

25. Mr. Ross' proposed rates for the assessment of sál forests were also sanctioned by Government, on the understanding that no forest would be assessed as first class. His remarks relating to them in the rent-rate report may be quoted. "Another fruitful source of rise in the Dehra rent-roll is the sál wood. I know of sales of forests by private parties during the period of this settlement to the value of Rs. 744,750.

Assessments of sál forests necessary. And there must have been endless sales that I have not been able to trace. But take the above figures. The settlement was for 20 years, which would give an annual average of Rs. 37,237; 50 per cent. would be Rs. 11,618; the revenue of the whole Dún was only Rs. 36,000.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to assess these forests systematically; and I may as well note here how I have arranged to do so, as the plan is the same for the whole Dún."

Sál trees sold at four different stages.

26. "Sál trees are sold at four different stages":—

A.—"As saplings or ballis when the tree is about five years old and yields one long thin pole fit for native thatched houses."

B.—"As ballas at about 10 years old, the tree yielding one good, stout pole, as used in all sorts of thatched houses, bungalows, &c."

C.—"As tors and ballis at about fifteen years old; the lower part yields a tor or pole of heart-wood ten or twelve feet long; the outer sap-wood being axed off, and the upper part yields a balli."

D.—"As karis, tors, ballis, at about 20 years old; the lower part is sawn into four scantlings, the middle part forms a tor, and the upper part a balli.—"

A stage beyond this is where a beam can be got out of the tree. Very few—I might say no—private owners keep the trees to this age now-a-days.

27.—"The third or tor and balli stage is that at which nearly every one in the Dún sells sál trees; it is found the most paying. Mr. Fisher Conservator of the Forest School Circle, has kindly helped me in calculating the value of sál forests."

Sál generally sold at 3rd or tor and balli stage, which has therefore been taken as the basis of assessment.

From statistics in the Forest office, it is amply proved that a sál tree, either from seed or as a sucker from the stem of a tree cut down, reaches the tor and balli stage in fifteen years in ordinary land."

I have therefore taken the tor and balli stage as my standard. The new settlement will last for twenty years, and so it is giving the zamindar liberal terms if he is only credited with the value of one cutting at the tor and balli stage once during the period of settlement.

28. From actual facts in the forest office, it is shown that an acre of good sál forest at the tor and balli age is worth Rs. 120.

Valuation of forest.

I do not think any of the sál forest in a revenue-paying village can be classed as first class, so I have made great reductions and have fixed on four classes, valuing the sale of timber per acre in each class as follows:—Rs. 80,60,40,20.

Rates fixed.

29. The above gives an annual average rent of Rs. 4,3,2,1 for the four classes respectively.

After careful inspection of the private forests I have satisfied myself that these rates will be most lenient."

Remarks on assessment.

30. Mr. Ross has further observed in his notes for the Final Report. "The assessment of forest land is a feature peculiar to the Dún. This is the first time it has ever been carried out in any systematic manner. As the data to go upon were very imperfect, it was necessary, as pointed out

by the Board in No. $\frac{74}{1-23}$, dated 4th March, 1885, and in paragraph 13 of the Government Order No. $\frac{322}{1-60}$, dated 19th February, 1885, to proceed cautiously and leniently with the assessment of forests." Accordingly, the people have been very liberally dealt with, and Mr. Ross is satisfied that the forest assessment is without doubt very light. No objections whatever have been raised against it.

31. The pace at which sál reproduces itself varies very much in different localities. No uniform rule can be laid down, as everything depends on the nature of the soil, aspect, altitude, and the varying circumstances of each hillside. In some localities the growth is extremely rapid, in others close by it is extremely slow, and the trees never reach full maturity. The market value is of course the best test of value, and this is much influenced by the accessibility of the forests; and the cost of transport to the market.

32. The amounts for which leases for cutting in private forests have been given during the period of the expiring settlement have been very accurately obtained, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact ages of the forests. Some were undoubtedly forests of very old standing and so of great value, especially when easy transport was available. Many forests had not been cut for years, because, being far from good roads, the cost of transport would be excessive.

At the next settlement it will not be difficult to form a tolerably correct valuation of what the sál forests are really worth. Nearly all private forests worth cutting, with the exception of Mr. Vansittart's in West and Central Hopetown, and the Timli forests, have been cut during the period of the expiring settlement. When they are cut again during the new settlement the price obtained will be a fair standard to take, as the growth must be of recent reproduction.

33. No wood is exported without a permit from the Forest Department. This is an arrangement which all proprietors gladly agreed to, as it protects them from theft. If the Forest Department were desired to keep a faithful record of the permits granted showing name of village from which the wood was exported, the kind of wood, i.e., beams, planks, ballis, and fuel, &c., the name of wood, i.e., sál, sain, chír, kokat, &c., at the end of the twenty years, a very fair estimate could be made of the value of the different private forests.

34. Should wood maintain its present value, and it is much more likely to rise than fall, the revenue from the forest areas will be increased very, very much by the next settlement.

35. No forests have been assessed where the forest area is so small as to be required for the wants of the villagers, and in all cases where forests have been assessed an ample margin has been left for village wants.

Area of private forests.

36. The total area under private forests is—

						Acres.
Sál forests	...	...	...	...	...	43,936
Inferior trees	...	...	...	...	...	30,188

Amount assessed on them.

37. The total amount assessed on this area is Rs. 5,436, or about two annas and three pies an acre.

No rent-rates drawn up for the hill tract and Eastern Dún.

38. For the hill tract and Eastern Dún no rent-rates were drawn up, as they could not have been turned to any practical use.

39. The hill tract was assessed at one uniform rate of 0-12-0 per acre. All land except 243 acres or 10·3 per cent. being of the same quality, viz., that called "sankra" a poor, stony, dry soil, yielding crops of the most uncertain and precarious kind.

The hill tract assessed at a uniform rate of 12 annas per acre.

40. In the Eastern Dún, as pointed out by Mr. Ross in his No. $\frac{45}{1-25}$, dated 21st November, 1884, it was impossible to fix any rates for general application. No two villages are alike, and neighbouring villages are often totally different from each other. The Board accordingly, in their No. $\frac{350}{1-16}$, dated 12th December, 1884, sanctioned the assessment of the Eastern Dún village by village, and the villages were so assessed by Mr. Ross.

Assessment of the Eastern Dún village by village sanctioned by the Board.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

1. It now remains to show the revenue as actually assessed and the amount of increase under the new assessment. The figures are as follows:—

Dehra Plateau Circle.

	Revenue-paying estates.		Waste land grants.		Fee-simple grants.		Revenue-free estates.		Total.	
	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.	Amount.	Rate on cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Old revenue at settlement.	10,338	1 4 1	...	...	1,742	2 11 11	2,841	0 15 3	14,921	1 4 0
Existing revenue ...	10,153	1 2 4	...	...	1,742	0 11 7	2,841	0 14 0	14,736	1 0 1
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	17,730	2 0 0	110	0 11 2	4,647	1 14 10	5,858	1 12 10	28,345	1 14 10
Revenue given out ...	16,833	1 44 2	77	0 7 10	3,200	1 5 3	5,363	1 10 4	25,473	1 11 7

River Tract Circle.

Old revenue at settlement.	5,623	0 14 10	3,331	0 13 5	1,496	5 3 4	...	...	10,450	1 0 2
Existing revenue ...	5,595	0 10 10	3,323	0 10 5	1,496	0 9 1	...	...	10,414	0 10 6
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	11,240	1 5 11	7,283	1 6 10	3,443	1 5 0	...	...	21,966	1 5 0
Revenue given out ...	10,189	1 3 10	6,687	1 5 0	2,787	1 1 0	...	...	19,663	1 3 8

Submontane Tract Circle.

Old revenue at settlement.	7,019	0 10 3	752	0 13 11	911	0 0 0	70	2 9 6	8,752	0 12 7
Existing revenue ...	6,788	0 6 10	752	0 5 0	911	1 10 5	70	2 1 11	8,521	0 7 2
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	13,906	0 14 0	2,934	1 3 11	1,425	2 9 2	66	2 0 0	18,401	0 15 7
Revenue given out ...	10,926	0 11 0	717	0 4 9	1,150	2 1 4	70	2 1 11	12,863	0 10 10

Hill Tract Circle.

Old revenue at settlement.	1,623	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	300	1 4 6	1,923	1 4 0
Existing revenue ...	1,623	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	300	1 2 9	1,923	0 11 9
Revenue given out ...	2,066	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	300	1 2 9	2,366	0 14 5

Total of Western Dún.

Old revenue at settlement.	24,602	0 14 10	4,083	0 13 1	4,149	4 4 8	3,211	0 15 10	36,046	1 0 1
Existing revenue ...	24,159	0 10 11	4,075	0 8 6	4,149	0 11 9	3,211	0 14 6	35,594	0 10 11
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	42,886	1 3 5	10,387	1 5 8	9,515	0 10 9	5,924	1 10 9	68,712	1 5 1
Revenue given out ...	40,014	1 2 1	7,481	0 15 7	7,137	1 4 6	5,733	1 9 11	60,365	1 2 6

Eastern Dún.

Old revenue at settlement.	7,090	0 11 1	3,181	3 7 2	170	...	1,313	1 6 2	11,84	0 15 6
Existing revenue ...	7,080	0 8 1	3,291	1 2 5	170	1 12 11	1,343	0 12 10	11,884	0 10 3
Revenue given out ...	11,474	0 13 1	8,207	2 14 8	200	2 2 0	2,230	1 5 3	22,111	1 3 1

Total of District.

Old revenue at settlement.	31,693	0 13 4	7,264	1 3 6	4,319	4 7 5	4,554	1 1 3	47,830	1 0 0
Existing revenue ...	31,239	0 10 1	7,366	0 11 3	4,319	0 12 5	4,554	0 14 0	47,478	0 10 9
Revenue by sanctioned rates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue given out ...	51,488	1 0 8	15,688	1 8 0	7,337	1 4 8	7,963	1 8 5	82,476	1 2 8

Pargana.	Old revenue.	Rate on cul- tivation.	New revenue.	Rate on cul- tivation.	Increase of revenue.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Western Dún ...	24,603	0 13 1	40,014	0 15 5	626	* The revenue on forests amounting to Rs. 3,807 is included in this, but the rate on cultivation has been calculated without it.
Eastern Dún ...	7,090	0 9 8	†11,474	0 10 0	618	† Rs. 1,629 revenue on forests have been included in this.
Total ...	31,693	0 12 3	†51,488	0 14 1	624	† Rs. 5,436, being the assessment on forests, have been included in this.

2. The revenue given out for the Dehra Plateau, and the river and sub-montane tracts, was thus Rs. 10,713 below what it would have been at the sanctioned rates. This is due to the rates having been cautiously applied to each individual village, and allowance having been made for its special circumstances found called for. The points to which attention was drawn in the orders of Government sanctioning the rates were also carefully attended to. Mr. Ross himself did not trust absolutely to his rates. After referring to his long experience of the Dún and management of an experimental farm, he says—"With the knowledge thus acquired I felt perfectly competent to assess any village in the Dún on its own merits, according to the method generally adopted by the people themselves of fixing rents. Indeed, as this is the fairest way of assessing, I was at first inclined to dispense with rent-rates altogether and to simply frame my assessments village by village, after full and careful consideration of the circumstances of each. As, however, other assessments have been based on rent-rates of some kind previously submitted for sanction, I felt it my duty to do my best to comply with the practice which has prevailed hitherto; though, as, before stated, I must claim that the Dún cannot be judged, so far as the preparation of rent-rates is concerned, by the standard of districts where cash-rents are prevalent."

The assessments as given out were therefore based on Mr. Ross' own estimate of the actual circumstances of each village as well as on the sanctioned rates.

Mr. Ross remarks as follows regarding the manner in which his assessments were carried out:—

3. "No land has been classed as manured, except the goind, because no special land is regularly manured. The goind land is manured by the natural habits of the people without any labor or expense on the part of either landlord or tenant. All the rest of the land is manured more or less, some fields this year, some fields next, and so on. It is therefore impossible to pick out any special fields as manured."

Even had it been feasible to select certain fields as manured, Mr. Ross held that it would not on that account alone have been considered advisable to fix a heavier assessment on them, because it would be wrong in principle. Manure is as much a local improvement by landlord or tenant as wells or other works for irrigation purposes.

Heavy manuring means a large amount of capital invested in cattle and daily expenditure in tending and feeding. The owner of these cattle should most assuredly be permitted to enjoy the benefit of his investment and outlay, just as much as the man who invests in a well or a tank.

4. The system of assessing manured lands highly on account of the manuring is, Mr. Ross thinks, radically wrong and vicious, and opposed to all proper principles of assessment.

To assess manured lands opposed to proper principles of assessment

A simple example will explain what is meant. A, B and C are three brothers, each possessing one hundred acres of land of the same description, and each having Rs. 300 cash. A spends his Rs. 300 in eating and drinking, jewellery, &c. B spends his Rs. 300 in making a well for irrigation. C spends his Rs. 300 in buying cattle. Say he buys twenty head of cattle; he can by carefully tending the litter, &c., manure twenty acres of land.

At revision of settlement A having no manured land is let off lightly; B has irrigated land but is let off lightly because the irrigation is at his own expense; but C is assessed much higher than either on his twenty acres of manured land simply because he has gone to the trouble and expense of manuring it. In other words; he is severely fined by Government for buying his cattle and manuring his fields, while in the other cases A who has spent his capital without improving his land pays nothing, and B who spent his in improving his land by irrigation is allowed to keep the whole of the increment caused by the irrigation to himself.

5. No land has been assessed highly on an anticipated rise of rents. Rents may or may not rise. The assessment as proposed can be paid out of the rents now taken.

No land assessed highly on an anticipated rise of rents.

6. Only what is known to be a fair proportion of fallow land has been assessed. In all high, dry villages a third of the land must be left fallow every year. Irrigated land is of course never left fallow all the year round. The proposed assessment, including the assessment on fallow land, is not higher than that shown by correct recorded rentals.

Fallow land how assessed.

7. Culturable land over and above the fallow, when of considerable extent, has been assessed on account of the grazing rent it bears. None has been assessed in anticipation of its being cultivated. If it is cultivated it will require expenditure of money and labor, and the parties making such expenditure may well be left to enjoy the advantage of it during the settlement. Government will eventually gain by it, and to assess in anticipation would be to check enterprise.

No culturable land assessed in anticipation of its being cultivated.

8. As already stated, the classification of soils was made simply for assessment purposes and is unknown to the people. They divide their land into "kadir," "bangar" only; the former being irrigated, and the latter dry. They also keep "bara" or goind distinct. The greater portion of the rent being paid in kind and the same proportion of the crop being taken from nearly all classes of soils, there was no object in having an elaborate soil classification.

The people divide soils into kadir and bangar only.

9. The object in distinguishing between "kadir" and "bangar" is that tenants are given kadir land on condition of their cultivating so much bangar, the average being, as a rule, one acre of the former to three of the latter. For 'bara' lands cash-rents are nearly always taken.

The distinction between them.

10. The assessment has been worked out (1) by endeavouring to estimate the rental by crop-rates; (2) from the conventional soil-rates as sanctioned by Government and (3) from the recorded rentals.

The assessment, how worked out.

Whenever possible, the rent-rate thus obtained has been compared with the cash-rent paid. The comparison, however, is not of much use for general application, because cash-rents are, as a rule, paid either by tenants who hold at privileged rates and would thus show too low an average, or for exceptionally good land, and then the average would be too high.

Great pains were taken to classify the soils correctly, i.e., into first, second and third class soils. In no case has any village been assessed above its known assets.

Wherever possible, the rent actually paid in each village was ascertained, and the assessments checked thereby.

11. There is no reason for supposing that the zemindars have in any way endeavoured to tamper with the patwáris' papers; and, as a rule, though of course there are many exceptions, these papers give a very true estimate of the village income.

No attempt on part of the zemindars to tamper with "patwáris" papers, which, on the whole, are fairly accurate.

In one circle in the river tract, the patwári's papers were absurdly false. He had entered fabulous sums as the village income. In this and similar cases the facts were carefully gone into and the fair assessment calculated. But as the patwári's figures have to be entered intact in the settlement returns, they may sometimes give rise to an erroneous impression that the assumed rentals are lower than the recorded, and the above explanation must be borne in mind.

Another reason why in some cases the recorded rental seems higher than the assumed, is that the patwári, for lands inside municipal limits, has entered the rents received from bungalows, &c.

