

GLOSSARY OF GUJARATEE REVENUE AND OFFICIAL TERMS

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Glossary of Gujaratee revenue and official terms by E. P. Robertson

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OF

GUJARATEE REVENUE AND OFFICIAL TERMS

BY

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQ.,

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

AFTER UP

ENGLISH AND HINDUSTANI VOCABULARY; ENGLISH AND GUJARATEE DICTIONARY.



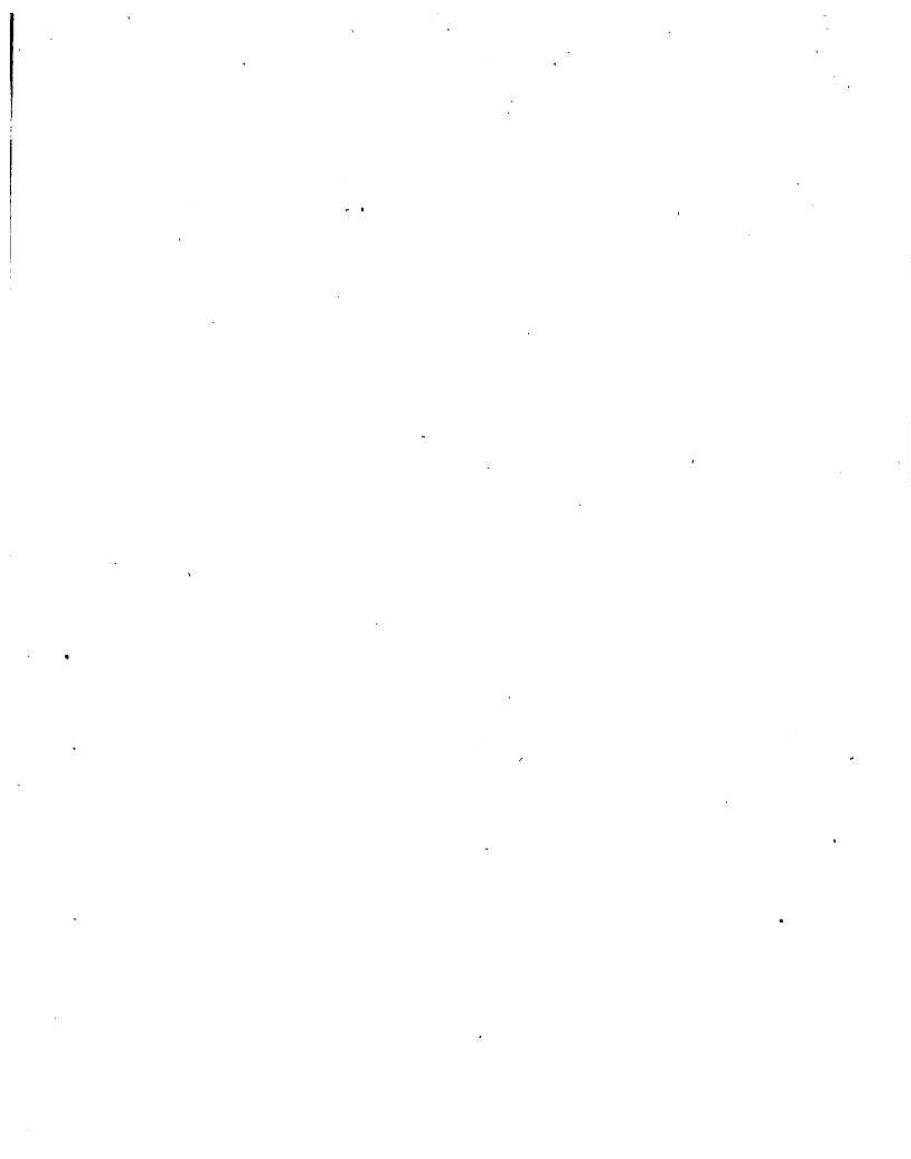
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1865.



P R E F A C E.



In submitting this work to the Public, the author thinks it right to explain, that, although it is printed and published at the expense of Government, the definitions of official and other terms which it contains must not be considered authoritative. The materials for this glossary were collected during a term of service in Gujarāt, and a considerable number of the definitions have been taken from official manuscripts as well as from the Government printed Records and Selections. The author regrets however that he did not at that time record the authorities from which he derived such information, and that he cannot now collect them without much delay and loss of time. He therefore ventures to publish them as they stand, relying upon their practical correctness. He feels that this small glossary contains many errors, but he trusts that the work, as now presented, may be of some use, and he hopes that it may hereafter receive considerable additions and corrections at the hands of Members of the Service.

