

Result of enhancement suits.

259. The total number of enhancement suits filed was 602, covering 1,539 holdings. The result of the decisions is shown in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Number of khátas.	By settlement out of Court.		By decrees of Court.		Total.	
		Old rent.	New rent.	Old rent.	New rent.	Old rent.	New rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhānsi ...	641	5,372	6,313	5,862	7,896	11,234	14,209
Mau ...	621	4,646	5,937	5,730	8,388	10,376	14,325
Garotha ...	155	1,165	1,609	1,674	2,308	2,839	3,817
Moth ...	122	13	15	2,534	3,119	2,547	3,134
* Total ...	1,539	11,196	13,774	15,800	21,711	26,996	35,485

The attested rental for occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants is thus enhanced by Rs. 8,489, which raises it from Rs. 3,29,548 to Rs. 3,38,037, or only 1·4 per cent. short of the standard rental of Rs. 3,42,744 (*cf.* paragraph 224).

Other suits.

260. Besides enhancement suits, there were very few cases that gave serious trouble. The conflicting claims for proprietary rights in the Algi villages, and the treatment of the excluded proprietors in farmed villages, necessitated lengthy reports to the Board. The bulk of the remaining cases were connected with patwāris, and the transfer of a number of these to the Collector was due to the proposed halkabandi not being sanctioned before settlement operations closed.

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous.

261. In conclusion, a few miscellaneous points that have arisen at the present survey and settlement claim brief notice. Miscellaneous points.

262. The most important of these is the question of boundaries. At the present survey no general redemarcation of ordinary villages was required, the substantial blocks of stone put down on the boundaries during the 1854-58 survey having remained intact to a great extent; and fresh demarcation was allowed only in a few cases where absolutely necessary. The traverse survey followed the boundaries as pointed out by the patwáris in the presence of the zamíndárs of villages on both sides. Boundary disputes were few, amounting to 72 in all. They were decided chiefly by the Settlement Deputy Collectors. The more intricate questions that arose in connection with boundaries were the demarcation of village lands bordering on Government forests, the preservation of stations of the traverse survey, the settlement of boundaries with Native States where a river formed the boundary, and the erection of pillars at points where the boundaries of three or more villages meet. Boundaries.

263. As regards forest and village boundaries, a survey of the forest lands has been effected, as already mentioned (paragraph 27), simultaneously with that of the village lands: the forest boundaries had been redemarcated by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhānsi, and stone pillars erected as boundary marks. It was open to the zamíndárs to object to, or appeal against, the forest demarcation; and several objections were filed and decided. The same questions as affecting village boundaries were not allowed to be reopened in the Settlement Courts. Forest boundaries.

264. The question of traverse stations has already been discussed in paragraph 188. Traverse stations.

265. On the subject of river boundaries between Jhānsi villages and native territory there had been some disputes at the time of survey. The matter was brought to a head by the proprietors of four Pahuj-side villages * in Moth who claimed possession of the whole river channel to the exclusion of the *vis-à-vis* villages which were among those recently transferred to Gwalior. An examination of the treaty of exchange showed that no specific boundary line had been laid down on the Pahuj and its tributary the Anguri when these streams came practically to mark the western border of the district. An unsatisfactory ruling of the revenue Courts having been passed on the subject, the whole question was reported for the orders of the Board. It was pointed out that in the case of some villages the midstream rule of boundary was declared to hold, in others half the whole channel of the river from bank to bank was claimed, and in others (the four already mentioned) the proprietors on one side claimed the whole channel, while the old survey maps were inconsistent in their record of the boundaries. The Board directed the boundaries of the four disputed villages to be ascertained and laid down by the British and Gwalior officials in concert, on the basis of past right and custom. At the same time, in regard not only to the Pahuj and Anguri, but to all other rivers flowing between the Jhānsi district and foreign territory, the Settlement Officer was instructed— On rivers.

“to cause the boundary.....to be everywhere carefully verified. It does not, however, seem desirable to raise questions of boundary unnecessarily, and where the revenue surveyor has demarcated the boundary midway between the banks, which appears to be the prevailing custom on the Bundelkhand rivers, Mr. Reid would allow the Settlement Officer, if he finds that no dispute exists, to accept the boundary and note the fact without further discussion. But he considers that where the demarcation has been other than the above, or disputes exist, or the Settlement Officer finds reason to question the revenue surveyor's demarcation, steps should be taken to ascertain and define the boundary in conjunction with the authorities of the Native State concerned, in presence of both sets of landholders, on the basis of right and custom.”

These instructions have been quoted at length as they explain the whole procedure in regard to river boundaries. The claims of British villagers were all recorded during

* Patti Kumhara, Deora, Nánd Pahári, Khiria Nánd.

attestation proceedings in the cold weather of 1890-91. Where the claims were for a mid-channel boundary, as the majority of them were, the boundary was so recorded without more ado in the memorandum of village customs. In the end of 1891 Munshi Kanhya Lal, Deputy Collector, met officials of the Native States concerned at places where an abnormal boundary was claimed on one side, and an amicable arrangement was almost invariably arrived at. In March 1892 the Board fixed for the four above-mentioned Pahuj—side villages a mid-channel boundary, which was accepted by the Gwalior Darbár; and a map was thereafter submitted for record, showing the exact boundary for each village faced by Gwalior or Dattia territory on the Pahuj and Anguri. On the Dhasán no disputes had arisen, but on the Betwa a final settlement of the question was delayed in the village of Bhartpura, tahsíl Moth, owing to a frivolous objection raised by the opposite village, lying in the Orchha state. As the Darbár neither sent an authorized official to settle the matter nor took notice of letters sent to it, we decided in favour of the Bhartpura claim. A list of all the boundaries on the Betwa and Dhasán over against Native State villages has now been put on record, and entries made in the *dastur-dehis* accordingly. The prevailing custom, as was stated by the Board, is undoubtedly the mid-channel rule. With permanent banks and narrow river beds which, except for occasional melon patches, are perfectly valueless, this is natural and proper. The *dhár-dhura* or deepstream rule is not understood and rarely practised in the district. In some riverside villages it is asserted that a gourd is cast into the stream after the cessation of the monsoon flood, to let its course determine the boundary for the year; but in most cases this procedure is believed to be a tradition and nothing more.

Boundary pillars.

266. Where no river intervenes between British and native territory the boundary pillars, as far as could be traced (and many of them were in very indifferent order), were recorded on the survey maps. An estimate was prepared for the Collector of the cost of repairs (570 pillars) and of rebuilding (2,590 pillars), as well as of demarcating villages of the new territory not abutting on the Pahuj and Anguri, a work not undertaken up to the time of settlement: and the work was carried out by him through the agency of the kanúngos. Owing to the intermingling of British and native territory, these pillars, many of which are of large size and massive construction, form a regular network in different parts of the district: the repair of them cannot properly fall on the zamíndárs, although an order of 1860 to this effect is on record. It is understood that action has now been taken under Board's Circular 7—XII.

Trijunction pillars.

267. Under paragraph 19 of the Jhánsi settlement rules,* the Settlement Officer has had permanent boundary marks of stone placed at every point where three or more villages meet. The zamíndárs have been made to pay the cost under section 40 and section 144, Act XIX of 1873, and the work was carried out carefully by the kanúngos. Solid stone blocks four feet long by one foot broad have been imbedded at all the trijunction points, the stones where two of the three villages belong to Native States being somewhat smaller in size. The pillars are sunk three feet in the ground, the visible part of them being roughly faced, with a triangle engraved on the top. The cost price of the pillars, obtained by a contractor from a quarry in the Gwalior territory, was Rs. 3-8-0 each and 1,540 pillars in all were set up, at a total expense, including carriage and other contingencies, of Rs. 7,030. This sum was realized in full from the zamíndárs.

Railway boundaries.

268. Before concluding this note on boundary questions, it may be mentioned that, up to close on the conclusion of settlement operations, the boundaries of the Indian Midland Railway line on its Manikpur extension had not been fenced in nor demarcated on the spot. The Chief Engineer of the Company, when referred to in 1889, explained that revision of the railway limits was in progress; and it was impossible to get the boundaries properly shown on the village maps concerned. The omission will no doubt be made good by the Collector as soon as boundary marks are put down by the railway company.

* Cf. Appendix I.

269. Exclusive of the maháls acquired under Act XVI of 1882 and the village of Dharari, which will be specially mentioned hereafter, the estates belonging to the Government consist of seven whole villages and part shares in two others, all in tahsil Jhānsi. Two of the villages have been decided in the settlement Court to be Government property: the others are possessions of older standing. The history and present position of each is briefly given below :—

Baruapura.—(New territory.) This village originally belonged to Ahirs, but some fifty years ago a 7 anna 1 pie 10 kauri share was acquired by a pandit. His son, Gobind Rao, got entangled in a case about which there is some obscurity and fled to Benares, whereupon in 1876 the Mahārāja of Gwalior confiscated his rights. The share was then farmed; and on the transfer of territory in 1886 it became State property. Ahirs and a Kayasth are the present farmers. A nominal jama of Rs. 177-12-0 has been fixed, and a lease for term of settlement has been recommended to the Collector.

Dungarwāha.—(New territory.) This village was granted revenue-free by Rāja Gangadhar Rao of Jhānsi in 1845 to Musammat Kuman Kuar of Katili. Quarrels having arisen between the muáfidār and residents, the Deputy Commissioner in 1862 ordered settlement papers to be prepared and a jama proposed. This order was never carried out, the village being transferred to Scindia in the same year. No settlement was made during the Gwalior régime, and in 1883 a resident Ahir got a lease which was in force at the re-exchange in 1886, when the Board directed its continuance for the term of settlement. Musammat Kuman Kuar, after being many years out of possession, died in 1886. The Settlement Officer, by a judicial order dated 19th January 1892, held that no zamindári rights existed and the estate was Government property. A nominal jama of Rs. 480 has been fixed, and a lease for the term of the new settlement to Ganpat, Ahir, has been recommended on certain conditions (see Settlement Officer's No. 785, of 25th November 1891).

Ganeshpura or Rund Karári.—(New territory.) Up to the time of the transfer to Gwalior in 1862, the village formed a Government grass reserve. Scindia settled it with one of his Generals, who resigned in 1881, and the farm was given to Parmānand, teli, who belongs to a firm of Jhānsi money lenders. This lease was in force at the re-transfer, and was continued with the Board's sanction. A nominal jama of Rs. 360 has been fixed, and a short lease to the present lessee has been recommended. Government might profitably have two tanks in the village repaired with a view to extending cultivation, the grass produced being of little value.

Gangoni.—(New territory.) This village belonged to the estate of Ganpat Rao (see Baruapura), which was confiscated by Scindia in 1876. Ahirs are the original residents. A few of them and some outsiders held a lease at the time of the 1886 re-transfer, and the lease was continued on reduced terms till settlement. A nominal jama of Rs. 185 has been fixed, and a lease for the term of the new settlement to the resident Ahirs has been recommended.

Gurha.—(New territory.) This also was a Government grass reserve. In 1867 Scindia settled Ahirs, who cleared the jungle, and one of whom got a lease which was continued on the re-transfer in 1886. A nominal jama of Rs. 155 has been fixed: and by order of the Board No. 839, of 8th December 1891, the present lessees have been kept in possession at the present terms (an annual payment of Rs. 302-6-0 up to 1895-96).