12. Only one or two instances of outlay of capital on permanent improvements came to light. These were in the form of masonry aqueducts and channels for irrigation purposes. Ample allowance has been made for all capital so invested.

Very few cases of outlay of capital on permanent improvements.

13. A general improvement of the soil has been effected by careful cultivation and manuring in the Dehra Plateau, and for this too allowance has been made in assessing the villages where it has taken place.

Allowance made for improvement of soil in the Dehra Plateau by careful cultivation.

14. The new revenue of the Western Dún, including Rs. 3,807 assessed on forests, is Rs. 40,014 as compared with a former revenue of Rs. 24,603. The increase is therefore Rs. 15,411 or 62·6 per cent. The rate on cultivation has risen from Re. 0-14-10 per acre to Rs. 1-2-1 per acre. In the Eastern Dún the revenue has been raised from Rs. 7,090 to Rs. 11,474 including Rs. 1,629 assessed on forests. The increase is therefore Rs. 4,384 or 61·8 per cent., and the rate on cultivation has risen from Re. 0-11-1 per acre to Re. 0-13-1. For the whole district the revenue has been raised from Rs. 31,693 to Rs. 51,488 including Rs. 5,436 assessed on forests, an increase of Rs. 19,795 or 62·4 per cent. The rate on cultivation has risen from Re. 0-13-4 to Re. 1-0-8, a rise of 25 per cent. only.

Increase in revenue and revenue rates.

15. The percentage of increase in the revenue may seem large, but looking to the cultivated area it is more apparent than real. Deducting the assessment on forests, the rate on cultivation is Rs. 0-14-1 per acre only, against Re. 0-12-3 as the former rate.

Rate on cultivation only slightly risen.

16. In justification of the increase may be set down the broad facts brought out by the statements given above. The cultivated area has increased by 47·7 per cent., population has increased by 47·06 per cent.

Increase in the revenue justified by statistics.

The irrigated area has increased by 67·93 per cent.

The cultivation of high-paying crops has largely increased by 22,703 acres or 47·7 per cent.

Forests have been assessed Rs. at 5,436 for the first time; years of drought and bad seasons are almost unknown. The revenue has always been collected with the greatest ease, and land has increased very much in value.

Waste land grants, fee-simple and revenue-free estates assessed for the purpose of computing cesses.

17. For the purpose of computing cesses, &c., the waste land grants and fee-simple and revenue-free estates were also assessed by Mr. Ross.

Statement showing land revenue and cesses for all classes of estates under old and new settlements.

18. The following table gives the results, the revenue-paying estates being included also, so as to make the statement complete for the whole district.

		Western Dún.				Eastern Dún.				Total of district.			
		Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Increase.
Revenue-paying*	{ F.	24,603	2,952	27,555	...	7,090	851	7,941	...	31,693	3,803	35,496	...
estates	{ P.	40,014	4,802	44,816	17,261	11,474	1,377	12,851	4,910	51,488	6,179	57,667	22,171
Waste land	{ F.	4,083	490	4,573	...	3,181	382	3,563	...	7,264	872	8,136	...
grants.	{ P.	7,481	898	8,379	3,806	8,207	985	9,192	5,629	15,688	1,883	17,571	9,435
Revenue-free	{ F.	4,149	498	4,647	...	170	21	190	...	4,319	518	4,837	...
estates.	{ P.	7,137	856	7,993	3,346	200	24	224	34	7,337	880	8,217	3,380
	{ F.	3,211	385	3,596	...	1,343	161	1,504	...	4,554	546	5,100	...
	{ P.	5,733	688	6,421	2,825	2,230	268	2,498	994	7,963	953	8,919	3,819
Total	{ F.	36,046	4,326	40,372	...	11,784	1,414	13,198	...	47,830	5,740	53,570	...
	{ P.	60,365	7,244	67,609	27,237	22,111	2,653	24,764	11,566	82,476	9,897	92,373	38,803

*F. for former, P. for present.

19. The nominal revenue has thus risen from Rs. 8,873 to Rs. 15,300, an increase of Rs. 6,427 or 72·4 per cent. Cesses have risen from Rs. 5,740 to Rs. 9,897, and the new revenue including cesses to be paid is Rs. 77,073, as compared with Rs. 44,697 under the expiring settlement. The increase in actual collections will therefore be Rs. 32,376 or 72·4 per cent.

20. With reference to the adequacy of his assessment Mr. Ross remarks—
Mr. Ross' remarks in regard to the adequacy of his assessment. "There is no necessity to enter into any elaborate calculations as to the adequacy or otherwise of the assessment. The returns speak for themselves and the result of the assessment also speaks for itself. The increase in revenue and cesses is Rs. 38,803 or 72·4 per cent. It would be most impolitic, even were it possible or justifiable on general principles, to increase the assessment more than this. There can be no question therefore that the assessment is as high as Government can look for. On the other hand, it is not higher than what is shown to be fair according to the recorded rentals, and so the people have no cause of complaint.,,

21. "The increase of revenue will not necessitate any enhancement of rent, and if commutation is applied for and granted at the assumed rates, it will in no case press heavily on the tenants. No tenant will be found to complain of the rates that can be imposed on him by the proposed assessment. No doubt in some instances landlords will be disappointed that they are not able to assess occupancy tenants higher than the rates permit, but this is to make up for the improvement effected by such tenants; and though the landlord may grumble, he is in no case asked to pay more than half what he receives from the occupancy tenant."

22. The remarks made in para. 12 of the orders of Government received Mr. Ross' careful attention and consideration. He did his best to carry out the suggestions made as to arranging for progressive increments in the new demand in cases where this might seem advisable. In no case, however, has a progressive assessment been imposed, because the people themselves were altogether opposed to it. The rise in some estates was very great, so great that Mr. Ross was most desirous of fixing progressive assessments to make the rise more gradually felt; but the landlords begged so earnestly that the full assessment might be put on at once that he thought it better to give way to their wishes, though he did so with some reluctance. The landlords urged that although perhaps it would not lead to complication between Government and themselves, it would lead to great trouble with the tenants if they had to be continually changing their rents. It was pointed out that in some cases where there were a large number of tenants with rights of occupancy there would be no change of rents; still they held out. They said they liked to know exactly what they had to pay each for the full

twenty years and liked that sum to be the same, and they looked with the greatest suspicion on any proposed change or interference with their assessments during the twenty years. It was pointed out that it would be merely a paper change; that there would be no interference at all; and that the agreement taken now would embody all the changes; no new agreement would be taken. Still they objected, and as it was quite clear that the plan would be most unpopular and obnoxious to them, and as it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in collecting the revenue at the full rates proposed, the idea of progressive assessment was abandoned. The increase is very large in many cases, but Mr. Ross has made every allowance as directed in paras. 6, 11 and 12 of the orders of Government for the special circumstances of each estate, and satisfied himself that the landlords can pay the new demand without hardship. This he was enabled to do from his long and intimate acquaintance with the district, and from his knowledge of the capabilities of each village, as also of the means and resources of their owners.

23. The term of the old settlement expires on the 30th June, 1886, consequently the new assessments will come into force in both the parganas from the 1st July, 1886.

Dates from which the new settlements come in to force.

The term of settlement was fixed at 20 years in G. O. No. ³²²₁₋₉₀, dated 19th February, 1885, and the engagements have been signed accordingly. Sanction is requested to the revised demand for 20 years with effect from the 1st July, 1886, i.e., until 30th June, 1906.

CHAPTER VI.

SURVEY, MAPS, AND PREPARATION OF RECORDS.

1. The survey has been carried out by the professional staff of the Survey Department on the cadastral system, the khasras, &c., being prepared at the time of the survey by the survey staff according to the plan adopted in Benares and Gorakhpur. The advantages of this system are now fully recognised, and it worked well in the Dún. Mr. Ross remarks:—"All village boundaries in the valley have been retraversed with the theodolite. All villages in which the greater portion is cultivated, or where the cultivated land is scattered about and mixed up with the uncultivated, have been resurveyed on the 16-inch scale. When the cultivated area bears only a small proportion to the uncultivated or is in compact blocks, the cultivated only has been surveyed on the 16-inch scale and the remainder has been filled in from Major Thuillier's 4-inch scale map.

"Major Thuillier's map of the Dún is most perfect, and the protractions from it on to our 16-inch cadastral map are for all practical purposes absolutely correct. The maps now prepared ought to answer for all time to come, care being taken to add extended cultivation from time to time. I would not advise changes in shapes of fields to be made yearly in the backward parts of the district, because in these the shape and size of the fields are altered yearly, in fact half-yearly, if two crops are grown. Each time the land is ploughed up some alteration is made. This is not the case with good land near Dehra. The maps being so perfect, changes in fields can be entered in a very short time without any professional assistance.

2. "In the hills, where the estates are sometimes 6 or 7 thousand acres with two or three hundred acres only cultivated, and where the boundaries are always natural features, the boundaries have not been retraversed with the theodolite, and the cultivated portion only has been resurveyed on the 16-inch scale. I have adhered to two standards of measurement—the imperial acre and the kutchá bigha. The pucká bigha is unknown here. The acre will answer for all imperial purposes, and the kutchá bigha, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to the acre, for local purposes. The pucká bigha would have been of no use for either."

3. The revenue survey party under Mr. W. A. Wilson, Surveyor in charge, entered the district in the beginning of November, 1883, and commenced making over the maps on the 16-inch scale to the Settlement Department in the beginning of February of the year following. The filling in of the necessary entries for the khasra and jamabandi was carried out by the Survey Department in accordance with the instructions laid down in Major Barron's Manual. These entries were subsequently carefully checked by the Settlement Munsarims and the Deputy Collector.

4. Jamabandi slips were given out to the cultivators, and their correctness attested by the Deputy Collector in the presence of the zamíndár, cultivator, and patwári.

The khasra, jamabandi, and khewat, after being prepared in rough, were carefully checked and compared in the Settlement Office, the corresponding entries in maps being also made to agree. They were again tested by the Deputy Collector on the spot before being finally faired out, and every effort made to ensure their correctness. The wajib-ul-arz or village agreement was read over and explained to all the parties concerned before their signatures were obtained. The statement below shows the number of maps and of each kind of paper that had to be prepared. Copies were made in triplicate as usual—one for the tahsíl, one for the patwári, and one for record at the sadr office:—

	Maps.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Wajib-ul-arz.
Western Dún	249	259	259	259	259
Eastern Dún	194	194	194	194	194
Total	443	453	453	453	453

5. Copies of each map prepared by the photo-zincographic process will be furnished by the Survey Department, three on cloth and two on paper. Those on cloth will be given, one to the tahsíl, one to the patwári, and one to the sadr office, the two paper copies being retained as spare ones.

6. The maps have been received for 209 villages in the Western Dún and 31 villages in the Eastern Dún, leaving 40 sets still to be supplied for the former and 163 for the latter, or 203 in all.

7. The survey of the Western Dún, which was undertaken first, commenced in the cold weather of 1883, but the survey of both parganas was not completed until the end of February, 1885. This was considerably later than the first estimate. When operations commenced, the survey was to be completed by the end of March, 1884. Subsequently the period was extended to the middle of June, 1884, and eventually the work was not finished until the end of February, 1885.

Settlement operations were retarded in consequence. The giving out of the jamas for the Eastern Dún, which could have been done in August or September, 1884, had the maps and khasras been ready, had to wait till the end of March, 1885.

The maps are, however, most perfect and complete. It will never be necessary to have a resurvey of the Delira plateau or river tract, as there is no great room for increase of cultivation. It will not pay to resurvey the sub-montane or hill tract, as nothing can ever make cultivation there really valuable. It may then be stated broadly that the Western Dún need never be surveyed again. In the Eastern Dún there is still a large field for extending cultivation, and so probably after 20 years it will be found necessary to make entirely new maps.

CHAPTER VII.

WASTE-LAND GRANTS.

1. Waste-land grants form such an important feature in the fiscal history of the Dún that they are entitled to special notice. Their early history is given at length in the Dún Memoir. It is mainly a record of failure and blunders, the causes of which are there pointed out at length, involving both the grantees and Government in great losses, in place of the wild visions of unexampled prosperity and rapid acquisition of wealth which were indulged in. Grants were first made in 1838 and 1840, when some 46,000 to 48,000 acres were given away in 9 separate grants to 11 grantees. The terms on which the grants were to be made are laid down in the enclosure to the letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 22nd January, 1845, to the address of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, which is published as an appendix to Mr. A. Ross' Settlement Report.

First grants made in 1838-40.
Conditions under which grants made. Form of warrant.

2. The form of warrant is as follows:—

“Know all men by these presents that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has been pleased to confer on Mr. _____, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the grant of a tract of waste land measuring _____ British statute acres _____, situate in _____, to be holden by him on the conditions hereinafter stated, that is to say for the first fifty years, on the following conditions:—

“1st.—To clear, according to the undermentioned proportions, the whole tract within the period of twenty years, with the exception of _____ acres of irremediably barren land, and one-fourth or _____ acres of the remainder deducted, as approved of by Government.

“2nd.—If no commencement be made to clear within the first year, the settlement to be void and the grant resumable by Government, who may settle it with any other person.

“3rd.—If one-fourth of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated within the first five years, the remainder to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the one-fourth remaining uncultivated.

“4th.—If one-half of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated in ten years, the remainder to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the one-half remaining uncultivated.

“5th.—If three-fourths of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated in twenty years, the remainder to be at the disposal of Government, and the grantee to be liable to a fine of 4 annas for every acre of the three-fourths remaining uncultivated.

“6th.—A fine incurred under any one of the three preceding clauses shall be leviable from the cleared portion of the grant in the same way as any ordinary balance of land revenue, but the person and other property of the grantee shall not be liable for it.

“7th.—To pay, according to the kistbandis in use in the Dehra Dún, the following yearly jamas, viz.:—

Years fasli.				Jama.	Years fasli.				Jama.
1	or	"	...	Nil.	16	or	"	...	
2	"	"	...	Nil.	17	"	"	...	
3	"	"	...	Nil.	18	"	"	...	
4	"	"	...	...	19	"	"	...	
5	"	"	...	...	20	"	"	...	
6	"	"	...	...	21	"	"	...	
7	"	"	...	...	22	"	"	...	
8	"	"	...	...	23	"	"	...	
9	"	"	...	...	24	"	"	...	
10	"	"	...	...	25	"	"	...	
11	"	"	...	...	26	"	"	...	
12	"	"	...	...	27	"	"	...	
13	"	"	...	...	28	"	"	...	
14	"	"	...	...	29	"	"	...	
15	"	"	...	...			

Year.	Rate per acre.	Year.	Rate per acre.	Year.	Rate per acre.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1st, 2nd, and 3rd ...	Nil.	6th ...	0 6 1	9th ...	0 10 9
4th ...	0 3 0	7th ...	0 7 9	10th ...	0 12 0
5th ...	0 4 6	8th ...	0 9 2		

"These jamas are to be recoverable according to the rules and regulations in force for the collection of the revenue from málguzars, farmers, &c., in cases of arrears.

"8th.—The standard of measurment to be the British standard acre, consisting of 4,840 square yards, and the Government shall be at liberty to measure the land in the 6th, 11th, and 21st years, with the view of ascertaining that the conditions respecting the clearance of the specified portion of land by each of those periods have been fulfilled.

"9th.—The grantee to erect boundary-marks round his grant and to keep them in a proper state of repair.

"10th.—The public highways are not considered included in the grant of the land through which they run and remain the property of the State.

"11th.—The grantee is to pay a contribution of one per cent. per annum on the amount of his jama for the year, for the repairs of the high road, in lieu of all demands of the State for aid in repairing the high roads. The grantee will have no claim on the Government for making or repairing private roads.

"12th.—The right of Government to take lands for roads, canals, or other public purposes, in the mode laid down by the Regulation, is to remain in force in the lands included in this grant.

"13th.—All rights of way for men and cattle from the villages to watering-places and from villages to the high roads are to be respected, and any dispute to be settled by the Magistrate under the control of the Commissioner.

"14th.—The right to all mineral products found within the grant is reserved to Government, and the grantee shall not deprive the public of the use of the natural products of the ground to the extent and on the terms under which they may have hitherto enjoyed them.

"15th.—The right of distribution of water for irrigation is reserved to the State. Government will direct such cuts and sluices to be made as may appear proper.

"16th.—The grantee is bound to conform to such rules regarding police arrangements as may be determined on, and to appoint and support a *gorait* for each inhabited village if required.

"17th.—The grantee is bound to conform to all Regulations and Acts of Governments in common with all other landholders.

