



Population and Revenue.

CSL

of the Northern Divisions.

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
12	3	...	...	1,402	Rs. 82,733	Rs. 2,31,808	Rs. 14,82,869
7	29	*	*	1,433	2,17,024	20,79,442	26,24,341
17	19	65	39	709	1,26,960	19,77,871	22,82,852
5	11	60	35	860	1,24,033	2,65,229	3,21,477
5	16	24	17	415	77,652	26,69,369	31,89,725

the information required in these columns.



Bombay.

CSL

Area, Population and Revenue

Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Villages.
NORTHERN DIVISION.—(Continued.)	Surat.	8	1,588	730,936	Surat ... 107,149 Balsar ... 11,815 Randar ... 10,280	359
	Khandesh.	16	10,162	1,028,642	Dhulia ... 12,439 Amalner ... 7,564 Parola ... 12,235 Erandol ... 11,071 Dharangaon ... 11,087 Bhargan ... 6,153 Nandarbar ... 7,205 Chopra ... 13,699 Sauda ... 7,552 Yawal ... 8,886 Fatzpoor ... 8,365 Raver ... 6,558 Bhosawal ... 6,804 Nusirabad ... 9,941 Jalgoan ... 6,893 Ner ... 5,662 Jamner ... 5,309 Sindurni ... 5,350 Borwad ... 5,197 Taloda ... 5,145 Shirpoor ... 6,571 Rukadel ... 5,212	3,447
	Nassick.	10 Talookas and 2 Pettas.	8,116	734,386	Nasik ... 22,436 Sinar ... 10,044 Maligaon ... 9,701 Yeola ... 17,461 Vinchur ... 5,321 Chandor ... 5,662	1,449
	Tanna.	11	4,052	847,424	Tanna ... 14,299 Kalian ... 12,804 Bhowndy (Bhiwandi) ... 11,907 Panwel ... 10,836 Bandora ... 7,227 Mahim ... 7,183 Agasi ... 5,937 Uran ... 5,820 Bassein ... 5,293	...

* The District Court



Population and Revenue.

CSL

of the Northern Division.—(Continued.)

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
6	30	70	35	778	Rs. 94,022	Rs. 29,16,819	Rs. 37,89,095
33	49	110	...	1,612	2,85,071	39,09,015	50,15,605
8	30	200	*133	721	1,23,419	14,91,318	20,00,946
...	804	1,27,079	14,50,000	21,25,000

is at Tandu.

VOL. XVIII.

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Area, Population and Revenue

Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with Population of each.	Villages.
NORTHERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>	Kolaba.	5	1,482	350,405	Rowadanda ... 5,910 Alibhag ... 5,473 Pen ... 6,514 Mhar ... 6,631	1,064
	Ahmednugur.	11	6,647	773,938	Ahmednugur ... 32,841 Sangamner ... 9,978 Patbardi ... 7,117 Khorda ... 6,899 Srigonda ... 6,175 Bhingarh, ... 5,752 Karjat ... 5,535 Sonai ... 5,254	1,370
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Poona.	8	4,983	907,235	Poona ... 90,436 Juner ... 10,298 Indapoor ... 7,740 Khed ... 6,446 Sasur ... 6,416 Talegaon Dabhade ... 5,040 Talegaon (Kasba) ... 6,547 Utar ... 6,291 Ghornadi ... 5,049	1,202
	Satara.	13	5,378	1,116,050	Satara ... 24,484 Wai ... 11,062 Karar ... 11,410 Tasgaon ... 10,528 Ashta ... 9,896 Urun ... 8,390 Raimatpoor ... 7,168	1,420
	Rutnagiree.	8	3,789	1,019,136	Rutnagiri ... 10,614 Rajapeor ... 5,368 Malwan ... 13,955 Vingurla ... 14,996 Chiplun ... 6,071 Masuri ... 7,806 Harni ... 6,193	1,337½
	Sholapoor.	6	3,899	662,986	Sholapoor ... 53,403 Barsi ... 18,560 Pandharpoor ... 16,275 Karkand ... 7,671 Vairag ... 7,282 Karmala ... 6,759 Madho ... 5,254	647



Population and Revenue.

197
CSL

the Southern Division.

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
3	14	136	86	316	Rs. 51,160	Rs. 7,98,301	Rs. 10,45,833
9	32	80	30	593	1,06,735	17,41,864	22,17,88
9	31	99	53	1,121	1,73,792	13,82,626	22,89,870
8	37	80	31	1,049	1,63,433	25,93,190	31,68,852
9	25	86	43	765	1,17,407	10,33,953	13,94,575
5	16	38	16	470	79,449	9,44,566	13,16,071



Bombay.

CSL

Area, Population and Revenue

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talukas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population in each.	Villages.
	Kaladgee.	8	5,695	816,037	Bagalkot ... 14,002 Bijapoor ... 12,935 Gulatgurh ... 10,674 Ilkal ... 10,107 Gajandragurh ... 7,665 Talikot ... 7,459 Kerur ... 7,096 Kaladgee ... 6,591 Mangoli ... 6,028 Amingurh ... 7,314 Hungunda ... 6,296	1,204
	Belgaum.	7	4,591	938,750	Belgaum ... 26,947 Do. Cantonment, ... 5,380 Hongal ... 9,001 Kitur ... 7,166 Nundigur ... 5,748 Chikodi ... 6,184 Sadalgi ... 6,863 Nepani ... 9,371 Sankeeshwar ... 8,905 Hukeri ... 5,364 Sawadati ... 8,180 Manauli ... 6,232 Murgod ... 7,181 Gokak ... 12,612 Athani ... 11,588 Yemkanmardi ... 5,296 Kanganoli ... 5,143	1,132
	Dharwar..	11	4,564	988,037	Dharwar ... 27,136 Hebli ... 6,483 Hubli ... 37,961 Navalgund ... 3,578 Nargund ... 9,931 Annigeri ... 7,098 Shelawadi ... 5,220 Gadak ... 10,312 Betigeri ... 8,716 Kartakoti ... 5,901 Malgund ... 6,844 Bankapoor ... 6,268 Haveri ... 5,465 Ranibanur ... 11,623 Ran ... 5,251 Naregal ... 5,182	1,436

* This number does not include the Assis-



Population and Revenue.

149
SL

of the Southern Division.—(Continued.)

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	22	120	50	652	99,787	15,24,490	19,14,128
5	*17	115	62	704	1,07,126	17,93,207	23,33,705
5	31	39	43	753	1,17,974	22,10,594	29,32,828

tant Collectors in charge of Talookas.



Bombay.

CSL

Area, Population and Revenue

SINDH DIVISION.		SOUTHERN DIVISION— <i>concluded.</i>		Commissionership.							
Thur and Parkur.	Kurrachee.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpoor.	Upper Sindh Frontier.	Kanara.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population in each.	Villages.
7	13	13	17	3	7			4,235	398,406	Karwar ... 13,263 Kumpta ... 10,932 Honawar ... 5,191 Sirsi ... 5,285 Hallal ... 5,071 Bhatkul ... 5,764	1,067



Population and Revenue.

151
CSL

of the Sindh Division.

Civil Judges.	Magistrates.	Maximum distance.	Average distance.	Police.	Cost of Police.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	24	50	10	697	1,13,774	8,16,437	13,85,059
1	8	40	36	116	17,635	2,86,914	3,03,774
5	44	100	52	1,120	2,05,455	22,03,214	27,08,008
5	35	134	66	952	1,72,441	16,02,686	21,16,379
5	41	173	100	1,242	2,41,035	7,19,452	11,58,731
14	18	39	20	485	1,35,088	2,09,259	2,80,474

Languages.—The name of the Maratha country is in Sanskrit *Maharashtra*. Two meanings have been assigned to this designation. The first of these, which is etymologically unobjectionable, is the 'Great Country.' Of the origin of this name, supposing it to be correct, sufficient historical or geographical reasons do not seem to be yet forthcoming. The second meaning proposed is the 'Country of the *Mahars*,' the representatives of whom are to be found, now generally in a depressed condition, in every village of the country. The Marathee is the nearest to the Sanskrit of all the Indian vernaculars. Its boundary line on the west extends along the coast, from the Portuguese territories of Daman on the north to the Portuguese territories of Goa on the south, where the *Konkanee* an allied Aryan tongue, commences.

The largest tribe of the Maratha people is that of the *Kunbis* corresponding with the Gujarati *Kulanbis* or cultivators. They are called *Marathas* by way of distinction. Some of their oldest and highest families (as that of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire,) hold themselves to be descended of *Kshatriyas* or Rajpoots; and though they eat with the cultivating Marathas, they do not intermarry with them. All the Marathas, however, are viewed by the Brahmans as Shudras, though of old cultivation was one of the duties of the Aryan *Vaishyas*, the other being that of merchandise. With the Marathas are associated various artizan, working, and pastoral classes, whom they reckon below themselves, but closely contiguous to them as belonging to their own race. Some of these classes, however, as the *Parbhus*, goldsmiths, etc., have the Aryan physiognomy pretty distinctly marked in them. The Marathas acknowledge altogether considerably upwards of two hundred castes (sometimes with various subdivisions, neither eating nor intermarrying with one another). Of these, at least 34 claim to belong to the *Brahmankhood*.

The *Wild Tribes* or 'Aborigines' (so called) of the Maratha Country, and of the Bombay Presidency in general, are the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakadas*, or *Naikras*, and the *Gondas*. The Intermingled and Isolated Tribes are *Kulis* or *Kolis*, of many divisions, the *Dhudias*, the *Chaudharis*, the *Waralis*, the *Katkaris* or *Katodis* (makers of catechu), the *Dubalas* and the *Ramushis* or *Bedars* who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the Ghats south of Poona. The Depressed Tribes, fast rising under the British Government in social importance are the *Mahars* already alluded to, and the *Mangs*, the *Matangs* of the Sanskrit books. The Wandering Tribes and Classes are numerous, comprehending not merely Religious Devotees and Pilgrims recognized in the other provinces of India, but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Manabhavas* and the devotees



of local gods and temples, to which frequently they have been devoted at their birth by their parents; mendicants, who solicit alms in the names of particular gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans and labourers of olden tribes, now nearly extinct, as the *Vadras* (*Odras*), *Beldars* and *Kaikadis* (*Kaikatyas*).

The Castes which are found in the districts in which the *Konkani* appears do not much differ from those of the Kanarese country under which they should be noticed, except, perhaps, in the case of the Brahmans. The Konkani Brahmans are to be distinguished from the *Konkanasthas* of the Maratha country. They have to a great extent secularized themselves and are Sarasvatas, of kin to the Shenavis. With them are associated the Huba Brahmans, holding land near Karwar originally received from Jainas, who have not yet abandoned agriculture either in that part of the country or the Karnatik, giving themselves, however, principally to trade, and using the Kerala Grantha character for their accounts and books.

The *Goojaratee* language, which is supposed to be spoken by six or seven millions of people, is that of the province of Goojarat, comprehending both its peninsular provinces, now called *Kathiawar* by the Marathas and English, of old known as *Saurashtra*, the 'country of the Sauras' (a name indicating an early Aryan connexion), and the continental provinces more especially denominated Goojarat or Gurjarastra. There is no province of India in which the *Brahman Castes* are more numerous and varied than in Goojarat. By their own fraternities they are reckoned at eighty-four; but their lists when examined, compared, and combined, give us no fewer than 160 of the priestly castes, recognizing for themselves various local distinctions. Of these eleven belong to the *Audichyas* or 'Northerners'; eleven to the *Nagaras* consociated in connexion with the principal towns of the Hindoo Rajas who reigned at Anhilavada Pattan (still remarkable for their administrative ability in the Native States). The tongue-land of Kuchh is distinctively marked by its natural boundaries on all our maps. It contains a population which in round numbers may be stated at half a million of souls. Its provincial language is nearly identical with the Sindhee spoken on the lower banks of the Indus, from which the immigration of population into Kuchh seems principally to have taken place. The Kuchhee is now but little used in any form in literature or business. The Sindhee in its Hindoo element is of the Aryan family, and is not yet very remote from the Sanskrit, though it is more so than the Marathee and Goojaratee and some of the other northern languages of India. Large infusions have been made into it, through conquest and immigra-



of Arabic and Persian words, which are more applied to common objects by the people than is done elsewhere in the country in similar circumstances. The dialect of Upper differs from that of Lower Sindh, and that of the valleys from that of the Beloochee and other border hills and mountains. The most interesting philological fact connected with Sindhee is the discovery in it, as spoken by the mountaineer *Brahuis* (well known as horsedealers in the west and south of India), of a copious and definite Dravidian element, cognate with the Kanarese, Teloogoo, Tamil, &c. The boundaries of the Dravidian tongue, Kanarese, may be designated by a line drawn from Sadashivagadh, on the Malabar Coast, to the westward of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Hukeri. The Karnatika Brahmans in general have not in modern times been remarkable for learning, on which account, perhaps, the Lingayats (forming a comparatively lately instituted Shaiva sect) have made great progress in the territories with which they are most intimately connected. The great majority of them follow secular pursuits.

British Burma.

A Report of the special census of this Province taken in 1872 and the Administration Report for 1872-73 have not yet (7th May 1874) appeared. But the regular returns furnished by the revenue collectors for the Capitation Tax supply what is equivalent to an annual census. In 1871-72 the population was 2,562,323 souls, against 2,491,736 souls in the year 1870-71, being an increase of 70,587 souls, or 2·8 per cent. This increase is partly due to natural causes and partly to immigration. The following statement shows the steady increase that has taken place in the population of the Province during the past 10 years:—

Years.	Population.	Increase in numbers.	Per cent.
1861-62	1,897,897	...	...
1862-63	2,020,634	122,737	6·4
1863-64	2,092,041	71,407	3·5
1864-65	2,196,180	104,139	5·0
1865-66	2,273,049	76,869	3·5
1866-67	2,330,453	57,404	2·5
1867-68	2,392,312	61,859	2·6
1868-69	2,395,985	3,673	0·11
1869-70	2,463,484	67,499	2·8
1870-71	2,491,736	28,752	1·16
1871-72	2,562,323	70,587	2·8
1872-73	...	...	2·45

Of the total population 848,801 were adult males, and 795,875 adult females. Of children above 12 years of age, there were 472,129 boys, and 445,518 girls. The greater part of the population are Boodhists; there were 267,752 aborigines. These are the Karens, Khyens, and other wild tribes who inhabit the Forests and Hills. There were 1,337 Europeans, and 5,192 East Indians. Hindoos and Mahomedans numbered 36,427 and 82,002,



respectively. The majority of the Mahomedans are the descendants of Mahomedan fathers and Burmese mothers. There were 75,690 emigrants, and 97,679 immigrants during the year. There were 1,133 masonry houses in the Province, and 527,274 houses of all other kinds, giving an average on the total population of 4·8 souls to each; such buildings are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground. The population of the three Divisions of the Province as compared with that in 1870-71, was as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Arakan	452,325	461,136
Pegu	1,467,894	1,524,422
Tenasserim	570,947	576,765

In 1872-73 the number of adults assessed for the Capitation Tax was 575,097 yielding £234,568 against 556,035 in the preceding year, an increase of 19,062 persons or 3·45 per cent. The increment in Arakan was 2,176 persons and Rs. 9,804, each district showing a fair improvement; in Pegu 11,356 persons and Rs. 48,631, Rangoon and Thayet showing a large increment, and the other districts a fair average; and in Tenasserim 5,530 persons and Rs. 17,707—a satisfactory increase having taken place in each district.

The rate of land-tax per acre in 1868-69 was Rs. 1·9·5, and in 1872-73 Rs. 1·9·11. This is supplemented by the duty on the export of rice, the great staple of the country. It is the great object of the Administration to make the charges on land as light as possible. Each district, with one or two slight exceptions, shows an improvement in the five years, but some in a much greater degree than others, as will be seen from the following percentages:—

		Area. per cent.		Revenue per cent.
Akyab	(increase)	5·27	(increase)	6·85
Northern Arakan	"	20·90	"	24·46
Ramree	"	13·44	"	17·01
Sandoway	"	3·82	"	6·21
Rang on	"	29·04	"	29·05
Bassein	"	5·03	"	4·82
Henzada	"	12·48	"	12·85
Promo	"	3·09	"	2·56
Thayet	"	2·53	"	2·30
Toungoo	(decrease)	·78	"	1·54
Shwe-gyeen	(increase)	24·91	"	92·07
Amherst	"	19·10	"	19·03
Tavoy	"	8·27	(decrease)	1·29
Mergui	"	14·75	(increase)	16·60

At the close of 1873-74 the prevalence of Famine in a portion of Bengal led the Government of India to appoint a Superintendent of State Emigration to British Burma. Up to the end of April 1874 only 2,541 emigrants had left for Rangoon and Moulmein under the new rules.



Besides this there was an increase of 4.28 per cent. in towns as shown by the receipts on account of land tax levied there in lieu of the capitation tax. The following table shows the results of the steady increase of population in the taxable area brought under cultivation:—

Comparative statement of the demand of Land and other Imperial Revenue of the Province of British Burma for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

DIVISIONS.		Area of paddy land on which revenue is payable.		Amount of assessment on paddy land on which revenue is payable.		Area of garden and orchard land on which revenue is payable.		Amount of assessment on garden and orchard land on which revenue is payable.		Area of miscellaneous cultivation on which revenue is payable.		Amount of assessment on miscellaneous cultivation.		Tongka or hill cultivation on which revenue is payable.		Estimated area of tongka cultivation at 150 acres to each cultivator.		Amount of assessment on hill cultivation.		Area of land granted under Government rules, and paying revenue.		Amount of revenue demand on such land granted under Government rules.		Total area of land cultivation on which revenue is payable.		Total assessment on land.		Number of persons of every kind assessed for capitation tax.		Amount of demand from such persons assessed.		Number of lots or houses, &c., assessed on for tax in lieu of capitation.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	No. of cultivators.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	No. of cultivators.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	No. of persons.	Rs.	No. of houses.									
Arakan.	1871-72	359,265	6,69,694	25,613	48,558	12,008	20,444	7,842	19,328	8,809	6,881	7,401	493,725	7,44,906	111,075	4,48,450	4,646																
	1872-73	366,875	6,78,228	25,791	48,880	11,804	20,119	7,025	18,308	8,685	6,613	7,202	429,391	7,37,584	113,251	4,56,269	4,512																
	Increase	7,610	18,604	178	322	5,666	12,678	2,176	9,304	...															
	Decrease															
Pegu.	1871-72	1,125,092	18,22,811	46,825	1,25,213	61,975	82,628	23,417	46,834	23,417	701	385	1,281,517	20,54,464	332,517	14,21,178	18,309																
	1872-73	1,159,599	19,05,263	47,339	1,26,113	56,519	78,532	21,407	42,814	21,407	2,106	1,915	1,308,770	21,38,243	343,873	14,69,809	20,807																
	Increase	34,507	82,472	914	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ternas-seriz.	1871-72	396,377	5,08,689	48,386	1,04,104	8,400	10,879	22,785	45,570	22,785	...	...	438,726	6,45,867	112,443	4,01,906	1,986														
	1872-73	356,646	5,41,271	49,798	1,06,841	8,006	10,323	25,464	50,928	25,464	...	...	465,378	6,53,899	117,473	4,18,613	2,083														
	Increase	20,276	33,183	1,412	2,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	1871-72	1,834,727	29,90,594	120,824	2,77,875	82,953	1,13,651	53,844	112,362	55,611	7,672	7,798	2,143,968	31,45,227	556,635	22,69,513	24,932																
	1872-73	1,883,120	31,19,552	123,528	2,81,834	76,322	1,08,974	63,896	112,059	54,956	8,710	9,110	2,203,589	32,74,726	576,097	23,45,689	27,402																
	Increase	48,393	1,28,958	2,704	3,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



CHAPTER III.