Lakára.—(New territory.) A four anna share in the village was confiscated after the Mutiny for the owner's rebellion, and has since been treated as State property. It was farmed by Gwalior, and the lessee claims to hold up to 1895-96, when the Gwalior settlement would have ended. A jama of Rs. 137-8-0 has been fixed for the share.

Páli Pahári.—(New territory.) This village was originally inhabited by Thákurs, who seem to have fled on the invasion of the Mahrattas. The Peshwa in 1748 granted it revenue-free to a singer of Jhānsi, whose descendant, one Musammat Sudri, received a confirmatory sanad from the British in 1856 for the term of the ensuing settlement. After transfer, however, the Gwalior Government resumed the grant on Musammat Sudri's death in 1872, and gave short leases to her adopted son, Bahádúr, recognising no proprietary rights. Under the circumstances the Settlement Officer, by a judicial order of 19th January 1892, decided the estate to be Government property. A nominal jama of Rs. 400 has been fixed, and a lease to Bahádúr under certain conditions has been recommended.

Rund Balora.—(Old territory.) Originally a grass reserve, the village was settled with one Nand Lal in 1863. He resigned the village, but was re-admitted as a lessee in 1881. The nominal jama now fixed is Rs. 210, and a lease for term of settlement to Nand Lal has been recommended. The grass grown on the estate is not good enough to justify the formation of a Government rund.

Rund Dangaia or Harchandpur.—(Old territory.) This is also an old grass reserve, which was settled in 1864 with one Rām Chand. He resigned after 1868, and the estate was farmed for the term of settlement. The farmers sold their rights in 1878 to Mansur Ali, son of a Jhānsi vakíl. A nominal jama of Rs. 110 has been fixed, and a lease for term of settlement to the present farmer recommended. About 200 acres of the estate might profitably be formed into a Government rund.

Farmed villages.

Kri.	Dharari.
Bhojla.	Pándri.
	Sarh.

270. Apart from the Government properties above enumerated, farming leases were found, when the present settlement began, in force in the marginally noted five estates, where zamíndári rights are admitted to exist. These leases are legacies from Gwalior (for the villages are all in the new territory), the zamíndárs who had been recognised before 1862 having been ousted by the Gwalior Government for failure to meet the revenue calls upon them. The farms existing in the settlement year had, as a rule, been given by the Gwalior authorities for the term of their settlement, 1871-1895, but the sums payable under them had, at the 1886 transfer, been changed into the jamas fixed at Captain Gordon's summary settlement in 1856. It was expected that the farmers, as some of them did, might claim to retain possession up to 1895, in accordance with their original agreement with Gwalior; and as it was unlikely that our new jamas would exceed the Gwalior demand, there would be no inducement for them to relinquish their farms. With the concurrence therefore of the Board, it was intimated that in villages where the jama imposed in 1886 was less than the Gwalior demand had been, a continuation of the Gwalior farm would be permitted only on condition of the difference between the two demands from 1886 up to date being made good and of the Gwalior demand being paid in future irrespective of the jama now assessed. The farmers in effect were informed that they must abide either by the Gwalior settlement, or by the agreements made in 1886 with effect up to the present revision of settlement. In all the villages except Dharari they elected to take the latter course, and a settlement was made with the excluded proprietors, to run synchronously with the settlement in the rest of the district. Dharari afforded an instance of Captain Gordon's jama being higher than the Gwalior demand. The threat to reimpose the latter had no terrors for the farmer, who will accordingly* hold up to 1895-96, when the excluded proprietors will be admitted to settlement at the jama now fixed (Rs. 85).

Kakarbai estate.

271. The Kakarbai estate, as already noted, (*cf.* paragraphs 1, 50 and 61) was exempted from cadastral survey operations and, save for a khewat in Dumrai, no new records were prepared in it. It was inspected, however, like all *ubári* villages other than those of the Gurserai estate, for the purpose of fixing nominal jamas on which cesses could be taken, as well as of determining the amount of the nazrána payable on the succession of Rao Lachman Singh, an event which occurred on his father's death in 1890. The ordinary patwáris' papers for the year 1889-90 were taken to work upon, and were found to be about as good as the annual papers in the district generally. The jamabandis were roughly attested by a Deputy Collector, and assessment statements prepared as far as possible in regular form. The old settlement map was used at inspection: rough soil blocks were marked out on it, and their area calculated by the aid of the khasra. Jamas were fixed at half the ascertained assets, correction being made by village rates, and are believed to be appropriate: but in case of the *ubári* ever being resumed, it is probable that the Government would take, to begin with, a jama of less than fifty per cent. In one of the villages, Dumrai, a large resident community of Parihárs, who for many years have successfully withstood the ubáridár's attempts to take more than a fixed sum from them, applied to the Collector in 1891 to be recorded as proprietors. The matter was referred to the Board, and the Settlement Officer was directed† to make enquiries and take action, if necessary, under section 54 of the Revenue Act, the estate, though exempted from survey, having not been excepted from the general notification placing the district under settlement. An investigation was accordingly made; the Parihárs were judicially determined to be sub-proprietors, and a sub-proprietary khewat was drawn up in their names. They will have to pay an annual sum of Rs. 1,100 (kaldár) to the ubáridár in accordance with the ancient custom of the mahál as to instalments. That sum being the nominal jama of the village, the ubáridár as superior proprietor will presumably have to pay cesses on it.

Assessment Forms.

272. A few words are required as to the difference between the assessment Forms used in Mau and Moth, and those in the other two tahsils. The Forms originally

* See B. O. 839, of 8th December 1891.

† Board's Order No. 668, of 22nd October 1891.

issued for use by the Board were not revised until the end of 1890, when it was too late to employ the new pattern for the assessment of the Mau and Moth tahsils, the amendments consisting chiefly of a revision of the wording so as to make it correspond with the terms of the rules in the addition to statement No. III of a column showing rental collections, and in the record of certain census and agricultural statistics. In regard to these latter figures the new rules came unfortunately late. It was only at survey that accurate statistics of wells, water level, ploughs, cattle, &c., could have been secured. By the end of 1890 the only thing to do was to get unverified information from the patwáris; and as this would not have been trustworthy, all doubtful figures were omitted with the Commissioner's sanction.

273. The memorandum of village customs, or *dastur-dehi*, prepared at this settlement is a document about which there should be no misconception in future. In the villages of the new territory the memorandum was prepared with intentional minuteness, after the model of the old *wájib-ul-arz*, which was not on record for these villages. For the old territory, where the last settlement *wájib-ul-arzes* are extant, the memorandum was reserved, under the Board's Orders, for the particulars entered in section 65 of the Revenue Act, and for nothing else. It is in no way intended to replace the old *wájib-ul-arz*, which remains on record, and the provisions of which, in so far as they are consistent with the new *dastur-dehi*, are still legally valid.

Dastur-dehi.

274. In 1834 Mr. R. M. Bird denounced the jargon of the catcherry and the use of Persian as the language of the Courts in this part of the country. He suggested that all records which are not made in English should be in the language of the country. Though Urdu is the language of the officials of the Courts, who are in the habit of requiring translations to be made of all Hindi documents filed, the records at this settlement have been prepared entirely in Hindi, which is universally written by the patwáris,—most illegibly by many of them. For the proper supervision and maintenance of these records, as well as for other reasons, it is essential that the local officials should be thoroughly versed in Hindi, with which some of them, when settlement began, showed a discreditable ignorance. In future every official in the district ought to be compelled to acquire fluency both in reading and in writing the Hindi character.

Use of Hindi.

275. Two flaws in the patwáris' annual records which gave considerable trouble at the present settlement should be made the subject of special scrutiny with a view to their prevention in future. One is the failure to specify the coinage in which rents are paid in villages where Government rupees are not the invariable tokens. All the Gajashahi rents in a jamabandi should be distinguished by a G. or other mark against them, totalled at the end, and converted into Government coinage. The other point that claims care is the strict record of cultivated land. The practice about including cultivators' waste holdings in the *milán khasras* has hitherto been variable. Apparently patwáris have in some years shown the fallow area attached to holdings as cultivated, at other times as waste. The record ought to be consistent in future and to correspond with actual facts. Many other common errors in the records are due to persistent non-residence on the part of patwáris. This is a subject which it would be useless to dwell on in this report: the regular nests of patwáris at such places as Babina, Baragaon, Jhansi, Jáwan Sakrá, Mau, Garotha, Sarsainda, and elsewhere are already well enough marked down by the district authorities.

Common errors in patwáris records.

276. The services of the three Deputy Collectors attached to the settlement at one time or other have already been referred to (paragraph 198). Those of Munshi Kanhaya Lal were especially valuable. His patience, industry, and sound judgment in the varied and often difficult duties that were entrusted to him merit high commendation. He is a trustworthy official, who deserves the favourable notice of the Board.

Services of settlement officials.

Babu Prág Das, who came from the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and returned there some months before the close of operations, gave complete satisfaction as an extremely painstaking and hardworking head clerk, very

accurate in his work, with a capable knowledge of English and ability in making précis of intricate files. The remarkably few errors in arithmetic detected by the Board in the tahsíl assessment reports is much to his credit. Mr. E. B. Tobit, who took his place in the last six months, having been second clerk before, carried on the work with intelligence and much industry. The Sadar Munsarim, Munshi Shambhu Dial, has already been nominated by the Board to a tahsildárship. He is a valuable official, thoroughly acquainted with the details of revenue records, capable of managing a large office, hardworking, clear headed, and accurate. He was brought from Bulandshahr on completion of the settlement work in that district, and was employed in Jhānsi from the commencement to the close of the operations. He was responsible for the preparation in office of the record of rights of the whole district, as well as for all the miscellaneous vernacular work. Most of the subordinate officials both in the English and vernacular office did their work well, and often had a hard task of it to get things ready in the short time allowed.

Co-operation of survey and district officials.

277. The settlement is deeply indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Sandeman and his chief assistant, Mr. Freeman, for the ability and care with which the survey part of the work was done, and for the readiness with which they co-operated with the Settlement Officer and endeavoured to carry out his wishes.

Mr. R. G. Hardy, who was District Officer during the greater part of the operations, and Mr. W. Grierson Jackson, who succeeded him towards their close, are entitled to our gratitude for constant assistance rendered, often at much inconvenience to themselves, in furthering the arrangements that had to be made for the conduct of the settlement work.

Summary of changes in the condition of the district.

278. To summarize the extensive changes that have taken place in the district of recent years: the city of Jhānsi has become the headquarters of the district, as well as the centre of an important railway system which even now shows signs of developing trade that has languished since the days of the Banjāras*; a few miles to the north of the town now lie the magnificent head works of a fine canal; the district has been enlarged by the addition of the Lalitpur sub-division, and its boundary improved by an exchange of territory with Gwalior; the efficiency of the administration has been increased by the appointment of separate judicial officers, the Jhānsi Commissionership being abolished and the district being included in the Allahabad Division; under an Encumbered Estate Act passed into law specially for this district, large sums of money have been advanced by the State to the impoverished proprietors, and an attempt has thus been made to restore them to a position of prosperity. The district in general has been benefited by a number of lakes and tanks constructed at Government expense. In spite of these numerous changes, the condition of the agricultural community remains but little altered, although the tendency has certainly been in the direction of improvement. The alarming frequency of mortgages and sales of landed property in the past displays the poverty of the landed classes, while the failure of rents to advance in line with prices indicates the existence of a class of middlemen (the village usurers) who intercept from the producers the increasing value of agricultural produce. Thākurs, Bráhmans, and Ahirs are holding their own on the whole, and the expansion of the ghi trade opens up a future of improved comfort for the proprietors of small pastoral estates. But a material increase of population must take place before land assumes its proper value, and before the people are impelled by competition to shake off their habits of apathy and thriftlessness.