"Note.—The lands included in this grant are shown in the subjoined table:—

No. in map.	Name of grant.	Name of grantee.	Total area in acres.	Deduct irremedi- ably barren acres.	Remaining useful area in acres.	Deduct one-fourth as approved by Government.	Area to be en- gaged for.

"And provided the said conditions be well and truly fulfilled, then from and after the lapse of the said term, the lands to be holden on the same conditions and subject to the same rules and regulations as all other landed tenures paying revenue to the British Government in the North-Western Provinces.

"By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,
dated this day of in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and

Examined and registered as No. in the Secretary's }
Office, Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces. } Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P."

Nearly all the grants have been made on these terms. The original grantees have all disappeared, but the statement below gives full details of all the existing grants both in the Western and Eastern Dúns.

3. The following statement shows the details for all existing grants in the

Statement giving full details for all existing grants in the Western and Eastern Dún.
Western and Eastern Dún.

Pargana Western Dún.

Serial No.	Name of grant and present proprietors.	Conditions under which given.	Total area.	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total of culturable and cultivated.	Year in which the grant was given and year in which terms expire.	Area entered in warrant as required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.	Whether conditions have been fulfilled or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	West Hopetown grant— H. Vansittart, Esq.	...	8,709.46	1,562.42	3326.23	3820.81	7147.04	1840-89	4,002	-181.19	2,040	5,000	Fulfilled the conditions.	
	Kargi grant— John Edward Powell	...	51.92	5.60	5.52	40.80	46.32	1841 to 90				20		
	James Henry Powell.	...	65.30	24.15	7.88	33.24	41.12	...				14	Ditto.	
2	Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	40.25	13.77	6.12	20.36	26.48	...	132	+26.27	...	10		
	William Augustus Powell.	...	42.68	10.46	9.70	22.52	32.22	...				12		
	George Edwin Powell.	...	52.24	7.86	3.03	41.35	44.38	...				20		
	Total of Kargi...		252.89	61.87	32.25	158.27	190.52	...	132	+26.27	...	77		

Pargana Western Dún.—(concluded).

Serial No.	Name of grant and present proprietors.	Conditions under which given.	Total area.	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total of culturable and cultivated.	Year in which the grant was given and year in which terms expire	Area entered in war-rant as required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.	Whether conditions have been fulfilled or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
3	Bharuwala grant—Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	108.71	...	97.49	11.22	108.71	1841 to 90	420	-57.22	...	20	Fulfilled.	
	John Edward Powell.	...	211.64	102.57	20.64	88.43	109.07					50		
	James Henry Powell.	...	157.50	18.87	50.63	88.00	138.63					60		
	George Edwin Powell.	...	184.16	30.74	57.14	96.28	153.42					50		
	William Augustus Powell.	...	171.17	37.29	55.03	78.85	133.88					40		
	Total of Bharuwala.	...	833.18	189.47	280.93	362.73	643.71	...	420	-57.22	...	220		
4	Kunja grant—Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	454.42	178.95	146.80	128.67	275.47	1841 to 90	158	+5.69	387	100	Fulfilled.	
	John Edward Powell.	...	116.57	19.70	61.85	35.02	96.87	...				50		
	Total of Kunja ...	...	570.99	198.65	208.65	163.69	372.34	1841 to 90	158	+5.69	387	150		
5	Jiwangarh grant—Ahmad Khan and Mr. J. F. W. Watson and others.	...	1,014.74	10.64	263.52	649.61	913.13	1845-46 to 1893-94	622	+27.61	478	1,000	Fulfilled the conditions.	
6	Mirzapur grant—John Edward Powell.	...	150.58	41.54	87.75	21.29	109.04	1845-94	394	-292.36	60	20	Not fulfilled the conditions.	
	Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	394.62	37.89	276.38	80.35	356.73					100		
	Total of Mirzapur,	...	545.20	79.43	364.13	101.64	465.77	...	394	-292.36	301	120		
7	Kolhupani grant—Kanhya Singh	...	257.26	111.27	42.91	103.08	145.99	1851-52 to 1900-1901	178	-74.92	69	60	Fulfilled.	
8	Telpura grant—Lewis Benjamin Powell.	...	46.59	2.45	44.14	...	44.14	1851-1901	163	-161.68	25	25	Not fulfilled the conditions.	
	John Edward Powell.	...	44.88	1.07	43.81	...	43.81				25	25		
	James Henry Powell.	...	72.37	2.78	69.02	57	69.59				25	25		
	George Edwin Powell.	...	67.67	32	50.77	58	51.35				25	25		
	William Augustus Powell.	...	39.10	1.81	37.29	...	37.29				25	25		
	Total of Telpura ...	...	234.61	8.43	245.03	1.15	246.18	...	163	-161.85	125	125		
9	Annfield or Choharpur grant—General Murray, Mr. Rind, and Mr. Guichet.	...	4,172.09	341.57	1,532.61	2,297.90	3,830.52	1859 to 1908	918	+1379.90	579	579	Fulfilled.	
	Grant—Arazi Annfield—	...	691.63	188.93	502.70	...	502.70	1861 to 1910.	...	...	52	52		
10	Ambari Tea Company, General Macpherson, and proprietors of Annfield grant.	...	428.50	336.77	86.73	...	86.73	...	...	...	26	26		
	Ambari Tea Company's jungle—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ambari Tea Company.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Danda jungle or Macpherson's grant—General Macpherson.	...	395.00	...	395.00	...	395.00	...	...	...	26	26		
	Total of Arazi Annfield.	...	1,510.13	525.70	984.43	...	984.43	...	...	...	104	104		
	Total, Western Dún	...	18,120.05	3,180.42	7,280.70	7,658.93	14,939.63	...	6,987	+671.93	4,083	7435		

Eastern Dún.

Serial No.	Name of grant and present proprietors.	Conditions under which given.	Total area.	Barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total culturable and cultivated.	Year in which the grant was given and year in which terms expire.	Area entered in warrant as required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.	Whether conditions have been fulfilled or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Chak Tunwala grant—Rani Sheodei ...	...	584.25	109.48	23.65	451.12	474.77	1841-42 to 1890-91.	444	+7.12	341	550	Fulfilled the conditions.	
2	Rani Pokhri grant—Fateh Singh ...	...	296.85	18.20	55.91	222.74	278.65	1845-46 to 1894-95.	569	+201.17	153	175	Ditto.	
3	Lachmanpuri ...	...	657.72	19.27	90.17	547.68	637.85	189			284	500		
4	Markham grant—Dehli and London Bank, Limited.	...	4,949.07	998.11	3,806.72	144.24	3,950.96	1861-1910.	2,947	-2802.61	2,210	2,205	Not fulfilled the conditions.	
5	Joli grant—Seth Lachman Das, Muntra.	...	2,175.14	25.57	1,371.82	778.75	2,150.57	1876-1925.	...	...	193	1,153	Fulfilled the conditions.	
6	Majri grant—Messrs. Lister and Company.	...	3,471.90	249.89	2,550.88	671.13	3,222.01	1882-1931.	1,000	1,000	...	3,624	Ditto.	
	Total, Eastern Dún,	...	12,135.93	1,421.12	7,899.15	2,815.66	10,714.81	...	4,960	...	3,181	8,207		

4. The total area of the grants in the Western Dún is thus 18,120 acres, of which

Area of grants in Western Dún. Their re-assessment.

7,658 are now cultivated. The present revenue is Rs. 4,083, and the revised revenue fixed by Mr. Ross was Rs. 7,435.

The grants, however, having been made for 50 years as a rule in the first instance have still several years to run before their terms expire, and it has been decided that the question of their re-assessment must remain over for the present. Full statistics have been collected for all grants, and it is very important that these should be kept accurately up to date, to facilitate the work of re-assessment when the time comes for it.

5. The area of the grants in the Eastern Dún is 12,136 acres. The only one Grants in the Eastern Dún. which has not fulfilled the conditions is the largest, viz., the Markham grant of 4,947 acres. This is due mainly to the mistakes in management made by the grantees, and a further period of 10 years has been conceded by Government. The present revenue of these grants is Rs. 3,181, of which Rs. 2,210 are paid by the Markham grant alone. The Majri grant of 3,472 acres to Messrs. Lister and Co. has been already noticed in connection with silk.

Abstract giving grant statistics for whole district.

6. The abstract below sums up the statistics of the grants for the whole district :—

Pargana.	Number of grants (maháls).	Total area.	Irremediably barren.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total of culturable and cultivated.	Area entered in warrant as required to be cultivated.	Area actually cultivated and plus or minus required area.	Present jama.	Jama fixed by Mr. Ross.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Dún ...	27	18,120.05	3,180.42	7,280.70	7,658.93	14,939.63	6,987	+671.93	4,083	7,435
Percentage ...	...	100	17.55	40.18	42.27	82.45	...	...	...	...
Eastern Dún ...	6	12,135.93	1,421.12	7,899.15	2,815.66	10,714.81	4,960	-2,144.94	3,181	8,207
Percentage ...	...	100	11.70	65.10	23.20	88.30	...	...	...	...
Total for district ...	33	30,255.98	4,601.54	15,179.85	10,474.59	25,654.44	11,947	-1,472.41	7,264	15,642
Percentage ...	...	100	15.2	50.2	34.6	84.4	...	...	...	...

TOTAL DIS- EASTERN TRICT. DÚN.						Present revenue.	Revenue assessed by Mr. Ross.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
{	Incidence of revenue on total area					0 3 7·3	0 6 6·8
	Ditto	on cultivated	...	...	...	0 8 6·4	0 15 6·4
	Ditto	on culturable and cultivated	...	...	...	0 4 4·5	0 7 11·6
	Ditto	on total area	...	...	...	0 4 2·3	0 10 9·8
	Ditto	on cultivated	...	...	...	1 2 1	2 14 7·5
	Ditto	on culturable and cultivated	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 12 2·7
	Ditto	on total area	...	...	...	0 3 10	0 8 3·3
	Ditto	on cultivated	...	...	...	0 11 1	1 7 11
	Ditto	on culturable and cultivated	...	...	...	0 4 6·3	0 9 9

7. Besides the waste-land grants a considerable area was sold in fee-simple under the rules contained in Government Resolution No. 3264, dated 17th October, 1861.

Fee-simple estates.
Statement showing area, purchase-money, &c., of estates sold.

8. The statement below gives the area and other details of the estates sold and the amount of purchase-money paid :—

Pargana.	Circle.	Name of fee-simple grant.	Present proprietors.	Total area in acres.	Not assessable area in acres.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Assessable area.	Nominal land revenue.	Purchase-money.	Purchased or redeemed.
Western Dún.	Dehra plateau.	1. Arcadia ...	Dehra Dún Tea Company, Limited.	4,324-85	1,307-59	1,294-03	1,723-23	3,017-26	2,000	Rs. a. p. 23,730 0 0	Purchased.
		2. Dallanwala khas,	Mrs. Dick ...	511-52	146-70	58-79	306-03	364-82	700	6,491 7 0	Redeemed.
		3. Kaulagir tea plantation.	Rája of Náhan ...	418-73	28-02	7-72	382-99	390-71	500	2,00,000 0 0	
		Total ...	...	5,255-10	1,482-31	1,360-54	2,412-25	3,772-79	3,200	2,30,221 7 0	
	River tract.	1. Assurori ...	Rája of Náhan ...	1,281-83	24-50	1,257-33	...	1,257-33	500		
		Ambari forest ...	General Macpherson	...	...	...	...	...	87	With Kaulagir.	
		2. Anneville or Carbery grant.	John Dyer ...	958-91	18-34	874-33	66-24	940-57	150	With Pirthupur	Purchased.
		3. Chanderbani ...	Colonel Barlow ...	898-94	668-31	230-63	...	230-63	200	3,255 0 0	Ditto.
		4. Central Hopetown,	Mrs. Vansittart...	3,107-31	1,969-99	914-29	223-03	1,137-32	200		
		5. Dholkot ...	Mrs. Dick ...	259-04	7-74	216-80	34-50	251-30	50	1,595 0 0	Ditto.
		6. East Hope town...	East Hopetown Tea Estate Company	5,680-48	2,047-94	1,453-76	2,178-78	3,632-54	1,500	7,702 8 0	Ditto.
										1,250 0 0	Ditto.
										14,285 0 0	Ditto.
	7. Malhan ...	Miss Swetenham, Premsukh., and Nagar Mal.	429-07	10-58	302-14	116-35	418-49	100			
	Total ...	...	12,615-68	4,747-40	5,249-28	2,618-90	7,862-18	2,787	1,177 8 0	Ditto.	
	Submontane.	1. Attie Farm ...	Mrs. Mackin-son.	2,338-11	650-53	1,535-33	152-25	1,687-58	400	7,845 0 0	Redeemed.
		2. Bakhtwarpur ...		381-29	51-01	20-01	310-27	330-28	140	2,410 10 6	
3. Danda jungle ...		General Macpherson.	915-40	378-24	537-16	...	537-16	130	1,300 0 0	Purchased.	
4. (1/2). Kalhupani ...		Ahmad Hussien ...	195-73	47-65	101-22	46-86	141-08	80	1,004 14 6	Redeemed.	
5. Pirthipur ...		Mr. Swetenham ...	2,437-20	1,802-25	593-29	41-66	634-95	400	9,887 8 0	Purchased.	
Total ...		...	6,267-73	2,929-68	2,787-01	551-04	3,338-05	1,150	22,448 1 0		
Total, Western Dún,		...	24,138-41	9,159-39	9,396-83	5,682-19	14,979-02	7,137	2,81,934 8 0		
1. Lysterabad ...	Colonel Lyster ...	1,098-76	218-73	785-66	94-37	880-03	200	4,985 0 0	Purchased.		
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT				25,237-17	9,378-12	10,182-49	5,676-56	15,859-05	7,337	2,86,919 8 0	
Deduct Kaulagir				1,700-56	52-52	1,265-06	382-99	1,648-04	1,000	2,00,000 0 0	
Total				23,536-61	9,325-60	8,917-44	5,293-57	14,211-01	6,337	86,919 8 0	

* Purchase-money of the Government Tea Garden at Kaulagir with all appurtenances.

9. In considering the above figures, the purchase of the Kaulagir tea estate for 2 lakhs by the Rája of Náhan should be excluded, as it was a transaction of an entirely different nature. Leaving this out, 23,536-61 acres were sold for Rs. 86,919-8-0.

Purchase of Kaulagir by Rája of Náhan must be excluded.