THE FEUDATORY STATES.

THE Foreign Department of the Government of India directly supervises all the Feudatory States except those in Madras and Bombay, which it only indirectly controls through the Governors of these Provinces. The number of Chiefs in all India who received Patents from Lord Canning after the Mutiny, as being entitled to draw the revenue of and administer their own territories, subject to a small tribute to the Viceroy, is 153. The names of those who are Mussulmans appear in italics, the rest are Hindoos:—

<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Feudatory.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
Ajeygurh Raja ...	Bundelcund.	Dufflay Jagheerdar of Jhutt ...	Satara.
Akalkote Raja ...	Satara.	Darkote Chief ...	Punjab.
Alipooa Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.	Duttia Raja ...	Bundelcund.
Bandsa Chief ...	Surat.	Edur Chief ...	Goozerat.
Banswara Chief ...	Rajpootana.	Furreedkote Raja ...	Punjab.
<i>Baonee Nawab</i> ...	Central India.	Gerowlee Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Baejah Chief ...	Punjab.	Ghurwal Raja ...	N. W. Provinces,
Behree Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.	Gourihar Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Behut Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.	Guikwar ...	Baroda.
Belaspore Chief ...	Punjab.	Holkar ...	Central India.
Benares Maharaja ...	Benares.	Jessulmere Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Beronda Raja ...	Bundelcund.	Jeypore Maharaja ...	Rajpootana.
Bhaghul Chief ...	Punjab.	Jhallawar Rana ...	Satara.
<i>Bhopal Begum</i> ...	Central India.	Jheend Raja ...	Punjab.
Bhownuggur Chief ...	Kattiawar.	Jigne Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Bhughat Chief ...	Punjab.	Jeebpl Chief ...	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief ...	Punjab.	<i>Joonagurh Nawab</i> ...	Bombay.
Bhurtpore Maharaja ...	Rajpootana.	Joudhpore Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Raja ...	Bundelcund.	<i>Jowra Nawab</i> ...	Central India.
Bijna Chief ...	Bundelcund.	Jussoo Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Bikaneer Maharaja ...	Rajpootana.	Karonde Raja ...	Central Provinces.
Bondee Raja ...	Rajpootana.	Kashmore Maharaja ...	Punjab.
Baslun Chief ...	Punjab.	Kaonthul Chief ...	Punjab.
Bungaupully Jagheerdar ...	Madras.	Kerawlie Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Bussahir Chief ...	Punjab.	Khulsee Chief ...	Punjab.
Bustar Rajah ...	Central Provinces.	Kishengur Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Callinjer Chobeys, <i>sic</i> ...	Bundelcund.	Kolhapore Raja ...	Kolhapore.
<i>Cambay Nawab</i> ...	Bombay.	Koomharsen Chief ...	Punjab.
Chirkaree Raja ...	Central India.	Koonhiar Chief ...	Punjab.
Chumba Chief ...	Punjab.	Kotah Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Chatterpore Raja ...	Bundelcund.	Kothur Chief ...	Punjab.
Cochin Raja ...	Cochin.	Kothee Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Cooch Behar Raja ...	Bengal.	Kunny Dhana Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Cuttack Tributary Chiefs, <i>sixteen</i> ...	Orissa.	Kuppoorthulla Raja ...	Punjab.
Dewass Chief ...	Central India.	Kutch Chief ...	Goozerat.
Dhamee Chief ...	Punjab.	Logassie Jagheerdar ...	Bundelcund.
Dhar Chief ...	Central India.	<i>Loharoo Nawab</i> ...	Punjab.
Dholepore Rana ...	Rajpootana.	Makraie Chief ...	Central Provinces.
Dhoorwey Chief ...	Bundelcund.	<i>Maler Kotta Nawab</i> ...	Punjab.
Dhurmpore Chief ...	Surat.	Moodhole Chief ...	Southern Mah-ratta Country.
<i>Doojana Nawab</i> ...	Punjab.	Mundee Chief ...	Punjab.
Doongurpore Chief ...	Rajpootana.		



Feudatory States.

CSL

Feudatory.	Place.	Feudatory.	Place.
Mungul Chief ...	Punjab.	Radhumpore Nawab	Bombay.
Mysore Chief ...	Bundlecund.	Rajpeepia Chief ...	Rewa Kanta.
Mylong Chief ...	Punjab.	Ramdroog Chief ...	Southern Mah- ratta Country.
Mysore Maharaja ...	Mysore.	Rampore Nawab ...	Rohileund.
Nabha Raja ...	Punjab.	Rewah Raja ...	Bundlecund.
Nagoda Chief ...	Bundlecund.	Sawunt Waree Chief	Sawunt Waree.
Nahum Chief ...	Punjab.	Serohee Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Nalagurh Chief ...	Punjab.	Shapoora Raja ...	N. W. Province.
Nimbalkur Jagheer- dar of Pulton ...	Satara.	Sindia Maharaja ...	Central India.
Nizam of Hydera- bad	Hyderabad.	Sirdar Shumshere	
Nowanuggur Chief ...	Kattiwar.	Sing Sindhanwal ...	Punjab.
Nyagaon Rebai Ja- gheerdar ...	Bundlecund.	Sohawul Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharaja	Rajpootana.	Sooket Chief ...	Punjab.
Paharee Chief ...	Bundlecund.	Susheen Nawab ...	Bombay.
Pahlumpore Dewan...	Bombay.	Sumpthur Raja ...	Bundlecund.
Patowdee Nawab ...	Punjab.	Sundoor Chief ...	Madras.
Pertabgurh Raja ...	Rajpootana.	Sureea Chief ...	Punjab.
Poodocotta Chief ...	Madras.	Tehree Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Punnah Raja ...	Bundlecund.	Tej Sing ...	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithoe Nidhee	Satara.	Tonk Nawab ...	Rajpootana.
Punt Suchoe ...	Satara.	Tores Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Puttiala Maharaja ...	Punjab.	Travancore Mahara- ja	Travancore.
Patwardhuns, five ...	Southern Mah- ratta Country.	Turoch Chief ...	Punjab.
		Ulwur Chief ...	Rajpootana.

Besides these there are several great landholders and pensioners. The latest statistical and political information regarding the Native Chiefs is given in the sections under each Province to which they belong :—

In the year 1872-73 the cost of the Political Agencies in the various States was £393,867, in addition to the expense of the military force there. The allowances and assignments out of the revenues of India to Native Chiefs, moreover, amounted to £1,749,890, of which £19,336 was paid to the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh in England. Towards this very considerable expenditure from the revenues of the rest of India the Feudatory States paid only £741,465 as tribute.

Detailed Account of Tributes and Contributions from Native States for the year ended 31st March 1873.

INDIA, GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		£	£	£	£
Tribute from Odeypore	...	21,400			
" Banswara	...	3,913			
" Doongurpore	...	2,739			
" Jodhpoor	...	20,800			
" Jeypoor	...	40,000			
" Kotah	...	27,472			
" Boondee	...	12,000			
" Jhallawar	...	8,000			
" Amjeerah	...	5,160			
" Kilcheepoor	...	1,719			
" Rutlam	...	6,617			
" Holkar	...	76			
" Sillana	...	3,244			
" Sirohee	...	688			
Carried over	...	..	153,828		



Tribute.

SL

Detailed Account of Tributes and Contributions from Native States for the year ended 31st March 1873. —(Continued.)

INDIA, GENERAL AND POLITICAL.—Continued.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	153,828	
Nizam's Government on account of Mah-ratta Chouth ...	...	...	10,811	
Contribution of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy ...	...	18,132		
Contribn. towards cost of United Malwa Contgt. :—From Helkar ...	23,815			
„ Dewas ...	2,064			
„ Jowrah ...	12,775			
		38,654		
Contribn. of Odeypoor towards costs of Mhairwara Battn. ...	...	2,000		
Contribn. of Jodhpoor towards cost of Erin-poor Irr. Force ...	...	13,000		
Contribn. of Kotah towards cost of Deolee Irr. Force ...	...	11,000		
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bheel Corps :—From Dhar ...	1,966			
„ Joboosah ...	148			
„ Burwanee ...	393			
		2,507		
Contribution from Alirajpoor ...	...	147		
„ „ Amjeorah ...	...	2,948		
			38,438	
Fees on successions :—				
From Jagirdar of Tiraon (Indore) on the accession in 1872 of Chaubey Chat-terbhoj, 1st instalment ...	...	97		
From Jagirdar of Behut (Indore) ...	...	192		
From Jagirdar of Jigni (Indore) on the accession in 1871 of Lukshman Singh ...	...	237		
			526	
				253,603
CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
Tributes from various Petty States ...	...	...	...	13,059
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
Tributes from various Petty States ...	...	...	1,797	
Fees on Successions :—				
From Tehree State in Kumaon on acces-sion in 1872 of Portab Sah ...	...	...	3,980	
				5,777
PUNJAB.				
Tributes from Sokeith ...	...	...	1,100	
„ Mundee ...	...	...	10,000	
„ Kupoorthulla ...	...	...	13,100	
„ Chumba ...	...	...	500	
„ Various Petty States ...	...	...	8,846	
Fees on Successions :—				
From Chumba State on accession of Raja Gopaul Singh ...	...	...	2,000	
				30,046
Carried over ...	...	...	...	302,485



Faudatory States.

CSL

Detailed Account of Tributes and Contributions from Native States for the year ended 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)

MADRAS		£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...		...	...	...	302,485
Tribute from Travancore ...		...	...	78,311	
Contribution from Mysore for the maintenance within Mysore territory of a subsidiary British Force ...		...	245,000		
Contribution from Travancore ...		...	1,332		
Contribution from Cochin for the maintenance of a Battalion of Native Infantry ...		...	22,000		
				268,332	
BOMBAY.					346,643
Tribute from Kattywar ...		...	56,984		
" Joonghur ...		...	2,205		
" Ballasinore ...		...	1,113		
" Durumpoor ...		...	900		
" Leonawara ...		...	1,497		
" Various petty States ...		...	1,355		
				64,054	
Subsidy from the Kutch Government ...		...	...	18,695	
Contribution from Jagirdars for Southern Mahratta Horse ...		...	...	7,588	
Fees on successions—					
Amount of fine recovered from Chief of Sawunt Waree ...		...	...	2,000	
					92,337
Total, Tributes, &c. £		...	...	...	741,465

Account of Charges of Political Agencies and other Foreign Services for the year ended 31st March 1873.

POLITICAL AGENCIES.		£	£	£
INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.				
Residents and Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts: Salaries ...		...	61,528	
Establishments ...		...	17,798	
Contingent Charges ...		...	25,365	
Darbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, &c. ...		...	23,071	
Special Political Charges ...		...	12,302	
Seistan Mission ...		...	3,741	
Yarkund Expedition ...		...	2,312	
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ...		...	376	
Sundry Items ...		...	71	
CENTRAL PROVINCE.				147,064
Darbar Presents ...		...	342	
BRITISH BURMA.				342
Political Agents: Salaries ...		...	5,019	
Establishments and Charges ...		...	1,842	
Darbar Presents ...		...	123	
Charges on account of State Prisoners ...		...	1,325	
Miscellaneous	1,257	
				9,566
Carried over	156,272



Political Establishments.

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Account of Charges of Political Agencies and other Foreign Services
for the Year ended 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	156,972
POLITICAL AGENCIES.—(Continued.)			
BENGAL.			
Political: Establishments and Contingent Charges	370		
Garrow Hills Expeditions	7,837		
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, Na- tives of rank, &c.	2,343		
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		10,550	
Salaries of Political Agents, &c.	3,082		
Establishments	1,302		
Contingent Charges	520		
Charges on account of State Prisoners	2,930		
Sundry Items	369		
PUNJAB.		8,203	
Salaries of Political Agents, &c.	2,442		
Establishments and Charges	675		
Payments for guarding Hill Passes	2,300		
Durbar Presents	2,031		
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	3,051		
Subsidy to Ameer of Cabool	20,000		
Sundry Expenses at Frontier Posts	6,112		
MADRAS.		36,611	
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries	5,504		
Establishments and Contingent Charges	4,788		
Charges on account of State Prisoners	175		
Sundry Items	121		
BOMBAY.		10,588	
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts: Salaries	51,174		
Establishments and Contingent Charges	24,558		
Subsidy to the Khan of Khehat	15,000		
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	2,749		
Durbar Presents	3,793		
Travelling Allowances	5,070		
Debt of His Highness Syud Toorkee remitted	2,285		
Sundry Items	16,181		
		120,810	186,762
Total in India		£	343,734
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.			
Payments as in Home Accounts			50,133
Total Political Agencies		£	393,867

The most important Agencies maintained are these; the salary of the Resident or Agent being noted against each.

Under India—Bhopal (£1,800), Gwalior (£2,400), Hyderabad (£6,600), Indore (£4,800), Nepal (£1,200).

Under British Burma—Mandalay (£2,400), Bhamo (£1,440).

Under North-Western Province—Rajpootana (£5,000), Meywar (£3,000), Jey-
pore (£2,400), Marwar (£2,100), Bundelkund (£1,800).

Under Madras—Travancore and Cochin (£3,360).

Under Bombay—Kattywar (£3,240), Cutch (£1,920), Aden (£3,600), Baroda (£3,000), Persian Gulf (£2,880).



Feudatory States.

CSL

Account of Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.	£	£
INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		
Pension of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh	120,000	
Portion of Pension of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh paid in India	1,200	
Pension to Ali Bahadoor, ex-Nawab of Banda, (died 14th August 1873)	3,600	
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Ghulam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan (died 11th August 1872)	1,735	
Pension granted to Nawab Ikbāl-ud-dowla, a member of the late Royal family of Oudh, for life, for services to the British Government	3,000	
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Raja of Coorg	442	
Compensation to Holkar for $\frac{1}{4}$ share of Revenue of Pergunnah Kesha Roy Patan which was made over to the Boondee State in 1818	2,948	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances in Coorg	1,889	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	13,949	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	19,114	
Miscellaneous	822	
Total—India General and Political	£	167,699
ODDH.		
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>		
Nawab Malka Jehan, for life, allowance of former Government continued	5,400	
Nawab Sultan Begum ditto ditto ditto	825	
Moosamut Dowla Nawab Bahadoor for life ditto ditto	1,950	
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	24,506	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	30,527	
Miscellaneous	4,790	
Total Oudh	£	67,998
CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
Sustanik Gond Raja, for life, allowance of late Ruler continued	10,684	
Janoojee Rao Bhonsla Raja Bahadur, and the widows of the late Ruler	<div>Members of the Bhonsla family, the pensions are for life</div>	9,000
Durrees Bae Sahiba		4,500
Trimbukjee Nana Aecheer Rao		1,000
Anunda Bae Sahiba		4,500
Ishwant Rao Goojur		4,464
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum		7,748
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum		32,159
Total Central Province	£	74,055
Carried over		309,752



Allowances to Chiefs.

153

ments for the year ended 31st March 1873.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	309,752
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
BENGAL.			
<i>Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.</i>			
His Highness the Nawab Nizam's Personal Allowance	73,255		
Munnee and Bahoo Begum's Establishments	1,561		
Syed Azim Ali Khan	5,632		
Rais-ul-nissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	9,982		
Nawab Shams-i-Jehan Begum (Consort of Faredoonjah)	4,480		
Nawab Mulkzumaneeah Begum (second wife of ditto)	4,480		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	6,191		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	9,617		
Amount transferred to credit of the Nizamut Stipend Fund	55,468		
<i>Other Pensions, &c.</i>		170,666	
Raja Bhoop Sing (Great Grandson of Raja Kulyan Singh) Naib Nazim of Soobah Behar	2,550		
Unno-chutter charges paid in Cuttack	660		
Compensation to the Bhooteeahs for the resumption of the Doorah in Assam	5,000		
		8,210	
Syed Mahomed Mendee, Member of the Purneah Family, for life	...	1,254	
Sett Kissen, head of the family of the late Juggut Sett, for life	...	960	
Syed Ahmad Ali, son of the late Nawab Tahar Jung of the Chitpoor family	1,529		
Syed Ashgar Ali ditto	1,445		
Iftera Begum, widow of the late Nawab Tahar Jung of the Chitpoor family	22		
		2,996	
Raja Kandarpeswar Singh, grandson of the late Raja of Upper Assam	...	600	
Ranee Padma Rekha Debee, widow of the late Raja Ghono Kanth Singh	...	600	
Okhut Koomar of the family of the ex-Raja of Jyatia	...	550	
Raja of Sikhim	...	525	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	14,574	
Miscellaneous	...	1,152	
SALT.			
<i>Compensations.</i>			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	44,600		
SAYER.			
Compensations	4,178		
		48,778	
Total Bengal	£		250,865
Carried over	560,617



Federative States.