Conclusion. Practical working of a settlement in Bundelkhand.

279. In conclusion the opinion of two officers thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of Bundelkhand on the subject of the working of a settlement deserve to be quoted. Mr. W. Kaye, the late Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, wrote on 4th May 1889 regarding the Jhānsi district: "No district that I know of will stand a fixed demand being taken from it in a famine year when there are no crops and

* "The day may come," wrote the Commissioner, Mr. Ricketts, in 1870, "when Sahāranpur, Agra, Morar, Jhānsi, Lalitpur, Saugor, Nagpur, and Hyderabad may be connected by railway!"

tenants and cattle are dying of hunger. It is the sort of treatment which brings discredit upon the fixed demand system. I am all for a fixed demand which will be fair in ordinary years, but which is to be worked with discretion and is not expected to be collected in full in years of drought. The theory that the good years make up for the bad is played out."

Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, on the *1st February 1877 (and his remarks are as appropriate now as then), recorded his opinion as follows: "No process is more demoralizing to the people than a perpetual tinkering at the jama. If the least difficulty arises, the villagers begin to think it should be met by a reduction of assessment rather than by putting their own shoulders to the wheel: they begin to lose all feeling of the sanctity of the Government demand, and their shamelessness would proceed to the point of asking for reduction till the village was held absolutely revenue-free."

The revenue assessed on the Jhānsi district is believed to be moderate and to be capable of being firmly collected in ordinary years: the rules for the remission and suspension of rent and revenue on account of physical calamities provide for extraordinary years. Jhānsi has suffered at different periods in the past from excessive "tinkering" of the jama on the reports of subordinate officers and from a too rigid collection of the demand. It is to be hoped that it will be preserved from both calamities in the future in spite of the difficult task of avoiding either extreme.

It will not perhaps be deemed out of place to put upon record the conclusions drawn from past proceedings regarding the treatment of the district in future, if owing to vicissitudes something more than mere temporary relief should unfortunately be required. The timeliness of the relief is of course essential; relief should be given with a liberal hand after inspection and report by a competent officer, and in case of reduction of revenue the reduced demand should, in all but very exceptional circumstances, be firmly collected for the period fixed, which should not exceed five years; at the conclusion of that period, if after similar inspection and report it is considered that the old demand can be reimposed, progressive enhancements should be allowed where necessary on the same principle on which they have been conceded at the present settlement. Though sudden reductions of revenue may be required in case of calamity, sudden and heavy enhancements have often been found to be the ruin of the proprietors.

* Report on the state of pargana Garotha.

APPENDIX I.

(See paras. 184, 186 and 198.)

RULES FOR THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE JHÁNSI DISTRICT.

Dated 26th September 1889.

WITH reference to Local Government Notification No. $\frac{1479}{1-505}$, dated 11th October 1888, declaring the district of Jhānsi to be under settlement, the subjoined rules, which prescribe the mode in which the survey and settlement proceedings are to be conducted, and in which the revenue demand is to be assessed, and which have been sanctioned by the Local Government under section 257 of Act XIX of 1873, are hereby published for general information.

The rules in respect to the assessment of the revenue demand have also been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under section 39 of Act XIX of 1873—
[G. G. O. No. $\frac{730R}{83-5}$ dated 5th October 1888.]

I.

Cadastral Survey and the preparation of new village maps by the patwāris.

1. The work will be carried out by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey in consultation with the officer in charge of settlement, the Survey Officers being responsible to the head of their department for its professional accuracy.

2. The traverse survey will follow the recognised village boundaries according to the present maps. No fresh demarcation will be made unless absolutely necessary. In those villages of which there are no existing maps the traverse survey will follow the boundaries, as pointed out by the patwāri in the presence of the zamindārs of the villages on both sides.

3. Whenever there is a difference of opinion as to the position of a boundary, the traverse Surveyor will fix stations along both the boundaries which are pointed out, as an aid to the survey of the claims of both parties prior to the settlement of the dispute. Decision of disputes will be reserved for the Settlement Officer, according to the procedure laid down in rule 20, part II.

4. When a mauza includes more than one compact mahāl, the mahālwar boundaries within the mauza, as pointed out by the patwāri, will be traversed as closely as possible. When a mauza forms a single mahāl, or when it contains more than one mahāl, and they are intermixed instead of being compact, it will be divided arbitrarily for convenience of survey.

5. All skeleton plots for the reconstruction of the patwāris' field maps will be made on a uniform scale of $(16'' = 1 \text{ mile}) \frac{1}{3960}$, unless when otherwise directed. For forest tracts the scale may be smaller, and for villages containing very small fields, or for the survey of towns, it may be necessary to increase it.

6. All stations of the traverse survey will be marked by stones (weight from 20 to 30 seers) when locally procurable, or by baked clay cylinders ($18'' \times 6''$), or of like dimensions; mud mounds, about three feet high and three feet diameter at base, will be piled over these reference marks for their better protection. The proprietors will be requested to take charge of and sign receipts for all marks embedded on their lands.

7. The strength of the establishment for the professional supervision and inspection of the field survey will be determined by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, who is responsible to the Deputy Surveyor-General for the standard of professional accuracy being maintained.

8. Instruction classes will be formed at the headquarters of the district or of the tahsils, and will continue for such periods as the Deputy Superintendent of Survey may consider necessary. Kanūngos and patwāris will remain under tuition until their knowledge of the duties of a surveyor and computer is considered sufficient.

9. The supervisor kanúngos, after an adequate course of instruction, will be placed in charge of the work proceeding in their own circles. They will render general assistance to the Survey Instructors of their circles, and will run partals and perform all duties connected with the survey under orders from the Survey officials. The amount of supervising allowance (section 6, chapter I, Rules for Kanúngos) will depend on the quality of their work. If it is unsatisfactory, they will be reported for punishment under sections 27 and 28 of the rules.

10. When the patwáris have passed as efficient surveyors, they will proceed to reconstruct the maps of the villages within their circles on the skeleton plots which will be supplied them. The new map of a village will contain the area denoted by the old map.

11. Patwáris found incapable of working according to the professional standard, through age or infirmity or by reason of severe sickness, will provide their heirs or some qualified substitute in their stead. Such patwáris, when unable or unwilling to provide efficient substitutes, must pay for the reconstruction of the maps of their circles under section 99, chapter XIV, Rules for Kanúngos. These charges will be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner.

12. Mirdaha allowance, not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem, will be given to patwáris while they are engaged on surveying, and it will be calculated on the average area of monthly outturn.

13. Every patwári must extract the areas of his circle in duplicate. Certain patwáris, whose circles are close to the headquarters of each tahsil, will be selected for office duties. To these assistance will be afforded in making the resurvey of their circles.

14. A set of rules in the vernacular will be issued for the guidance of the patwáris by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey.

15. In such cases as that of the Gursarai estate, when there may be no effective control over the patwáris, amins will, if necessary, be employed under special orders of the Board.

16. During the first twelve months, or during one whole season, the patwáris will ordinarily be occupied in receiving instruction in reconstructing and tracing maps, and extracting areas from the new maps. The survey of all circles left incomplete will be proceeded with early in the second season.

17. While the patwáris are employed on the reconstruction of their circle maps, they and also the supervisor kanúngos, except when summoned for urgent court or other work, will be at the disposal of the Survey Officers. They should be summoned by District Courts only through the officer in charge of settlement. Registrar and assistant or apprentice kanúngos will also take part in the operations when they can be spared by the Deputy Commissioner.

II.

The preparation of the record-of-rights by the Survey Department preliminary to its verification by the Settlement Department and assessment.

18. The record will be prepared under the direction of the Settlement Officer. The Deputy Superintendent of Survey will carry on its initial preparation in consultation with him, and will refer to him in all questions as they arise.

19. As cadastral survey proceeds and the boundary is surveyed, permanent boundary marks shall be erected by the zamíndárs or at their cost (a) at every point where the boundaries of three or more mauzas meet, and (b) along boundary lines which have been the subject of dispute; and temporary marks (a) at all bends of the boundary where formerly existing stones or *dhuís* are missing, and (b) at any other points where the Surveyor considers their erection for the temporary demarcation of the boundary to be necessary. The zamíndárs shall attest the correctness of the boundary as shown on the survey map.

20. When a boundary is disputed from any cause whatever, the Surveyor will mark on the new maps the last settlement map boundary, or the old professional survey

map boundary, if on comparison it is found to agree with the last settlement map. He will then have the boundary, thus marked on the map, demarcated by actual survey on the ground. If this does not satisfy the claims of both parties, and either of them declines to attest the map, the case will be reported to the Settlement Officer for decision. The report will be accompanied by an extract from the new survey map, showing the old map boundaries and the claims as made by one or both parties.

21. At the commencement of the second season, or on the completion of the survey of his circle, the patwári will first bring his previous season's survey up to date by the insertion of all new fields and the correction of the survey of all those which have been extended or have changed their shapes. Alterations will be entered in red to ensure the proper correction of the area statements in accordance with these map changes.

22. On the completion of the new map of the mauza, the patwári will take it into the field, and will fill up in the khasra the proprietors' and tenants' columns. All entries in column 6 of the khasra will be made with reference to the khewat corrected up to date according to section 111, chapter X, Rules for Patwáris. If the *dákhil khárij* khewat is found not to correspond with existing possession, it will be corrected in red, and the mistakes will be entered in the dispute lists.*

23. The former numbers of fields will be entered on the margin of the khasra when this is possible on comparison of the old maps with the new; but this is not to be done by guess when it is found impossible to do it accurately by reason of numerous changes in the extent and shapes of the original fields.

24. Undisputed entries will be written in black by the patwári. If the name of the actual cultivator (whether landowner or tenant) is found to differ from that recorded in the patwári's khasra of the previous year the name will be written in red.

25. All disputed entries will be made in red, and, except in the cases provided for in rules 26, 27 & 28, the entry to be made in red is to be that which the patwári believes to be in accordance with possession.

26. If land is entered as *sir* at the last settlement, and has since been continuously so recorded, it should be recorded as *sir* in black. In all other cases the entry will be made in accordance with the instructions given in Appendix I.† If the zamindár and tenant (if there is one) both agree to have the entry made in that way, it will be made in black; otherwise it will be made in red.

27. When occupancy rights are disputed, the entry will be made in red in the following manner:—

- (a) If the tenant, or any relation through whom he would have a valid claim, appears as being in possession at the time of survey, and as having been in possession of the same field in the patwári's

* A mortgagee's claim will not be attended to unless *dákhil khárij* has taken place. If the claimant be in cultivating possession, he will appear on the khasra as a cultivator merely.

† APPENDIX I.

