...	2,594 4 0	1,456 4 0	100 0 0	1,456 4 0	...
22	Do.	...	Pana Sāmat	...	Do.	...	1,220 5 0	671 0 0	15 0 0	610 0 0	9
23	Do.	...	Apa Khima	...	Do.	...	2,827 6 6	1,556 0 0	100 0 0	1,415 0 0	9
24	Do.	...	Nāgrāv Virsal	...	Do.	...	1,675 0 0	921 0 0	61 0 0	837 0 0	9
25	Do.	...	Rāmsur Hardās	...	Do.	...	1,582 4 0	785 0 0	84 0 0	714 0 0	9
<i>Gogha Taluka.</i>											
26	Bhawānpura	...	Kārāba Kāsumji, &c.	...	4th January 1881	...	10,508 6 3	7,770 0 0	175 0 0	7,252 0 0	6
27	Awānia	...	Bhupatsing Sawabhai	...	5th January 1882	...	6,804 0 0	5,500 0 0	61 0 0	5,296 0 0	3
28	Do.	...	Sumrābhai Chāmpābhai	...	Do.	...	1,408 0 0	1,408 0 0	141 0 0	1,193 0 0	15
<i>Dhāndhuka Taluka.</i>											
29	Khokarnesh	...	Jiwābhai Desubhai, &c.	...	29th October 1885	...	2,193 0 0	2,193 0 0	175 0 0	2,098 0 0	4
30	Do.	...	Takhatsing Bhāwābhai	...	Do.	...	1,199 12 0	1,199 12 0	165 0 0	1,095 12 0	8
31	Do.	...	Rupābhai Bhāwābhai	...	Do.	...	1,648 0 0	1,648 0 0	104 0 0	1,525 0 0	7
32	Do.	...	Malekbhai Partāpsing	...	Do.	...	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	156 0 0	1,083 8 0	1
33	Do.	...	Modji Partāpsing	...	Do.	...	850 0 0	850 0 0	123 0 0	840 8 0	1
34	Bela	...	Vikābhai Dosābhai, &c.	...	5th May 1887	...	}	Recently brought under the	137 0 0	Act.	12
35	Do.	...	Jethābhai Wastābhai, &c.	...	Do.	...			114 0 0		
							3,76,345 8 1	1,95,579 5 3	9 8 0		
									120 0 0		
									24,121 1 3		
									2,367 0 0		
									1,76,420 7 9		

PESTANJI JAHANGIR,  
Acting Talukdāri Settlement Officer.