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Account of Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage-

	£	£	£
Brought forward	560,617
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.			
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>			
Ishreepersad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares, under treaty with ancestors of Maharaja, dated 27th October 1794, ...	10,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	7,092		
Raja Beer Bhuder Singh of the family of the Raja of Benares for life ...	2,144		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	4,625		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	16,770		
Family of the ex-Raja of Coorg ...	2,165		
		42,796	
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances.</i>			
Charitable Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	2,360		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	6,944		
		9,304	
<i>Sayer Compensation.</i>			
Raja Mahendra Singh granted in perpetuity, 21st August 1840 ...	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensation not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	702		
		3,112	
Total North-Western Province £			55,212
PUNJAB.			
<i>Territorial and Political Pensions.</i>			
Raja Bukht Bulli, ex-Raja of Shahgurb, for life ...	1,680		
Murdan Singh, ex-Raja of Banpoor ...	260		
Mahomed Akram Khan, Nawab of Umb ...	500		
Raja Ali Bahadoor, son of Raja Fyztullah Khan ...	1,000		
Raja Jeswant Singh ...	786		
Agha Sahab, formerly called Mohun Loll, Sir Alexander Burnes' Moonshee, for good service (in addition to £384 paid in Calcutta) ...	600		
Yar Mahomed Khan, for life ...	600		
Sirdar Soaitan Secunder, for life ...	600		
Mirza Ellahes Bux, hereditary, for good service in 1857 ...	955		
Sirdarni Dhuun Koonwar, widow of a member of a chief in Cis-Sutlej States ...	1,000		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ...	27,936		
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	15,572		
		52,189	
Carried over £	...	52,189	615,829



Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1873 — (Continued).

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	52,189	615,829
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
PUNJAB.—(Continued.)			
<i>Pensions and Charitable Allowances.</i>			
Pension of Ranee Kissen Kour of the late Raja of Bulbuh Gurh ...	600		
Pension of Kour Khoshal Singh ...	600		
Charitable Allowances not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	25,487		
		26,487	
<i>Sayer Compensation.</i>			
Allowances to Rajas and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished ...	2,664		
Commutation of Pensions ...	130		
		2,794	
Total Punjab £	...		51,670
MADRAS.			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Raja of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions, &c. ...	43,746		
Allowances to the family of the late Raja Pertab Singh ...	737		
		44,483	
Stipends to the family of the late Nawab of Masuli- patam ...	...	3,099	
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, ex- clusive of payments made in Bengal ...	...	2,332	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resumed Lands, Officers and Privileges, including Salt Compensations ...	101,746		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances ...	7,149		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jagheerdars, and Enam- dars, &c. ...	29,400		
		138,295	
Pensions, &c., to the families and dependants of the late Nawabs of the Carnatic, and their families and dependants, &c. ...	54,842		
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor ...	30,423		
Commutation of Pensions ...	1,350		
		86,615	
Stipends to the family and dependants of the late Nawab of Kurnal ...	...	8,032	
Bombay pensions paid ...	...	5	
TOTAL MADRAS £	...		283,161
Carried over ...	...		980,660



Feudatory States.

CSL

Account of Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements for the year ended 31st March 1873.—(Concluded.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	980,660
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS.			
<i>BOMBAY.—(Continued.)</i>			
Pensions to the family and dependants of the late Nawab of Surat, being the sum assigned by the E. I. Company for the support of the daughters of Meer Jaffir Ali ...	...	10,000	
Suguna Baeesahab Maharaj ...	...	6,000	
Portab Rao Gaojur ...	...	1,200	
Various Pensions and Allowances exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...	13,075	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commutations ...	...	39,103	
Enamders and Surrunjamdars ...	...	485,573	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations ...	...	12,215	
Sultan Fadil Mahsin of Lahej for loss of transit dues and other considerations ...	...	1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sindh and others ...	...	22,298	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams ...	...	16	
Kristna Rao Wittul ...	...	2,202	
Dewasthan * and Wurshasun † Allowances ...	...	156,415	
Redemption of Hucksdars' Bonds, &c. ...	...	385	
Total in Bombay ...	£	749,894	
Total in India ...	£	1,730,554	
CHARGES IN ENGLAND.			
Portion of Pension of His Highness Maharaja Dhuleep Singh ...	...	19,336	
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. ...	£	1,749,890	

Bengal.

Nepal is the largest State in subsidiary alliance, which borders on Bengal. Its population is estimated at from two to five millions. The Viceroy is represented there by a Resident. In the same position is Sikhim to the east, with an estimated population of 7000. But with that the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling conducts our relations. An annual payment, recently raised to Rs. 12,000, is made to the Sikhimputee or Lord of Sikhim, in consideration of his position as former ruler of the hill territory of Darjeeling and a submontane tract on the plains, called the Morung. Through Sikhim lie the most promising routes for trade with Lhasa and other parts of Tibet.

* Compensation for temple lands resumed.

† Ditto for miscellaneous lands resumed.



Bordering on Sikkim, and bounding the division of Cooch Behar and the Kamroop district of Assam, lies Bhootan, a large independent State with which we have had intercourse from a very early period of our rule in India. Its territory occupies the whole of the Himalayan ranges between Bengal and Tibet for some four degrees of longitude, but its population is estimated at only 20,000. We allow Bhootan an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during good behaviour.

To the east of Cachar lies the native state of Manipore, which is under the direct political control of the Government of India. The tributary states under Bengal are in three groups, those of the Khasi Hills in Assam, of Chutia Nagpore and of Orissa,

Small Protected Democracies in the Khasi Hills.

STATE.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Bhowal	369	16,010	0	0
Cherra	8,060	8,650	0	0
Chella	5,511	700	0	0
Khyrum	20,504	10,120	0	0
Mylleim	12,266	1,690	0	0
Langrum	1,867	1,030	0	0
Upper Maharam	6,157	550	0	0
Lower Maharam	6,157	450	0	0
Maosanram	947	330	0	0
Maoyang	1,238	501	8	0
Malai Chamut	299	900	0	0
Marrian	2,306	125	0	0
Nobospooh	961	130	0	0
Nongkhlan	6,924	2,060	0	0
Nongspoong	871	100	0	0
Nongstein	7,765	10,400	0	0
Ramrai	1,737	440	0	0
Jeerang	581	1,630	0	0
Dewara Nengtyrmen	378	337	0	0
Maodou	253	.....	
Total	85,151	56,193	0	0

Between the Looshai tract and the British district of Tippera on the west, lies the hill territory of the Tippera Raja. This State is under no specific engagement to us, though its Raja is a British zemindar, deriving the greater portion of his income from landed property in the adjoining regulation district of Tip-



para. The succession to the chiefship has several times been decided by the result of suits for the zemindary in the Privy Council, and it has now been ruled by Government that the Raja should pay a succession duty to the Paramount Power. The State itself is now surrounded by tracts under our control. A political agent has been appointed there, and it is now practically a feudatory State.

Population.—About 35,000.

Supposed gross revenue.—Rs. 1,45,000.

Military force.—About 400 men. Of these, from 100 to 150 are pretty good soldiers, the rest below the average police.

Turning northward, we have on the plains at the foot of the Bhootan Hills the feudatory State of Cooch Behar, at present, during the minority of the Raja, under the direct management of British officers. This State first sought our aid in 1772, when, in consideration of the cession in perpetuity of half its revenues as then ascertained and an acknowledgment of subjection to the British Government, we drove out the Bhootanese who held possession of its Raja and capital. Cooch Behar has an area of 1,292 square miles. It is surrounded by the districts of Julpigoree, Rungpore, to the latter of which its land-revenue is credited.

Population.—532,565.

Supposed gross revenue.—Rs. 2,20,662.

Military force.—80 sipoys

Tributary Estates of Chutia Nagpore.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.
	Money.		About.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs.
Sirgoojah	1,891 11 0 and general service.	182,881	2,00,000
Udaipoor	533 5 0 and general service.	27,707	8,000
Jashpoor	775 0 0 Pays to Sirgoojah.	66,926	20,000
Gangpoor	500 0 0 and general service.	73,637	20,000
Bonal	200 0 0 and general service.	24,832	6,000
Koraa	400 0 0 and general service.	21,127	7,000
Chang-Bhukar	386 3 0	8,919	3,000
Seratokeleh	In men and general service.	53,373	36,000
Kharaswan	Ditto	23,220	15,000
Total		482,572	3,09,000



Tributary Estates of Orissa.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.
	<i>Tribute in money.</i> Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Killah Talchere ...	1,039 10 5 and service.	38,021	41,473 2 9	493
Ditto Dhenkanal ...	5,099 0 9 and service.	178,072	70,100 0 0	343
Ditto Runpore ...	1,400 13 2 and service.	27,306	6,961 13 3	954
Ditto Mohurbhunj ...	1,067 11 9 and service.	258,658	2,05,156 8 0	512
Ditto Boad ...	800 0 0 and service.	57,058	7,000 0 0	592
Ditto Antmullick ...	480 0 0 and service.	14,536	7,101 4 0	360
Ditto Burumba ...	1,397 15 5 and service.	24,071	26,062 14 2	709
Ditto Nyagurh ...	5,525 4 1 and service.	83,249	54,188 15 5½	741
Ditto Khundpara ...	4,211 8 8 and service.	60,877	22,581 3 7	1,435
Ditto Duspulla Joremo ...	661 7 11 and service.	84,805	13,494 4 9	397
Ditto Tigiriah ...	882 0 0 and service.	16,420	3,000 0 0	485
Ditto Nilgiri ...	3,900 7 8 and service.	33,944	21,792 2 5	177
Ditto Keonjhur ...	1,976 11 11 and service.	181,871	63,395 15 7	2,949
Ditto Pal Lehera ...	266 10 8 and service.	15,450	1,200 0 0	94
Ditto Hindole ...	551 3 11 and service.	28,025	15,000 0 0	148
Ditto Atgurh ...	2,800 0 0 and service.	26,336	14,939 14 6	341
Ditto Nursingpore ...	1,455 8 3 and service.	24,758	9,849 5 3	84
Total	.....	1,103,457	583,297 7 3½	

Total in Bengal.

	Population.	Revenue Rs.
Khasi States ...	85,151	56,193
Hill Tippera ...	35,000	1,45,000
Cooch Behar ...	582,565	9,20,662
Chutia Nagpore ...	482,572	3,09,000
Orissa ...	1,103,457	5,83,297 7 8½
Total ...	2,233,745	20,14,152 7 8½

North-Western Province.

Feudatory.	Population.	Square miles.	Gross Revenue. Rs.	Military Force.
<i>Nawab of Rampore</i> ...	485,000	890	10,00,000	1700
<i>Maharaja of Benares</i> ...	Reckoned in Ordinary Territory.			
<i>Raja of Tehree Gurwhal</i> ...	200,000	445	80,000	...
Total ...	685,000	1,335	10,80,000	1700

The census of Rampore, taken in January 1871, shewed that of the population 266,819 were males and 240,194 females. The population is almost equally divided between Hindoos and Mahomedans. There were 8 schools and 4 dispensaries in the State.

Punjab.

The area of the Feudatory States amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about five and a quarter millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; and the tribute received from them to £28,000.

Frontier Tribes.—The tribes inhabiting the British frontier, from Hazara on the north to Sind on the south-west belong to two distinct races;—from Hazara to Derah Ismail Khan they are chiefly Pathan; from Derah Ismail Khan to the borders of Sind they are, with one exception, Belooch. The principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting men, are as follow:—

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of Fighting Men.
Adjoining Hazara ...	Hassanzais ...	Pathan ...	8,000
	Jaduns ...		
	Bonerwals ...		
Adjoining Peshawur	Swatis ...	Pathans and Swatis (dependent on Swat) ...	20,000
	Ranizais ...		
	Othmankhails ...	Pathan (dependent on Cabul) ...	12,000
Adjoining Kohat and Peshawur ...	Mohmands ...	Pathan ...	20,000
	Afridis ...	" ...	30,000
	Bezotis ...		
	Sipahs ...		
Adjoining Kohat, Bunnoo, & Derah Ismail Khan ...	Orakzais ...	" ...	20,000
	Zairausht Afghans ...		
	Turis ...		
Adjoining Derah Ismail Khan ...	Wazirs ...	Belooch ...	5,000
	Astranis ...		
	Kasranis ...		
	Bozdars ...		
Adjoining Derah Ghazee Khan ...	Khetrans ...	Pathan ...	3,000
	Kosahs ...	Belooch ...	12,000
	Lagharis ...		
	Gurchanis ...		
	Murris ...		
	Bugtis ...		
Total ...			180,000



Punjab.

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*Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government,
1872-73.*

NAME OF STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force.
1.—Jummoo & Kashmeer ...	One horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls, 100 horsemen...	1,537,000	Rs. 84,30,000	26,975
2.—Patiala ...	...	1,586,000	42,77,928	8,637
3.—Bahawalpoor ...	...	472,791	20,00,000	2,679
4.—Jeond ...	25 horsemen ...	189,475	4,00,000	1,879
5.—Nabha ...	...	227,155	6,50,000	1,650
6.—Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	253,293	7,57,265	2,000
7.—Mundee ...	" 1,00,000	135,000	3,75,000	1,750
8.—Sarmoor (Nahan) ...	...	90,000	2,10,000	655
9.—Kahloor (Bilaspore),	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000	840
10.—Bassaheer ...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000	100
11.—Hindoor (Nalagarh),	" 5,000	70,000	90,000	500
12.—Keonthal ...	...	50,000	80,000	100
13.—Maler Kotla ...	25 horsemen ...	46,200	2,59,000	506
14.—Ferozkote ...	...	68,000	3,00,000	800
15.—Chumba ...	Rs. 5,000	110,000	1,85,500	161
16.—Suket ...	" 11,000	44,966	63,400	515
17.—Kalsia ...	...	62,000	1,31,500	261
18.—Pataodi ...	...	20,208	92,744	140
19.—Luharu ...	...	19,000	60,000	221
20.—Dujana ...	...	27,000	60,000	120
21.—Baghat ...	Rs. 2,000	10,000	8,000	27
22.—Bhagal ...	" 3,600	22,000	60,000	200
23.—Jubbal ...	" 2,520	40,000	30,030	...
24.—Kumharsain ...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000	45
25.—Bhajjee ...	" 1,440	19,000	28,000	100
26.—Mailog ...	" 1,450	9,000	10,000	75
27.—Balsan ...	" 1,030	6,000	7,000	50
28.—Dhannee ...	" 360	5,500	8,000	100
29.—Kuthar ...	" 1,080	4,000	5,000	...
30.—Kunhiar ...	" 180	2,500	4,000	20
31.—Mungul ...	" 72	800	700	25
32.—Bija ...	" 180	800	1,000	20
33.—Darkutoc ...	...	700	600	...
34.—Taroch ...	Rs. 280	10,000	6,000	80
35.—Sangrae ...	...	700	1,000	...
36.—Ratesh ...	...	300	250	...
Total ...	...	5,299,388	1,87,32,317	...

Bombay.

The area administered by Native Chiefs under the supervision of the Government of Bombay is returned at 63,253 square miles, or about one-third of the entire area of the Province; the people are estimated to number about nine and a quarter out of a total population slightly in excess of 25½ millions; and their revenues to aggregate two crores 35 lakhs of rupees. The States form geographically and historically, two main groups: the northern comprising the territories which encircle the Regulation Districts of Goojarat; and the southern, less regular and compact, may be roughly described as enclosed by the districts of Satara, Sholapoor, Belgaum and Rutnagiri.

The northern group, consisting of these States I.—Kuchh, II.—Pahlanpoor, III.—Mahi Kanta, IV.—Kathiawar, V.—Baroda, VI.—Rewa Kanta, extends over an area of 43,478 square miles, with a population of 6,856,536 souls and a revenue estimated at 163½ lakhs of rupees. The southern group, comprising the Satara Jaghirs with Akalkot, the State of Kolhapoor, the Principality of Sawuntwaree, and the estates of the Patwardhan Chiefs, has an approximate area of 10,132 square miles, a population of 1,985,877 inhabitants, and a revenue aggregating about Rs. 54,90,379. Historically the States of Goojarat may, with the exception of Kuchh, be considered as grouped round Baroda, whose tributaries or allies they were in A. D. 1805, when final treaty engagements were concluded between the Gaekwar and the British Government. The members of the southern group may be viewed as centring at Kolhapoor, and as having an historical bond of union in the friendship shown to the British Government in its final struggle with the power of the Peshwa.

A third, though much smaller group, comprising the Jarwar, Peint and Dang territories, together with the estates of the Rajas of Bansda and Dharampoor, is situated in the hilly tracts between the districts of Khandesh, Nassik, Tanna, and Surat. These estates cover an area of about 3,460 square miles, with a population estimated at 129,536 souls, and a revenue of Rs. 451,971. Finally, there are six small isolated territories: Khairpoor in Sindh, Narukot in the Punch Mahals, Kambay at the head of the Gulf of that name, the Seedhee Principalities of Sachin in Surat and Jinjira in Kolaba, and in the extreme south, in the district of Dharwar, the Jaghir of Savanoor. The aggregate area of these territories is returned at 6,183 square miles, their population at 300,124, and their revenues at Rs. 12,46,748.



Groups in Bombay Mines.

CSL
173

In each of these States an Agent, or representative of Government, is maintained, invested with a general supervision of its affairs. The share of administrative duties assumed by the Agent varies, however, to a considerable extent. In Baroda and Kutch, for example, the duties of the representative of Government are almost entirely confined to the exercise of a general surveillance; while in Rewa Kanta, and still more in Kathiawar estates have been subdivided to such an extent, that a considerable portion of the province has come into the hands of rulers so petty as to be unable, or unwilling, to govern, and whose estates have, therefore, been placed under the direct management of the Agency officers.

No fewer than 18 territorial divisions, with a total population of 4,759,523 souls and a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,93,35,646, were, during the year 1873, owing to the minority of their Chiefs, under direct management :—

Name of District.	Name of State.	Population.	Revenue.
Mahi Kanta ...	Edar ...	217,382	6,00,000
Kathiawar ...	Bhaunagar ...	403,754	25,89,110
	Murvi ...	90,616	6,50,000
	Limri ...	46,002	2,00,254
	Rajkot ...	36,770	1,50,000
	Gondal ...	137,217	8,00,000
Rewa Kanta ...	Baria ...	60,000	1,75,000
	Lunawara ...	40,000	1,25,000
	Sonth ...	49,000	80,000
Kolhapoor ...	Kolhapoor ...	802,691	30,63,685
Sawantwari ...	Sawantwari ...	190,814	2,72,845
Akalkot ...	Akalkot ...	81,068	2,28,500
Satara ...	Bhor or Pant Sachev ...	111,689	4,92,775
S. Maratha ...	Mudhol ...	58,921	1,25,000
Punch Mahals	Narukot ...	6,837	7,702
Surat ...	Sachin ...	16,374	15,606
Nasik ...	Peint ...	47,033	1,25,000
Tanna ...	Jawar ...	37,431	82,000
Total ...	18	4,759,523	1,93,35,646



Feudatory States.