Number.	Last settlement.	Twelve years ago.	Last year.	Result.
1	Sir	Sir	Sir	Sir, whether a tenant is found cultivating or not.
2	...	Sir	Sir	Sir, if zamindár cultivates. If a tenant cultivates, then tenant's land for the number of years the patwári states less than 12.
3	Sir	...	...	Tenant's lands; occupancy if the same tenant cultivated 12 years ago, otherwise non-occupancy for as many years as the patwári states less than 12.
4	Sir	...	Sir	Khúdkásht, if zamindár cultivates, for as many years as the patwári says less than 12. If a tenant cultivates, then occupancy and non-occupancy as in No. 3.
5	Sir	Sir	...	Sir, if there is no tenant; if there is a tenant, then tenant's land for as many years as the patwári says the tenant has held less than 12.

papers of the twelfth year preceding the year of survey, he will be entered as a tenant with right of occupancy.

(b) Otherwise he will be recorded as a tenant-at-will for as many years as the patwári states that he has held.

28. When the tenant makes no claim to occupancy rights, but there is reason to believe that he is entitled to them, he shall be entered as an occupancy tenant when his name, or that of any relation through whom he has a valid claim, appears against the same land in the papers of the twelfth year preceding the year of survey: in red if the zamíndár disputes his right; in black if he agrees.

29. The first page only of the dispute list will be filled up by the patwári. On the second page the Settlement Officer (or Assistant Settlement Officer) will record the substance of his orders or decisions. The first page will contain present and (when possible) former numbers of the fields in dispute, the thok or patti, the names of claimants, and a short note of the ground of dispute.

30. The rates and rents in the khasra will be entered as agreed to by proprietors and tenants; and when they do not agree, they will be entered in red from the last filed papers of the patwári; and where there are no papers, the statements of proprietors and tenants will be entered side by side in red. Care must be taken to enter all lump sum (bilmukta) rents, and notes as to fields held rent-free, and as to batai and kankut customs should be made in the remark column of the khasra. Rent disputes will not appear in this dispute list.

31. The crop, soil and irrigation columns of the khasra will be filled up according to existing facts. The Settlement Officer will decide what classes of natural soils are to be noted, and will, during his inspection of each village, test the entries made by the Survey Department. [A column will be added to the khasra for soil entries.]

32. Areas will be entered in acres and standard bighas when they have been extracted in duplicate and passed by the Surveyor as agreeing in the aggregate within one per cent. with the mathematical area of the village polygon.

33. On the completion of the khasra, and when it has been passed on partial by the Surveyor under rule 38 the jamabandi will be compiled by the patwári.

34. At the time of preparation of the new records, the survey will be corrected as required for the khasra entries of the new record, *e.g.*, if two fields have been clubbed they will be separated; if a field has been unnecessarily divided at survey the division will be expunged and the field be given one number.*

35. All areas of *kans* grass found standing within a field shall be surveyed, but will not be separately numbered. Against the number of the field in which the *kans* is found will be bracketed the area under cultivation and under *kans*.

36. When a tenant claims a portion of land, which at the time of preparation of the new records is old or new fallow, as an integral part of his "occupancy right" holding,† it will be so recorded if the proprietor does not object; but if he does, the tenant's claim will be entered in red and put into the dispute list.

37. Instructions in detail for the preparation of the new records drawn up by the Deputy Superintendent in consultation with the Settlement Officer will be given to the patwári before he commences work, and will be amended from time to time as required. The annual forms will be used (*vide* part III, Board's Extant Circulars).

38. The patwári will sign every opening of the khasra. The Inspector or other officer will put his initials opposite every line of the khasra which he checks. The Inspector and kanúngos will check 50 per cent. of the black entries and all the red entries in

* For definition of field see "Directions to Settlement Officers," para. 24.

† In Jhánai it is a common thing for fallow land to belong to an occupancy tenant, more especially in the kuabandi tenures, where a lump rent is paid on the holding, a portion of which may lie fallow for years owing to the poverty of the soil.

the new khasra. The Assistant Surveyor in charge will test 10 per cent. of the entries, including at least 5 per cent. of those already tested by Inspectors and kanungos. Moreover, he will test all entries in the dispute list; and at every village he will call upon the assembled zamindars and tenants to draw his attention to any entries which do not give satisfaction, in order that he may record them in the dispute list, and thus bring them to the notice of the Settlement Officer.*

39. Every entry in the jamabandi will be compared with that in the khasra, to ensure absolute correspondence, under the supervision and on the responsibility of the Survey staff.

†40. The Survey Office will furnish to the Settlement Officer—

- (a) the village map;
- (b) statistics of soil, crops and irrigation, with a special soil trace of the village map for assessment inspection;
- (c) the revised khasra;
- (d) the dispute lists;
- (e) the rough jamabandi (in the form of slips if required);
- (f) the khewat used at the preparation of the new records.

III.

VERIFICATION OF THE NEW RECORDS BY THE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT BEFORE ASSESSMENT.

41. The Assistant Settlement Officer will then visit the village, taking with him the following papers received from the Survey Department :—

- (1) the new map and revised khasra.
- (2) the dispute lists.
- (3) the rough jamabandi.
- (4) the khewat.

He will first have the khewat read out and verified. After that, the jamabandi will be read out, and any alterations agreed on will be made in it. Any further disputes will be added to the dispute list.

42. Subject to such restrictions as the Settlement Officer may impose under section 239, the Assistant Settlement Officer will take up, and, as far as possible, decide, as directed in sections 69, 70, 71 and 72 of the Act, disputes respecting the class or tenure of a tenant or the rent payable by him, during his visit to the village. The substance of his orders or decisions shall be noted opposite the entries to which they refer in the dispute list.

He will also decide all disputes in regard to the khewat entries with due regard to the provisions of section 64 of the Act.

The necessary corrections will be made in the khasra in accordance with these orders or decisions.

43. ‡A date shall be fixed and notified by the Settlement Officer, after which any application for enhancement or abatement of rent may be refused: provided that such date be not earlier than six months subsequent to the issue of the above notification.

* The survey staff consists of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, two Assistant Surveyors and 15 Inspectors.

† During the last six months and as the papers are received from the Settlement Officer after verification, the patwari will fair them and will correct the original maps and traces (when necessary) to correspond therewith. The Settlement Officer will, as far as possible, utilize the same supervision under which the records have been prepared for the fairing of them.

‡ As amended by G. O. No. ²⁰¹² 1-505, of 6th December 1890.

44. The Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer shall not decide any case of enhancement or abatement without first inspecting the village : provided that if he has already inspected the village for assesment, or has inspected the lands to be enhanced for the determination of rent in any case of similar character, it shall not be compulsory to inspect it again.

In deciding cases of this description, the Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer shall be guided by the Enhancement Rules (Circular 5—II) so far as they are applicable.

45. The Assistant Settlement Officer will verify the recorded rent of each tenant in the presence of the zamíndár and tenant and with special reference to the entries made in red in the khasra (rule 30). If the zamíndár and tenant agree to any alteration of rental entry, it will be made. If they do not agree as to the rent, that recorded in the jamabandi will be retained. A fair copy of the jamabandi as finally verified will then be made by the patwári.

46. A finally corrected khasra, to correspond with the fair jamabandi, will be prepared by the patwári under the supervision of the Assistant Settlement Officer.

47. A memorandum of the village customs will be appended to each khewat by the Assistant Settlement Officer when he verifies the jamabandi, and will take the place of the document hitherto known as the wájib-ul-arz.

It will contain those particulars only which the Settlement Officer is required to record under section 65 of the Revenue Act, as amended by section 7 of Act VIII of 1879. It should be verified at the same time and in the same manner as the khewat is verified.

IV.—ASSESSMENT.

Rules under section 39, Act XIX of 1873, prescribing the mode in which the land revenue demand is to be assessed.

48. The assessment of the revenue in each village is to be based as far as possible on the actual rentals recorded in the village rentrolls, corrected where necessary—

- (1) for land held as sír or khúdkásht (that is, land not being sír, cultivated by proprietors), and rented at nominal rates ;
- (2) for land held on grain rents, or land recorded as rent-free or held at manifestly inadequate rents ;
- (3) for fraudulent concealment of assets.

The Settlement Officer is not at liberty to add to these rentrolls any estimate on account of a prospective rise in rents or prospective increase in cultivation.

49. The Settlement Officer, having obtained the verified rentrolls or jamabandis for the villages of a pargana or other area, will prepare area tables for each village under the following classes of tenure :—

- (1) Sír (a) cultivated by proprietors as in rule 55 (4), and (b) sub-let ;
- (2) khúdkásht not being sír ;
- (3) tenants' land at full cash rents ;
- (4) grain rented lands held rent-free or for service, and other favoured tenures.

50. In order to satisfy himself that the verified rentrolls correctly represent the rentals actually existing, and to enable him to frame corrected rentals (rule 55) as specified in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of rule 48, the Settlement Officer will make an inspection of each village.

51. After completing the inspection of a sufficient number of villages, the Settlement Officer will determine what villages may be grouped together for the formation of assessment circles.

52. An assessment circle may correspond with a pargana, or more than one circle may be formed in a pargana, or the Settlement Officer may form a circle by classifying villages according to the rent-rates recorded for tenants' lands in the village rentrolls.

53. Similarly, after completing the inspection of a sufficient number of villages, the Settlement Officer will select a general standard rent-rate for each class of soil in the circle. The rent-rates selected should correspond as closely as possible with the rents recorded as actually paid by cash-paying tenants in the villages which form the circle.

54. A standard rentroll will be framed for each village by applying the standard rates to the cultivated area of the village, subject to allowances for sîr granted under rule 55(4).

55. The rentroll may be corrected in any of the following ways:—

- (1) By striking the incidence of the whole rental, paid by tenants at full rents, on the whole area held by them, and applying the average rate thus obtained to the area held as sîr, khûdkâsht, and on grain or nominal rents.
- (2) If the rent recorded for the lands of tenants paying full rents agrees with the rent obtained by applying standard rates to those lands, but if the classes of soil held as sîr and khûdkâsht or held on grain or nominal rents differ materially from the classes of soil held by tenants paying full rents, the Settlement Officer may correct his rentroll by applying to the former classes of soil the standard circle rates or the rent-rates which he has ascertained, during the course of his inspection, to be actually paid by tenants in the immediate neighbourhood, for lands of the same class similarly situated and with like advantages.
- (3) If the whole or nearly the whole area of the village is sîr or khûdkâsht or land held on grain or nominal rents, the Settlement Officer may apply the standard circle rates, or the rent-rates which he has ascertained during the course of his inspection to be actually paid, by tenants of villages in the immediate neighbourhood, for soils of the same class similarly situated and with like advantages.
- (4) From the rates applied to the proprietary sîr under clauses (1), (2) and (3) the Settlement Officer may, at his discretion, and subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue, make a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. in the case of all sîr land actually and in good faith cultivated by proprietors with their own stock and servants, or by hired labour, in cases where the nature or the method of the cultivation of the sîr demand it.
- (5) In villages which contain grain-rented lands, the position and character of such fields must be very carefully ascertained. It may be found that the grain-rented land comprises mostly outlying and inferior fields, or fields subject to special disadvantages, such as non-resident cultivation, liability to flood, or, if on the outskirts of jungle tracts, to the ravages of wild animals. The application to such areas of circle standard rates, or of the cash rent-rates of similar lands in the village or its neighbourhood, will require careful consideration; and due allowances should be made for any special precariousness of crop, or uncertainty of cultivation, or for lower receipts as compared with those from other cash-rented fields of similar quality.

56. If the corrected village rentroll agrees fairly with the rentroll according to standard rates, the Settlement Officer will at once accept the corrected village rentroll as the basis of his assessment. The Settlement Officer will throughout his proceedings give proper weight to the recorded rentrolls of past years.