10. The statement below shows the lands held revenue-free in the Dún, mostly for religious purposes. The total area so held is 21,107 acres, on which the nominal revenue assessed is Rs. 7,963:—

Pargana.	Circle.	Name of revenue-free village.	Name of present proprietors.	Total area in acres.	Not assessable area, village site, land under water, and barren.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Assessable area.	Nominal revenue assessed.	Remarks.
Western Dún.	Dehra Plateau Circle.	Bahmanwala* ...	Badam Gir ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 11	For the maintenance of temple of Mahadeo.
		1. Banjarawala ...	Badamgir, &c.,	493·97	14·35	245·29	237·33	479·62	400	Ditto for the Narvadeshwar Mahadeo.
		2. Dehra khas ...	Mahant Narain Das.	2,037·37	389·03	279·90	1,368·44	1,648·34	2,000	Guru Ram Rae's temple.
		3. Dhartawala ...	Ditto ...	314·17	7·82	43·03	263·32	306·35	500	Ditto.
		4. Dubhalwala ...	Rawal Purshotam Das.	154·73	36·39	15·80	102·54	118·34	200	Shrine of Badrinath.
		5. Gorakhpur ...	Hiranath ...	25·28	3·10	7·64	14·54	22·18	20	Temple of Gorakhnath.
		6. Mehunwala ...	Mahant Narain Das.	1,045·83	30·36	380·62	634·85	1,015·47	1,000	Guru Ram Rae's temple.
		7. Malhawala ...	Bhup Rae and others, Naraindat.	231·06	13·06	4·66	213·34	218·00	400	For support of Bhats.
		Naranjanpur* ...	Gopal Dás and others.	...	...	...	...	...	40	
		Prempur ...	Jiwan Singh and others.	137·98	14·03	2·63	121·32	123·95	180	Temple of Kidarnath.
		9. Panditwari ...	Mahant Narain Das.	380·88	70·58	10·65	299·15	309·80	600	Guru Ram Rae's temple.
				4,820·77	578·72	987·22	3,254·83	4,242·05	5,351	
	Submontane tract.	Chandanwala* ...	Mrs. Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Vide G. O. footnote †
		1. Jákhan ...	Bhagwan Das,	13·26	...	...	12·82	13·21	10	Temple of Kidarnath.
	Hill tract.	2. Rájpur ...	Mahant Narain Das.	75·39	47·39	7·53	20·47	28·00	60	Guru Ram Rae.
				88·65	47·44	7·92	33·29	41·21	82	
	Hill tract.	1. Chamasari ...	Mahant Narain Das.	3,726·66	3,433·91	37·29	255·46	292·75	300	Ditto.
		Total, Western Dún. { Former, ...	...	1,1218·	7,130·	836·	3,252·	4,088·	3,211·	
			...	8,636·08	4,060·07	1,032·43	3,543·58	4,576·01	5,733·	
	Eastern Dún.	Asthal* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
		1. Bangain ...	Sant Saran Das,	49·83	4·09	12·26	33·48	45·74	35	Temple of Hardas.
		2. Bairagra ...	Natha Das ...	32·37	9·88	5·04	17·45	22·49	30	Ditto of Gopalji.
		3. Balawala ...	Rája Shamsheer Parkash of Nahan.	2,867·51	1,079·37	1,481·47	306·67	1,788·14	400	Good service.
		4. Barkot ...	Dayalpuri ...	908·60	41·73	392·04	474·83	866·87	400	Temple of Kamaleshwar.
		5. Gohri ...	Bhutia and Gangaram of Jwalapur.	835·74	253·22	524·03	58·49	582·52	60	For livelihood.
		6. Jogiwala ...	Hiranath ...	210·44	27·65	143·82	38·97	182·79	40	Temple of Gorakhnath.
		7. Kharkhari ...	Ghanshampuri,	112·74	42·29	45·51	24·94	70·45	40	Temple of Gangadhar.
		8. Kharak ...	Budhgir and Alakhgir.	1,054·28	105·67	826·09	122·52	948·61	100	Temple of Mahadeo Bir Bhadar.
		9. Khairi Khurd ...	Raja Nam and others.	250·87	37·32	180·56	32·99	213·55	60	For livelihood.
		10. Majri ...	Sant Saran Das,	253·55	67·58	10·02	175·95	185·97	350	Temple of Hardas.
		11. Partit Nagar ...	Ghogeram and others.	903·30	152·51	687·58	63·21	750·79	150	For livelihood.
		12. Rikhi Kesh ...	Mahant Ramratan Das.	2,230·37	1,241·62	988·24	15	988·75	90	Temple of Bharatji.
		13. Raynorpur ...	Mr. A. C. Raynor and Mrs. Swetenham.	2,610·92	116·06	2,236·99	257·87	2,494·86	400	Good service.
		14. Tapoban ...	Mahant Ramratan Das.	151·08	48·73	32·92	69·43	102·35	60	Temple of Bharatji.
		Total, Eastern Dún. { Former, ...	...	10,816·	2,978·	6,879·	959·	7,838·	1,343·	
			...	12,471·60	3,227·72	7,566·57	1,677·31	9,243·88	2,250·	
		Total, District. { Former, ...	...	22,034·	10,108·	7,715·	4,211·	11,926·	4,554·	
			...	21,107·68	7,287·79	8,599·00	5,220·89	13,819·89	7,963·	

* These are merely parcels of revenue-free lands within the village boundaries, the areas of which have been shown under column "revenue-free." These parcels are entered here merely to show the assessment.

All these villages were given as religious endowments for the maintenance of Hindu temples, by either the Rája of Garhwál or of Nepál, before the acquisition of the country by the British, except—

(1) a piece of land, known as Chak Chandanwala, which was given by the Government to the late Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saháranpur Division;

(2) Raynorpur, given by the Government unconditionally to the children of the late Captain Raynor, killed in the defence of Delhi, for his good and gallant services during the mutiny of 1857.

The award was sanctioned in the letter from the Government of India, No. 3021, dated 14th May, 1863, conveyed under G. O. No. 926, dated 12th August, 1864.

(3) Balawala given for the same reasons to the children of the late Captain Forrest.

The award was sanctioned in the letter from the Government of India, No. 81, dated 20th March, 1860.

† G. O. No. 983A., dated 17th January, 1876.

CHAPTER VIII.

GRAZING RIGHTS.

1. Any account of the Dún would be incomplete without some mention of the important question of what are the grazing rights of the people, and what are the rules which now apply to grazing in the Government forests. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the history of the long controversy which went on until the points at issue between the Department and the villagers were finally settled by Government Notification No. 702, dated 7th July, 1880. This notification is given below. Mr. Ross revised the numbers of cattle, &c., which each village is entitled to graze at privileged rates, and the amended figures are shown in the statements. It may be noted that Mr. Ross was very strongly of opinion that "shall have the right" should have been substituted for "shall be permitted" in clause I of the Notification No. 702, dated 7th July, 1880, as the former expression was agreed upon by the District Officers and Forest Officers and sanctioned by the Commissioner.

2. "I. In the undermentioned forests of the Dehra Dún district the inhabitants of the undermentioned villages shall be permitted (a) to collect headloads of fallen dry wood for fuel under passes signed by such officers of the Forest Department as may be authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests, which passes shall be granted without payment; and (b), on payment of the rates prescribed in No. III of these rules, to graze the number of cattle specified opposite the name of each village :—

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
1	AMBARI.	Dumet ...	10	200	...	...
			10	100	...	...
2		Katápathar ...	4	60	...	...
			4	60	...	...
3	AMBARI.	Mihunwala ...	8	150	...	...
			8	150	...	...
4		Tauli ...	16	75	...	...
			8	50	...	...
1	CHANDPUR.	Sahanspur ...	108	500	25	...
			108	500	25	...
2		Dhaki ...	10	140	12	125
			10	140	12	125
3		Abdullapur ...	4	50	...	...
			4	50	...	...
4		Karimpur ...	40	80	...	...
			40	80	...	...
5		Ramsahaiwala ...	2	60	...	...
			2	60	...	...
6	CHANDPUR.	Hurawala ...	55	235	15	50
			55	235	15	50
7		Tilwari ...	4	100	...	...
			4	50	...	...
1		Jhajra ...	25	500	10	200
			24	500	11	250
2		Mahra-ká-gaon ...	3	80	3	...
			3	80	...	...
3		Sudhonwala ...	10	50	...	20
			10	50	...	...
4	DHOLKOT.	Dholkot ...	...	24	...	...
			...	24	...	...
5		Manduwala ...	16	150	...	...
			16	150	...	...
6		Naugaon ...	8	130	...	...
			8	130	...	...
7		Bhauwala ...	10	150	20	...
			10	150	20	...
8		Rajawala ...	12	125	...	...
			12	125	...	...
9	DHOLKOT.	Grant Baktawarpur ...	14	135	...	...
			14	135	...	...
10	DHOLKOT.	Bhagwanpur Julon ...	8	120	...	...
			8	120	...	...
Carried over ...			367	3,114	85	395
			358	2,989	83	425

N. B.—The lower figures indicate the number as recorded by Mr. Ross.

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
		Brought forward ...	367	3,114	85	395
			358	2,989	83	425
1	NAGSIKH.	Nawada ...	5	103	...	...
2		Dhudhli ...	5	105	...	...
3		Bulandawala Nagla ...	6	125	...	...
4		Phando ...	6	125	...	...
5		Muhammadpur ...	...	60	...	...
6		Pandit Nagal ...	...	60	...	...
7		Kishenpur ...	4	30	...	...
8		Majri (muáfi) ...	4	30	...	...
9		Badripur ...	4	45	...	...
10		Mahokampur Kalan ...	4	45	...	...
11		Mahokampur Khurd ...	10	75	...	...
		Mothronwala ...	10	175	...	...
			...	36	...	...
			...	36	...	...
			16	140	5	...
			16	140	5	...
			28	160	...	...
			28	160	...	...
			...	20	...	...
			5	130	...	...
			10	230	...	...
			35	200	5	...
			35	200	5	...
		Total ...	480	4,220	95	395
			476	4,315	93	425

"II. In the Western Siwalik forest the inhabitants of the villages named below shall be permitted (a) to collect head loads of fallen dry wood for fuel under passes signed by such officers of the Forest Department as may be authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests, which passes shall be granted without payment; and (b), on payment of the rates prescribed in No. III of these rules, to graze the number of cattle mentioned opposite the name of each village. But any portion of this forest, not exceeding one-half of its total area, may be closed against the exercise of these privileges by the Conservator of Forests with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Dún, provided that the portions left open for grazing and for the collection of fuel are situated within a reasonable distance from the villages:—

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
1	Western Siwaliks.	Mahobawala ...	26	50	...	...
2		Sheola Khurd ...	26	50	...	...
3		Sheola Kalan ...	8	60	...	...
4		Majra ...	8	60	...	...
5		Pithuwala ...	50	260	...	...
6		Mihunwala (muáfi) ...	50	260	10	...
7		Harbhajwala ...	50	225	10	...
8		Malhan ...	50	225	...	...
9		Grant Carbery ...	10	40	...	...
10		Pelion ...	10	40	...	...
11		Kaunli with Haripur ..	50	300	4	60
12		Shisambari ...	50	300	4	60
13		Hassanpur ...	15	300	...	...
			15	300	...	...
			18	260	...	...
			18	260	...	...
			8	100	...	...
			8	100	...	...
			10	250	...	...
			10	250	...	...
			60	300	10	260
			60	300	10	260
			40	340	...	...
			40	340	...	...
			4	50	...	...
			4	50	...	...
		Carried over ...	349	2,535	24	320
			349	2,535	24	320

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
		Brought forward ...	349	2,535	24	320
			349	2,535	24	320
14		Sherpur ...	15	90	...	...
15		Sabbawala ...	15	90	...	...
			45	290	...	...
16		Tiparpur ...	45	200	...	...
			...	40	...	...
17		Kalianpur ...	...	40	...	...
			4	32	...	...
18		Jatanwala ...	4	32	...	...
			4	30	...	...
19		Majri ...	4	50	...	...
			10	150	...	...
20		Timli with Chari Beli ...	12	160	...	...
			65	246	22	250
21		Dharmawala ...	65	246	22	250
			40	50	...	...
22		Shapur ...	40	50	...	...
			25	170	...	...
23		Aduwala ...	25	170	...	...
			50	190	8	...
24		Kunja grant ...	50	190	8	...
			18	180	5	...
25		Kanja Kargi ...	18	180	5	...
			14	120	3	...
26		Kulhal Matak Majri ...	14	120	3	...
			100	200	...	...
			20	100	...	...
		Total	739	4,323	62	570
			661	4,163	62	570

3. The following statement shows the additional villages omitted in the above Supplementary list drawn up by Mr. Ross. lists which Mr. Ross considered are also entitled to graze the number of cattle shown against each at privileged rates in the nearest Government forest :—

Number.	Name of forest.	Name of village.	Number of buffaloes.	Number of cows and bullocks.	Number of donkeys and ponies.	Number of sheep and goats.
1	...	Ghomelon ...	...	10	40	...
2	...	Keshowala ...	...	...	30	...
3	...	Khushalpur Abdulla ...	...	...	100	...
4	...	Ditto Nasrath Khan	...	...	100	...
5	...	Kunja Khalsa ...	...	14	200	...
6	...	Langha ...	...	20	100	...
7	...	Lachhmipur ...	...	...	40	...
8	...	Pirthipur Gomani ...	...	...	40	...
9	...	Ditto Michan Lal	...	...	50	...
10	...	Partitpur Kalianpur ...	...	8	100	...
11	...	Grant Kalhupani Kanhia Singh	...	...	20	...
12	...	Jassuwala ...	...	10	100	...
13	...	Harrawala ...	...	...	100	...
14	...	Shahnagar Gomani ...	...	...	50	...
15	...	Ditto Ghau Lal ...	...	...	40	...
		Total	...	62	1,110	...

4. " III. The rates chargeable to the inhabitants of the villages mentioned in rules I and II for the grazing of cattle during a period of twelve months are as follows :—Buffaloes, four annas each ; cows and bullocks, two annas each ; donkeys and ponies, one anna each ; sheep and goats, six pies each.

5. " IV. In the undermentioned forests the roads specified shall not be closed :—

Roads not to be closed.

Name of forest.	Names of roads and watercourses.
Western Siwaliks ...	Assarori road.
Ditto ...	Khujnaur pass.
Ditto ...	Water-course to Dehra Dún Tea Company and Carbery grant.
Ditto ...	Timli road.
Ditto ...	Road from Khurja to Fyzabad <i>viâ</i> Kolâl.
Ambari ...	Road from Kudarpur to the Jumna.
Chandpur ...	Road from Horawala to Sahanspur.
Dholkot ...	Road from Dunga <i>viâ</i> Manduwala to Jhajra.
Nagsidh ...	Road from Dūdhlī to Manduwala.
Tirsal ...	Road from Ranipokri to Khairi.
Ditto ...	Road from Ranipokhri to Jogiwala.
Sawra-Saruli, Kachar and Thano ...	Road from Dehra to Thano.
Song ...	Water-course leading to Markham grant.
Ditto ...	Road from Jiwangarh and Fatehpur to Markham grant.
Tirsal and Sainkot ...	Road from Lachiwala <i>viâ</i> Ranipokhri to Rikhiresh.
Thano ...	Road from Thano to Sangtiawala.
Ditto ...	Road from Thano to Bhogpur.
Eastern Siwaliks ...	Khansrau Pass road.
Ditto ...	Road from Dehra to Hurdwar."

6. The friction between the Department and villagers has very much diminished of late years, and the latter are beginning to appreciate the advantages they obtain from the large amount of employment, which the Department affords to those who are willing to work.

Better relations beginning to prevail between the Forest Department and villagers.

7. The following Memo, dated 8th April, 1884, shows the grazing fees levied in the Government forests of the School Circle, of which the Dún forests form a part :—

(1) "The ordinary rates for the various classes of animals for one year's grazing are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For each elephant ...	80	0	0
	(or 8 annas a day).		
" camel ...	2	0	0
	(or 8 annas a month or 1 anna a day).		
" buffalo ...	0	8	0
" cow or bullock ...	0	4	0
" pony or donkey ...	0	2	0
" sheep or goat ...	0	1	0

Fees paid by residents of Dehra and Sahāranpur.

8. "(2) The cattle belonging to villagers resident in the Dehra Dún and Sahāranpur districts, when taken to graze, are paid for at ordinary rates, except that certain "privileged" villages pay at half rates. If the animals of one district are taken to graze in the forests of another district, a second payment at ordinary rates must be made.

9. "(3) Cattle belonging to persons resident in distant districts, when taken to graze, pay ordinary rates in each division which they enter.

Fees payable by residents of other districts.

10. "(4) *Bonâ fide* travellers' animals (butchers' and wayfarer's) when passing through the forest and not brought to graze.—Camping-grounds are appointed on the principal routes which pass through the forest, and so long as the animals are taken straight on without halting for more than one night at any camping-ground, no charge is made.

Bonâ fide travellers' animals.

11. "(5) Banjāra's and Kumhārs' cattle, ponies and donkeys carrying merchandise, passing to and fro through the forests, are paid for at ordinary rates, the fees being payable in the first forest division that they enter and additional fees are not charged in other divisions. The owners have, however, the option of paying one-twelfth rates (one pie in each anna) for each animal for each journey, including return.

Banjāras and Kumhar's cattle.

12. "(6) Chamba and Kangra sheep and goats, when passing through the forests, Chamba and Kangra are paid for at the rate of 3 pies per animal at the first chauki sheep and goats. they pass. They must, however, move straight on and not halt for more than one night at any of the camping-grounds, and if they do not comply with this condition, they are charged for at ordinary rates.

13. "(7) Gújars' buffaloes brought into the forests to graze are charged for at ordinary rates in each forest division in which they graze; but Gújars' buffaloes. when passing along the main roads in any division in order to reach their grazing-grounds, and when they do not halt for more than one night at any camping-ground, they are treated in that division as 'wayfarers' under paragraph (3), and no fee is levied.

14. "(8) Camels carrying the camps of Government officers travelling on duty are allowed to graze free of charge. Other camels which are Camels. fed in the Government forests are paid for at ordinary rates; but in the case of camels carrying merchandise, the owners have the option of paying four annas for each camel for each journey, including return. The fee in this latter case is payable in the first division entered, and no further fee is demanded in other divisions. This option can be exercised only when the journey in either direction does not exceed 14 days.