CSL

Native States in the Bombay Province

Name of State.	Tribute.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Baroda ...	...	3,600,000	15,00,000 0 0	.....
KATHIAWAR.				
1st Class.				
Junagurbh ...	70,604 0 0	280,921	20,00,000 0 0	5297
Nawanagurbh ...	1,20,093 0 0	290,837	15,00,000 0 0	3,350
Bhanuagurbh ...	1,62,917 0 0	403,754	21,89,110 0 0	2,755
Drangadra ...	44,677 0 0	87,349	3,00,000 0 0	470
2nd Class.				
Murei ...	58,471 0 0	90,616	6,50,000 0 0	575
Wankanir ...	18,879 0 0	28,750	1,25,000 0 0	213
Palliana ...	10,364 0 0	51,256	2,00,000 0 0	689
Dharol ...	10,231 0 0	18,321	1,50,000 0 0	131
Lamri ...	30,481 0 0	46,002	2,00,254 0 0	106
Rajkot ...	21,321 0 0	36,770	1,50,000 0 0	Local police
Gondal ...	1,12,179 0 0	137,217	8,00,000 0 0	631
Wadwan ...	28,691 0 0	45,431	3,50,000 0 0	410
Jadradad ...	.....	10,500	42,000 0 0	181
3rd Class.				
Porbander ...	33,504 0 0	72,077	4,00,000 0 0	498
Wala ...	8,784 0 0	13,027	2,00,000 0 0	122
Than-Lakhtar ...	7,351 0 0	20,436	75,000 0 0	145
Bantwa (Babi Kamaludin Khan).	7,410 0 0	20,011	1,77,840 0 0	60
Bantwa (Babi Shir Khan and Babi Shammat Khan's share).	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasdan ...	10,660 0 0	32,796	1,50,000 0 0	258
Sala ...	15,511 0 0	18,528	60,000 0 0	123
Chura ...	7,143 0 0	13,793	1,25,000 0 0	135
4th Class.				
Muli ...	9,354 0 0	17,681	1,00,000 0 0	65
Lathi ...	2,007 0 0	7,747	70,000 0 0	89
Ranaja ...	8,037 0 0	17,455	50,000 0 0	50
Other Jurisdictions or Petty States.	.....	441,152	.....	.....
PALANPOOR.		According to recent census		
Palanpoor ...	50,000 0 0	215,972	4 lakhs.	294 Horse, 697 Foot.
Radhanpoor ...	.....	91,579	5 or 6 lakhs.	248 orse, 362 Foot.
Tharad and Morwara ...	.....	51,105	85,000 0 0	50 Horse, 20 Foot.
Wao ...	.....	22,081	30,000 0 0	30 orse, 20 Foot.
Warye ...	.....	20,006	40,000 0 0	50 orse, 20 Foot.
Santalpoor and Charchut ...	.....	18,193	35,000 0 0	Ditto
Suligaon ...	.....	10,104	10,000 0 0	Ditto
Shabar ...	.....	5,659	2,500 0 0	Ditto
Kankrej ...	5,127 6 4	37,771	40,000 0 0	Ditto
Deodar ...	.....	19,701	25,000 0 0	Ditto
Terwara ...	.....	7,388	12,000 0 0	Ditto
Other Jurisdictions or Petty States.	.....	1,087	.....	.....
MAHI KANTA.				
Edar ...	30,339 15 2	217,332	6,00,000 0 0	.....
Manos ...	11,754 0 0	11,863	28,000 0 0	.....
Monpoor ...	4,749 11 2	14,011	30,000 0 0	.....
Bhalasna-Satlasna ...	4,607 5 4	8,499	8,080 0 0	.....
Danta ...	2,377 1 11	11,762	47,061 0 0	.....
Malpu ...	301 0 0	10,303	12,000 0 0	.....
Ghorasar ...	3,501 0 0	8,273	25,047 0 0	.....
Amilars ...	316 10 8	10,661	20,000 0 0	.....
Bawis Zilla ...	33,912 11 4	38,478	57,085 0 0	.....
60 other States, populations from 163 to 6,898.	44,563 14 5	117,542	2,93,186 4 11	.....



Bombay.

175
SL

Native States in the Bombay Province.—(Continued.)

Name of State.	Tribute.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.
REWA KANTA.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Rajpipla ...	65,000 0 0	150,000	8,00,000 0 0	Sowars and Sebandy 440
Obota Udepoor ...	10,500 0 0	100,000	3,00,000 0 0	353
Baria ...	12,000 0 0	60,000	1,75,000 0 0	247
Lunawara ...	6,000 0 0	40,000	1,25,000 0 0	240
...	12,000 0 0			
Balesinur ...	4,000 0 0	30,000	1,00,000 0 0	...
...	14,680 0 0			
Smith ...	7,000 0 0	49,000	80,000 0 0	140
Other States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
KUCHH.				
Kuchh ...	2,00,000 0 0	500,000	2,40,000 0 0	40 Artillery, 250 Cavalry and 1,000 Foot.
...	Sicca rupees for the expenses of a British Force, and compensation for Anjar.			
KOLHAPUR.				
Principality of Kolhapoor.	.....	534,560	20,00,982 0 0	Kolhapur Infantry 560
Chiefs of Vishalgarn, Nawra, Irchal-Karanji and Kagal.	13,395 0 0	177,223	5,90,508 0 0	Kieana 145
Other petty States ...	6,094 0 0	90,903	4,73,192 0 0	Police 972
SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.				
Saugli ...	Territory yielding Rs. 1,35,000 has been assigned in lieu of the service of a contingent of horse.	223,663	6,43,300 0 0	67 Sowars, 755 Sepoys.
Miraj (Senior branch) ...	12,557 13 0	32,201	2,71,941 0 0	62 Sowars, 535 Sepoys.
Miraj (Junior branch) ...	6,412 8 0	25,601	1,33,925 0 0	32 Sowars, 257 Sepoys.
Kurandwar (Elder chief) ...	9,616 12 0	38,193	82,000 0 0	11 Sowars, 217 Sepoys.
Kurandwar (Younger chiefs).	.....	30,251	1,00,783 0 0	18 Sowars, 286 Sepoys.
Jamkhandi ...	30,840 10 0	102,346	3,00,000 0 0	57 Sowars, 852 Sepoys.
Mudhol ...	2,671 14 0	58,951	1,25,000 0 0	48 Sowars, 655 Sepoys.
Ramdurg ...	3,069 5 8	38,031	85,735 0 0	52 Sowars, 700 Sepoys.
AKALKOT.				
Akalkot ...	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of Akalkot horse.	81,068 included in Jaghir village of Kuria near Satara.	2,28,500 0 0	None ...
SAWANTWARI.				
Sawantwari ...	...	190,814	2,72,845 0 0	Sawantwari Local corps, 463 men.
JINJIRA.				
Habsan or Jinjira State ...	None ...	71,996	3,20,000 0 0	None
KAMBAY.				
Kambay ...	Rupees 27,000 in cash (exclusive of collection on account of Customs and Excise.)	83,404	Rs. 3,50,000 per annum.	About 800 armed retainers (500 foot and 300 sowars), these are for the most part undisciplined.

Native States in the Bombay Province.—(Continued.)

Name of State.	Tribute.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military force.
SURAT.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Sachin ...	.....	19,131	1,62,374 0 0	55 Arabs.
Dharampoor ...	9,000 0 0	68,135	2,50,000 0 0	31 Mahrani. 20 Sindi. 10 Purabi a. 15 Gosari. 40 Horsemen 6 artillery. 10 Hindustani. 60 Miscellaneous details not given.
Banada ...	.....	32,329	1,00,000 0 0	335
TANNA.				
Jawar ...	Does not pay tribute in men or money.	37,431	82,000 0 0	None
DHARWAR.				
Savarnoor ...	.....	16,152	75,000 0 0	.....
SATARA.				
The Pant Prilindhi ...	None ...	53,390	1,24,163 11 0	275, consisting of Sowars and Police.
Bhor ...	.....	111,639	4,92,775 5 1	533 peons entertained for purposes other than Military.
Phaltan ...	9,600 0 0	59,536	1,20,175 9 9	.....
Jat ...	6,400 0 0	70,665	79,867 7 8	275, consisting of Sowars and Police.
DADAPUR.	None ...	7,316	6,212 4 0	None
KHANDESH.				
Dang Pimpri ...	.....	2,515	8,095 0 0	.....
Do. Wedawan ...	.....	44	135 0 0	.....
Do. Lari Garkhede ...	.....	239	83 0 0	.....
Do. Kaka Kadpad ...	.....	110	90 0 0	.....
Do. Amle ...	.....	4,727	2,791 4 0	.....
Do. Chindli ...	.....	520	607 0 0	.....
Do. Pansladewi ...	.....	163	115 0 0	.....
Do. Palaswihar ...	.....	140	160 0 0	.....
Do. Avachar ...	.....	247	192 8 0	.....
Do. Derbanti ...	.....	1,088	3,238 2 0	.....
Do. Gadhi ...	.....	2,904	4,383 0 0	.....
Do. Seubara ...	.....	246	402 8 0	.....
Do. Kirli ...	.....	810	537 0 0	.....
Do. Wassara ...	.....	2,000	2,310 0 0	.....
Do. Dhude ...	.....	144	90 0 0	.....
Do. Surgana ...	.....	9,023	10,931 1 3	.....
Sewasthan Kathi ...	133 0 0	5,650	11,000 0 0	.....
Do. Gauri ...	.....	600	14,000 0 0	.....
Do. Nai ...	.....	275	900 0 0	.....
Do. Chikahli ...	.....	450	9,000 0 0	.....
Do. Singpur ...	.....	360	6,291 4 0	.....
Do. Nawalpur ...	.....	85	600 0 0	.....
PUNOR MARALS.				
Narukot ...	41 0 0	6,337	About 7,300 0 0	No
NASIK.				
Point ...	3,500 0 0	47,033	About 50,000 0 0	No



Central Province.

The area of the 15 Chiefships is about 28,000 square miles, their population about 1,095,000, their gross revenue is estimated at about Rs. 5,45,500 (£54,550), and the tribute they pay to the British Government is Rs. 1,35,236 (£13,523.)

State.	Tribute	Population	Supposed gross revenue	Military force
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Baster ...	3,056	78,856	40,000	9 Elephants. 16 Horses. 50 Sepoys.
2. Karond ...	3,550	133,483	20,000	None.
3. Raigarh-Bargarh. ...	400	63,304	7,500	Do.
4. Sarangarh ...	1,350	37,091	8,00	Do.
*5. Patna ...	600	98,636	25,000	Do.
6. Sonpoor ...	5,000	130,713	18,000	Do.
7. Rairakhol ...	580	12,660	6,000	Do.
8. Burma ...	350	53,613	6,000	Do.
9. Sakti ...	350	8,394	8,131	Do.
10. Kawarda ...	16,000	75,462	53,560	Do.
11. Kondka or Chhui-khadan ...	11,000	29,590	35,467	3 elephants, 28 horses, 80 bullocks, 226 footmen.
12. Kancker ...	Pays nothing.	43,552	15,000	3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 footmen.
*13. Khairagarh ...	47,000	122,264	1,65,428	6 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 50 sowars, 500 footmen.
14. Nandgaon ...	46,000	148,454	1,40,346	3 elephants, 100 horses, 5 camels, 500 footmen.
15. Makrai ...	Pays nothing.	13,648	22,000	None.
Total ...	...	1,049,720	5,63,232	.....

Madras.

Travancore.—In 1872-73 the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 53,72,373, being Rs. 1,27,901 in advance of the revenues of the preceding year, the highest till then on record. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,93,682, or a little over two lakhs above that of the preceding year, and higher than the receipts of the year by Rs. 1,21,310. The deficit was due to the extraordinary outlay on public works, and the performance of the last of several expensive ceremonies connected with the coronation of the sovereign and

* Under British management.

required by land usage and very strong local feelings. The principal items are these :—

Rs.		Rs.	
Land revenue	16,59,923	Public Works	13,20,967
Salt	9,83,815	Subsidy to British Indian Government,	8,10,652
Tobacco	8,89,114	Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,83,781
Miscellaneous	5,98,097	Devassoms or Religious Institutions	5,54,735
Cardamom and other goods	3,78,585	The Palace	5,11,494
Customs	4,55,811	Cost and charges of goods sold	4,08,021
Interest on Government securities	47,305	Oot Cooperahs or Charitable Institutions	2,94,791
Judicial fees	1,28,501	Contingent charges	1,78,188
Timber	83,701	Nair Troops	1,59,504
Arrack and opium	1,08,658	Judicial Establishments	1,48,668
Arrears of revenue collected,	38,862	Police	1,32,609
		Education, Science, and Art, Pensions	1,09,987
		Elephant and Horse Establishment	1,26,706
		Expenditure on account of the Pudmagharbhom Ceremony	62,715
			90,979
Total	53,72,872	Total	54,93,657

The religious and charitable expenditure is incurred by the State more or less in its capacity as a trustee of the temple property the rentals of which are credited to the State. The temple expenditure is rather a discharge of liabilities devolving on the State in consequence of its enjoyment of the revenues of Devassom lands. The expenditure on the feeding establishments is not so clearly a discharge of liability, though in some cases and to some extent it may be claimed on this ground. The Pudmagharbhom ceremony was the last of a series popularly considered essential to the full coronation of His Highness the Maharaja. The cash balance was Rs. 40,82,090. Coffee cultivation is spreading. The elevation of the Peermade Garden was pronounced too low for successful Cinchona cultivation. Tea culture was more successful. There were 784 boys at the Trevandrum High School, 808, at 16 English district schools and 7,469 boys and 596 girls at 29 vernacular schools. These are all caste schools. The number of Christian missionary scholars, besides, is large.

Cochin.—The receipts and expenditure in 1872-73 show an increase of Rs. 18,159 and Rs. 38,604 respectively over the returns of the previous year. The revenue of the year was in excess of the expenditure by Rs. 1,46,641. The main items of revenue and heads of expenditure were :—



	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue ...	5,98,672	Subsidy ...	2,00,060
Salt ...	1,79,539	Palace ...	1,85,160
Customs (including tobacco) ...	1,05,005	Public Works ...	1,97,384
Fees and fines, Judicial Department ...	84,658	Religious and Charitable ...	1,13,640
Timber ...	65,455	Administrative ...	1,48,558
Interest on money in British Government Loan ...	48,220	Judicial ...	49,222
Abkari ...	40,019	Police ...	14,700
Fees on renewal of deeds ...	17,944	Military ...	22,303
Opium ...	6,259	Pension ...	15,657
Miscellaneous ...	1,08,510	Miscellaneous ...	1,61,513

There has been no scientific and no recent census of these two States.

Carnatic.—The payments to 1026 Carnatic Stipendiaries amounted, to Rs. 5,10,254. The lapses by deaths, &c., in 1872-73 were forty-nine, representing pensions amounting to Rs. 14,923 per annum.

Government of India.

HYDERABAD.

Hyderabad, under the Nizam who is still a minor, has the largest income and population of all the Feudatory States, or upwards of two millions sterling derived from eleven millions of people. His Highness has a salute of 21 guns. Hyderabad is administered, with the advice of the Resident, Mr. Saunders, C. S., by the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, who in 1867 carried out several administrative reforms. No annual Report on Hyderabad affairs is published. When Sir R. Temple was Resident he submitted a full report, extracts from which were published by Parliament in 1869. A Subsidiary Force is maintained by the British Government at Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, in accordance with the treaty of 1800. The force, known as the Hyderabad Contingent, is also cantoned in different parts of the Deccan, and maintained under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 by the revenues of the assigned districts known as Berar. By the treaty of 1800 the subsidiary Force was to consist of eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and the usual proportion of artillery; and subsequently by the treaty of 1853 it was agreed that there should never be less than five regiments of infantry, with one of cavalry, and a due proportion of artillery stationed within the Nizam's territory, unless with the express consent of His Highness. By the treaty of 1860 the Hyderabad Contingent was not to consist of less than five thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. Since the late Nizam's death the charges for his palace, court and family have formed a civil list of £300,000. The strength of the

Nizam's army is about 43,000 men, of whom 6,500 are cavalry. The annual cost is about 790,000*l*. In 1865-66 the receipts amounted to 1,787,268*l* and the expenditure to 1,715,609*l* leaving a surplus balance of 71,659*l*, which has since been considerably increased so as to meet the outlays most urgently needed for public improvements, yet reserving an adequate amount annually for the final extinction of the debt. The Nawab has supplied the capital for a railway from Hyderabad to the main line between Madras and Bombay, which is far advanced.

THE RAJPOOTANA STATES.

Rajpootana stretches from 23° 15' to 30' North Latitude, and from 69° 30' to 78° 15' East Longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population estimated at ten millions. The purely British districts of Ajmeer and Mairwara lie in the heart of Rajpootana and are administered by a Commissioner under the Governor General. The eighteen Principalities are supervised by the Governor General's Agent, now Colonel Pelly. In 1803 our political relations with Rajpootana commenced during the Mahratta war, and in 1817-18 during the Pindarree war its States accepted our protection. Of the 18 chiefs 15 are Rajpoots, 2 Jats and 1 Mahomedan:—

Rajpoot.

1. Meywar or Oodeypore.
2. Jeypore.
3. Marwar or Jodhpore.
4. Boondee.
5. Bikaner.
6. Kotah.
7. Kerowlee.
8. Kishenghur.

9. Jeysulmere.
10. Udaipur.
11. Sirohee.
12. Doongurpore.
13. Banswara.
14. Pertabgurh.
15. Jhallawar.

Jat.

16. Bhurtpore.

17. Dholepore.

Mahomedan.

18. Tonk.

Ameliorations have been introduced into Rajpootana generally since Lord William Bentinck's visit in 1831-32.