57. In cases of divergence of the corrected village rentroll from the rentroll according to standard rates, the Settlement Officer will be guided by the following considerations and procedure :—

- (a) If the divergence arises from any peculiar conditions of the village, such as the class of cultivators, character of the soil and cultivation, or the position of the village in respect to floods or the depredations of wild animals, the Settlement Officer will accept the corrected village rentroll for his assessment.
- (b) If there are no such special conditions, but the Settlement Officer is convinced that the divergence is due to fraudulent concealment of rents, or to rents having been designedly let or kept down, or to land having been thrown out of cultivation in anticipation of the assessment, the Settlement Officer may, before proceeding to ascertain the special soil rates admitted to prevail in the village, or he may apply the circle standard rates or the rent-rates which he has ascertained to be actually paid by the tenants of villages in the immediate neighbourhood for soils of the same class similarly situated and with like advantages. The Settlement Officer will then determine the sum which is to form the basis for assessment.
- (c) If the corrected rentroll is inadequate, not on account of the fraudulent understatement of assets, but in consequence of the inadvertence or easy management of the proprietor, the Settlement Officer should usually accept the rentroll as the basis of assessment, if it gives a reasonable increase on the amount of the demand under the expiring settlement.

58. The rates described in clause (b) of the preceding rule will be entered in the column for "village rates" in the assessment statement.

59. "Village rates" should only be used in the cases described in rule 55, clauses (2) and (3), and in rule 57.

60. Where the corrected rental is materially in excess of the rental by standard rates, the Settlement Officer should, before accepting the recorded rents as the basis of his assessment, satisfy himself that they are actually paid, and that a revenue demand based on them can be realized without undue pressure on the proprietor or tenants.

61. In addition to the assessment on rentals, the Settlement Officer may take into consideration the average receipts from natural products, such as fruits, fish or other sayer, and add them to the total of the corrected rentrolls: provided that minerals are not to be taken into account as assets where any right with respect thereto is reserved to the Government. The term "minerals" includes stone quarries, kankar beds and all other similar products.

62. The revenue assessed upon each estate shall ordinarily be 50 per cent. of the corrected rentroll, with any addition that may be made on account of sayer profits. But large and sudden enhancements of the revenue are to be avoided, even when the corrected rentrolls would seem to justify them. In such cases the Settlement Officer should consider whether it would not be advisable to realize the enhanced demand by progressive rises spread over a limited number of years, and he should submit definite proposals in each case for the orders of the Board.

63. In other cases the Settlement Officer may, for any special reasons, take a higher or lower percentage than 50 per cent. of the rentroll. But whenever the proposed revenue exceeds 55 per cent. or falls below 45 per cent. of the rentroll, he must obtain the special sanction of the Board to his proposals.

64. These principles of assessment will not be departed from in the case of maháls which have been benefited by canals or other Government irrigation works. The corrected rentals will be prepared as in other maháls and will form the basis of assessment; whether the rentals have been increased or not by the benefits of irrigation will occasion no difference in the process by which the Settlement Officer estimates and assesses the Government demand.

65. Whenever a landlord establishes to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer that increased rents are being actually paid on account of water supply provided by him from wells or other irrigation works, constructed either by private capital or by loans under Act XIX of 1883, the increased rents shall not be taken into account. Thus, whenever a landlord can prove that land assessed at the expiring settlement as dry land is now paying rent as irrigated land in consequence of his own expenditure of capital on an irrigation work, such land shall continue to be rated at unirrigated rents. Again, whenever a landlord satisfies the Settlement Officer that increased rents are being actually paid on account of land formerly unreclaimed waste, but brought under cultivation at his own expense, whether the capital so expended was derived by him from loans under Act XIX of 1883 or otherwise, the increased rents due to such expenditure shall be exempted from assessment until the expiry of 15 years from the date of the commencement of the reclamation operations. The Settlement Officer will also take into consideration any other special outlay made by a landlord during the currency of the expiring settlement, otherwise than by means of a loan under Act XIX of 1883. In regard to improvements made with the aid of loans under the said Act, which do not consist of the reclamation of waste land or of irrigation works, the Settlement Officer will be guided by section 11 thereof.

66. In cases where the full assessment is postponed under the preceding rule, the Settlement Officer shall fix (a) the initial revenue payable from the introduction of the revised settlement, and (b) the enhanced revenue payable after the expiry of the period for which increase in the revenue demand has been deferred.

V.—REPORT TO BOARD FOR SANCTION.

67. On the completion of the assessment of any pargana, tahsil or area of one or more standard circles, the Settlement Officer should submit a short report, through the Commissioner, to the Board for sanction.

68. The report will be accompanied by the following statements :—

- (a) an aggregate or total statement in the same form as the assessment statements,* but omitting Nos. IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, giving the totals of the maháls included in each standard circle in the pargana tahsili;
- (b) an abstract statement to show the proposed jama of each mahál separately in the form given in Appendix II.*

The figures or statistics of alluvial maháls should be shown distinct from ordinary maháls.

69. The report will contain the following information :—

- (a) the aggregate recorded rentals for the maháls included in each standard circle for each class of tenure, *i.e.*, sir, khúdkásht, tenant land under full cash rents, and tenant land under grain or nominal rents, &c.;

* Not re-printed.

- (b) the corrected rental under each class, with an account of the method by which the rentrolls have been corrected ;
- (c) the classes of soil into which the area has been divided, with the area under each class ;
- (d) the standard rates selected for each class of soil, and the reasons by which the selection is supported ;
- (e) the total rental obtained by the application of the standard rates : this should be compared with the corrected rentroll ;
- (f) the amount, if any, which has been assessed on sayer ;
- (g) the aggregate revenue demand which it is proposed to assess on the maháls included in each circle ;
- (h) a brief report as to the action taken under the alluvial rules (Circular 6—I).
- (i) The Settlement Officer will also calculate, as approximately as he is able, and record, for the area under report, what portion of the increased land revenue demand on canal irrigated villages may be attributed to an increase in value caused by extensions of canal irrigation effected since last settlement. If any villages have been injuriously affected by canal irrigation during the currency of the expiring settlement, the Settlement Officer should make an approximate estimate of any decrease in the land revenue which may be attributed thereto, and should deduct this from his calculation of the increase due to canal extensions.

70. It should be stated in how many cases the rentroll has been accepted and in how many it has been rejected as the basis of assessment. The number rejected on account of fraudulent understatement of assets should be given, and the number in which the cause of rejection was the unreasonable inadequacy of the rents. The methods by which true rents have been supplied should be described.

71. The area assessed at favourable rates as landowner's cultivation should be given and the sum assessed on it. It should be said whether it has been found necessary to reduce materially the area claimed as being under their own cultivation by the landowners.

72. Finally, the proposed assessment should be compared with the expiring demand, and a short account should be given of the causes, such as the rise of prices or rents, competition for land, spread of cultivation, improvement of communications, &c., &c., to which the difference may be attributed.

73. The special reasons for the proposed assessment of each mahál will be entered at the foot of each assessment statement.

74. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to satisfy himself that the rules laid down in chapter IV have been properly applied in the assessment of the different maháls. For this purpose he will carefully examine the report and the statements which accompany it, and will give special attention to those cases in which the rentroll has been rejected on the grounds either of fraudulent understatement of assets or of the ascertained inadequacy of assets. He will also have regard to those cases in which there is an exceptionally large area of sár or grain-rented land, or in which the Settlement Officer has materially reduced for assessment purposes the area recorded as sár on the grounds of subletting. After he has completed this examination and called for such further information from the Settlement Officer as he may find necessary, he shall forward the report, with the statements mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 68, with his opinion as to whether the Settlement Officer's proposals should receive the sanction of the Board.

75. On fully considering the reports of Settlement Officer and Commissioner and the statements submitted with them, and calling for such assessment statements as may be thought necessary, the Board shall pass orders confirming or modifying the proposed assessments. The general sanction hereby accorded by the Board will not preclude the exercise by the Commissioner of the power conferred on him by law of adjudicating on the propriety of the assessment in individual cases brought before him on appeal.

VI.—PROCEDURE ON DECLARATION OF ASSESSMENT.

76. As soon as the Board's final orders are obtained, the assessment shall be declared, and an agreement shall be taken from the persons with whom settlement is made in the following form :—

" We the lambardárs of mahál—, pargana—, agree to pay the following revenue on condition of Government sanction from—to—, and thereafter till the next settlement is made. We admit that the State has reserved to itself all rights in minerals. We agree that if any groves now standing are cut down or decay and are not immediately replanted, the land on which they stand (if it were excluded from assessment) shall be assessed, and the revenue fixed thereon shall be added to the revenue which we now agree to pay."

This engagement shall be witnessed by the kanúngo of the pargana and the patwári of the mahál.

In the case of alluvial maháls the engagement will be for five years only, and the following proviso shall be added :—

" Provided that nothing in this agreement shall bar an intermediate revision of assessment in the event of extensive increment or decrement under the rules for the assessment of alluvial maháls."

77. If the last settlement has already expired, the new jama will come into force with the first kharíf instalment or rabi instalment following the declaration. If the current settlement has not already expired, the new jama will come into force with the first instalment due after its expiry.

The dates for payment of the instalments of land revenue should be fixed in accordance with Book Circular No. 4—III, and these should not be altered without the special sanction of the Board.

78. The rough khewat, with the memorandum of village customs, shall be verified and signed by the Settlement Officer, or the Assistant Settlement Officer, in the presence of such persons as may attend, sufficient notice having been given beforehand to all the lambardárs of each mahál and other persons concerned.

79. *The distribution of the assessment of each mahál shall be effected by the proprietors themselves, if they are unanimous in desiring to make the distribution. If not, it shall be carried out by the Settlement Officer on one of the following methods :—

- (1) the assessment of each patti shall bear the same proportion to the assessment of the mahál as the accepted rental of the patti does to that of the mahál ; or
- (2) the assessment of each patti shall bear to the assessment of the mahál the same proportion which the fractional interest (in annas, biswas, &c.) which each patti nominally represents bears to the whole mahál ; or
- (3) in the case of bhayachara maháls, the distribution of the assessment may be made by a rate—
 - (a) on the cultivated area,
 - (b) on the assessable area,
 - (c) on the total area, or
 - (d) on the assets

* As amended by a G. O. dated 27th May 1890.

Provided, that where under rule 63 a lower or higher percentage of the rentroll than 50 per cent has been taken as the revenue, but a portion of the mahál has, for special reasons, been excepted from this higher or lower assessment, such exception shall be taken into account at the distribution of the assessment.

VII.—THE SETTLEMENT MISL.

80. The settlement misl to be filed in the Deputy Commissioner's office will consist of the following papers :—

- (1) the village map as finally corrected (rule 40 note) ;
- (2) the khasra as finally corrected ;
- (3) the verified jamabandi ;
- (4) the verified khewat and memorandum of village customs ;
- (5) the assessment statements (translated into Urdu) Appendix III,* with the exception of the Settlement Officer's "assessment remarks ;"
- (6) the agreement ;
- (7) the final proceeding.

The jamabandi, khewat and memorandum of village customs should be attested as such under the signature of the Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer. They will be bound and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner's office as soon as possible after the assessments have been sanctioned by the Board and the faired papers are completed. The Deputy Commissioner will henceforth be responsible for their maintenance. The rough copies of the jamabandi may be destroyed at the end of one year from the date on which the settlement misl is filed in the Deputy Commissioner's office. The rough copies of the khewats should be bound up and retained for three years.