The author has found it necessary, in spelling in the Roman character, to adopt some fixed system, and he has, therefore, as far as practicable, used the method pursued by Professor Wilson in his glossary of Indian Revenue Terms.

Bombay, March 14th, 1865.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical software for quantitative analysis.

3. The third part describes the process of identifying and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). It highlights the need to select metrics that are relevant to the organization's strategic goals and to establish a clear baseline for comparison.

4. The fourth part details the implementation of a data management system. This involves setting up a secure database to store all collected information and ensuring that access is restricted to authorized personnel only.

5. The fifth part discusses the importance of regular reporting and communication of findings. It stresses that stakeholders should be kept informed of progress and any emerging trends or issues in a timely and clear manner.

6. The sixth part addresses the challenges often encountered during the data collection and analysis process. These may include issues related to data quality, incomplete responses, and the time and resources required for thorough analysis.

7. The seventh part provides recommendations for improving the overall effectiveness of the data collection and analysis process. This includes suggestions for enhancing the design of data collection instruments and for fostering a data-driven culture within the organization.

8. The eighth part concludes the document by summarizing the key points and reiterating the commitment to continuous improvement and data-driven decision-making.

* ALPHABET EXPLAINING THE ROMAN CHARACTERS USED.

અ	a	ક	k	બ	bh	ભ	bh
આ	ā	ખ	kh	ત	t	મ	m
ઈ	i & ee & ei	ગ	g	થ	th	ર	r
		ઘ	gh	દ	d	લ	l
ઉ	u	જ	chh	ધ	dh	વ & w	v & w
		ઝ	j	ન	n	સ	s
ૈ	e	ઞ	jh	પ	p	શ	sh
ૌ	ai	ટ	t	ફ	f	ય	sh
ઠ	ō	થ	th	ભ	ph	હ	h
ૡ	ou	ડ	d	બ	b	ય	y

* In ordinary Gujaratee writing the long i and the short i as also the short a and long a are not used. In the Roman character however ee has been used whenever the pronunciation requires the long i, and u whenever it requires the long u.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a data-driven approach in decision-making and the need for continuous monitoring and improvement of the data management process.

- 1 અર્કસં A degree; the $\frac{1}{360}$ th part of the circumference of a circle; the numerator of a fraction; a share.
- 2 અકલ હૈરિયાવી. Wisdom and prudence (a term used in bonds and documents). Sound mind, sanity, full vigour of understanding.
- 3 અકલરિયા A term commonly applied to land under Rice cultivation. It signifies land that is not artificially irrigated, but that depends upon rain for its supply of water,—from “અકાશ” “ākāsh” the sky. It is, however, also understood to include land casually watered from tanks.
- 4 અકાર A salt work; a tract of land containing salt-pans.
- 5 અકારીયા Salt-makers—the persons who hold salt-pans and manufacture the salt.
- 6 અકાશી An open uncovered verandah, porch, or terrace.
- 7 અકાશ A stone on which a deed of sale or grant of land is engraved and deposited in or near the land to which it relates. The following remarks are taken from Lieut. Melvill's report on the Veerungaum district, Ahmedabad zilla :—“ There is a peculiar custom in this country which has not been observed in other parts of Gujarāt—that of describing deeds of sale as free-grants of land upon stones, which are afterwards deposited in the field, and remain as permanent title-deeds from generation to generation. Those stones are called “Aghāt,” and hence free land is often called “Aghāteeyā.” They are produced and cited as good evidence in questions relating to boundaries, but the inscriptions are usually found to be quite illegible; they always bear at the top a representation of the Sun and Moon, meaning that the deed is to have effect so long as these luminaries continue to shine. The term “Aghāt” is also used when one man in giving up anything to another renounces without exception all claims upon it. Thus in the case of a man holding Salāmee land, and giving “Aghāt” to another person, although the donor would have no further claims of any description, the recipient would still be liable to the Salāmee.
- 8 અકાશીયા Lands granted or sold and held rent-free. (See “અકાશ” “Aghāt.”)
- 9 અનંત See “અનંત” “Amānat.”
- 10 અકલ Scarce.