During 1872-73 three of the Rajpootana Chiefs died *viz.*, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I. the Maharaja of Bikaner, and the Maharana of Dholepore, G.C.S.I. The successions passed off peaceably. The rainy season of 1872 commenced early, and was everywhere most propitious, but much damage was done to the crops, especially in Marwar, by the locusts. The first flights do not appear to have entered the country from any particular direction. They laid their eggs wherever the soil was favourable and when the young locusts were able to fly, they wandered over the country, backwards and forwards, committing devastation in every direction. In Mullanee three-fourths of the crops are sup-



posed to have been destroyed, and in Serohee and Marwar upwards of half. In Ajmeer, the Bhinae, Bandunwarra, and Mussooda villages particularly suffered, whilst the rest of the district was comparatively free. In Jeypore, Ulwur, Bhurtpore, and Harrowtee, the same kind of partial damage was suffered. The consequence was that, though grain fell somewhat, prices were still abnormally high.

Meywar.—There is no census of this State. The Maharaja desired to introduce a land revenue settlement for a term of 10 years on the village system, demands being regulated by the average payments of the 10 previous years; existing tenants' rights to be respected by leaseholders, who, on fulfilling their obligations to the Durbar, will be permitted to renew their leases on reassessment. This kind of assessment is adopted in the neighbouring territory of Edur, and were it extended to the Bheel tracts it would be hailed by the Bheels as saving them from constant illegal demands by the Raj officials, and would be as profitable to them as to the Durbar. His arrangement refers only to the crown lands: the estates of the nobles are administered by themselves independently of the Durbar, to whom they do not even report occurrences; and when reports are called for regarding any dacoity or outrage, replies are only vouchsafed after great and vexatious delay. The Goshain of the great Shrine at Nath Dwara followed the example set by the nobles, and declared his independence of the Durbar; a force was set in motion against this priest in 1871, but it was recalled without an attempt to establish the lawful authority of the Maharana. The Oodeypore school was well attended by 346 scholars learning English, Hindee, Sanscrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

The little Principality of *Pertabgurh* continued to be well managed. The young Chief, Maharawal Oodey Sing, is very fond of sport; he has good elephants, is very keen in the pursuit of tigers, and takes a pride in exhibiting the trophy skins to English visitors. His house is furnished in the English style. As in *Meywar*, the Thakoors are disposed to evade their feudal obligations in service and attendance on certain occasions, and all claim the privilege of criminal and civil jurisdiction in their estates.

In *Banswara* there were no complaints against the Maharawal's administration. The *Doongurpore* Chief is civilized far beyond the average of Native rulers. He takes a pride in his State and in the administration, and is not above conducting his visitors through the palace, stables, and gardens, pointing out the improvements he has himself effected, relating the state of po-



erty and desolation that everything was in when he succeeded to the *guddee*, and how, through the benign influence of the British Government, he had gradually acquired the means to repair the ancestral palace, to get up elephants, horses, and a retinue suited to his rank, and lastly, to accomplish the dearest wish of his heart in the betrothal of his daughter to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere. In 1828 the British Government sent a force into the *Hilly Tracts*, *Meywar* and brought the Bheels under subjection; still it was found 10 years afterwards that some permanent Government force was necessary to maintain order amongst these rude tribes. The scheme fell to the ground in 1838, but in the year 1840 the Bheel Corps was raised to keep order amongst the Bheels themselves, and to protect the Bheels from the grasping extortions of native Kamdars. The condition of the Bheel tribes in these Hilly Tracts is described as still unsatisfactory.

Jeypore.—There is no census. A revenue survey and assessment of the Durbar khalsa land has been going on for some years, and a good deal of progress is reported, though the work meets with opposition from the Conservative character of the population. The control of the medical institutions, was transferred from the Agency Surgeon to Dr. Valentine, the Maharaja's private physician. The condition of *Shekawrittee* continued to be more satisfactory. The chiefships of *Khetree* and *Seekur* show changes for the better. The young Khetree Chief made much progress in his studies. Both Chiefs attended the Thakoors' School at Jeypore pending the opening of the Mayo College. The condition of Ooniara did not improve. Rules for the control of marriage expenditure were drawn up for all classes, except the Rajpoots, though the Maharaja really wishes to introduce the reform in that influential class also. The Maharaja pushed on public works with increased activity, and a larger sum than ever (Rs. 2,30,098) was spent on original works alone, principally irrigation schemes the estimated sanctioned cost of which is about 15 lakhs. The great Ramghur reservoir was sanctioned. The water surface will cover 20 square miles and contain 22,000 millions of cubic feet. It will irrigate 2,400 acres and yield, after deductions of cost and maintenance, 13 per cent. on the outlay, which is estimated at 12½ lakhs. Considerable progress is reported in the Educational Department at Jeypore. The attendance at the Maharaja's College and girls' school much increased. The course of the School of Arts was extended. The jail management is reported as satisfactory. The daily average of prisoners was 916. The year was prosperous for *Kishenghar*.



and the condition of the petty principality of *Lawa* continued to improve.

Marwar.—There is no census. In 1872 the rainfall in Jodhpore itself was 22·45, which may be considered as unprecedented, for the average is only four inches. The autumn crops would have been splendid throughout the country had it not been for the locusts; it is said that in some of the districts two-thirds of the standing crops were destroyed. The burial of the late Maharaja is thus described. At sunrise on the morning of the 13th February 1873 the body of the Chief, dressed in gorgeous court robes, and having on the jewels worn at the last Dusserah festival, was placed in a sitting position in a Janpan or covered chair, and carried out of the fort. It was an extraordinary sight, the front of the chair was open, so that all could take a look at the form of him who for so many years had ruled over them. In spite of his many faults Maharaja Tukht Sing was ever popular amongst his subjects, and the wail of sorrow that burst from the crowd when the body was first brought out was one of the genuineness of which there could be no doubt. The chair was borne on the shoulders of the purohits or family priests, who gesticulated violently as they moved slowly along, their long hair waving down their naked backs giving them a wild demonlike appearance; men beat their breasts and tore their hair, the soldiers presented arms and joined in the procession, which was preceded by the two favourite horses of the Chief, the *cortege* ever increasing in numbers as it slowly wended its way down the precipitous incline towards the city. Only the remains of those of royal blood are permitted to be carried out that way, the bodies of all others dying in the fort being let down from the ramparts. Some Thakoor, Ministers, and retainers followed in a confused group: the journey had to be performed by all alike on foot. Mundore was reached at 11, and there the last rites were performed. Many of the city people openly said that it was a disgrace to the Rahtore name that the head of one great branch of the Hindoos, who had spent his life in devotion to women, should not find one true enough to accompany him to the abodes of bliss. The fact of no suttee having taken place on this occasion is, a convincing proof that this horrible rite is fast dying out. When the remains of the last Chief of Marwar, Maharaja Maun Sing, were burned, a Rane, four concubines, and one female slave were immolated on the pile with him. Maharaja Tukht Sing left a large family, consisting of 27 Ranees, 10 legitimate sons and 5 legitimate daughters, and 13 concubines, 10 natural sons, 9 natural daughters, and 17 slave girls, the annual expenditure on whom at the time of the Chief's death amounted to over

6½ lakhs. To carry out the wishes of the late Chief, a Committee, consisting of the principal Thakoor and officials of the State, with the Political Agent as President, was formed. The difficult task of fixing the allowances for so large a family was performed with great fairness, considerable reductions being made where required. Each member of the family has now a suitable maintenance. The Chief's son, Jeswant Singh, succeeded. The political Agent could not visit *Jeysulmere*, which might almost be called the ultramundane State of Rajpootana.

Harottee Agency.—The administration of *Boondee* continued satisfactory; *Kotah* was in a bad state. The adventurers who surrounded the Maharao continued the scramble for plunder. On the principle of "honesty amongst thieves" each seems to have taken his turn of power unmolested by the others, until it was considered that he had reasonably feathered his nest; when denounced, degraded, and imprisoned, he was made to disgorge a percentage of his spoil. The *Jhallawar* Chief takes every opportunity of showing his good feeling towards Government and its officers. The affairs of *Shahpoora* prospered. An administration report of *Tonk* was written by its Native Minister. The Nawab being very attentive to the administration of the State, and fond of works on moral subjects, especially such as treat of the duties of rulers to their people and *vice versa*, Moulvie Nujuf Ally Khan, Moon-surim, Girae and Foujdaree (Thuggee and Judicial Officer), prepared a work of this nature which it is proposed to publish shortly. The same gentleman translated the Bible into Persian stanzas.

Eastern States.—Sir Diakur Rao submitted a Report of *Dholepore* of whose chief he was the Guardian. The best education the young Rana can have is that of his mother; for this young lady is of superior intellect, and was, as well as the other children, most carefully educated and brought up by the late estimable Raja of Putiala.

Bhurtpore.—The Railway from Agra was completed. The Maharaja is proverbially a thrifty economist and very careful of his money. The army and other establishments are all regularly paid at the end of every month, and the ryots are not subjected to any sort of exaction or extortion. *Kerowlee*.—The Maharaja presides over the *Ijlas Khas* or State Council to which appeals are preferred, but the number of cases, civil and criminal, pending at the end of the year was larger than it should be.

Ulwur.—A census of the population of the State was taken in March 1872:—



Statement of the population of the Ulwur State and the proportion of men, women, boys, and girls in the several castes.

VOL. XVIII.

X

CASTE.	TOTAL POPULATION.					PERCENTAGE OF MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, AND GIRLS.					PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>													
Brahmins ...	27,597	27,741	15,477	11,256	82,071	33-63	33-80	18-86	13-71	100-00	57-90	42-10	100
Meenas ...	16,264	14,983	10,648	7,292	49,187	33-06	30-46	21-66	14-82	100-00	59-35	40-65	100
Goojurs ...	14,660	12,466	9,197	6,407	42,730	34-31	29-17	21-53	14-99	100-00	58-94	41-06	100
Bunlahs ...	16,268	15,081	8,280	6,423	46,052	35-32	32-84	17-94	13-90	100-00	56-31	43-69	100
Jats ...	11,361	9,638	6,585	4,425	32,009	35-49	30-11	20-57	14-88	100-00	59-81	40-19	100
Atheers ...	14,628	13,397	9,930	7,016	44,971	32-52	29-79	22-08	15-61	100-00	58-60	41-40	100
<i>Rajpoots.</i>													
Narookas ...	2,849	2,317	1,231	821	7,218	39-47	32-10	17-06	11-37	100-00	59-99	40-01	100
Rahtores ...	563	440	244	138	1,385	40-64	31-67	27-51	9-9	100-00	63-87	36-13	100
Chowhans ...	3,555	2,631	1,549	825	8,563	41-52	30-76	18-09	9-63	100-00	65-25	34-75	100
Rajawuts ...	326	270	134	74	804	40-54	33-58	16-67	9-21	100-00	64-42	35-58	100
Shekhawuts ...	1,423	1,087	770	279	3,559	39-98	30-54	21-64	7-84	100-00	73-40	26-60	100
Other Rajpoots ...	5,339	3,679	1,945	1,275	12,238	43-91	29-92	15-31	10-36	100-00	60-40	39-60	100
Other Hindoos ...	87,303	84,625	53,587	41,981	267,496	32-64	31-64	20-3	15-69	100-00	56-08	43-92	100
Total of Hindoos ...	202,186	188,358	119,577	88,212	598,333	33-79	31-48	19-99	14-74	100-00	57-55	42-45	100
<i>Mahomedans.</i>													
Meos ...	31,415	26,119	21,897	17,430	96,861	32-43	26-97	22-61	17-99	100-00	55-68	44-32	100
Khanzadas ...	2,855	2,661	1,746	1,228	8,490	33-63	31-34	20-37	14-47	100-00	58-71	41-29	100
Mahomedan Rajpoots ...	1,309	1,552	1,037	712	4,610	28-49	33-58	22-49	15-44	100-00	59-29	40-71	100
Afghana ...	327	1,010	518	409	2,364	32-35	35-50	18-05	14-10	100-00	55-88	44-12	100
Syuds ...	524	774	383	287	1,968	26-62	39-32	19-47	14-59	100-00	57-16	42-84	100
Other Mahomedans ...	20,546	20,071	13,803	11,050	65,470	31-33	30-66	20-09	16-37	100-00	55-54	44-46	100
Total, Mahomedans ...	57,576	52,187	39,384	31,116	180,263	31-94	28-96	21-34	17-26	100-00	55-86	44-14	100
Grand Total ...	259,762	240,555	158,961	119,328	778,596	33-35	30-85	20-40	15-40	100-00	57-13	42-87	100

Calculating the area at 3,000 square miles this gives an average of 259·3 to the square mile, and the number of dwelling-houses, being 119,266, an average of 0·5 per house. The two largest towns of Ulwur and Rajghur had a population of 52,357 and 12,070 respectively. The following table shows the numbers of cultivators and non-cultivators in the principal castes:—

	Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>			
Brahmins ...	38,615	43,456	82,071
Bunniahs ...	2,470	43,582	46,052
Ahlers ...	42,320	2,651	44,971
Goojurs ...	37,685	5,095	42,780
Meenas ...	40,641	8,546	49,187
Rajpoots ...	18,250	15,567	33,817
Jats ...	30,288	1,721	32,009
Other Hindoos ...	50,546	2,16,950	2,67,496
Total ...	2,60,765	3,37,568	5,98,333
<i>Mahomedans.</i>			
Moos (Mewatties) ...	94,596	2,265	96,861
Khazadas ...	6,789	1,701	8,490
Rajpoot Mahomedans ...	3,986	579	4,565
Other Mahomedans ...	10,109	64,200	70,309
Total ...	1,15,480	64,745	1,80,225
Christians... ..	.....	38	38
Grand Total ...	3,76,245	4,02,351	7,78,596

The percentage of girls to boys among the Rajpoot clans of Ulwur varies from 41·40 among the wealthiest clans to 26·60 in the poorest. Among other Hindoo castes the percentage is shown to be about 42, and among Mahomedans 44·16. The figures tend to show that infanticide exists among the Ulwur Rajpoots, who it is probable are no worse than those of the neighbouring Rajpoot States.

The Political Agent reports that, on the expiry of Major Impey's ten years' settlement of the land revenue in 1872, the demand was raised 7½ per cent. to Rs. 19,06,426 :—

	Acres under cultivation.	Ploughs.	Masonry wells.
At commencement of ten years' settlement ...	8,95,065	29,162	12,364
At expiry of ten years' settlement ...	11,44,965	40,307	13,437
Increase per cent. ...	27·9	38·2	8·6



There are 62 schools in the State attended by 2,904 scholars, and the cost of the establishment was nearly Rs. 22,000.

Bikaner.—The death of the Maharaja allowed of many reforms under the native Council and Political Agent. The new Maharaja Doongur Sing completed his eighteenth year on the 1st September 1872 and his installation was performed according to the custom of the country.

Serohee.—The rainfall in this State, which has suffered so severely from famine, was above the average. The autumn crop promised well, but was to some extent injured by locusts.

THE CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

These States, under Major General Daly, C. B., comprise an area of 83,600 square miles, with a population of 7,670,000, yielding a revenue to the chiefs of £2,750,000. In area the Native states of Central India are nearly equal to one-tenth of British India; they are about the same size as the country subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Province, with perhaps one-third of the population. They are more extensive than British Burma, and four times as populous. The principal States are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah, the united revenues of which reach two millions sterling. Sindia's alone exceeds those of Indore, Bhopal and Rewah put together. His territory is nearly as large as Scotland, while his revenue is better than that of Norway, and a little short of Denmark. After these follow Theree, Duttia, Dhar, Jowra, Rutlam, Sumpthur, Punna, Dewass Seetambow, Sillana, and others in Bundelcund and elsewhere with possessions yielding revenue not far short of a million sterling. Many of these Chiefs, from antiquity of descent and clanship, wield an influence in the country worthy of all consideration, and far beyond that which income would imply. Besides the foregoing of the 1st and 2nd class, there are upwards of 40 petty Chiefs within the Agency, amongst whom are Mahomedans, Boondelas and Rajpoots, who hold their lands subject to the protection of the Government of India. The disciplined troops, with the exception of Sindia's, form a small portion of the strength. Probably 800 or 900 pieces of artillery of sizes exist in Central India; some almost useless, scores honeycombed on the walls of old forts and ghurrees; but with a fair margin for these, there will still remain a formidable number of serviceable guns, though skilled gunners be few.

Gwalior.—The Maharaja Sindia cancelled the adoption of Ranojee Rao Sindia as his son and heir. His Highness contri-



buted loans for two State Railways, between Agra and Gwalior and Indore and Neemuch. At the camp of exercise held by Sindia in February 1873 the force employed consisted of—5,000 Infantry, 3,470 Cavalry and 40 Guns, Horse and Bullock Batteries; three heavy (Elephant). The income of the Gwalior State for the year is shown as Rs. 85,49,619, and the expenditure as Rs. 94,14,614; the excess is due to large outlays on public works.

The very name of Mahratta suggests a nomad race, and the Rulers of Gwalior have been no exception to their brethren. They encamped where conquest or warfare led them, and Gwalior has never had a Palace worthy of its Chiefs. Dowlut Rao Sindia, after his campaign with the British in 1804, paid a visit to this part of his dominions on financial grounds, but was constrained to halt by a domestic occurrence in his family. He removed from old Gwalior to the site where the new town now stands and thus gave it the name of Lushkur, which means the "Camp of the Army." It continued the head-quarters of the Gwalior dynasty, though for years the Mahrattas were content to live in temporary huts. It is well within the memory of the present generation permanent buildings have arisen in the Lushkur, and that it has grown into a city of importance. The old building at Phool Bagh which is being destroyed for the erection of Sindia's new palace was built for the reception and entertainment by Jankojee Rao Sindia of the Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck, in 1832; and it is the present Maharaja's laudable ambition to erect a Palace in which he can properly receive Her Majesty's representative and other distinguished visitors. On the plain below the south-east corner of the Gwalior Fort is therefore rising a mighty structure which bids fair to rival any public building in India. It is a double-storied Palace, of the Italian type, enclosing a quadrangle, the front and rear faces being raised to give the appearance of a three-storied building. It is built of stone on massive arches and buttresses; balustrades and fretwork of carved freestone will relieve its heavy exterior. Besides the suites of rooms for the accommodation of the Chief and his family, the Palace contains a grand bath with fountains, handsome reception rooms, and apartments for the use of his visitors and ministers. The finishing touches to the more important rooms will be of white and black marble with gilding and other costly adornment.