The English copies of the mahál assessment statements should be bound up in volumes and kept in the Deputy Commissioner's English record office, but copies of the Settlement Officer's mahálwár "assessment remarks" should be sent for record to the Board's office and should then be attached to its copy of the Circle Assessment Register.

81. The final proceeding will be a sheet of paper signed by the Settlement Officer and giving the following information only :—

- (1) The date on which the village map (rule 40 note) and khasra (rule 46) were finally corrected and the name of the Survey Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer by whom the work respectively was tested ;
- (2) the date on which the jamabandi was attested and the name and rank of the officer by whom it was done ;
- (3) the date on which the khewat and memorandum of village customs were attested, with the name and rank of the officer who made the attestation ;
- (4) the date on which the Settlement Officer directed the complete misl to be made over to the district office.

82. Copies of the khewat and map will be sent to the tahsíl and kept in the basta of haftagána papers, filed by the patwáris for each mahál.

83. The patwári will be furnished with a copy of the khewat, khasra and jamabandi and a copy of the village map.

* Not re-printed :—The statements originally prescribed were used for Mau and Moth tahsils : revised statements, issued under G. O. No. ¹⁶³¹ 1-506, dated 24th September 1890 were used for Jhānsi and Garotha tahsils.

VIII.—FINAL REPORT.

84. When the last assessment report has been received back from the Board and the procedure above described has been completed for each mahāl under settlement, the Settlement Officer will submit his final report.

85. This will contain for the whole tract under settlement in such divisions of it as may seem most convenient for the purpose—

- (1) a general description ;
- (2) fiscal history ;
- (3) comparison of the former and present condition of the tract under report ;
- (4) a general account of the inspection and the extent to which the corrected rentrolls were accepted as the basis of assessment.
- (5) the financial results, including an approximate division of the total expense under the following heads :—
 - (a) Survey and preparation of the new records by the Survey Department ;
 - (b) Verification of records by the Settlement Department (including litigation) ;
 - (c) Assessment.

NOTE.—In compiling this part of the report the sub-heads given in Appendix XIII—Gorakhpur and Basti rules, may be usefully consulted.

86. The report should show, as far as possible, the working of the revised assessments up to date.

87. Tabular statements should be appended, giving for the whole tract under settlement the statistics embodied in the detailed assessment reports.

88. During the continuance of settlement operations the Settlement Officer will submit every quarter, commencing from 1st January, statements showing the progress which has been made in the last three months in the preparation of the records, the disposal of cases and the assessment. The forms in which these returns should be prepared must first be submitted for the approval of the Board.

89. With the report for the quarter ending on 30th September the Settlement Officer will submit by the 1st November an annual report to the Commissioner, which shall be forwarded to the Board's office not later than 15th November, and shall contain a short account of what has been accomplished up to 30th September preceding, and what remains to be done.

APPENDIX II-A.

(See paras. 39 and 210)

Table for converting acres into *Erichi lighas*.

Acres.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Acres.
	Bigha b b	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	Bigha b. b.	
1-10	0 0 8	0 0 17	0 1 5	0 1 14	0 2 2	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 17	0 4 6	1-10
11-20	0 4 14	0 5 3	0 5 11	0 6 0	0 6 8	0 6 17	0 7 6	0 7 14	0 8 3	0 8 11	11-20
21-30	0 9 0	0 9 9	0 9 17	0 10 6	0 10 14	0 11 3	0 11 12	0 12 0	0 12 9	0 12 17	21-30
31-40	0 13 6	0 13 14	0 14 3	0 14 12	0 15 0	0 15 9	0 15 18	0 16 6	0 16 14	0 17 3	31-40
41-50	0 17 12	0 18 0	0 18 9	0 18 18	0 19 6	0 19 15	1 0 3	1 0 12	1 1 0	1 1 9	41-50
51-60	1 1 18	1 2 6	1 2 14	1 3 3	1 3 12	1 4 0	1 4 9	1 4 17	1 5 6	1 5 15	51-60
61-70	1 6 3	1 6 12	1 7 0	1 7 9	1 7 18	1 8 6	1 8 15	1 9 3	1 9 12	1 10 0	61-70
71-80	1 10 9	1 10 18	1 11 6	1 11 15	1 12 4	1 12 12	1 13 1	1 13 9	1 13 18	1 14 6	71-80
81-90	1 14 15	1 15 4	1 15 13	1 16 1	1 16 9	1 16 18	1 17 6	1 17 15	1 18 4	1 18 12	81-90
91-100	1 19 1	1 19 9	1 19 18	2 0 6	2 0 15	2 1 4	2 1 12	2 2 1	2 2 10	2 2 18	91-100
1-10	2 2 18	4 5 16	6 8 14	8 11 12	10 14 10	12 17 8	15 0 6	17 3 4	19 6 2	21 9 0	1-10
11-20	23 11 18	25 14 16	27 17 14	30 0 12	32 3 10	34 6 8	36 9 6	38 12 4	40 15 2	42 18 0	11-20
21-30	45 0 18	47 3 16	49 6 14	51 9 12	53 12 10	55 15 8	57 18 6	60 1 4	62 4 2	64 7 0	21-30
31-40	66 9 18	68 12 16	70 15 14	72 18 12	75 1 10	77 4 8	79 7 6	81 10 4	83 13 2	85 16 0	31-40
41-50	87 18 18	90 1 16	92 4 14	94 7 12	96 10 10	98 13 8	100 16 6	102 19 4	105 2 2	107 5 0	41-50
51-60	109 7 18	111 10 16	113 13 14	115 16 12	117 19 10	120 2 8	122 5 6	124 8 4	126 11 2	128 14 0	51-60
61-70	130 16 18	132 19 16	135 2 14	137 5 12	139 8 10	141 11 8	143 14 6	145 17 4	148 0 2	150 3 0	61-70
71-80	152 5 18	154 8 16	156 11 14	158 14 12	160 17 10	163 0 8	165 3 6	167 6 4	169 9 2	171 12 0	71-80
81-90	173 14 18	175 17 16	178 0 14	180 3 12	182 6 10	184 9 8	186 12 6	188 15 4	190 18 2	193 1 0	81-90
91-100	195 3 18	197 6 16	199 9 14	201 12 12	203 15 10	205 18 8	208 1 6	210 4 4	212 7 2	214 10 0	91-100
100-1,000	214 10 0	429 0 0	643 10 0	858 0 0	1,072 10 0	1,287 0 0	1,501 10 0	1,716 0 0	1,930 10 0	2,145 0 0	100-1,000
1,000-10,000	2,145 0 0	4,290 0 0	6,435 0 0	8,580 0 0	10,725 0 0	12,870 0 0	15,015 0 0	17,160 0 0	19,305 0 0	21,450 0 0	1,000-10,000

Erichi bigha = 2256½ square yards = 0.466 acres.

1 Acre = ... Big. bis. bis.
... 2 2 18

APPENDIX II-B.

(See paras. 39 and 210.)

Table for conversion of rates per village bigha in Gajashahi Rupees into their equivalent rates per acre in Government Rupees.

Rate per village bigha in Gajashahi Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.	Rate per village bigha in Gajashahi Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.	Rate per village bigha in Gajashahi Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 1 0	0 2 3.74	1 1 0	2 7 3.53	2 1 0	4 12 3.32
0 2 0	0 4 7.47	1 2 0	2 9 7.27	2 2 0	4 14 7.06
0 3 0	0 6 11.21	1 3 0	2 11 11.00	2 3 0	5 0 10.80
0 4 0	0 9 2.95	1 4 0	2 14 2.74	2 4 0	5 3 2.53
0 5 0	0 11 6.69	1 5 0	3 0 6.48	2 5 0	5 5 6.27
0 6 0	0 13 10.42	1 6 0	3 2 10.22	2 6 0	5 7 10.01
0 7 0	1 0 2.16	1 7 0	3 5 1.95	2 7 0	5 10 1.75
0 8 0	1 2 5.90	1 8 0	3 7 5.69	2 8 0	5 12 5.48
0 9 0	1 4 9.63	1 9 0	3 9 9.43	2 9 0	5 14 9.22
0 10 0	1 7 1.37	1 10 0	3 12 1.16	2 10 0	6 1 .96
0 11 0	1 9 5.11	1 11 0	3 14 4.90	2 11 0	6 3 4.69
0 12 0	1 11 8.84	1 12 0	4 0 8.64	2 12 0	6 5 8.43
0 13 0	1 14 .58	1 13 0	4 3 .38	2 13 0	6 8 .17
0 14 0	2 0 4.32	1 14 0	4 5 4.11	2 14 0	6 10 3.91
0 15 0	2 2 8.06	1 15 0	4 7 7.85	2 15 0	6 12 7.64
1 0 0	2 4 11.79	2 0 0	4 9 11.59	3 0 0	6 14 11.38
				4 0 0	9 3 11.17
				5 0 0	11 8 10.97

Gajashahi Rupee = $\frac{169}{116}$ Government Rupee.

A village (Jataria) bigha is assumed to be = $\frac{169}{479}$ acre.

APPENDIX II-C.

(See paras 39 and 210.)

Table for conversion of rates per Erichi bigha in Gajashahi Rupees into their equivalent rates per acre in Government Rupees.

Rate per Erichi bigha in Gajashahi Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.	Rate per Erichi bigha in Gajashahi Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.	Rate per Erichi bigha in Gajashahi Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 1 0	0 1 10.19	1 1 0	1 15 5.22	2 1 0	3 13 0.26
0 2 0	0 3 8.38	1 2 0	2 1 3.41	2 2 0	3 14 10.45
0 3 0	0 5 6.57	1 3 0	2 3 1.60	2 3 0	4 0 8.64
0 4 0	0 7 4.76	1 4 0	2 4 11.79	2 4 0	4 2 6.83
0 5 0	0 9 2.95	1 5 0	2 6 9.98	2 5 0	4 4 5.02
0 6 0	0 11 1.14	1 6 0	2 8 8.17	2 6 0	4 6 3.21
0 7 0	0 12 11.33	1 7 0	2 10 6.36	2 7 0	4 8 1.40
0 8 0	0 14 9.52	1 8 0	2 12 4.55	2 8 0	4 9 11.59
0 9 0	1 0 7.71	1 9 0	2 14 2.74	2 9 0	4 11 9.78
0 10 0	1 2 5.90	1 10 0	3 0 .93	2 10 0	4 13 7.97
0 11 0	1 4 4.09	1 11 0	3 1 11.12	2 11 0	4 15 6.16
0 12 0	1 6 2.28	1 12 0	3 3 9.31	2 12 0	5 1 4.34
0 13 0	1 8 .47	1 13 0	3 5 7.50	2 13 0	5 3 2.53
0 14 0	1 9 10.66	1 14 0	3 7 5.69	2 14 0	5 5 0.72
0 15 0	1 11 8.84	1 15 0	3 9 3.88	2 15 0	5 6 10.91
1 0 0	1 13 7.03	2 0 0	3 11 2.07	3 0 0	5 8 9.10
...				4 0 0	7 6 4.14
...				5 0 0	9 3 11.17

Gajashahi Rupee = $\frac{100}{116}$ Government Rupee.

Erichi bigha = $\frac{400}{899}$ acre.