15. "(9) Elephants provided for the use of district officials or accompanying Government officers travelling on duty are allowed to obtain Elephants. fodder free of charge. All other elephants fed from the Government forests are paid for at ordinary rates.

16. "(10) Dák horses and ponies.—For each animal stabled in the forest a Dák horses and ponies. monthly fee at eight annas is charged."

17. Special rules relating to the grazing of residents' cattle in the Government forests of the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur districts were published in the Government notification dated 9th January, 1885, as under:—
Special rules for cattle belonging to the residents of Dehra Dún and Saháranpur.

18. "(1) The actual number of cattle of each kind above one year old, owned by The Rules quoted. the inhabitants in each village which elects to use the Government forests as grazing-ground, shall be ascertained by actual enumeration.

19. "(2) The numbers shall be compared with those on which grazing dues have been paid for the last three years; this comparison to be made with a view to prevent fraud, and not with a view to reduction of the number which is now to be paid for.

20. "(3) The forest officer shall then draw up an account showing what the demand on account of grazing dues would be at the prescribed rates. The whole of the cattle in the village above one year of age must be brought into this account, none being exempted except as provided below in the case of the privileged villages of Dehra Dún.

"The forest officer shall then strike the average rate and inform the lambardars and villagers of the number of cattle assessed, and the rate per head which the lambardar is to realize from one and all.

"Example (i).—In the case of a "privileged" village in Dehra Dún having 600 head of cattle the account might stand thus:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Prescribed number for which there is pasturage within the village boundaries,	100 free.			
Prescribed number at privileged rates (two annas) ...	50	...	=	6 4 0
Additional number at full rates (four annas) ...	450	...	=	112 8 0
Total ...				118 12 0

118-12-0÷600=Re. 0-3-2, which is the rate to be levied by the lambardar.

"*Example (ii).*—In the case of a "privileged" village in Sahāranpur having 600 head of cattle, the account might stand thus :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Prescribed number of cattle at privileged rates (two annas)	150			=	18	12 0
Additional number at full rates	...	...	450	=	112	8 0
						<hr/>
Total	...	...		...	131	4 0
						<hr/>

$131-4-0 \div 600 = \text{Re. } 0-3-6$ gives the rate to be levied by the lambardar.

"*Example (iii).*—In the case of a non-privileged village having 600 head of cattle, the account would stand thus :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
600 at full rates (four annas), 4 annas to be levied here	150	0 0

21. "(4) The Collector shall, on consideration of the above figures, and of the representations of the forest officer on the one hand and of the people on the other hand, determine the amount of a fixed annual payment for the next three years, it being understood that, should either party be dissatisfied with the assessment, he can appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

22. "(5) The head lambardar of each village shall inform the Collector of the number of herds into which the village cattle are divided and of the number in each herd, and one metal herdsman's arm-badge for each herd shall then be issued to him by the forest officer; these badges, on which the name of the village, the number of cattle which the badge passes, and the period for which it holds good are to be recorded, shall always be worn by the herdsmen when the cattle are grazing in the forest.

23. "(6) Should the head lambardar agree to make himself responsible for the amount of the fixed assessment, he shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to 5 per cent. thereof as a consideration for his services and responsibility; but should he decline this, he shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum actually deposited by him. Sums not paid in by him with the land revenue shall be recoverable from the cattle-owners as land revenue.

24. "(7) The Collector shall credit all payments made into the treasury under these rules as forest revenue, and as soon as the head lambardars have all paid in the amounts realizable through them, he shall send to the forest officer a list showing the sums paid in by each man and the amount due to each under the previous rules. The sum thus shown to be due shall be at once paid by the forest officer to the Collector.

25. "(8) Should additional establishment be required by the Collector in order to carry out the above arrangements, such extra establishment will be paid for by the Forest Department.

26. "(9) During the period for which the payment is fixed, no account of increases and decreases within 10 per cent. of the number fixed shall be taken. The head lambardar shall be responsible to report increases above that limit. Should the number of cattle be found to have changed beyond the limit of 10 per cent., the Collector may order a revision of the fixed demand.

27. "(10) At the expiry of the period for which the demand has been fixed under these rules, the same demand may be fixed for a further period, should neither the head lambardar nor the forest officer claim a fresh assessment.

28. "(11) The inhabitants of all villages who pay grazing dues under these rules shall be permitted to collect headloads of fallen dry wood for fuel, free of charge, under such arrangements as may from time to time be ordered by the Conservator of Forests.

29. "(12) It is to be understood the Forest Department does not undertake to keep particular areas of forest always open to grazing; all that is guaranteed is a sufficient area in a convenient situation, to be approved by the District Officer. Subject to the above condition, the grazing-grounds may be changed from time to time, and portions of forest not actually required for grazing purposes may be closed."

30. The rules, with a few trifling alterations, have been found to work well, and it may be hoped that disputes regarding grazing rights and grazing in the Government forests of the Dún will be unknown in future.

CHAPTER IX.

PATWÁRIS' CIRCLES.

1. Under the former settlement there were only 27 patwáris in the Dún. Each man, therefore, had on average of 16·7 villages, with an area of Proposed increase of number of patwáris to 43. 9,412·7 acres, to attend to—a task obviously beyond his power under the present system of elaborate returns. Mr. Ross accordingly revised the circles and increased the number of patwáris to 43. His proposals were embodied in his No. $\frac{97}{1-160}$, dated 7th March, 1885, to the address of the Superintendent of the Dún, copy of which was forwarded to your office with Superintendent's No. $\frac{606}{IV A-190}$, dated 10th March, 1885, but no further orders have yet been received.

2. The abstract below shows the circles proposed, the number of maháls, the number of fields, and the total area in each. The maháls of which each circle is to be composed are given in the enclosures to the letter referred to above.

Western Dún.

Number.	Name of circle.	Number of maháls.	Number of fields.	Total area in acres.	Pay.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
1	Ambari ...	8	1,959	5,141·12	9	
2	Annfield ...	3	1,996	5,285·46	9	
3	Dhakrani ...	2	528	3,399·53	8	
4	West Hopetown ...	2	2,566	8,976·10	10	
5	Rudarpur ...	11	2,026	7,188·86	9	
6	Binahar ...	3	7,381	12,905·04	10	
7	Horawala ...	5	2,098	5,866·78	9	
8	Tilwari ...	8	2,720	5,682·21	10	
9	Attic Farm ...	11	1,981	4,482·50	9	
10	Misraspatti ...	6	4,698	10,020·89	10	
11	Kandholi ...	6	1,858	5,401·93	9	
12	Paundha ...	8	2,373	3,876·83	10	
13	Kunja ...	13	1,887	5,708·82	9	
14	Sabbawala ...	12	1,579	5,731·38	9	
15	Sahaspur ...	6	1,744	3,347·78	9	
16	Sherpur ...	6	1,449	8,043·30	8	
17	Jhajra ...	14	1,720	5,609·84	9	
18	Mithibheri ...	4	1,776	4,975·11	9	
19	East Hopetown ...	1	1,431	5,537·65	9	
20	Majra ...	10	1,802	4,352·38	9	
21	Mathronwala ...	8	1,728	3,529·35	9	
22	Ajabpur ...	4	1,995	2,356·96	9	
23	Dehra khas ...	3	1,739	1,947·11	10	
24	Kaunli ...	8	1,601	3,447·19	9	
25	Rangharwala ...	6	1,774	1,888·95	9	
26	Garhi ...	12	3,214	2,853·63	10	
27	Dhauas ...	12	4,003	6,124·02	9	
28	Hathi Barkla ...	4	2,675	2,418·81	10	
29	Kiar Kuli ...	10	9,350	12,603·38	10	
30	Rajpur ...	18	5,471	3,864·68	10	
31	Karaupur ...	10	2,846	2,115·20	10	
	Total ...	234	82,168	164,682·79	288	

Eastern Dún.

1	Raiwala ...	22	1,416	8,752·03	9	
2	Markham ...	20	2,135	14,455·68	10	
3	Bhogpur ...	13	4,832	11,653·96	10	
4	Ranipokhri grant ...	6	1,403	5,059·36	9	
5	Badripur ...	17	2,074	2,877·25	9	
6	Balawala ...	5	2,860	7,497·80	10	
7	Thano ...	34	3,018	4,180·08	10	
8	Harrawala ...	8	1,928	3,055·63	9	
9	Raipur ...	8	2,132	5,587·40	9	
10	Bhatber ...	19	6,519	3,554·77	10	
11	Nagal ...	15	5,003	3,199·79	10	
12	Adhaiwala ...	23	3,732	4,468·53	10	
	Total ...	190	37,052	74,280·28	125	

And also a gomashta on Rs. 5 per mensem.

Ditto.

3. Looking to the large sums which have been spent in the survey and the preparation of maps and records during the revision of settlement, it is obviously most essential that both the patwáris' papers and maps should be kept accurately up to date. The thorough efficiency of the patwári staff, both as regards numbers and qualifications, is therefore a matter of the first moment. The waste-land grants, for which complete statistics have been prepared, but whose terms have not yet expired, require particular attention, so that no fresh survey need be undertaken for their reassessment when the time comes.

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The assessment of a tract like the Dún, where rents as a rule are paid in kind, necessarily differs in many important respects from the assessment of districts in the plains where cash-rents generally prevail. An intimate knowledge not only of the capabilities of the different classes of soil, but of the outturn of the various crops grown, and of the special characteristics of each individual village, was essential to framing assessments which should be fair to Government and the people alike.

Intimate knowledge of Dún essential for the proper conduct of settlement.

2. It was particularly fortunate for the district that the revision was carried out by Mr. Ross, who possessed this knowledge in a very exceptional degree, and also enjoyed the complete confidence of both the proprietary and cultivating classes. Mr. Ross began where most Settlement Officers have had to leave off. The cultivated area of the Dún is small, and the number of villages so few, that an officer in charge of the district for 11 years could hardly fail to acquire a complete insight into all the facts necessary to be ascertained for the purpose of revising the revenue demand, and Mr. Ross had the additional advantage of being a thoroughly practical agriculturist himself, capable of appraising the value of land, outturn of different crops, &c., as well as the most experienced native. He therefore had little or nothing to learn regarding the value of any class of land in the district when he entered on the revision of settlement, and had not, as was the case with most Settlement Officers, to depend mainly on elaborate sets of statistics for the correctness of his proposed rates. He himself says that with his existing knowledge he felt perfectly competent to assess any village in the Dún on its own merits according to the method generally adopted by the people themselves of fixing rents, and that at first he was inclined to dispense with rent-rates altogether, and to frame his assessments village by village, after full and careful consideration of the circumstances of each. As, however, other assessments had been based on rent-rates of some kind previously submitted for sanction, he felt it his duty to do his best to comply with the practice which has prevailed hitherto. Mr. Ross found it much easier to fix his actual assessment than to frame rent-rates which he could propose for general adoption, or to give reasons for general rates which would commend themselves as satisfactory to those not acquainted with the peculiar conditions and tenures of the Dún, and the manner in which adjacent fields and hill sides often differ in productive power for no outward apparent reason whatever.

Mr. Ross specially qualified in every way for the task.

3. Another great advantage Mr. Ross enjoyed, compared with an officer new to the district, was that the people knew it was useless to make any attempt to deceive or mislead him.

Revision satisfactory to the people.

It is pleasant to be able to record the revision of a settlement which has disclosed no chapters of overassessment, impoverishment of the classes dependant on the land for their support, remissions and reductions of revenue necessitated by bad seasons, rack-renting or oppression of tenants by landlords, in the past, and where the revision itself passed off so smoothly for all concerned. The people felt that their interests were safe with Mr. Ross and trusted to him implicitly, giving him any information he might require with perfect frankness. With hardly a single exception they cheerfully acquiesced in his revised assessments. The Dún zamíndár has a particular dread of strangers and of having his affairs overhauled by any one he does not know. The appointment of a Settlement Officer who was fresh to the district would probably have created something like a panic, and the revision would have been regarded as a most grievous calamity. As it is, the people are only too thankful for their escape. They had been told for some years beforehand they must expect to have their assessments doubled and trebled, and so the revised demand, considerable though the increase was, came on them

almost as a positive relief. The general feeling was that they had got off easier than they expected, and that at a stranger's hands they would have fared much worse.

4. In paragraph 14 of the G. O. dated 19th February, 1885, it was asked that the condition of tenantry in the Dún and the extent to which the enhancement of cash-rents and commutation of produce-rents are likely to follow the re-assessment of the revenue should be fully and carefully noticed. Most Settlement reports teem with complaints about the harsh manner in which landlords treat their tenants, the bad feeling existing between them, and the fraudulent devices practised by each side to get the better of the other, nearly always resulting in loss to the tenant. In the Dún there has as yet been nothing of the kind. The zamíndárs and tenants live on the happiest terms, disputes about the appraisement and weighment of grain are unheard of, complaints about illegal exaction, harassment by delaying appraisement of crops, &c., are unknown.

Rents in kind still preponderate in the Dún and are liked by the people, though in the course of the expiring settlement they have been largely commuted into cash in the case of occupancy tenants. The advantages of rents in kind where good relations exist between landlord and tenant were forcibly printed out by Mr. Moens in his report on the Bareilly settlement. After noticing the disadvantages and objections urged against rents in kind, he goes on to say—"Still I maintain that the *batái* system has very great counterbalancing advantages.

"It is the existing system—the *dastur*—with which the people are familiar, and according to which rights in the soil have been fixed from time immemorial.

"The rate of division being customary over large tracts, the tenant is freed from all danger of competition; 'none but a fool or foe' would agree to cultivate at rates exceeding those which are the custom of the village.

"While the cultivator is thus secured in this tenure, the landlord receives a fair profit on any improvements he may make from the increased produce he receives.

"Under the system the rents are self-adjusting, the value of the landlords and tenant's share rises and falls simultaneously with prices, while, if the crop partially fails, the loss is shared by both parties; if it fails entirely, the tenant loses his seed, but is not crushed by having to pay a rent for the land which has yielded him nothing.

"The tenant is never actually turned on the world with a load of debt due to the money-lender.

"If his cattle die, the landlord usually assists him to replace them.

"Under a *batái* system he usually borrows from his landlord and at a lower rate of interest than he would have to pay to a money-lender, while the latter is far more pressing and exacting in his demands for repayment.

"The system creates a tie of self-interest between landlord and tenant. The landlord is more directly concerned in the well-being of his tenants and the good cultivation of his estates. He exerts himself to promote the cultivation of the better crops for the sake of the increased produce of the *nijkari* crops sown subsequently in the manured fields. He exerts himself to provide irrigation at the right time, because he knows his share of the produce will be increased at once thereby, and his supervision and authority direct the tenants, and better results are produced for all than where each petty cultivator of six or seven acres has to look out for his own interests unaided by the influence and capital of the zamíndár. This is always strongly exemplified in years of drought, when the *batái* villages always get more water than the money villages. In those years the zamíndárs of the *batái* villages fed their cultivators; those of the money-paying villages left them to starve. They knew

the places of the dead would soon be filled up by immigrants from other districts, and they actually profited by the deaths, for they demanded and got increased money-rents for the vacant fields."

5. So long as tenants are in demand, as they have been in the Dún, the full benefit of these advantages will be felt. In time population is sure to press on the land in the Dún as elsewhere, and the causes which have led to the commutation of kind-rents into cash will operate here also. Applications for commutation will probably be made by tenants in considerable numbers, and the result of commutation will, in the case of occupancy tenants, nearly always be in their favour. Landlords may be disappointed at not being able to enhance the rent of their occupancy tenants above the Settlement Officer's rates, but they can have no real cause of complaint as the revenue to be paid by them was fixed in accordance with those rates. The most valuable occupancy rights are in the highly-cultivated land of the Dehra plateau. Here the rights were all carefully recorded at the last settlement, and no attempts have been made to infringe them. At this settlement too all occupancy rights have been recorded and the tenants are safe in their holdings.

For another 20 years at least there is every reason to suppose tenants will be well off in the Dún. As the working of our rent-law is more and more understood, kind-rents will be commuted into cash, but it must be many years before rents approach the competition stage, or rack-renting becomes possible. The condition of the tenantry in the Dún at present gives no cause for anxiety.

6. The future of the Western Dún mainly depends on the success or failure of the tea industry, the fate of which is still hanging in the balance. Tea prefers a damp, moist, unhealthy climate, such as is to be found in the Assam valleys. If the power of the hot west wind increases in the Western Dún, the result must be fatal to the tea plant, but it is to be hoped the evil may be averted by the preventive measures taken in the shape of tree-planting on an extensive scale.