Bhopal.—The Political Agent conferred, in a Durbar, the title of Nawab sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy on the husband of the Begum. The administration of Rajghur was satis-



factory. The Chief of Nursinghur died. *Kilcheepoor*, *Koorwair*, *Mahomedghur* and *Basoda* were all satisfactorily administered. *Muzoodunghur* and *Putharee* was unsatisfactory. *Bundelkund*.—A heavy and continuous fall of rain, followed by a sudden cessation and much heat, caused a failure in nearly all the crops. *Oorcha* or *Tehree* suffered much unfavourable seasons. The financial condition of the State is bad and the differences between the Chief and his Thakoors had mostly subsided for the present. *Duttia* and *Sumphthur* report nothing new. *Punnah*.—The young Maharajah is reported to be doing well. *Ajighur* suffered very severely from the bad season. The State was still involved in debt. *Bijawur*.—The Chief was still in difficulties. *Chutierpoor*.—Here also unfavourable years have produced great distress. *Logassee*.—This jaghire profited by the excellent supervision exercised by Rai Purmesreedass, the manager. The young Chief is learning a little, but prefers sport to literature.

Baghelkund.—The district under this Agency, which reports for the first time, lies between $23^{\circ} 20'$ and $25^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and between $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $82^{\circ} 57'$ east longitude, containing an area of a little over 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,723,000, and comprises the following Native States, with a revenue of about 28 lakhs of Rupees:—

					Rs.
Rewah area	14,000 square miles	population	15,00,000	Rev.	25,00,000
Nagode	450	"	"	78,000	80,000
Myhere	400	"	"	70,000	80,000
Sohawul	300	"	"	50,000	80,000
Kotae	181	"	"	30,000	60,000

The principal rivers are to the south of the Kymore, the Soane with its affluents, the Johilla, Bhadar, Mahanuddee, Bannass, Mahon, and Goput, and the Nerbudda which rises in Rewah territory at Amarkantak, a flat-topped hill forming the eastern termination of the Satpoora range of hills which crosses the middle of India from west to east. The Nerbudda, after a short course, runs into the British districts in the Central Province. To the north of the Kymore the only rivers of importance are the Tons and Sutna.

Western Malwa.—The year passed in peace and prosperity. There was but little sickness, though cholera visited Oojein, Rutlam, and a few other places during the hot weather, and 21 Europeans and 115 Natives of the Neemuch garrison died of the disease. The autumn crops were good, the rain-fall though

lighter than usual was well distributed over the country. The various *Pergunnahs* of *Sindia*, *Holkar*, *Dewas*, and *Tonk*, from the interlacing of their boundaries naturally give rise to many quarrels. In *Rutlam* there were few marriages because it was the "Singist" year which occurs every twelfth year, and when thousands of religious devotees and other Hindoos, men and women, assemble from all quarters of India at Oojein to bathe in the river Seeptra. The period of Singist lasts nearly 18 months, and is considered inauspicious among the Hindoos. The village education system has called into existence 16 schools both in the town and the district for the instructions of the tiller of soil, obtaining an attendance of 372 boys and 30 girls. The yearly cost is Rupees 1,727 being Rupees 4-4-4½ per pupil.

Bheel Agency.—The seven states of Dhar, Jabooah, Ali Rajpoor, Jobut, Kuttivara, Ruttonmal and Mutwarh with the districts of *Sindia* and *Holkar* are almost entirely inhabited by Bheels and Bheelalas; the latter descended from Rajpoot fathers and Bheel mothers, who, year by year, under improving Government, settle down to husbandry and peaceful habits: occasionally, however, stung by some act of injustice or oppression, a Chief gathering his tribe around him retires to the hills and jungles and breaks out into wild outlawry. It is generally not difficult by personal influence and promise of redress of grievance to bring back the tenants, but this year "Jugtia," the head of the Dussana Bheels, who inhabit a wild hilly country on *Holkar's* Chiculda Frontier, went "out" with most of his tribe, and, refusing repeated offers from the British authorities to hear and if possible redress any grievance he might have, he resisted *Holkar's* troops by force and remained in successful rebellion for several months. The Dussana Bheels are the wildest tribe of the Province; but no effort was spared to persuade before recourse was had to sterner measures; a special report is being prepared recounting the causes of the discontent of the tribe and proposals for the future.

Indore.—The sum of Rs. 2,38,152 was paid on account of the capitalization of the Indore contribution to the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps. The total number of chests of opium weighed amounted to 42,688, representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,56,12,800, or £2,561,280. The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 14,580 or £1,458; thus the total cost of collecting the duty on opium is more than paid for by the stamp duty on the hoondees. The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic shows an income of Rs. 32,151. The Indore High School continued to prosper.



Under the Government of India.

CSL

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fendatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Annual Income.
2				
<i>Nizam of Hyderabad</i> ...	Deccan ...	97,137	11,000,000	2,250,000
<i>Maharaja of Oodeypore or Meywar</i>	11,614	1,161,140	275,475
<i>Maharaja of Jeypote</i>	15,250	1,900,000	600,000
<i>Maharaja of Joudhpore or Marwar</i>	35,673	1,733,000	350,000
<i>Maharao of Roondes</i>	2,291	224,000	50,000
<i>Maharao of Kotah</i>	5,000	460,000	240,000
<i>Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar</i>	2,500	226,000	150,000
<i>Raja of Shahpoora</i>	23,200
<i>Nawab of Tonk</i>	640	131,000	108,281
<i>Maharaja of Kerowlee</i>	1,873	189,000	50,708
<i>Maharaja of Kishengurh</i> ...	Rajpootana ...	720	100,000	100,000
<i>Maharana of Dholepore</i>	1,250	192,382	110,000
<i>Maharaja of Bhuripore</i>	1,974	743,710	279,535
<i>Maharao Rajah of Ulwar</i>	3,000	773,596	224,848
<i>Maharaja of Bikaner</i>	17,676	539,000	60,000
<i>The Maharawal of Jeysulmere</i>	12,252	73,700	9,167
<i>Rao of Serohee</i>	3,020	55,000	16,816
<i>The Maharawal of Doongurpore</i>	1,000	100,000	13,976
<i>The Maharawal of Banswarra</i>	1,500	150,000	22,112
<i>Rajah of Pertabgurh</i>	1,480	150,000	40,110
<i>Maharaja Sindhia</i>	2,600,000	554,962
<i>Maharaja Holkar</i> ...	Central India ..	8,318	575,000	620,300
<i>Benum of Rhoopal</i>	6,754	663,656	240,000
<i>Chief of Dewas</i>	256	25,000	30,000
<i>Nawab of Jours</i>	872	85,453	65,524
<i>Raja of Ratlam</i>	600	94,833	54,257
<i>Raja of Sihana</i>	103	89,973	24,900
<i>Raja of Seetamhow</i> ...	Western Malwa ...	...	...	...
<i>Chief of Punth Peeploa</i>
<i>.. of Peeploa</i>
<i>Raja of Dhar</i>	2,091	125,000	60,000
<i>Chief of Johut</i>	7,000	800
<i>.. of Malwarh</i>	620
<i>.. of Khustewara</i>	120
<i>.. of Rustomal</i> ...	Bhopawur ...	...	...	60
<i>.. of Rajpore</i>	12,100
<i>.. of Jhaboia</i>	1,500	60,000	11,000
<i>Jigne</i>
<i>Chuterpore</i>
<i>Logasseo</i>
<i>Chirkary</i>
<i>Ajeysurh</i>
<i>Majawur</i>
<i>Dattia</i>
<i>Oorcha</i>
<i>Punnah</i>
<i>Sunipthur</i>
<i>Rewah</i>
<i>Nagode</i>
<i>Myhere</i>
<i>Schawul</i>
<i>Kotee</i>
<i>Maharaja of Mysore</i>	150,000
<i>Raja of Manipore</i>	1,425
<i>*Tular King of Oudh</i>	7,584	5,000	120,000
<i>*Amers of Sindh</i>	41,275
<i>Calcutta</i>
<i>Sindh, &c.</i>
Total	266,213	27,216,457	7,807,408



Feudatory States.

General Result.

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JURISDICTION.	Square Miles.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
			£
Bengal	79,156	2,238,745	201,415
North-Western Province ...	1,335	685,000	108,000
Punjab	104,000	5,299,388	1,373,292
Bombay	53,610	8,842,413	2,181,538
Central Province	28,834	1,049,720	56,323
Madras	31,953	2,608,686	662,695
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ...	266,218	27,246,457	7,807,408
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	565,106	47,970,409	12,890,671



CHAPTER IV.

ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS OF INDIA.

THE previous Chapter contains the returns of the population of each of the 11 Provinces and of all the 153 Feudatory States as published up to the middle of May 1874. The detailed results of the census of Bombay and of Mysore had not then appeared nor the Burma Administration Report for 1872-73. But the gross results of the Bombay and Mysore enumerations are given in the previous chapter, and the population returns of Burma for 1871-72 will harmonise more closely with the census returns of the other Provinces made in that year, than later figures.

No census of any Indian Province, or of all India, is likely to be taken again till 1881; when the decennial numbering of the British Empire will take place. In some provinces, like Bengal, orders have been given to write up the village and local census papers annually. In others, like the North-Western Province, the necessities of the land-revenue administration are likely to require this. The experience of supervisors of the last census, like Mr. W. C. Plowden in the North-Western Province, is likely to lead to an improved set of returns, adapted to the peculiarities of Indian caste and social life and yet calculated to fit in to the census systems of European countries. The first section of the Eighth Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg at the end of August 1872, made certain suggestions intended to secure a uniform method of numbering the people in every country simultaneously. The members recommended that a census should be taken at least once in ten years, in the years terminating with 0. Sweden, Holland and Belgium maintain a perpetual register of the population in each township by *individual*, not family, schedules, as is done elsewhere. This was tried at Moscow and Berlin. In the former 610,000 inhabitants were enumerated by as many cards, which are dealt out in packs when the work of classification is done. The Congress decided that the population should be obtained by individual bulletins, if the degree of instruction and other circumstances warrant it; if not, by family or household bulletins.

The population of the British Empire of India stands thus according to the Census taken at the end of 1871.



The British Empire of India.

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DATE OF CENSUS.	PROVINCE.	SQUARE MILES.			POPULATION.			POPULATION PER MILE.	
		Non-feudatory.	Feudatory.	Total.	Non-feudatory.	Feudatory.	Total.	Non-Feudatory.	Non-Feudatory and Feudatory.
25th January 1872 ...	Bengal ...	133,660	79,156	212,816	62,205,634	2,238,745	64,444,379	464	302
15th November 1871 ...	Madras ...	139,698	31,953	171,651	31,597,872	2,608,686	34,206,558	226	199
18th January 1872 ...	North-Western ...	81,402	1,335	82,737	30,781,204	685,000	31,466,204	378	380
21st February 1872 ...	Bombay ...	124,943	53,610	178,553	16,352,623	8,842,413	25,195,036	131	141
10th January 1868 ...	Punjab ...	102,001	104,000	206,001	17,596,752	5,299,388	22,896,140	172	111
1st February 1869 ...	Oudh ...	29,930	.....	29,930	11,220,032	.....	11,220,032	474	374
25th January 1872 ...	Central ...	84,963	28,834	113,797	8,201,519	1,049,710	9,251,229	96	81
30th March 1872 ...	Burma ...	93,879	.....	93,879	2,562,323	.....	2,562,323	27	27
25th January 1872 ...	Assam ...	36,415	.....	36,415	2,412,480	.....	2,412,480	66	66
10th January 1865 ...	Ajmaer ...	2,672	.....	2,672	426,268	.....	426,268	159	159
November 1871 ...	Coorg ...	2,400	.....	2,400	168,312	.....	168,312	6	6
November 1871 ...	Mysore ...	.....	28,449	28,449	.....	5,055,412	5,055,412	...	177
7th November 1867 ...	Berar ...	.....	17,334	17,334	.....	2,231,565	2,231,565	...	128
Partly Census Chiefly estimate.	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ...	.....	266,218	266,218	.....	27,246,457	27,246,457	...	102
	Grand Total ...	331,963	610,889	1,442,852	133,525,019.	55,257,376	233,782,395	220	165

The British Empire of India.



Rate of Increase.—The reliable results of the North-West Census seem to establish the fact that the population all over India is increasing at the rate of a half per cent every year. In the North-Western Province the increase was 0·52 during each of 6 years comparatively free from famine. In the Central Province it was 0·34 in each of five years, but one of these, 1869, was marked by intense famine and fatal epidemics. To ascertain the population at the end of 1873 one per cent must be added to the totals of the table on the opposite side, in the case of Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Province, Bombay, the Central Province, Assam and Mysore, 2½ per cent in the Punjab, 2 per cent in Oudh and 7 per cent in Burma which receives immigrants.

Density.—Omitting the Feudatory States, where, however, the accurate census of Ulwur shows 259 to the square mile and where it is great in Baroda, for instance, the density of population in British India varies from 474 in Oudh and 464 in Bengal or more than Belgium, 378 in the North-Western Province, 226 in Madras, 172 in the Punjab, 131 in Bombay and 96 in the Central Province to 27 in Burma with its vast fertile wastes. The density is 220 to the mile in Non-Feudatory India and 165 in all India.

Races and Creeds.

It is not yet possible to arrive at general results regarding age and sex in India even were the Bombay and Mysore Reports available. But reliable conclusions as to Races and Creeds may be reached and they are full of social and political as well as economic interest. The bulk of the population is, of course, Hindoo, thus divided according to Provinces:—

Hindoos.

Bengal and Assam ...	...	...	38,000,000
Madras ...	...	...	20,000,000
North Western Province ...	...	...	26,000,000
Bombay ...	...	...	12,440,650
Punjab ...	...	...	6,094,759
Oudh ...	...	...	10,002,278
Central Province ...	...	...	5,000,000
Burma ...	...	...	186,427
Coorg ...	...	...	128,197
Mysore ...	...	...	4,000,000
Berar ...	...	...	1,700,000
Total ...	...	...	123,502,311

The Sikhs are practically a sect of Hindoos and do not seem to be increasing, except in the form of such sectarian bodies as the Kookas and Ramdassees,



The British Empire of India.

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<i>Sikhs.</i>		
Punjab	...	1,141,848
Elsewhere	...	108,152
Total	...	1,250,000

The bulk of the Boodhists are in Burma and the Himalayan districts, The Jains are on the border land between Boodhists and Hindoos.

<i>Boodhists and Jains.</i>		
Bengal and Assam	...	86,436
Madras	...	21,254
North-Western Provinces, <i>estimate</i>...	...	10,000
Bombay	...	192,245
Punjab, <i>estimate</i>	...	100,000
Central Province	...	36,569
Burma	...	2,169,613
Mysore	...	13,085
Total	...	2,629,212

The census returns do not show clearly the numbers of the aboriginal tribes like the Gonds, Kols, Sonthals and other races, both Kolarian and Dravidian, and still less does it mark off such great casteless sects or out-caste tribes as the Sutnamees and Ku-beerpuntees whom it mixes up with Hindoos. A near approach to the truth has been arrived at in the following table:—

<i>Aboriginal and Casteless Tribes.</i>		
Bengal and Assam <i>partly estimate</i>	...	8,000,000
Madras	...	860,000
North-Western Province	...	600,000
Bombay	...	700,000
Punjab	...	700,000
Oudh	...	91,000
Central Province	...	3,000,000
Burma	...	267,752
Coorg	...	26,389
Berar	...	193,059
Mysore, <i>estimate</i>	...	800,000
Total	...	15,238,200

The Census revealed an unexpected number of Mahomedans in Bengal, but fewer elsewhere than had been supposed:—

<i>Mahomedans.</i>		
Bengal and Assam	...	20,664,775
Madras	...	1,857,857
North-Western Province	...	4,189,348
Bombay	...	2,847,756
Punjab	...	9,331,367
Oudh	...	1,284,436
Central Province	...	293,247
Burma	...	82,002
Coorg	...	11,304
Mysore	...	208,991
Berar	...	154,951
Total	...	40,866,034



There are small bodies of Parsees and Jews chiefly in Bombay and Cochin. The returns do not show the Jews :—

Estimate	Jews.	Parsees.
	8,000	Bombay, 67,115
		Berar, 85
		Bengal, Aden and elsewhere, 2,800
		<hr/> 70,000

We now come to the Christians. Unfortunately the Census Returns of most of the Provinces are avowedly unreliable under this head. If we look at Europeans, Americans and Eurasians the census of the city of Calcutta, for instance, has utterly broken down. If we seek to learn the number of Native Christians, Protestant, Syrian and Roman Catholic, many of these are in Native States like Travancore and Cochin. But for the Protestants we have a very detailed census taken by the Calcutta Missionary Conference about the same time as that of most of the Provinces of India. The Roman Catholics annually publish their own returns.

CHRISTIANS,				Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese.
Bengal and Assam	...	...	...	19,822	23,853
Madras	...	...	...	14,505	26,374
North-Western Province	...	...	...	12,433	2,701
Bombay	...	...	...	11,652	46,164
Punjab	...	...	...	17,411	2,044
Oudh	...	...	...	5,446	985
Central Province	...	...	...	4,376	1,426
Burma	...	...	...	1,337	5,192
Coorg	...	...	...	120	700
Mysore	...	...	...	4,500	3,000
Berar	...	...	...	920	.....
Add half the Army	...	...	...	30,000	.....
Total				110,522	112,439

It is not clear whether the British Army of 60,000 men has been included in each provincial entry. But it is certain that the European population of Bengal is larger than the above numbers, the enumeration of Calcutta having failed.