APPENDIX II-D.

(See paras. 39 and 210.)

Table for conversion of rates per Erichi bigha in Government Rupees into their equivalent rates per acre in Government Rupees.

Rate per Erichi bigha in Government Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.	Rate per Erichi bigha in Government Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.	Rate per Erichi bigha in Government Rupees.	Equivalent rate per acre in Government Rupees.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 1 0	0 2 1 ⁷⁴	1 1 0	2 4 5 ⁵⁸	2 1 0	4 6 9 ⁴²
0 2 0	0 4 3 ⁴⁸	1 2 0	2 6 7 ³²	2 2 0	4 8 11 ¹⁶
0 3 0	0 6 5 ²²	1 3 0	2 8 9 ⁰⁶	2 3 0	4 11 0 ⁹⁰
0 4 0	0 8 6 ⁹⁶	1 4 0	2 10 10 ⁸⁰	2 4 0	4 13 2 ⁰⁴
0 5 0	0 10 8 ⁷⁰	1 5 0	2 13 0 ⁵⁴	2 5 0	4 15 4 ³⁸
0 6 0	0 12 10 ⁴⁴	1 6 0	2 15 2 ²⁸	2 6 0	5 1 6 ¹²
0 7 0	0 15 0 ¹⁸	1 7 0	3 1 4 ⁰²	2 7 0	5 3 7 ⁸⁶
0 8 0	1 1 1 ⁹²	1 8 0	3 3 5 ⁷⁶	2 8 0	5 5 9 ⁶⁰
0 9 0	1 3 3 ⁶⁶	1 9 0	3 5 7 ⁵⁰	2 9 0	5 7 11 ³⁴
0 10 0	1 5 5 ⁴⁰	1 10 0	3 7 9 ²⁴	2 10 0	5 10 1 ⁰⁸
0 11 0	1 7 7 ¹⁴	1 11 0	3 9 10 ⁹⁸	2 11 0	5 12 2 ⁸²
0 12 0	1 9 8 ⁸⁸	1 12 0	3 12 0 ⁷²	2 12 0	5 14 4 ⁵⁶
0 13 0	1 11 10 ⁶²	1 13 0	3 14 2 ⁴⁶	2 13 0	6 0 6 ³⁰
0 14 0	1 14 0 ³⁶	1 14 0	4 0 4 ²⁰	2 14 0	6 2 8 ⁰⁴
0 15 0	2 0 2 ¹⁰	1 15 0	4 2 5 ⁹⁴	2 15 0	6 4 9 ⁷⁸
1 0 0	2 2 3 ⁸⁴	2 0 0	4 4 7 ⁶⁸	3 0 0	6 6 11 ⁵²
...	...	...	...	4 0 0	8 9 3 ³⁶
...	...	...	...	5 0 0	10 11 7 ²⁰

NOTE.—Erichi bigha = $\frac{400}{992}$ acre.

APPENDIX III.

(See paras. 149-154 and 250.)

Comparative area statement (Assessment Statement No. I) for the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur Sub-division).

Tahsil.	Settlement.	Total area.	Not assessable.					Assessable.															Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.
			Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.											
								Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	Total.				
										Old.	New.		Canal.	Flow.	Lift.	Wells.	Other sources.				Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Jhānsi.	Past...	2,17,201	...	2,156	7,097	25,616	34,869	212	15,475	38,977	36,802	91,466	1,085	...	11,577	2,533	15,195	75,671	90,866	1,82,332	0 14 7	0 7 3		
	Present { Old territory	2,07,474	223	1,493	7,590	20,302	29,608	135	20,518	58,791	21,981	1,01,425	792	1	9,289	1,245	11,327	65,114	76,441	1,77,866	1 6 8	0 9 9		
		New do.	97,243	1	868	2,347	8,550	11,766	24	9,616	31,901	13,755	55,296	4,235	203	4,438	25,743	30,181	85,477	0 14 5	0 5 1	
	Total	3,04,717	224	2,361	9,937	34,166	46,374	159	30,134	90,692	50,736	1,56,721	792	1	13,524	1,448	15,765	90,857	1,06,622	2,63,343	1 4 4	0 8 3		
	Old territory { Increase	...	223	...	493	5,043	19,814	...	9,959	...	1	0 8 1	0 2 6	
		Decrease	9,727	...	663	...	5,314	5,261	77	...	14,821	293	...	2,288	1,288	3,868	10,557	14,425	4,468	
	Past...	2,78,212	...	2,477	3,252	46,463	5,2192	394	15,037	62,290	34,346	1,12,067	310	...	5,138	220	5,668	1,08,285	1,13,953	2,26,020	1 2 3	0 9 2		
	Present { Increase	2,78,974	72	2,343	8,090	33,864	4,4369	233	29,893	68,558	13,913	1,12,597	360	15	5,662	348	6,385	1,10,623	1,17,008	2,29,605	1 4 9	0 10 8		
	Decrease	...	72	...	4,638	...	...	...	14,856	6,268	...	530	50	15	524	128	717	2,338	3,055	3,585	0 2 6	0 1 6
	Past...	4,238	...	134	...	12,599	7,823	161	...	20,433	
	Present { Increase	1,95,682	...	1,259	4,436	51,614	57,309	842	5,704	20,662	11,532	38,740	...	...	22	2	24	99,609	99,633	1,38,373	1 3 3	0 13 10
Moth. Garooha. Mat.	Past...	1,91,366	178	1,274	7,637	32,607	41,696	683	16,203	40,129	7,707	64,722	...	...	206	39	245	84,703	84,948	1,49,670	1 9 7	0 14 6
	Present { Increase	...	178	15	3,201	...	...	...	10,499	19,467	...	25,982	...	...	184	37	221	...	...	11,297	0 6 4	0 0 8
		Decrease	4,316	...	...	...	19,007	15,613	159	...	3,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,906	14,685	...	...	...
	Past...	1,54,424	...	3,005	6,262	25,480	34,747	646	3,654	20,475	5,953	30,728	...	...	558	91	649	88,300	88,949	1,19,677	1 4 4	0 15 2
	Present { Increase	1,53,089	534	1,289	6,780	16,916	25,519	363	9,590	37,499	2,886	50,338	59	...	905	138	1,102	76,130	77,232	1,27,570	1 10 6	0 1 0		
	Decrease	...	534	...	518	...	...	...	5,936	17,024	...	19,610	59	...	347	47	453	...	...	7,893	0 6 2	0 0 11
	Total	1,335	...	1,716	...	8,564	9,228	283	...	3,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,170	11,717	...	...	...
	Past...	8,45,519	...	8,897	21,047	1,49,173	1,79,117	2,094	39,870	1,42,404	88,633	2,73,001	1,395	...	17,295	2,846	21,536	3,71,865	3,93,401	6,66,402	1 2 3	0 10 9		
	Present { Old territory	8,25,903	1,007	6,399	30,097	1,03,689	1,41,192	1,414	76,204	2,04,977	46,487	3,29,082	1,211	16	16,062	1,770	19,059	3,36,570	3,55,629	6,84,711	1 7 7	0 12 3		
		New do.	97,243	1	868	2,347	8,550	11,766	24	9,616	31,901	13,755	55,296	4,235	203	4,438	25,743	30,181	85,477	0 14 5	0 5 1	
Total.	Total	9,23,146	1,008	7,267	32,444	1,12,239	1,52,958	1,438	85,820	2,36,878	60,242	3,84,378	1,211	16	20,297	1,973	23,497	3,62,313	3,85,810	7,70,188	1 6 10	0 11 5		
	Old territory { Increase	...	1,077	...	9,050	...	...	...	36,334	62,573	...	56,081	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	18,309	0 5 4	0 1 6
		Decrease	19,616	...	2,498	...	45,484	37,925	680	...	42,146	184	...	1,233	1,076	2,477	35,295	37,772	

Note.—(1) This statement excludes figures for the 26 villages transferred to Gwalior in 1886 : it excludes the areas of the Gursarai and Kakarbai estates, of the reserved forests and of the Jhānsi Cantonment.

(2)—New territory' means villages received from Gwalior in 1886 : 'old territory' means all the remaining villages.

APPENDIX IV.

(See paras. 237 and 250.)

Comparative statement of jamas (Assessment Statement II) for the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur Sub-division).

Tahsil.	Circle.		Revenue assessed at last settlement.	Revenue of last year of expiring settlement.	New jama.							Remarks.	
					In káns vil- lages settled for five years only.	In villages in which the jama is progressive.				In khálsa, muáfi and ubári villages in which there are no pro- gressive steps.	Total final jama.		Percentage of enhancement.
						From 1300 to 1304F.	From 1305 to 1309F.	From 1310 to 1314F.	Final.				
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Jhānsi	1st	...	29,586	29,994	...	22,835	27,670	29,100	29,205	14,815	44,020	46.76	Decrease.
	2nd	{ Old territory ...	21,880	22,026	...	4,295	5,005	5,075	5,075	21,100	26,175	18.84	
		{ New do. ...	6,406	6,376	...	...	...	...	...	7,460	7,460	17.00
		Total ...	28,286	28,402	...	4,295	5,005	5,075	5,075	28,560	33,635	18.41	
	3rd	{ Old territory ...	20,534	19,846	...	1,185	1,330	1,330	1,330	20,975	22,305	12.39	
		{ New do. ...	12,636	12,603	...	300	315	315	315	11,755	12,070	-4.23	
		Total ...	33,170	32,449	...	1,485	1,645	1,645	1,645	32,730	34,375	5.94	
	4th	{ Old territory ...	13,324	13,098	...	2,015	2,180	2,180	2,180	13,595	15,775	20.44	
		{ New do. ...	6,812	6,838	...	1,015	1,185	1,215	1,215	6,525	7,740	13.19	
		Total ...	20,136	19,936	...	3,030	3,365	3,395	3,395	20,120	23,515	17.95	
Mau	Total	{ Old territory ...	85,324	84,964	...	30,330	36,185	37,685	37,790	70,485	1,08,275	27.44	Decrease.
		{ New do. ...	25,854	25,817	...	1,315	1,500	1,530	1,530	25,740	27,270	5.63	
		Total ...	1,11,178	1,10,781	...	31,645	37,685	39,215	39,320	96,225	1,35,545	22.35	
	1st	...	5,816	5,868	...	355	445	490	490	5,565	6,055	3.19	
	2nd	...	8,020	8,069	...	...	...	...	...	8,245	8,245	2.18
	3rd	...	13,042	12,470	...	920	1,005	1,005	1,005	11,015	12,020	-3.61	
	4th	...	18,178	18,306	...	1,990	2,190	2,270	2,270	20,120	22,390	18.43	
	5th	...	25,299	26,699	...	14,690	16,430	16,780	16,780	19,025	35,805	34.11	
	6th	...	9,495	9,848	...	200	255	255	255	10,810	11,065	12.36	
	7th	...	30,771	31,619	2,450	2,910	3,190	3,265	3,265	28,935	34,650	9.59	
Garotha	8th	...	19,321	20,426	...	880	1,080	1,125	1,125	20,600	21,725	6.36	Decrease.
		Total ...	1,29,942	1,33,905	2,450	21,945	24,595	25,190	25,190	1,24,315	1,51,955	13.48	
	1st	...	11,645	11,780	...	3,320	3,845	4,015	4,015	11,330	15,345	30.26	
	2nd	...	47,030	48,451	6,310	9,750	10,755	10,755	10,755	37,285	54,350	12.18	
	3rd	...	47,230	50,126	4,710	1,160	1,335	1,390	1,390	43,825	49,925	-0.40	
	4th	...	13,799	14,219	3,690	610	775	875	875	11,425	15,990	12.46	
		Total ...	1,19,704	1,24,576	14,710	14,840	16,710	17,035	17,035	1,03,865	1,35,610	8.86	
	1st	...	23,032	23,802	...	7,215	7,685	7,685	7,685	20,110	27,795	16.78	
	2nd	...	42,761	43,690	...	835	850	850	850	46,575	47,425	8.55	
	3rd	...	30,797	32,871	665	2,050	2,430	2,430	2,430	32,005	35,100	6.78	
Moth	4th	...	11,389	12,113	...	500	525	525	525	12,515	13,040	7.65	Decrease.
	5th	...	5,254	4,829	...	170	215	215	215	4,490	4,705	-2.57	
		Total ...	1,13,233	1,17,305	665	10,770	11,705	11,705	11,705	1,15,695	1,28,065	9.17	
	Total for the district.	{ Old territory ...	4,48,203	4,60,750	17,825	77,885	89,195	91,615	91,720	4,14,360	5,23,905	13.71	
		{ New do. ...	25,854	25,817	...	1,315	1,500	1,530	1,530	25,740	27,270	5.63	
		Grand Total	4,74,057	4,86,567	17,825	79,200	90,695	93,145	93,250	4,40,100	5,51,175	13.28	

'New territory' means villages received from Gwalior in 1886; 'old territory' means all the remaining villages.