Presuming that prices keep up to the present figure, there will be room for considerable increase in the revenue at the next settlement. In the Dehra plateau there will be but little increase to the actual area, but the soil will be improved by continued careful cultivation. The present settlement of 20 years at fairly light rates will have enabled occupancy tenants to recoup themselves for their labours, and Mr. Ross feels sure that at its termination a rise of from 10 to 15 per cent. could be made without any settlement operations at all. In the river tract and some of the sub-montane villages there will be increase in the cultivated area and also some improvement, but not to a very great extent. The Superintendent of the Dún for the time being will be able to assess the increased revenue that may be required without any outside aid. In the Eastern Dún, if the extension anticipated takes place, it will probably be necessary to have a new settlement.

7. It is little use criticising the revenue policy of the past when the state of things brought about by it cannot be altered. A few remarks, however, seem called for with regard to the waste-land grants and grants sold in fee-simple in the Dún.

8. For many years after the possession of the Dún was acquired the value of the forests does not seem to have been realized or appreciated.

Perhaps no mistake was more common in the early days of British rule than to suppose that the extension of cultivation wherever culturable land could be found, and the clearing of forest and jungle to extend cultivation, must necessarily benefit the country and Government, and should be encouraged and pushed on as much as possible. It is now fully recognised that every country requires to have a certain proportion of its area under forests, and that in a tropical country like

India, where the heat is so intense and the very existence and well-being of the people depend on a regular and sufficient rainfall, this proportion should be even larger than in European countries.

9. For the Dún itself the forest area is still ample, and from its situation between two mountain ranges there is little danger of its rainfall becoming deficient. But the fact that forests in themselves constituted a property of great value, and might be made to yield an annual revenue equally with cultivation, seems to have been entirely overlooked in the anxiety to obtain an increase in the cultivated area. There can be no doubt, taking a purely financial view of the matter, that the State parted with its rights in the waste-land grants, and particularly in the fee-simple grants, for a very inadequate return, and that had these lands been retained as Government forests, far larger sums would have been paid into the treasury on their account. The loss has been greatest in regard to the fee-simple grants. Excluding the sale of the Kaulagir tea estate and Assarori forest for two lakhs to the Rája of Náhan, a transaction of an entirely different nature, 23,537 acres were sold under the fee-simple rules for Rs. 86,919, the average price being a little over Rs. 3-11-0 per acre. Much of this land had valuable sal forest worth Rs. 50 or 60 an acre, or even more, standing on it. In several cases the forest was sold within a few years for five or ten times the purchase-money, and the immediate loss to the State must have been enormous. The total area of the waste-land grants given away on clearing leases is 30,256 acres, on which the Government revenue now paid is Rs. 7,264, or an average of 3 annas and 10 pies per acre. In the earlier years of the grants the revenue was of course much less, and has only risen by slow degrees to the present amount. These grants also contained much valuable forest which has been lost to the State for the very small annual payments received in the shape of revenue. The grantees were bound to bring three-fourths of the whole culturable area under cultivation within 15 and 20 years, and the only cases in which these conditions have not been fulfilled are those of the Markham grant, and the Telpura and Mirzapur grants, belonging to Messrs. Powell. In the case of inferior soils, however, forest is perhaps in the long run more profitable than cultivation, and the expediency of making cultivation compulsory is open to question. But the main object in making the grants was to induce Europeans to settle in the Dún, and to attract English capital to develop the natural capabilities of the soil. In the Western Dún this has to some extent been accomplished, and the gain thereby must be taken as a set-off against the loss sustained by parting with over 50,000 acres of land for the trifling sums received. The sanguine expectations at one time raised have not been realized. The grantees did not make the rapid fortunes they expected, and the Government revenue has profited little. But all this could not be foreseen. In any case the value of land has risen by leaps and bounds, and the worst of what has been an unprofitable bargain to Government is that if land should be required at any future time for public purposes, such as cantonments, &c., the compensation to be paid will be very many times the amount for which the land was originally made over.

10. The future of the Eastern Dún turned on whether the drainage schemes were completed or not, and efforts made to reclaim the waste lands and to bring them under cultivation in the same way as in the Western Dún. In his rent-rate report Mr. Ross urged very strongly that this should be done, and that it could be done there is no doubt. But subsequently, on looking at the question from the standpoint of provincial interests as a whole, he modified his views very considerably, and Government has finally decided to abandon the further prosecution of the schemes. The decision is, I think, certainly a wise and right one. It has already been pointed out that the area of Government forests and of revenue-paying villages in the Dún is nearly equal, and that while the gross forest revenue for 1884-85 was Rs. 81,798, the land revenue under the expiring settlement was only Rs. 31,693, and for the next 20 years will only be

Inadequate sums received by the State for the fee-simple and waste-land grants.

Decision to abandon the further prosecution of the drainage schemes for the Eastern Dún a wise one.

Rs. 51,488. Forest revenue is capable of expansion yearly, and the value of forest produce is likely to rise far more than the value of cultivated produce in the Dún. Not only are prices rising already, but a railway into the Dún, which would make all forest produce more valuable by facilitating export, would lower the price of cultivated produce by facilitating import, and sooner or later a railway must be made.

11. The revenue obtained from waste-land grants is merely nominal for many years, and at any time circumstances may arise to make the land itself become of great value, or required for public purposes. The mere extension of cultivation in itself, at the expense of clearing away forest, is a source of weakness rather than gain to the State in a country where the forest area is admittedly too small already. Forests form a great reserve for the people and cattle to fall back on in years of drought. When they are cleared away, not only are the rainfall and the water-supply of the country prejudicially affected, and the chances of drought increased, but the resources of the country are diminished—evils which a few thousand acres more or less of cultivation poorly compensate for.

12. At present the Eastern Dún is a vast natural reservoir or feeder of the Ganges. The forests are intersected with running streams rising from innumerable springs in every direction, and the ground is literally oozing with water. The volume of water poured into the Ganges by the Suswa and Song is immense. With drainage and cultivation the soil would dry up and the springs disappear. It is very doubtful if Government would gain any increase in revenue, and the water-supply of the plains would be permanently decreased. Scattered patches of cultivation in the midst of or on the borders of forests are not desirable. It is almost impossible to protect the crops from the ravages of wild animals. The wretched cultivator can barely raise enough to support life, and has but a scanty margin left for rent. The State, therefore, can never get much revenue.

Forests and cultivation intermixed cannot go well together. From an economic point of view all forest would probably yield a better return, and forests, not more cultivation, which barely repays its expenses, are the great desiderata of the country.

13. There is one possible source of forest revenue which has never yet been turned to any account by the Indian Government, though I believe it might be made in a few years to yield a very considerable income in the Dún, especially in the forests of the Eastern Dún. I refer to the rights of shooting or killing game, and of fishing. The whole valley of the Dún forms one of the most splendid natural preserves in the world. Wild animals and what is termed 'game' in an English sense literally swarmed till within the last decade or so. But all persons are allowed to shoot in Government forests, free of any restriction, so long as they are entitled to carry fire-arms. There is no limit as to the number of days any person may shoot or the number of animals he may kill, though lately rules have been issued laying down a close season for winged game, and prohibiting the shooting of does at all times. Forests protected against fire are also closed against shooting for six or seven months in the year. This is done in the interests of the forests themselves, and in no way from any desire to afford protection to animals. As a matter of fact, but for the protection so afforded game would almost have been exterminated in the Dún before now.

14. The present situation is this: Wild animals, game, &c., are as much a part of forest produce as trees, bamboos, &c. In all countries of the world the owner of forests is held to be virtually the owner of animals living in the forest and to be entitled to the right of killing them. This right in England and Scotland sells for very large sums. The whole land revenue of the Dún several times over would not pay for the lease of a first class Scotch deer forest, or for the fishing on a single Scotch river. The present land revenue of the Eastern Dún is

Forests more beneficial to the country than increased cultivation.

Eastern Dún now an important feeder of the Ganges. Cultivation in the midst of the forest undesirable.

Rights of shooting and fishing might be made a valuable source of forest revenue.

Wild animals a natural product of the forest of considerable market value. Large rents realized from shootings in England and Scotland compared with Dún land revenue.

barely equivalent to £500 : under the new settlement it is only about £800, the rent of a fairly-good, small-sized grouse moor. And yet the shooting and fishing, properly preserved and controlled, would be infinitely more varied and finer than anything that Scotland can offer. Elephants, tigers, bears, leopards, sambhar, spotted-deer, barking-deer, hog-deer, four-horned deer, pea-fowl, black and grey partridges, birds innumerable—all these are found in the Dún forests, and could be made to afford sport in comparison with which English or Scotch shooting is tame and uninteresting. Many of the animals have a considerable intrinsic market value. Elephants are now reserved for the use of the State, and their capture or killing is forbidden by law. A tiger skin is worth at least 30 or 40 rupees, a leopard skin 15 or 20. The flesh, skins, and horns of a sambhar stag will sell for 15 or 16 rupees, of a chital stag for 5 or 6 rupees, and of the smaller kinds of deer in proportion. Pea-fowl, partridges, hares, &c., all sell readily as articles of food in the same way as game in England. Now while not a bundle of grass, or of dry sticks, worth less than an anna is allowed to leave the forest without payment, and not a single tree can be felled without permission, any number of these valuable animals may be slaughtered and removed from the forests without either permission being asked, or any charge made. A few sportsmen may kill thousands of rupees worth of game in a season in Government forests, just as much part of the forest produce as the trees, bamboos, grass, &c., but have to pay nothing, and not even to ask permission.

15. The principle of making revenue out of the right to shoot in State forests is not a new one. In France the right of killing game in the State forests is sold yearly by auction, and so strictly is the game preserved that not even a forest officer is allowed to shoot in the forest of which he is in charge. Very considerable sums are realized by the sales of this right, and the system has been in force there for many years.

Right to shoot in State forests already leased out in France.

16. Allowing indiscriminate shooting as at present operates in regard to animals and game in much the same way as indiscriminate felling on the forests. So long as animals were plentiful slaughter was excessive, especially after the arrival of the ex-Amír of Cabul in the Dún, for whom elephants are kept up at Government expense. Having nothing to do and not being permitted to leave the Dún, he naturally devoted almost the whole of his time to shooting, so long as anything could be found to shoot. Some local sportsmen do the same. A good chital stag is now seldom seen. Sambhars are still more rare. Pea-fowl are getting quite scarce, and the black partridge also. At the present rate of destruction there will in a few years be no game left except in the closed forests.

Evils of indiscriminate shooting now allow. Rapid extermination of game in the last decade.

What one spares another slays. European sportsmen, native shikaris, and men of the Gurkha regiment are always in the forests. Where all can shoot, no one sees any advantage in exercising moderation for the benefit of those who come after him. On a private estate the owner knows that what game he leaves he may find again another day, and is interested in keeping up a permanent stock. A lessee is bound by certain conditions. It is only in Indian Government forests that all are allowed to slay without limit, and that the principle generally acted on is to let nothing escape if possible. I have heard of 20 sambhar stags being shot by a single sportsman in a week, and 70 or 80 chital stags in a fortnight, not many years ago. Pea-fowl were shot by the cart-load where hardly one can now be seen. It is only lately that the slaughter of does has been prohibited.

17. My object in dwelling on the subject at such length is to point out that a very large amount of valuable forest produce in the shape of animals and game is yearly removed from the forests and appropriated by a few individuals for their own use without payment. These animals do no harm to crops for there are none to injure, and get their living almost entirely in the Gov-

Object in making the above proposals. Advantage to Government of retaining the Eastern Dún as forest and keeping the proprietary rights in its own hands.

ernment Forests. There is no object in having them exterminated. The right of shooting them would, if sold by auction, add considerably to forest revenue, and conditions might be imposed on lessees which would effectually prevent the reckless and indiscriminate slaughter now going on. In another generation game in India, except where preserved, will probably be as scarce as in European countries, and shooting may become as valuable as in England and Scotland. France has set the example of selling the right of shooting in her State forests, and the Indian Government might well add to its revenues in the same way. The land revenue of the Eastern Dún must always be insignificant. Maintained as forest it will help to supply one of the pressing wants of the country, and the forest revenue, added to the sums which might be derived from leasing the rights of shooting and fishing, will in a few years exceed the land revenue (even supposing the whole were cultivated) many times over. At the same time Government retains the proprietary rights in the soil, and if land should be required at any future time for public purposes, it can be made available without having to pay excessive compensation for interference with private rights. Government will obtain more interest on its capital, and retain the possession of its capital, which must yearly increase in value, in its own hands. For these reasons I believe it is far better that the drainage scheme has been abandoned, and that the extension of cultivation in the Eastern Dún is not to be desired.

CHAPTER XI.

CASE-WORK.

The case-work disposed of during the settlement was not very heavy.

Statement showing the number of cases and appeals disposed of during the settlement operations.

1. The following statement shows the number of cases and appeals under each head instituted and decided :—

	CASES		APPEALS	
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.
I.—Mutation of names	226	226	2	2
II.—Boundary disputes	192	192	9	9
IV.—Distribution of assessment or redistribution of land revenue...	89	89	...	...
UNDER ACT XIX OF 1873.				
VII. (a)—Proprietary rights	55	55	5	5
(b) Cultivating rights	637	637	56	56
Any other matters unders section 65	1	1	...	...
RENT CASES.				
VIII.—Determination of rent	15	15	...	...
Ejectment cases	180	180	...	...
Contested ejectment	158	158	5	5
Enhancement of rent	18	18	...	...
Commutation of rent	259	259	13	13
Execution of decrees	1	1	...	...
IX.—Partitions*	16	16	...	...
X.—Union of mahāls	6	5	...	...
XI.—Miscellaneous	789	789	...	...
Total	2,641	2,641	90	90

* One imperfect partition.

2. In the 180 ejectment cases the area from which ejectment was applied for was 786 acres.

In 410 acres the right of occupancy was established by the tenants after contestment. Ejectment was decreed in regard to 376 acres. The cases were decided as follows :—

In favour of zamīndārs	52
" cultivators	77
Compromised	51
Total	180

3. There were 18 cases only of enhancement of rent, relating to 158 acres. In 17 of these enhancement was decreed, the area affected being 157·16 acres. In one case only, relating to 84 of an acre, was the claim dismissed. The original rent was Rs. 737-9-6, and the enhanced rent Rs. 1,055-14-7, an increase of Rs. 318-5-1, or 43·1 per cent.

4. The 259 cases in which commutation of kind-rents into cash was applied for related to 1,080 acres. Commutation was granted in regard to 1,039 acres, and the cash-rents fixed amounted to Rs. 3,000-1-0.

5. On the whole there was remarkably little litigation. Generally speaking, this may be ascribed to the good feeling prevailing between proprietors and tenants. In most villages the rent-rates were little (if any) more than the actual rents received by the zamīndārs, and hence the small number of enhancement suits.

CHAPTER XII.

COST OF SETTLEMENT.

Statement showing details of cost for both Settlement and Survey Departments.

1. The total cost of the revision of settlement, including the survey, has been Rs. 1,39,711-10-6—viz., charges of the Settlement Department Rs. 69,710-3-3; of the Survey Department Rs. 70,00-17-3. Details are given in the annexed

statements:—

Statement of expenditure of Settlement Department.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pay of Settlement Officer ...	7,887 1 7	22,000 0 0	...	29,887 1 7
" Deputy Collectors ...	1,223 5 4	3,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	6,323 5 4
" Deputation allowance ...	262 14 6	...	...	262 14 6
" Fixed establishment (clerks) ...	1,255 8 1	3,735 2 1	1,200 0 0	6,190 10 2
" " (servants), ...	263 2 2	650 10 8	90 0 0	1,003 12 10
Field establishment (peshkars, &c.) ...	934 1 5	2,147 9 8	...	3,081 11 1
" " (mirdahs) ...	395 2 2	748 10 0	26 0 0	1,169 12 2
Temporary establishment (clerks) ...	1,545 8 2	6,568 7 7	2,540 9 3	10,655 9 0
" " (servants) ...	36 9 8	137 5 6	48 0 0	221 15 2
Purchase of tents ...	1,570 8 0	...	...	1,570 8 0
Contingencies of fixed establishment ...	1,133 6 11	1,313 2 1	134 6 2	2,580 15 2
Mazkuri peons ...	53 8 11	313 14 8	43 11 4	411 2 11
Binding charges ...	...	302 7 0	...	302 7 0
Office furniture ...	354 4 9	69 6 6	...	423 11 3
Contingencies of variable establishment, ...	...	134 12 0	...	134 12 0
Travelling allowance of officers ...	730 4 0	1,708 8 0	11 0 0	2,449 12 0
" " establishment ...	225 1 0	203 2 0	8 8 0	436 11 0
Country stationery ...	175 12 6	371 5 4	134 10 9	681 12 7
Unforeseen charges (miscellaneous) ...	103 0 6	158 15 0	3 0 0	264 15 6
Job work ...	54 5 4	877 14 8	200 0 0	1,132 4 0
House-rent ...	77 8 0	288 0 0	159 0 0	524 8 0
Total ...	18,282 1 0	45,329 4 9	6,098 13 6	69,710 3 3

Statement of expenditure of the Survey Department.