Asiatic Christians.—The Protestant Missionary Census of 1871 is the third taken in India. In the ten years from 1851 to 1861 the rate of increase was about 53 per cent. In the ten years ending 1871 the rate was 61 per cent., raising the number in the whole of India from 138,731 to 224,161, or to the extent of 85,430 persons. Three-fourths of these were from aboriginal and low caste tribes. The



Native Christians subscribed Rs. 85,121 to their churches in the year 1871 against Rs. 93,438 in the whole ten years ending 1861. The number of Foreign Missionaries was 486 in 1871 against 478 in 1861. But in the ten years the number of central mission stations in India increased from 319 to 423; of native ordained ministers, from 97 to 226; and of communicants, from 24,976 to 52,813. In the year 1861 there were in all the Missions 75,975 pupils under instruction, in 1871 there were 122,372, of whom 26,611 were young women and girls. This shows an increase of 46,397. In the ten years from 1851 to 1861 the increase was less than 12,000. Of the pupils trained in mission colleges and schools from 1861 to 1871, 1621 passed the Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the three Indian Universities; 513 passed the First Arts Examination; 154 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; 18 the degree of Master of Arts; and 6 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This result demonstrates the important part which Missions are taking in imparting a sound education to the people. One half of the matriculated students, 340 F.A.s, 134 B.A.s, all the M.A.s, and all the B.L.s, were from institutions in Bengal. There are 24 Mission Presses in India, Ceylon and Burma. These have published in the course of the ten years no fewer than 3,410 separate works, mostly of a Christian and educational character, in 31 languages and dialects. The number of copies of books and tracts printed amounts to 12,317,172 :—

Number of copies of the entire Bible in the vernacular languages,	28,000
Number of copies of the new Testament, old Testament and other portions of the Bible,	1,164,008
Number of copies of Christian Books	2,842,495
Number of Christian Tracts in the Vernacular languages	5,707,355
Number of School Books	2,375,040
Number of other Books	200,279

The largest numerical increase of converts was from the following nationalities :—

	1861.	1871.	Increase.	Percentage.
Tamil	91,844	118,317	26,473	29
Kol	2,400	20,877	18,477	808
Telooogoo	4,531	19,233	14,702	324
Malayalam	11,222	19,625	8,403	75
Hindee and Oordoo	5,288	10,153	4,865	92
Bengalee	16,277	20,516	4,239	26
Oriya	1,123	3,155	2,032	180

Sontalee, Garo, Gondee, Koi, and Tibetan converts appear for the first time in the Census. The following tables, including Ceylon, show the progress in detail from 1851 to the end of 1871 :—



According to Provinces.

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PROVINCE.	Foreign Missionaries.			Native Ordained Agents.			Communicants.			Native Christians.			PUPILS IN SCHOOLS.								
													Anglo-Vernacular.			Vernacular.			Girls' Schools.		
	1850	1861	1871	1850	1861	1871	1850	1861	1871	1850	1861	1871	1850	1861	1871	1850	1861	1871	1850	1861	1871
Bengal	95	100	106	2	16	35	3,371	4,620	13,502	14,177	20,518	46,968	6,762	7,025	7,284	6,319	4,740	15,013	1,487	1,620	5,653
N. W. Province	45	64	62	1	6	17	572	976	2,823	1,732	3,717	7,151	1,233	3,784	8,220	2,640	3,066	3,377	268	1,115	3,708
Oudh	...	9	12	...	...	2	...	54	208	...	225	628	...	110	1,137	...	103	299	...	192	524
Punjab	10	40	36	1	3	14	25	358	707	96	1,186	1,870	178	2,205	7,437	488	1,121	1,222	35	262	1,868
Central	4	11	17	1	3	6	68	138	665	271	526	2,500	157	581	1,989	357	507	3,470	82	58	671
Bombay	33	48	57	4	12	20	290	1,100	1,591	628	2,531	4,177	971	1,998	2,964	4,670	3,038	3,101	1,325	1,478	1,119
Madras	147	201	190	12	57	131	10,334	17,730	33,320	74,176	110,078	150,955	4,883	7,937	12,226	24,178	23,311	27,759	7,878	10,954	13,668
Total in India	339	479	488	21	97	225	14,661	24,978	52,816	91,692	138,731	224,258	14,189	22,640	41,280	38,661	36,386	54,241	11,193	15,969	26,611
PRESIDENCY CITIES.																					
Calcutta.	29	27	25	...	7	7	293	449	724	821	1,248	1,945	4,169	4,078	3,652	880	428	1,392	571	779	2,176
Bombay	11	19	12	2	9	4	61	157	274	149	415	726	1,000	993	1,070	1,605	750	444	968	628	499
Madras.	26	27	20	6	6	9	671	1,786	2,020	2,572	3,577	4,471	1,646	2,598	3,069	1,658	1,286	1,376	1,530	1,945	2,512
Ceylon	34	36	31	8	42	79	2,645	3,869	5,164	18,046	15,278	?	1,620	1,821	?	9,402	8,226	?	2,950	3,989	?
Burma	...	22	23	...	46	77	...	18,489	20,514	...	59,368	62,750	...	1,024	1,192	...	3,778	4,037	...	1,066	1,016
Grand Total	395	541	548	48	183	384	18,410	49,688	73,494	112,191	213,182	...	16,976	27,121	...	47,504	48,890	...	14,298	21,063	...

Protestant Native Christians.



According to Languages.

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LANGUAGES.	Foreign Mis- sionaries.			Native Or- dained Agents.			Communicants.			Native Christians.			PUPILS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS.						Pupils in Girls' Schools.			
													Anglo-Vernacular.			Vernacular.						
	1851	1861	1871	1851	1861	1871	1861	1861	1871	1851	1861	1871	1851	1861	1871	1861	1861	1871	1861	1861	1871	
Assamese	...	10	6	5	...	...	30	84	135	119	190	320	50	...	66	490	422	513	44	...	52	
Bengalee	...	67	66	54	1	16	21	3,043	3,616	5,336	13,379	16,277	20,516	6,507	7,270	6,703	4,367	3,061	10,746	1,203	1,654	3,984
Canarese	...	34	47	48	4	6	10	614	1,065	1,842	1,301	2,640	4,408	731	1,251	1,916	1,740	2,499	2,319	226	680	1,760
Garo	2	...	...	1	...	...	212	...	...	212	...	...	40	...	...	200	...	...	...
Gondree	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	34	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	9
Goojaratee	...	8	6	8	...	1	...	24	74	131	105	385	532	20	116	335	375	653	781	59	52	95
Hindee and Urduo	...	62	102	113	2	6	20	717	1,424	3,614	2,119	5,288	10,163	1,582	4,758	11,163	3,961	4,070	5,654	460	1,631	5,954
Khasia	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	23	45	7	100	184	7	45	...	2	60	400	7	28	18	?
Kol	25	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	16
Kol	...	2	7	11	...	...	2	34	389	6,233	62	2,400	20,877	34	58	112	...	...	1,009	16	33	394
Malayalam	...	18	22	26	2	7	14	1,458	2,534	4,629	6,027	11,222	13,625	375	461	1,008	2,394	2,993	3,312	597	1,045	766
Marathee	...	24	33	34	4	11	19	281	929	1,515	678	1,979	3,773	1,285	1,820	2,245	3,385	1,600	2,332	1,234	1,889	1,064
Oriya	...	11	12	11	...	1	12	287	431	333	906	1,123	3,155	136	142	342	151	174	1,063	118	126	1,263
Panjabee	...	10	28	30	1	3	13	22	149	509	93	432	1,288	230	1,678	6,613	268	832	846	18	176	1,284
Pushtoo	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	4	60	...	232	360	...	...	...	...	...	153
Santalee	5	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	909	...	...	98	...	...	1,666	...	...	21
Sindhee	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	19	20	...	44	55	...	112	273	...	...	154	...	...	73
Tamil	...	87	117	82	14	43	164	8,329	16,992	23,018	68,354	91,844	118,317	3,222	5,313	8,778	18,937	18,438	20,402	7,327	6,725	9,469
Telooqoo	...	19	23	40	1	4	9	361	527	4,254	897	4,551	19,733	423	986	1,151	774	1,330	2,444	178	617	1,112
Tibetan	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	13	140	...	22	40
Total	...	354	482	488	29	98	225	15,129	27,390	52,816	94,145	139,543	224,258	15,356	24,276	41,280	38,102	36,386	54,241	11,348	15,006	25,511

The British Empire of India.



The British Empire of India.

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The number of Roman Catholic Christians is stated at 808,034 which does not include 106,657 under the Archbishop of Goa, or 914,691. Until about twelve years ago, the numbers given of Roman Catholics seem to have been merely estimates. A Papal Delegate, who visited the Indian Missions, recommended that a correct census should be taken of the Roman Catholic population. Blank returns were printed, in which the names and residence, &c., of every family were to be entered. In the Madras Vicariate and some other parts of India, this was carefully done; in others, judging from the figures given, "about 24,000," &c., only estimates are yet available. The table gives the Roman Catholic population of India in 1852, 1862, and 1872, taken from the "Madras Catholic Directory," *"permissu superiorum."* This publication is regarded by Roman Catholics themselves as the most reliable authority on the subject. Europeans are included as well as Natives. In North India European soldiers constitute the great bulk of the Roman Catholic population.

Statistics of Roman Catholic Missions in India.

VICARIATES.	PRIESTS.			ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION.			CHILDREN IN R. C. SCHOOLS.		UNDER ARCH-BISHOP OF GOA.		R. C. Population, 1862 & 72.
	1852	1862	1872	1852	1862	1872	1862	1872	1862	1872	
Eastern Bengal	4	8	6	13,000	6,476	7,250	235	250	2,173	3,521	2,191
Western Bengal	10	28	32	75,000	37,000	12,191	850	1,711	300	130	-4,879
Patna	12	18	25	8,200	8,383	9,500	192	300	none	none	1,117
Agra	21	25	36	20,000	20,313	14,300	1,250	750	none	none	-5,010
Bombay	31	45	69	18,800	17,500	21,000	1,600	1,957	20,000	35,000	3,900
Mangalore	22	25	31	16,456	44,000	45,000	635	2,000	9,000	9,000	1,000
Vizagapatam	12	17	23	5,210	8,553	10,000	656	1,831	1	none	1,411
Hyderabad	6	9	8	4,000	4,083	6,645	35	300	1,000	350	1,315
Mysore	12	18	26	19,000	17,100	25,070	630	1,110	none	none	7,970
Madras	17	15	22	41,400	36,426	36,048	2,200	2,435	3,570	6,143	195
Coimbatore	10	19	21	20,000	17,000	18,500	255	500	1,200	none	300
Pondicherry	41	58	94	96,550	107,136	127,530	900	2,886	3,329	2,314	19,379
Madure	38	46	67	150,000	141,741	145,000	1,300	2,000	25,000	24,500	3,826
Quilon	18	24	39	41,000	50,000	60,000	1,120	2,500	7,000	8,500	11,600
Verapoly	441	269	281	228,000	230,000	270,000	6,840	7,800	5,000	22,000	57,000
Total, India	695	733	774	695,656	725,761	808,034	18,449	28,470	82,573	106,657	99,372

The total increase in India during the decade is 99,372, of whom 17,084 are Roman Catholics under the Archbishop of Goa. The small district of Verapoly, chiefly in Cochin, claims an increase of 57,000—more than one-half—though the priests have diminished from 388 to 303. In the Almanac of 1870, the Roman Catholics of the Syrian rite in the Vicariate are estimated



150,000—ten thousand less than in 1862; but in 1872 the number is estimated at 190,000. The great bulk of the priests are natives. Accepting the statistics as given in the Directory, the total increase in India during the decade is 12 per cent.

General Result.

The Races and Creeds of the 184 millions of British India, including the Christians only in Native States and in the small Portuguese and French territories, may be stated as follows:—

Christians

European and American	...	...	110,522
Eurasian and Mixed	...	...	112,489
Asiatic Protestant	...	...	224,161
Roman Catholic	...	...	914,691
Syrian Jacobites	...	...	340,000
Armenian ditto	...	...	10,000
Greek	...	...	500
			1,403,233

Jews ... 8,000

Parsees ... 70,000

Mussulmans ... 40,866,034

Aboriginal and Casteless Tribes ... 15,238,200

Buddhists and Jains ... 2,630,000

Sikhs ... 1,250,000

Hindoos ... 123,500,000

The only established facts as to the growth of these various communities are that the annual rate of increase is a half per cent, that the Mahomedans do not increase so fast as the Hindoos, that the authorised statistics show the annual increase of Roman Catholic Christians to be $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent and of the Protestant Christians to be $6\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. On the other hand we can assert nothing of the millions of the Feudatory States except those in South India.



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PART II
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.



PART II

CHAPTER I.

BENGAL.

Permanently Settled.—The decennial settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa—by which last term was meant at that period only the tract of country lying between the Roopnarain and Sooburnreeka rivers, and now included in the district of Midnapore—was commenced in the year 1789 and completed in 1790-91. In the latter year the total assessment amounted to sicca Rs. 2,68,00,989 (Company's Rs. 2,85,87,722), and this assessment was, with no doubt some slight variation, declared to be permanent in 1793. The settlement embraced, roughly speaking, the tracts of country now comprised in the divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Blaugulpore. It also comprised parts of the Hazareebaugh and Maunbluom districts in the Chutia Nagpore division, as well as Julpigoree, Goalpara and Cooch Behar, which are now in the Cooch Behar division, but then formed part of the Rungpore Collectorate. The total assessment during the year 1871-72 of the same divisions amounted to Rs. 3,52,08,866.

The zemindars with whom the settlement was originally made, were for the most part powerful men, whose authority extended over wide tracts of country, police and other powers being intrusted to them. Of these tracts they were, by the settlement, constituted the proprietors. But under the influence of debt and mismanagement these large zemindaries were speedily broken up. The Government demand was then one which left a margin of profit but small compared with that given to zemindars in modern days. The rights of the ryots to hold at customary rates were also secured by law, and the power of the zemindars over them was limited. Within the ten years that immediately followed the permanent settlement, a complete revolution took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement. The average annual collections from 1794 to 1798 amounted, however, to sicca Rs. 2,65,00,000, being only three lakhs short of the annual demand. In 1799 the new zemindars were vested with greatly increased power over the ryots, and again in 1812 further power was given them, so that for some 50 years of the present century they exercised a power over the ryots far greater than that given them by the original settlement of 1793. Some additions were made to the revenue demand when the zemindars were relieved



of police charges, and in 1824-25 the demand had risen to Company's Rs. 2,98,62,021. After that period the revenue expanded as resumptions of invalid revenue-free tenures proceeded under Regulation, II. of 1819. In 1828-29 the current demand was sicca Rs. 2,85,26,034, or Company's Rs. 3,04,27,770. Eighteen years later, in 1846-47, it had risen to Rs. 3,12,52,676, and after this period a fresh and very marked enhancement occurred, bringing the demand in 1848-49 up to Rs. 3,40,96,605. During the three years 1847, 1848 and 1849, no less than 6,198 estates were added to the revenue roll by resumption, and the revenue was otherwise swelled by escheats, the assessment of lands brought to light by survey, and resettlements of Government estates. After this the demand remained almost stationary up to 1856-57, in which year it appears at the slightly reduced amount of Rs. 3,37,38,743. In the following year it rose to Rs. 3,39,10,362, and from that time there has been a steady expansion, interrupted in the year 1866-67 only by the Famine, up to Rs. 3,55,34,022, which represents the current demand for 1872-73.

Omitting Assam, Cuttack and part of Chutia Nagpore the number of estates on the Government revenue roll has been enormously augmented since the permanent settlement—*first*, by the admission to the roll of Talookdars who succeeded in the claims preferred by them to hold their talooks independently of the zemindars through whom they had previously paid their revenue, and *secondly*, by partitions of estates. In the district of Jessore alone no less than 1,000 estates were added to the roll by the separate registration of talooks between the year 1796 and 1798. Partitions have occurred in two ways,—*first*, by the act of Government or the courts of law, the object being to bring portions of estates to sale for arrears of revenue or private debts due from the proprietors; and *secondly*, at the instance of the proprietors themselves, under the permission accorded by Clause 3, Art. IX of the Proclamation of the 22nd March 1793. Partitions of the former class were carried to such an extent during the ten years which immediately succeeded the settlement, as completely to disintegrate most of the large ancestral estates in the country. And the process of voluntary partition has been constantly carried on up to the present time. The result of all these operations has been a transformation of the revenue roll so complete, that it is almost impossible to establish in most districts the points of identity between the list of 1793 and that of 1872.

The figures subjoined, which exhibit a classification of estates according to area, are unfortunately not quite complete, owing to defects in the survey records of one or two districts. They show that



in 38 districts of Bengal Proper and Behar, out of a total number of 154,200 estates at present borne on the public books, 533, or 34 per cent. only are great properties with an area of 20,000 acres and upwards; that 15,747, or 10.21 per cent., range from 500 to 22,000 acres in area; while the number of estates which fall short of 500 acres is no less than 137,920, or 89.44 per cent. of the whole. In all districts a large proportion of the petty estates now shown are resumed rent-free tenures of a petty character settled with the holders. The present average areas of the estates in the Behar districts are, as shown by recent reports from the District officers, as follow:—In Gaya, 620 acres; in Patna, 223 acres; in Shahabad, 523 acres; in Saran, 150 acres; in Chumparun, 1,924 acres; in Tirhoot, 303 acres; in Bhaugulpore, 1,139 acres; and in Monghyr, 386 acres; but these figures are not so significant as those shown in the table below, of the extent to which the sub-division of property has been carried in the part of the country under notice, the average being raised by the few great estates, exceeding 20,000 acres each, which exist in each district.

Classification of estates in Bengal according to area.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		No. of very large estates of 20,000 acres and upwards.	No. of moderate estates from 500 to 20,000 acres.	No. of small estates under 500 acres exclusive of resumed jalkhira estates under 20 acres.
Bengal.	<i>Western Districts.</i>			
	Burdwan	6	26	2,304
	Bancoorah	4	48	481
	Beerbhoom	7	213	275
	Midnapore	22	890	1,938
	Hoochly with Howrah	"	"	"
	Total	39	1,097	5,543
	<i>Central Districts.</i>			
	24 Pargunnahs	11	330	1,478†
	Naddeo	47	569	1,137
	Jessore	23	335	1,377
	Total	81	1,234	4,490
Behar.	Moorshedabad	8	373	2,449
	Dinapore	22	467	251
	Maidah	7	169	371
	Rajshahy	15	285	1,165
	Rungpore	20	283	246
	Rooga	1	1	1
	Patna	6	187	674
	Total	79	1,869	6,166



Bengal.