	European establishment.	Native establishment.		Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	Remarks.
		Professional.	Cadastral.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Season 1883-84,	9,601 12 2	9,058 3 1	12,110 0 10	4,621 14 0	*7 011 7 5	49,403 5 6	
" 1884-85,	5,784 0 0	2,683 1 11	9,054 4 4	1,278 8 0	1,798 3 6	20,598 1 9	
Total ...	15,385 12 2	11,741 5 0	28,164 5 2	5,900 6 0	8,809 10 11	70,001 7 3	

* Inclusive of Rs. 2,978-8-0, value of mathematical instruments; also of Rs. 1,326-5-2 expended on permanent marks.

2. The cost is greatly in excess of what was at first anticipated, the cost of the last settlement having been only Rs. 45,083. For the excess the Survey Department is mainly responsible. The cost of survey was first put at Rs. 25,000 and the work was to be finished by the end of March, 1884. The cost eventually rose to over Rs. 70,000 and the work was not finished till the end of February, 1885. The work of the Settlement Department was delayed in proportion. The increase in revenue and cesses obtained is 32·376, so that the cost of revision will be repaid in less than five years.

Cost in excess of estimate.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBORDINATES.

Maulvi Nihal-ud-din joined the district as Settlement Deputy Collector on the 9th November, 1883, having been appointed by Government Notification No. 2064, dated 19th September, 1883. He was transferred to Bánda by Notification No. $\frac{1731}{\text{II-419-20 5}}$, dated 9th July, 1884, and made over charge on the 19th July, 1884. The work of the settlement staff in its primary stages was supervised by him.

2. Munshi Barkat Ali, as Tahsildár of Dehra, commenced the demarcation of boundaries on 24th August, 1883. He was appointed Settlement Deputy Collector and assumed charge of his duties on 19th April, 1884. On him fell chiefly the work of attesting the settlement papers, and disposing of the majority of cases which arose.

By Notification No. $\frac{3867}{\text{II-435-33-17}}$, dated 9th October, 1885, he was transferred, in the Settlement Department, to Gorakhpur, and made over charge on the 13th October, 1885. His career was cut short by cholera almost immediately after he joined at Gorakhpur.

Mr. Ross desires to place on record his acknowledgment of the able and zealous manner in which Deputy Collector Barkat Ali conducted his work. He proved himself a most trustworthy and efficient Settlement Officer and his untimely death is much to be regretted.

3. Raghunath Battacharya, as head of the English Office, has held a most responsible position and worked day and night. Besides being a first-rate methodical English Clerk, he is thoroughly well versed in all revenue and settlement matters and would make a first-rate tahsildar.

All the statistical returns for the final report have been compiled by him or directly under his supervision.

4. The staff of the Settlement Office as a body gave satisfaction, but great drawbacks were experienced from the difficulty of obtaining competent English Clerks in the Dún. The compilation of the final report has been greatly retarded thereby.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

The following statements accompany the report :—

A. Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál in the parganas of Western and Eastern Dúns.

B. General pargana statement of the area, revenue, &c., of each mahál in the district.

C. Statement showing the land revenue payable by each revenue-paying mahál year by year for the term of the settlement from 1st July, 1886 to 30th June, 1906.

MAINPURI,
The 25th June, 1886. }

F. BAKER,
Late Officer in charge Settlement Operations.

APPENDICES.

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Adhaiwala chak	Rájput	12	1,105	1,123.72
2	Ajabpur Kallan	Ditto	13	196	470.98
3	Ditto Khurd	Hindu Faquir	1	46	151.96
4	Ambiwala	Rájput and European	8	115	43.10
5	Bagrial Paltan	Tea Company	1	...	26.66
6	Barkla	Brahman	6	235	368.25
7	Bajawala	Hindu Faquir	1	159	302.27
8	Bahmanwala	Ditto	1	1,536	574.73
9	Chokhuwala	Rájput	1	206	32.86
10	Dalanwala Gopal	Brahman	3	...	...
10	Dharampur	Rájput	13	19	375
		Barhai	3		706.64
		Brahman	13		
11	Garhi-Hathi Barkla	Rájput	36	52	823
		Bania	2		736.61
		Gosain	1		
12	Gopiwala Khas	Rájput	12	147	121.50
13	Harbanswala	Tea Company	1	456	293.27
14	Harbhajwala	Bania	2	17	288.03
		European	1		
		Tea Company	...		
15	Haripur Jodh	Rájput	2	9	293
		Bania	2		411.60
		Banjara	4		
		European	1		
16	Ditto Zaharia	Rájput	14	20	284
		Mahajan	2		451.28
		Banjara	2		
		Lodha	1		
		European	12		
17	Karanpur Khas	Mogal	1	17	132
		Bania	3		218.84
		Hindu Faquir	1		
18	Khera Mansinghwala	Rájput	...	5	2
		European	1		26.19
19	Kaonli Wazir	Tea Company	...	14	252
		Rájput	10		469.02
		Bania	3		
		European	2		
		Tea Company	...		
20	Ditto Gohar	Rájput	4	11	323
		Bania	3		456.63
		Shaikh	1		
		Teli	1		
21	Kaonlagir	Brahman	...	35	405
22	Kedarpur	Rájput	...	5	...
23	Khemadoz	Rájput	...	1	56
24	Loharwala	Barhai	...	1	...
		European	5		18.59
		Brahman	1		
		Rájput	4		
25	Majra	Bilwar	6	31	393
		Bania	11		808.57
		Hindu Faquir	1		
		Sayad	1		
		Pathan	2		
26	Molukawala	Tea Company, Rájput,	1	2	...
27	Mithibheri	Ditto ditto	2	3	216
28	Mathronwala	Hindu Faquir	...	1	363
		Brahman	3		1,198.72
29	Nawanagar Dhoran	Rájput	1	5	357
		Shaikh	1		14.20
		Carried over	...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún.

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...
127.50	735.12	565.50	107.00	610.40	125.72	2,095	3,545	3,100	3,412
39.79	389.23	342.40	30.92	354.82	34.41	1,205	2,973	1,530	1,816
4.14	142.00	74.49	6.24	121.36	20.64	636	815	527	644
8.78	26.79	22.90	19.80	7.08	19.71	211	...	60	81
...	26.28	26.28	...	26.28	...	76	...	117	105
25.03	281.95	152.84	23.77	177.32	104.63	1,580	1,340	909	1,205
25.48	216.81	121.38	7.90	182.52	34.29	439	875	699	873
105.56	306.34	102.24	109.52	218.09	88.25	1,688	...	1,485	1,295
1.65	8.54	...	6.40	5.13	3.41	5	...	34	14
26.89	468.94	340.98	55.45	419.90	49.04	2,321	2,804	1,901	3,002
48.67	602.13	434.47	49.94	437.52	164.61	2,001	3,301	1,915	2,708
3.93	96.97	56.25	9.26	46.31	50.66	241	352	312	391
31.18	238.27	48.84	4.99	218.91	19.36	640	...	853	711
76.38	187.74	123.87	...	157.65	30.09	497	...	683	594
30.31	305.01	279.34	27.34	250.07	54.94	1,431	...	1,257	1,334
32.24	256.07	237.50	24.70	228.34	27.73	1,399	1,759	924	1,188
34.06	133.10	111.34	.81	71.41	51.69	335	...	507	378
6.31	6.70	4.07	...	6.07	.63	44	...	64	27
27.74	353.07	333.05	18.24	209.36	143.71	1,819	1,489	1,191	1,510
74.27	291.06	265.35	14.60	230.45	60.61	1,342	2,311	1,083	1,315
78	225.58	168.36	31.16	114.06	111.52	968	1,160	721	1,049
41.74	199.94	199.94	...	161.29	38.65	343	...	792	615
4.52	43.38	...	...	43.38	...	130	...	172	199
...	12.51	12.51	...	...	12.51	37	...	40	80
86.03	651.89	422.90	39.39	634.47	17.42	2,554	2,930	3,252	3,797
120.06	146.75	25.48	...	145.11	1.64	456	...	452	489
39.25	258.22	172.42	13.42	247.07	11.15	866	...	1,060	841
327.88	444.55	380.07	22.84	343.88	100.47	1,011	...	1,214	1,282
2.21	8.27	6.21	8.12	8.23	.04	55	...	42	53

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.		Caste of owners.		Number of co-shares.	Revenue without cesses.	
						Former.	Present.
1	2		3		4	17	18
						Rs.	Rs.
			Brought forward	...			
1	Adhaiwala chak	...	Rájpút	...	12	675	1,200
2	Ajabpur Kallan	...	Ditto	...	13	350	600
3	Ambiwala	...	Hindu Faquir	...	1	115	220
4	Bagriá Paltan	...	Rájpút and European	...	8	50	50
5	Barkla	...	Tea Company	...	1	22	40
6	Bajawala	...	Brahman	...	6	260	520
7	Bahmanwala	...	Hindu Faquir	...	1	180	260
8	Chokhuwala	...	Ditto	...	1	380	500
9	Dalanwala Gopal	...	Rájpút	...	1	8	16
10	Dharampur	...	Brahman	...	3		
		...	Rájpút	...	13	475	950
		...	Barhai	...	3		
		...	Brahman	...	13		
11	Garhi Hathi Barkla	...	Rájpút	...	36	680	1,000
		...	Bania	...	2		
		...	Gosain	...	1		
12	Gopiwala Khas	...	Rájpút	...	12	90	120
13	Harbanswala	...	Tea Company	...	1	380	450
14	Harbhajwala	...	Bania	...	2	200	290
		...	European	...	1		
		...	Tea Company	...			
15	Haripur Jodh	...	Rájpút	...	2	410	650
		...	Bania	...	2		
		...	Banjara	...	4		
		...	European	...	1		
16	Ditto Zaharia	...	Rájpút	...	14	410	550
		...	Mahajan	...	2		
		...	Banjara	...	2		
		...	Lodha	...	1		
		...	European	...	12		
17	Karanpur Khas	...	Mogal	...	1	220	250
		...	Bania	...	3		
		...	Hindu Faquir	...	1		
18	Khera Mansinghwala	...	Rájpút	...	5	33	33
		...	European	...	1		
19	Kaonli Wazir	...	Tea Company	...	1		
		...	Rájpút	...	10	426	700
		...	Bania	...	3		
		...	European	...	2		
		...	Tea Company	...			
20	Ditto Gohar	...	Rájpút	...	4	425	650
		...	Bania	...	3		
		...	Shaikh	...	1		
		...	Teli	...	1		
21	Kaonlagir	...	Brahman	...	35	200	370
22	Kedarpur	...	Rájpút	...	5	160	250
23	Khemadoz	...	Rájpút	...	1	68	80
24	Loharwala	...	Barhai	...	1	12	16
		...	European	...	5		
		...	Brahman	...	1		
		...	Rájpút	...	4		
25	Majra	...	Bilwar	...	6	575	1,200
		...	Bania	...	11		
		...	Hindu Faquir	...	1		
		...	Sayad	...	1		
		...	Pathan	...	2		
26	Molukawala	...	Tea Company, Rájpút	...	2	260	350
27	Mithibheri	...	Ditto Rájpút	...	2	350	500
28	Mathronwala	...	Hindu Faquir	...	1	275	600
		...	Brahman	...	3		
29	Nawanagar Dhoran	...	Rájpút	...	1	22	22
		...	Shaikh	...	1		
		...	Carried over	...			

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dán—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on cultivated area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	This village has been altogether absorbed into the Government Body guard lines.
1 9 9	525	...	...	...	...
1 8 8	250	...	...	...	...
1 8 9	105	...	...	...	...
1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
1 6 2	18	...	...	...	...	No maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental could be worked out.
1 13 6	260	...	...	...	...
1 3 4	80	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	120	...	...	...	...	Nearly half of the area is within the municipal limits, so no corrected rental was worked out.
1 14 6	8	...	...	...	...	The whole area is within municipality.
1 15 4	475	...	...	...	...
1 10 6	320	...	...	...	...
1 3 10	30	...	...	...	...
1 14 3	70	...	...	...	...	No maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental could be worked out.
1 8 8	90	...	...	...	...	No cash maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental was worked out.
2 2 1	240	...	...	...	...	No ghair-maurusi cash-paying tenants, so no corrected rental could be worked out.
2 2 4	140	...	...	...	...
2 0 6	30	...	...	...	...	Municipal, so no corrected rental.
4 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1 15 8	275	...	...	...	...
2 3 8	225	...	...	...	...
1 10 2	170	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	90	...	...	...	...	No cash-paying ghair-maurusi tenants, so no corrected rental.
1 13 1	12	...	...	...	...	All sir, so no corrected rental.
1 4 6	4	...	...	...	...	No maurusi tenants.
1 11 11	625	...	...	...	...
2 6 0	90	...	...	...	...	All sir, so no corrected rental.
1 14 0	150	...	...	...	...	No maurusi, hence no corrected rental.
1 5 7	325	...	...	...	...	No cash-paying ghair-maurusi, so no corrected rental.
2 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
...	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward	...	...	...
30	Nawanagar Kalalowali ...	European ... Brahman ... Pathan ...	1 6 1 } 8	211	46.21
31	Niranjanpur Debi and Kanhya Lal ...	European ... Brahman ... Banía ...	1 1 6 } 8	302	377.11
32	Ditto Batt Sahib ...	European ... Brahman ... Banía ...	1 2 4 } 7	150	295.17
33	Parsuliwala ...	Rájput ...	1	37	54.60
34	Pithuwala ...	Banía ...	2	121	215.06
35	Rangharwala ...	Rájput ...	2	441	365.85
36	Sheola Kailan Baki ...	Kalal ...	11	148	247.33
37	Ditto Debi ...	Ditto ...	9	149	247.94
38	Ditto Khurd ...	Brahman ... Banía ... Kalal ...	2 2 9 } 13	74	161.02
39	Shahpur Santor ...	Tea Company—Pathan	1	315	229.32
40	Sualehwali-Dhoran ...	Brahman ...	4	9	36.16
		European ... Brahman ... Rájput ...	6 3 21 }		
41	Udiwala Khas ...	Banía ... Pathan ... Kalal ... Barhai ... Julaha ...	2 2 1 2 1 } 39	682	97.19
42	Ditto Mansinghwal ...	European ... Rájput ... Banía ... Hindu Faquir ... Shaikh ... Pathan ...	11 22 1 1 1 1 } 37	682	227.12
43	Ditto Adhaiwala ...	European ... Brahman ... Rájput ...	1 3 1 } 5	652	57.99
		European ... Brahman ... Rájput ... Khatri ... Kaith ... Banía ... Shaikh ... Pathan ... Hindu Faquir ...	16 9 13 2 3 9 5 5 1 }		
44	Ditto Karanpur ...	Muhammadan Faquir ... Barhai ... Lohar ... Darzi ... Jogi ... Mali ... Teli ... Butcher ... Gararia ... Chamar ...	1 4 1 3 1 1 1 4 5 5 } 89	646	252.56
45	Chak Banjarawala ...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Dehra Plateau ...	...	527	13,111	13,474.12

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dén—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...
1.72	34.39	25.70	20.82	17.16	17.23	531	...	119	72
46.01	241.48	182.87	10.76	234.88	6.60	1,711	1,584	972	1,148
25.85	224.30	154.36	2.11	223.96	.34	1,612	2,317	1,051	1,352
7.80	33.74	7.23	8.45	7.23	26.51	104	...	112	178
48.78	159.05	88.70	5.03	158.66	.99	629	...	679	609
10.12	279.98	233.37	23.77	198.72	81.26	1,069	1,552	1,062	1,581
42.15	190.28	172.77	6.93	189.30	.98	606	1,294	1,109	1,111
38.85	182.84	178.59	7.96	179.23	3.61	759	1,286	1,174	1,534
16.91	126.08	124.58	15.59	124.65	1.43	563	849	756	688
16.37	193.30	113.35	26.78	166.39	26.91	1,067	1,237	737	1,064
3.54	18.80	...	...	6.21	13.59	83	...	36	47
1.32	60.01	33.96	29.88	34.58	25.50	418	...	213	257
22.53	134.81	107.32	98.37	45.43	89.38	1,475	...	...	616
.55	36.57	36.57	36.57	36.57	...	114	...	111	213
16.13	142.43	60.64	100.62	92.29	40.14	969	...	433	515
...
1,650.81	9,102.07	6,551.49	1,024.95	7,390.14	1,712.00	38,135	35,773	35,460	413,17

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward
30	Nawanagar Kalalowali ...	European ... 1	8	53	60
		Brahman ... 6			
		Pathan ... 1			
31	Niranjanpur Debi and Kanhya Lal ...	European ... 1	6	300	600
		Brahman ... 1			
		Bania ... 6			
32	Ditto Batt Sahib ...	European ... 1	7	285	600
		Brahman ... 2			
		Bania ... 4			
33	Parsuliwala ...	Rájput ... 1	1	32	40
34	Pithuwala ...	Bania ...	2	112	250
35	Rangarhwala ...	Rájput ...	2	330	550
36	Sheola Kallan Baki ...	Kalal ...	11	197	400
37	Ditto Debi ...	Ditto ...	9	203	420
38	Ditto khurd ...	Brahman ... 2	13	127	240
		Bania ... 2			
		Kalal ... 9			
39	Shahpur Santor ...	Tea Company—Pathan ... 1	2	260	500
40	Sualehwali-Dhoran ...	Brahman ...	4	28	28
		European ... 6	39	110	110
		Brahman ... 3			
		Rájput ... 21			
41	Udiwala Khas... ...	Bania ... 2			
		Pathan ... 3			
		Kalal ... 1			
		Barhai ... 2			
		Julaha ... 1			
42	Ditto Mansinghwala ...	European ... 11	37	260	260
		Rájput ... 22			
		Bania ... 1			
		Hindu Faquir ... 1			
		Khaikh ... 1			
		Pathan ... 1			
43	Ditto Adhaiwala ...	European ... 1	5	50	50
		Brahman ... 3			
		Rájput ... 1			
		European ... 16	89	280	280
		Brahman ... 9			
		Rájput ... 13			
		Khatri ... 2			
		Kaith ... 3			
		Bania ... 9			
		Shaikh ... 5			
		Pathan ... 5			
		Hindu Faquir ... 1			
44	Ditto Raranpur ...	Muhammadan Faquir ... 1			
		Barhai ... 4			
		Lohar ... 1			
		Darzi ... 3			
		Jogi ... 1			
		Mali ... 1			
		Teli ... 1			
		Butcher ... 4			
		Gararia ... 5			
		Chamar ... 5			
45	Chak Banjaraawala	8
	Total, Dehra Plateau	10,338	16,833

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dán—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on culti- vative area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188 .	188 .	188 .	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	
1 12 0	5	...	...	...	...	Municipal recorded rental is mostly from rents from house sites.
2 7 8	300	...	...	...	...
2 10 8	315	...	...	...	...
1 3 0	8	...	...	...	...	Within municipal limits, so no corrected rental was worked out.
1 9 1	138	...	...	...	...	No cash-paying ghair-maurusi tenants, hence no corrected rental.
1 15 5	220	...	...	...	...
2 1 1	203	...	...	...	...
2 4 9	217	...	...	...	...
1 14 4	120	...	...	...	...
2 9 4	240	...	...	...	...	Within municipal limits, hence no corrected rental was worked out.
1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
2 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
...	8	...	...	...	...
...	6,501	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Total population.	Total area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RIVER					
1	Ambari ...	European ...	1	163	331.55
2	Aduwala ...	Gujar ...	5	220	517.27
3	Badripur Mednipur ...	Do. ...	5	80	663.25
4	Betwala Mandi Gangbhewa ...	European ...	1	...	423.19
5	Bharuwalla ...	Khatri 2 ... Shaikh 2 ... Hindu Temple ...	5	23	268.31
6	Bairagiwala ...	Shaikh ...	2	209	227.69
7	Chandarbani ...	European ...	1	16	78.49
8	Dhaki with chak ...	Do. ...	1	290	141.58
9	Dholkot ...	Tea Company ...	1	...	79.46
10	Dhumipura Gangbhewa ...	European ...	1	...	251.89
11	Dhakraini ...	Do. ...	1	581	3,146.61
12	Donkwala ...	Brahman ...	1	43	115.75
13	Dyrhamtown Fazlhaq ...	Shaikh ...	2	...	84.73
14	Ditto Knyvett ...	European ...	3	123	256.04
15	Dharmawala ...	Gujar ...	5	3	400.82
16	Fattehpur ...	Do. ...	5	208	1,022.32
17	Ghomolon ...	Bania 2 ... Rajput 8 ...	10	113	298.04
18	Hassanpur ...	Brahman ...	1	62	687.01
19	Indripur ...	Rajput ...	1	...	150.19
20	Jhajra Debi Singh ...	Do. ...	3	113	385.86
21	Jhajra Dhum Singh ...	Tea Company ...	1	1,121	386.36
22	Jatonwala ...	Gujar ...	5	91	340.00
23	Jassuwala ...	Rajput ...	2	542	916.08
24	Kallyanpur ...	Gujar ...	5	27	327.58
25	Kunjah, L. B. Powell ...	Eurasian ...	1	116	534.35
26	Ditto J. E. Powell ...	Ditto ...	1	116	121.10
27	Kulhal Matak Majri ...	Rajput ...	2	16	351.99
28	Kessonwala ...	Rajput ...	1	11	131.30
29	Khushalpur Abdulla Khan ...	Musalman Rajput ...	4	55	486.55
30	Ditto Nasrat Khan ...	Ditto 2 Gujar 4 ...	6	45	442.94
31	Lachmipur ...	Rajput ...	6	78	460.95
32	Lakhanwala ...	Shaikh ...	2	69	300.46
33	Majri Abdulla Khan ...	Musalman Rajput ...	4	103	97.68
34	Do. Nasrath Khan ...	Ditto 2—Gujars 4 ...	6	103	85.15
35	Mahabawala ...	European ...	1	108	156.07
36	Mehunwala ...	Bania ...	2	235	396.00
37	Mehrakagaon ...	Rajput ...	1	18	186.17
38	Parutpur Kallyanpur ...	Gujars ...	5	29	384.71
39	Pirthipur Gomani ...	Rajput ...	7	...	67.75
40	Pirthipur Mithan Lal ...	Bania ...	2	121	64.97
41	Pirwala ...	Gujar ...	2	...	43.43
42	Pellon-Nathuwala ...	Rajput ...	5	331	454.88
43	Rampur Khurd ...	Brahman ...	1	...	79.24
44	Ditto Kallan ...	European ...	1	500	1,018.43
45	Sherpur ...	Brahman Bengali ...	1	289	945.26
46	Shishambara ...	Tea Company ...	1	200	1,232.11
47	Sabbawala ...	Gujar ...	5	547	1,380.48
48	Sahaspur ...	Rajput ...	6	1,185	1,054.35
49	Shahpur Kallyanpur ...	Gujar ...	5	170	1,063.98
50	Timli-Cheribheli ...	Ditto ...	5	727	302.59
51	Tiparpur ...	Ditto ...	5	223	606.51
Total, River Tract			156	8,414	23,959.47
SUB-MON					
1	Ambwala ...	Brahman ...	11	187	325.06
2	Abdullapur ...	Banjara ...	1	81	217.00
3	Bansiwala ...	Tea Company ...	1	...	152.68
4	Bishanpur ...	Brahman ...	1	...	76.87
5	Birsani ...	Rajput ...	1	152	730.17
Carried over			...	...	...

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dún—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREA.						RENT.			
Area of waste culturable.	Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Gauhan area.	Cultivated.		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Rental by sanctioned rates.	Estimated assets.
				Best soil.	Worst soil.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TRACT.									
120.63	152.64	129.08	1.85	138.36	14.28	450	...	531	454
144.35	217.65	64.58	18.77	110.87	106.78	767	...	496	714
298.61	175.02	40.92	11.79	116.00	59.02	339	...	479	378
75.97	302.41	...	...	162.54	139.87	315	...	442	826
78.27	179.09	5.39	6.48	49.64	129.45	105	...	249	323
56.48	133.46	123.45	13.46	132.98	48	454	...	478	557
45.23	24.31	...	...	18.02	6.29	24	...	50	56
98	122.53	37.56	11.29	122.53	...	871	...	341	650
36.05	7.63	...	...	...	7.63	...	...	42	...
192.85	42.81	...	...	9.14	33.67	28	...	41	168
2,133.04	592.37	224.07	49.33	386.93	205.44	2,950	...	1,340	2,051
32.97	47.58	38.33	1.29	45.12	2.46	351	...	198	274
3.46	79.78	76.33	...	74.41	5.37	369	...	319	319
75.85	170.56	60.45	170.11	143.78	26.78	591	...	444	566
162.68	150.16	62.09	10.94	145.05	5.11	892	...	433	507
261.60	514.61	334.01	28.85	382.53	132.08	2,463	...	1,546	1,725
32.89	199.70	64.20	3.48	151.64	48.06	703	...	538	373
362.60	84.10	...	5.40	6.93	77.17	82	...	145	143
34.98	67.60	...	...	67.60	...	45	...	114	172
92.40	155.56	...	15.92	131.05	24.51	278	...	270	412
83.65	201.92	...	20.62	129.12	72.80	453	...	343	805
65.22	175.90	53.55	8.72	150.15	25.75	618	...	394	595
112.82	569.67	158.55	17.03	502.76	66.91	1,598	...	1,384	1,759
176.75	65.55	...	4.72	51.54	14.01	64	...	150	153
112.98	155.12	45.59	7.90	57.73	97.39	782	...	383	540
3.56	61.91	...	...	42.21	19.70	225	...	82	110
171.12	28.72	...	...	18.22	10.50	60	...	85	85
33.24	70.98	45.57	48	48.92	22.06	302	...	903	221
244.28	185.55	78.68	6.35	130.52	55.03	516	...	500	516
257.38	126.36	47.88	2.59	95.51	30.85	427	...	390	458
126.61	192.49	8.97	5.28	170.46	22.03	295	...	327	435
18.68	143.33	91.86	6.29	111.02	32.31	764	...	467	436
8.67	53.55	...	6.16	53.17	38	186	...	84	154
23.71	43.21	...	4.96	40.35	2.86	102	...	67	84
22.98	113.16	...	9.93	111.94	1.22	311	...	158	551
80.68	203.98	23.37	17.76	134.52	69.46	526	...	473	622
72.50	72.48	...	6.35	51.39	21.09	80	...	99	

Statement showing the revised assessment of each mahál

Number.	Name of mahál.	Caste of owners.	Number of co-sharers.	Revenue without cesses.	
				Former.	Present.
1	2	3	4	17	18
				Rs.	RIVER Rs.
1	Ambari	European	1	250	250
2	Aduwala	Gujar	5	70	180
3	Badripur Mednipur	Do.	5	168	230
4	Betwala Mandi Gangbhewa	European	1	55	150
5	Bharuwala	{ Shaikh 2 Hindu Temple	{ 5	40	100
6	Bairagiwala	Shaikh	2	45	150
7	Chandarbaní	European	1	28	28
8	Dhaki with chak	Do.	1	75	170
9	Dholkot	Tea Company	1	8	20
10	Dhumipura Gangbhewa	European	1	55	60
11	Dhakraini	Do.	1	900	1,400
12	Donkwala	Brahman	1	26	50
13	Dyrhamtown Fazlhaq	Shaikh	2	72½	72½
14	Ditto Knyvett	European	3	217½	217½
15	Dharmawala	Gujar	5	110	220
16	Fattehpur	Do.	5	260	600
17	Ghomolon	{ Bania 2 Rájput 8	{ 10	78	200
18	Hassanpur	Brahman	1	46	90
19	Indripur	Rájput	1	45	50
20	Jhajra Debi Singh	Do.	3	50	110
21	Jhajra Dhum Singh	Tea Company	1	60	140
22	Jatonwala	Gujar	5	42	120
23	Jassuwala	Rájput	2	275	600
24	Kallyanpur	Gujar	5	25	60
25	Kunjah, L. B. Powell	Eurasian	1	112	200
26	Ditto, J. B. Powell	Ditto	1	28	40
27	Kulahal Matai Majri	Rájput	2	30	41
28	Kessonwala	Ditto	1	48	80
29	Khushalpur Abdulla Khan	Musalman Rájput	4	60	200
30	Ditto Nasrath Khan	Ditto 2—Gujars 4	6	60	180
31	Lachmipur	Rajpur	0	55	120
32	Lakhanwala	Shaikh	2	130	220
33	Majri-Abdulla Khan	Musalman Rájput	4	32	40
34	Do. Nasrath Khan	Ditto 2—Gujars 4	6	32	40
35	Mahabbawala	European	1	65	90
36	Mehunwala	Bania	2	80	200
37	Mehrakagaon	Rájput	1	16	30
38	Partitpur Kallyanpur	Gujars	5	120	150
39	Pirhipur Gomani	Rájput	7	47½	100
40	Pirhipur, Mithan Lal	Bania	2	47½	90
41	Pirwala	Gujar	2	12	14
42	Pelion-Nathuwala	Rájput	5	145	250
43	Rampur Khurd	Brahman	1	8	16
44	Ditto Kaffan	European	1	161	400
45	Sherpur	Brahman Bengall	1	100	230
46	Shishambara	Tea Company	1	205	300
47	Sabhawala	Gujar	5	400	600
48	Sahaspur	Rájput	6	330	620
49	Shahpur Kallyanpur	Gujar	5	154	310
50	Timli-Cheribhell	Ditto	5	40	80
51	Tiparpur	Ditto	5	104	220
		Total, River Tract	156	5,623	10,189
					SUB-MON
1	Ambwala	Brahman	11	62	110
2	Abdullapur	Banjara	1	38	140
3	Bansiwala	Tea Company	1	19	30
4	Bishanpur	Brahman	1	11	20
5	Birsani	Rájput	1	84	120
		Carried over ... ..	...	...	...

DIX A.

in the parganas of the Western and Eastern Dán—(continued).

Rate of new revenue on culti- vative area.	Difference.		Progressive jama.			Remarks.
	Increase.	Decrease.	188	188	188	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRACT—(concluded).						
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
0 11 5	110	...	...	...	...
1 5 1	62	...	...	...	...
0 7 11	95	...	...	...	...
0 8 11	60	...	...	...	...
1 2 0	105	...	...	...	...
0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 2	95	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...
1 6 5	5	...	...	...	...
2 5 9	500	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	24	...	...	...	...
0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...
1 7 5	110	...	...	...	...
1 2 8	340	...	...	...	...
1 0 0	122	...	...	...	...
0 12 4	44	...	...	...	...
0 10 8	5	...	...	...	...
0 10 5	60	...	...	...	...
0 11 1	80	...	...	...	...
0 11 6	78	...	...	...	...
1 0 10	325	...	...	...	...
0 14 8	35	...	...	...	...
1 1 6	88	...	...	...	...
0 10 4	12	...	...	...	...
1 3 8	11	...	...	...	...
1 2 10	32	...	...	...	...
1 1 3	140	...	...	...	...
1 6 9	120	...	...	...	...
0 9 5	65	...	...	...	...
1 8 7	90	...	...	...	...
0 11 11	8	...	...	...	...
0 14 10	8	...	...	...	...
0 12 9	25	...	...	...	...
0 15 1	120	...	...	...	...
0 4 4	14	...	...	...	...
1 14 3	30	...	...	...	...
1 11 2	52	...	...	...	...
1 9 11	42	...	...	...	...
0 12 11	2	...	...	...	...
0 14 9	105	...	...	...	...
0 11 9	8	...	...	...	...
0 13 6	239	...	...	...	...
1 2 4	130	...	...	...	...
0 12 7	95	...	...	...	...
1 1 2	260	...	...	...	...
1 4 6	290	...	...	...	...
1 2 2	156	...	...	...	...
3 10 2	40	...	...	...	...
0 11 2	116	...	...	...	...
...	4,566	...	...	...	...
TANE,						
0 11 0	48	...	...	...	...
1 3 0	102	...	...	...	...
0 6 3	11	...	...	...	...
0 8 10	9	...	...	...	...
0 4 3	36	...	...	...	...
...	