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Classification of estates in Bengal according to area. —(Continued.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		No. of very large estates of 20,000 acres and upwards.	No. of moderate estates from 500 to 20,000 acres.	No. of small estates under 500 acres exclusive of resumed jaghirs, raj estates under 20 acres.
COCHIN BEHAR.	<i>Central Districts.</i>			
	Darjeeling	1	48	385
	Jalpigoree	5	9	57
	Goaipara	12	7	8
	Total	18	62	353
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
	Dacca	8	476	7,324
	Faureedpore	7	164	2,317
	Backergunge	46	664	4,618
	Mymensing	40	428	5,829
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet	14	656	53,388
	Cachar ... ..	.....	27	7,878
	Total	115	2,315	61,834
	Chittagong	1	671	3,577
	Noakhally	14	108	1,316
	Tipperah	14	305	1,512
	Total	29	1,082	6,425
	BEHAR.			
	Patna	2	549	6,698
	Gya	25	2,120	2,443
	Shahabad	28	2,663	2,048
	Tirhoot	6	974	12,452
	Saran	3	574	2,951
	Chumparan	5	195	695
	Total	70	7,076	26,255
CHITTA NAGPORE.	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	Monghyr	10	354	1,944
	Raengpore	24	514	3,622
	Purneah	18	73	1,524
	Total	52	941	7,090
CHITTA NAGPORE.	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	Hazareebaugh	17	61	164
	Lohardugga	5	2	.....
	Singbhoom	3
	Mainbhoom	26	8
	Total	51	71	164
Grand Total		533	15,747	137,920



The Road Cess.

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Of the increase of Rs. 66,21,144 in the land-tax since the decennial settlement no less than Rs. 40,40,965, or nearly two-thirds, has been obtained in Behar. The increase of revenue in Bengal Proper since the decennial settlement has been Rs. 25,80,179 only—an amount not in excess of what might reasonably be expected in so large an area.

The Regulations of 1793 directed that the register of estates should be re-written every five years and that all zemindars should maintain putwaries, and file their accounts with canoongoes who were to keep the public accounts. Neither was done. In 1815 the Court of Directors took up the matter afresh but in vain. The Board of Revenue themselves persistently opposed the whole system, and though the Government of India never conceded the point, they managed by passive resistance to defeat all action until canoongoes dropped out everywhere but in Orissa, and putwaries were discouraged, and as far as possible extinguished. As a result of the policy of non-interference in Bengal, there were no talsildars or other native revenue officers in the interior of districts, and up to 1872-73 there were no revenue establishments whatever out of the Collector's office.

The record of all rights, which was required by the old system, is now being partially supplied by the returns submitted under the Road Cess Act, which is already to a great extent a register of tenures in Bengal. The cess was declared leviable from the 1st October 1873 in 15 districts: Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Dacca, Furreedpore, Purneah, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and Hazareebaugh. Although the valuations were complete in Burdwan, the Lieutenant Governor thought it best to keep back the levy of the cess in that district for one year more on account of the fever. Fever has caused the postponement of the cess in Burdwan and famine in some other districts. In the district of Balasore, where the rate was first imposed, in 1872-73, it was fixed at half the maximum rate, i.e., $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per rupee, which will fall on the ryots at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an anna, or half a pice per rupee of their rent. If we take the average rent of ryots to be Rs. 10, each ryot at this rate will pay on an average $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna, or five pice, as road cess along with his rent, and the maximum rate imposable would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The Lieutenant-Governor calculates that at the maximum rate the road cess will be equal to a tax of about 4 annas per maund on the salt consumed by the ryot and his family, and at a half rate equal to a tax of 2 annas per maund. Taking the salt consumed by the family to be 24 seers per annum, (say $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head), and the duty on that quantity of salt to be Rs. 2, the maximum road cess would be equal to about

one-thirteenth of the salt-tax. A remission of 8 annas per maund in the salt duty would give the Balasore ryot, for instance, fully four times as much relief as the road cess imposes a burden on him. Agrarian disturbances in Pubna, which is not a cess district, led the Lieutenant Governor to hope that the ryots will think themselves compensated for their share of a light cess by the security afforded them by a public record of rents and tenures.

The following is an abstract of the number of estates and under-tenures of all sorts that had been registered up to the end of September 1873 :—

Districts.	Number of tenures.		Districts.	Number of tenures.	
	Over Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 100.		Over Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 100.
Burdwan ..	4,804	170,264	Mymensingh ...	598	6,504
Hooghly with Howrah	1,567	34,440	Tipperah ...	3,541	22,955
24-Pergunahs ...	3,429	25,235	Monghyr ...	1,989	11,525
Nuddea ...	2,416	17,172	Bhangulpore ...	1,690	7,215
Jessore ...	4,273	72,845	Purneah ...	2,286	18,060
Moorshedabad ...	1,658	36,215	Cuttack ...	1,475	27,369
Rajshahye ...	2,076	32,187	Pooree ...	729	13,928
Dacca ...	281	19,209	Balasore ...	232	7,215
Furreedpore ...	1,039	28,690	Hazareebaugh ...	850	7,044
			Maunbhoom ...	2,337	9,251
			Total ...	37,170	567,336

The registration was completed in these districts, except in Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Maunbhoom. In some districts it is found that sub-infeudation has been carried to a great extent, to the sixth degree, and even beyond. Burdwan and Jessore show the largest number of tenures, and Balasore the smallest number. Omitting these three districts the valuation of estates and revenue payable show these results :—

	Rs.
Total rateable valuation of the land lying in the 15 districts after deducting charges, &c., under the Act ...	4,08,96,156
Total land revenue of the 15 districts ...	1,28,74,192
Amount of road cess on lands for 1873-74 ...	7,38,122
Amount on mines ...	5
Amount on houses ...	62,528
Total amount of road cess of the 15 districts for 1873-74	8,00,655

The valuations of these districts are shown to exceed on an



average three times the total revenue assessed on them. The district of Hazareebaugh is quite abnormal, the revenue being very low and the valuation upwards of 15 times the revenue. In the district of Bhaugulpore the total valuation is more than seven times the land revenue. In the district of Dacca it is almost five times. In Monghyr it is more than four times. In the ordinary Bengal districts, such as Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, and Furreedpore, it is about three times. It is somewhat less than three times in Nuddea, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Purneah. In Orissa the proportion is least. In Balasore it is less than twice as much; and in Pooree and Cuttack, though more than twice, the valuation is considerably less than three times the revenue. But these three last mentioned districts are temporarily settled districts. The total valuation of the land is largest in Burdwan with upwards of 54 lakhs; and in the districts of Hooghly with Howrah and of the 24-Pergunnahs, in each of which it exceeds forty lakhs of rupees. In Monghyr, Jessore, Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad, it exceeds thirty lakhs; in Purneah, Nuddea, Dacca, and Cuttack, it exceeds twenty lakhs; in Furreedpore it is nearly twelve lakhs; in Pooree it exceeds ten lakhs; in Hazareebaugh it is nearly ten lakhs; and in Balasore, where it is least, the valuation is a little over eight and a half lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to accept these valuations as a full valuation down to the very ground, as he has expressed it. But a few years hence a closer valuation may be made. Sir George Campbell does not hesitate to affirm that the experiment of valuing the lands of Bengal and imposing a road cess had been carried so far as to enable him to say with confidence that it is a distinct and decided success.

Other Cesses.—Municipalities may now establish town schools. Government has, since March 1874, granted for purposes of local improvement and education three per cent. of the rental of Government estates and of ryotwaree estates in Bengal, and six per cent. of the rental of the ryotwaree districts of Assam and the Bhootan Dooars. At the re-settlement of all temporarily-settled estates three per cent. of the total assumed rental is to be set aside as the local improvement cess. The Court of Wards has set aside in most solvent estates under its care a certain annual sum for the establishment of primary schools and for the encouragement of other schools. The area to which these orders apply, is but a very small proportion of the whole of Bengal, and it is admitted that by far the greater part of the country is still without any provision for primary education.



The security of the Government revenue depends at present upon the operation of the Sale Law. The average annual number of sales of whole estates during the last ten years has been 686, giving an average annual proportion of sales to estates of 312 per cent. only, and the proportion of sales caused by *bond fide* inability to meet the Government demand is even much smaller than this.

Temporarily Settled.—The part of *Orissa* not made over to the East India Company in 1760 was recovered by the English from the Marathas in 1803. Excepting fifty large estates on which the Marathas imposed a quit-rent, *Orissa* is under a thirty years' settlement, which was renewed in 1867 and yields Rs. 13,36,725.

The settlement of *Assam* is strictly "ryotwar," each cultivator being annually assessed by the officers of Government for the land actually occupied by him. The revenue is collected by officers called "mouzahdars," each of whom resides in his own circle, which is much larger than what is called a mouzah in other parts of India. The mouzahdar receives a commission on his collections, and this is the only expense incurred in realizing the Government demand. Under this system the revenue is most punctually and satisfactorily gathered in. The demand was Rs. 21,75,799 in 1871-72. The incidence of the land revenue and the percentage of balances in the five valley districts of *Assam*, as compared with the neighbouring districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, Dacca, and even with the rich and fertile district of Rungpore, are as follows:—

	Population.	Land revenue, current de- mand.	Incidence of land revenue per head of the population.				Percentage of balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Five valley districts of							
Assam	1,471,936	21,65,157	1.47	=	1	7	6
Sylhet	1,719,539	4,74,941	0.27	=	0	4	4
Mymensingh ...	2,349,917	8,50,788	0.36	=	0	5	9
Dacca	1,852,993	4,92,775	0.26	=	0	4	3
Rungpore	2,149,972	9,74,988	0.45	=	0	7	2

In the year 1871-72, the total current demand (excluding *Orissa* and *Assam*) was Rs. 3,54,82,671, of which the sum of Rs. 28,22,285, or not quite 8 per cent., represented the demand under temporary settlement.

Survey.—With the exception of the re-survey of Midnapore (which is going on) the survey of Bengal Proper is now completed. The bulk of the area still to be dealt with lies in *Assam*, where an immense tract in district Lakhimpore, estimated roughly at 8,000 square miles, extending beyond the revenue-paying portion already completed, north and east up to the



water-shed, is to be surveyed topographically on the scale of 1 inch to the mile.

Waste Lands.—New Rules were issued on the 4th February 1874 containing the following schedule of rates of upset prices per acre:—

		Rs.	Shall.
Districts of the Assam Division	...	8	16
Districts of Cachar and Sylhet	...	8	16
Districts of the Chittagong Division	...	6	12
Districts of the Chutia Nagpore Division	...	5	10
The Soonderbuns	...	5	10
All other districts	...	10	20

Wards' Estates.—There were 104 estates under the Court of Wards, the owners of which either are minors, or females, or lunatics, or are for other reasons unfit to manage their own affairs. Twenty-five more estates are managed by Collectors under the orders of courts of law for the benefit of the owners' creditors. The value may be inferred from the subjoined figures:—

Number.	Total rental.	Total revenue payable to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.
104 Wards' estates	55,82,405	18,83,052
25 Attached estates	3,71,756	1,31,101

It should be understood, however, that the rental here stated is that received by the head landlord. There are generally many valuable sub-tenures paying a Government rent, so that the actual value of the land is far greater than that shown. These estates vary greatly in size; the largest is the Durbhunga estate in Behar, which had in 1872-73 a gross annual income of Rs. 24,26,353 (nearly a quarter of a million sterling), and paid Rs. 4,17,946 as land revenue, down to little estates like that of Nursing Narain, a lunatic, in the Sarun district, which has a gross income of Rs. 193, and pays to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 80.

Government Estates yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,29,237 out of a demand of Rs. 9,60,500, and a capital sum of Rs. 1,13,232. The sales were chiefly small strips of ground along the railway lines which were taken up for the railways some fifteen years ago, but are now surrendered as being outside the Railway Company's fences. These petty sales were effected at favourable rates, nine strips selling at Rs. 121 per acre, or very nearly double the price originally paid for these lots when taken up for public purposes at different times from 1855 to 1863.

Illegal Cesses.—Inquiries in Orissa brought to light a state of things which could hardly have been credited; so completely



Illegal Cesses in Bengal.

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were the rights of the ryots, once well established and formally recorded, over-ridden by the superior landholders. In that division the state of things was entirely different from Bengal. A regular settlement had been made some thirty-five years ago. The rights of the ryots were not only acknowledged, but ascertained, recorded and secured by documents issued by Government direct. But the landholders, who derived from the settlement very limited rights, have systematically set themselves to destroy and obliterate the rights of the ryots, have deprived them of their titles, changed their lands, and largely raised their rents, contrary to the pledges of the Government. In Bengal, where no records were made, the ryots have to a certain extent profited by the very common ignorance of the zemindars of everything connected with their estates, and the present relations between zemindar and ryot have only gradually grown out of the old relations of tax-farmers and peasant holders. Although at the time of the Permanent Settlement most of such demands were abolished as far as the law could abolish them, and all that remained were amalgamated with the rent, a fresh crop of them has since grown up with a rank luxuriance.

In addition to the extra cesses levied on the cultivators, there is a system of levying transit and market dues, of old native origin, but which had been formally abolished before the Bengal settlement was made permanent. Compensation for the loss of these receipts was made to the zemindars and is still paid to them, while all future exactions other than regular rents for lands, shops, and buildings, were strictly prohibited. It turns out however, that taxes of this kind are still very abundantly levied even by people who receive compensation for their abolition. The Lieutenant-Governor felt himself unable to deal radically with these abuses.



CHAPTER II.

MADRAS.

As to land tenures no less than languages and history the Madras Province consists of three parts, the Teloogoo country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came most under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. In 1802 the Regulations extended to this northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal, making it with the zemindars and not with the hereditary cultivators. In the southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power and exercised their usual rapacity through farmers of the land revenue, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or western division, the village or communal gives place to the individual right to land free of all rent to the state, known as *Jenm* or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conquered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service—military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplabs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy landtax, we found Malabar owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice. The cultivation of the Province, as to tenures, may be thus roughly stated.

Ryotwary lands ...	...	16 million acres (actual.)
Inam lands ...	...	4½ million acres (actual.)
Zemindary lands...	...	5½ million acres (estimated.)
Malabar and Canara ...	...	2¼ million acres (estimated.)

In the Ryotwary, or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.



Permanently Settled.—As regards Government the Zemindars are proprietors usually of a large tract of country subject to the annual payment of a fixed amount. As regards the actual occupants or cultivators of the soil, their position may be gathered from Sections 11 and 12, Act VIII. of 1865, Madras, the provisions of which may be stated as follows:—(1.) All contracts for rent shall be enforced. (2.) When no contract has been made, the rent shall be the money-assessment fixed on the fields at the time of survey. (3.) When no such assessment was fixed prior to 1st January 1859, the rent shall be determined according to local usage; failing the above two methods, such rates shall be decreed as may appear just to the Collector. (4.) In the case of waste lands, landholders may arrange their own term of rent subject to the proviso that existing rights must not be infringed. (5.) All rents are subject to enhancement, with the sanction of the Collector, on account of improvements executed by the Zemindar, or when the revenue payable by the Zemindar has been increased on account of improvements executed by Government. (6.) Occupants can only be ejected from their holdings on their declining to enter into any agreement regarding the rent to be paid, or on their failing to pay the amount agreed on, and with the sanction of a Civil or Revenue Court. Thus the rights of old occupants have been carefully protected. Zemindars are at liberty to alienate the whole or any portion of their estates subject to certain restrictions for the regulation of the distribution of assessment. In the case of ancient Zemindaries the eldest son exclusively succeeds, the other members of the family being entitled to maintenance from the estate. The term "Mutadari" is practically synonymous with Zemindary, but it is more generally applied to the new estates formed under the operation of Regulation 25 of 1802. In the case of these estates the ordinary Hindoo rule of inheritance prevails. The above tenures prevail chiefly in the Northern Circars, but they are also found in Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, &c.

Annually Settled.—The distinctive feature of the ryotwary tenure is that the actual ryot or cultivator of the soil deals directly with Government without the intervention of any middleman, and has an inviolable right to possession so long as he pays the assessment due on his fields. He has the option annually of increasing or decreasing his holding or abandoning it altogether, and the exercise of this option necessitates an annual settlement, not for the purpose of re-assessing the land, but merely to decide the amount which each ryot shall pay, and to issue fresh puttahs or leases when any change occurs in the extent of the holding. The land thus entered in a ryot's puttah is, to



all intents and purposes, his private property, which he is at liberty to sub-let, mortgage, or sell as he deems fit, the land and the crops thereon remaining as security for the due payment of the Government revenue. The ryotwary tenure prevails throughout the greater part of the Madras Province, having, in most cases, taken the place of the Mahomedan system of renting whole villages to one individual, and leaving it to him to sub-rent to the villagers. In Malabar and Canara the distinctive feature of the absence of a middleman remains, but the rent is fixed as a lump sum payable on the estate or holding, and not, as elsewhere, on each individual field, and the right of private property in land, now practically recognised in every ryot in the Presidency, appears in these two districts to have always existed without interruption. A somewhat similar right of ancient hereditary occupancy, under the term *Mirasi*, is claimed in various parts of the Presidency, more especially in Chingleput and South Arcot. The village joint-rent system prevails only to a small extent, and is practically the same as ryotwary, inasmuch as the villagers deal directly with Government. The whole community, however, are jointly responsible for the revenue of the village, the apportionment of the assessment being made among themselves. The peculiarity of the *Oolungoo* renting system is that, when the assessment in kind was commuted into a money assessment, it was agreed that it should vary with the current price of grain whenever it rose more than 10 per cent. above the commutation rate, or fell more than 5 per cent. below it. This system exists, but only to a small extent, in the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevely.

Survey.—The Survey Department in the Madras Province was organized in 1857, but only brought to its present strength in 1865-66. It combines the operations of a revenue or cadastral survey with those of a perfect topographical survey on a trigonometrical basis. The former, with few exceptions, is confined to land paying land-tax to Government on the ryotwary system. The fields are measured in triangles and plotted in village maps on the scale of five chains to an inch (1/3960), exhibiting all topographical details and the limits of every field, and recording its contents. Lands held on tenure other than ryotwary, ranges of hills, and tracts of waste land or forest of inferior value are excluded from the minute detailed field survey. They are, however, topographically surveyed on a scale of four inches to a mile (unless of a rugged and unhealthy nature, when a reduced scale is adopted), and, from these topographical revenue, and purely topographical surveys combined, talook maps are constructed on the scale of one inch to a mile. These are again