APPENDIX V.

(See paras. 176, 216, 220—233, and 236.)

Rentrolls and rented area (Assessment Statement III) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur Sub-division).

Tahsil.	Settlement.	Tenants' land held in				Sir.		Khudkásht.		Siwai income.	Total.		Shikmi.		Remarks.	
		Cash.		Kind.		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
		Area.	Rent.	Area	Rent.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
Jhānsi	Past	54,485	97,328	...	...	4,206	9,834	29,523	50,131	1,397	88,214	1,58,690	...	...
	Present	Old territory	47,002	1,11,210	373	...	20,284	53,027	7,435	11,599	3,218	75,094	1,79,054	3,946	12,896	
		New do.	23,319	33,979	91	...	3,456	7,843	2,859	2,924	2,627	29,725	47,373	626	1,377	
	Total	...	70,321	1,45,189	464	...	23,740	60,870	10,294	14,523	5,845	104,819	2,26,427	4,572	14,273	
Mau	Past	65,588	1,40,164	...	...	46,913	95,583	62	83	436	1,12,563	2,36,286	...	...
	Present	*69,249	71,135	69	...	28,300	64,003	16,331	39,031	966	1,14,579	2,75,135	9,177	26,170	*Includes 522 acres at Dhāra rents.	
Garotha	Past	59,064	1,57,717	...	...	36,814	83,415	446	767	3,226	96,324	2,45,125	...	...
	Present	†47,662	1,48,333	98	...	20,899	60,299	14,921	42,719	763	†83,580	2,52,114	4,246	16,723	†Includes 4 acres at Dhāra rents.	
Moth	Past	54,970	1,48,233	...	...	27,445	51,114	1,104	1,725	116	83,519	2,01,188	...	...
	Present	47,147	1,45,322	67	...	20,837	64,433	7,737	21,778	144	75,788	2,31,677	6,155	21,483		
Total for the district.	Past	2,34,107	5,43,442	...	...	1,15,378	2,39,946	31,135	52,706	5,175	3,80,620	8,41,269	...	...
	Present	Old territory	2,11,060	5,76,000	1,237	...	90,320	2,41,762	46,424	1,15,127	5,091	3,49,041	9,37,980	23,524	77,272	
		New do.	23,319	33,979	91	...	3,456	7,843	2,859	2,924	2,627	29,725	47,373	626	1,377	
	Total	...	†2,34,379	6,09,979	1,328	...	93,776	2,49,605	40,283	1,18,051	7,718	3,78,766	9,85,353	24,150	78,649	†Includes 526 acres at Dhāra rents.

† New territory means villages received from Gwalior in 1886; 'old territory' means the remaining villages.

APPENDIX V-A.

(See paras. 153 and 216.)

Rentrolls for past years in the old territory of district Jhānsi (excluding the Lalitpur Sub-division).*

Year,	Tenants' land held in				Total demand (columns 3 and 5).	Sir.		Khuddásht.		Siwai.	Total.		Shikmi.	
	Cash.		Kind.			Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.		Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Former settlement	2,34,107	5,43,442	...	...	5,43,442	1,15,378	2,39,946	31,135	52,706	5,175	3,80,620	8,41,269	...	...
1285 fasli	1,72,849	4,70,266	...	...	4,70,266	64,193	1,80,741	56,588	1,58,200	2,833	2,93,630	8,12,040	...	...
1286 "	2,05,901	5,16,148	...	...	5,16,148	64,767	1,74,462	76,201	1,17,961	2,805	3,46,869	8,64,376	...	...
1287 "	2,29,698	5,39,570	...	...	5,39,570	69,111	1,83,509	88,924	1,85,530	2,067	3,87,733	9,10,676	...	...
1288 "	2,29,994	5,63,003	...	...	5,63,003	66,104	1,77,886	89,014	2,01,234	3,443	3,85,112	9,45,566	...	...
1289 "	2,33,082	5,83,981	...	...	5,83,981	67,224	1,83,236	94,007	2,15,033	3,089	3,94,313	9,85,339	...	...
1290 "	2,34,851	6,02,306	...	...	6,02,306	63,046	1,71,715	92,028	2,17,625	3,198	3,89,925	9,94,844	8	38
1291 "	2,28,690	5,99,729	56	240	5,99,969	63,001	1,75,059	89,589	2,13,819	4,190	3,81,336	9,93,037	15,301	42,989
1292 "	2,37,634	6,07,467	61	120	6,07,587	63,136	1,73,856	93,990	2,16,005	3,596	3,94,821	10,01,044	17,693	56,927
1293 "	2,37,820	6,07,928	71	306	6,08,234	60,684	1,67,341	96,077	2,22,870	4,656	3,94,652	10,03,101	18,922	59,427
1294 "	2,36,226	6,10,522	66	275	6,10,797	59,716	1,64,811	95,108	2,25,011	5,462	3,91,116	10,06,081	19,835	65,486
1295 "	2,31,388	6,00,450	52	160	6,00,610	57,489	1,60,211	93,018	2,26,080	4,317	3,81,947	9,91,298	20,863	66,973
Total of 11 years	24,78,133	63,01,370	306	1,101	63,02,471	6,98,471	18,12,907	9,64,544	22,52,368	39,656	41,41,454	10,507,402	52,622	2,91,840
Average of 11 years	2,25,285	5,72,852	28	100	5,72,952	63,497	1,73,900	87,686	2,04,761	3,605	3,76,496	9,55,218	15,437	48,640
Year of verification	2,11,060	5,730 00	1,237	...	...	90,320	2,41,762	46,424	1,15,127	5,091	3,49,041	9,37,980	23,524	77,272

* i.e., villages included in the district since last settlement.

APPENDIX VI.

(See paras. 177, 178 and 220.)

Classification of holdings and rentals (Assessment Statement IV) in the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur Sub-division).

Tahsil.	Description.	Last settlement.		Present settlement.								Remarks.
		Area.	Rent.	Number of khātas.	Cash-paying.			Grain rented.		Sub-tenants.		
					Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Jhānsi. Old territory.	Sir	4,206	9,834	2,916	20,284	53,027	2 9 4	{ 886 218 3	2,604 414 ...	Kind. Rent-free. *Includes 1,301 acres at Rs. 2,710 of tenants at favored rates (wrongly shown under ex-proprietary tenure in tahsilwar statements). †Includes 870 acres at Rs. 1,430 at favoured rates. (a) Includes 1,262 acres rented fallow.
	Khudkāsht	29,523	50,131	484	7,435	11,599	1 9 0	...	...	
	Exproprietary tenants ... ..	...	...	85	1,051	2,402	2 4 7	...	...	
	Occupancy tenants	30,330	60,458	7,460	28,003	68,935	2 7 0	10	...	2,252	7,404	
	Tenants-at-will	22,854	34,160	5,860	17,078	38,443	2 4 0	363	...	294	1,452	
	Rent free for service and favoured tenures.	*4,294	2,710	1,928	†3,479	1,430	...	...	...	815	2,349
	Total ...	91,207	1,57,293	18,733	(a) 77,330	1,75,836	2 6 2	373	...	4,761	15,245	
Jhānsi. New territory.	Sir	504	3,456	7,843	2 4 4	{ 122 8 10	326 11 ...	Kind. Rent-free. * Includes 562 acres at Rs. 283 favoured rates. † Includes 604 acres rented fallow.
	Khudkāsht ... ..	...	...	130	2,859	2,924	1 0 4	...	...	
	Exproprietary tenants ... ..	...	...	12	172	348	2 0 4	...	...	
	Occupancy tenants ... ..	...	...	1,430	9,610	19,246	2 0 0	21	...	448	948
	Tenants-at-will ... ..	...	...	2,466	12,975	14,102	1 1 5	70	...	17	30
	Rent free for service and favoured tenures.	...	...	405	* 1,622	283	...	...	...	402	458
	Total ...	...	...	4,947	† 30,694	44,746	1 7 1	91	...	1,028	1,835

Jhansi.	Total.	Sir	4,206	9,834	3,420	23,740	60,870	2 9 0	...	...	{ 1,008 226 13	2,930 425 ...	Kind. Rent-free.
		Khudkásht	29,523	50,131	614	10,294	14,523	1 6 7	...	...	...	...
		Ex-proprietary tenants ... ..	...	...	97	1,223	2,750	2 4 0	...	...	314	1,084	
		Occupancy tenants	30,330	60,458	8,890	37,613	88,181	2 5 6	31	...	2,700	8,352	
Man.		Tenants-at-will	22,854	34,160	8,326	30,053	52,545	1 12 0	433	...	311	1,482	
		Rent-free for service and favoured tenures.	4,294	2,710	2,333	† 5,101	1,713	...	...	...	1,217	2,807	† Includes 1,432 acres at Rs. 1,713 at favoured rates.
		Total ...	91,207	1,57,293	23,680	§ 1,08,024	2,20,582	2 1 4	464	...	5,789	17,080	§ Includes 1,866 acres rented fallow.
Garotha.		Sir	46,913	95,583	3,117	|| 28,300	64,003	2 8 1	...	...	{ 4,241 644 27	14,833	Kind. Rent-free.
		Khudkásht	62	83	893	¶ 16,331	33,031	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	|| Includes 2,751 acres at Dhára rents.
		Ex-proprietary tenants ... ..	...	...	177	* 1,645	4,006	2 7 1	...	...	324	966	¶ Ditto 102 acres ditto.
		Occupancy tenants	30,827	73,870	8,565	†† 32,185	79,632	2 7 7	20	...	3,824	10,055	* Ditto 4 acres ditto.
Garotha.		Tenants-at-will	34,761	66,294	10,395	†† 34,384	85,993	2 8 0	679	...	117	316	†† Ditto 454 acres ditto.
		Rent-free for service and favoured tenures.	1,953	...	1,652	§§ 4,297	1,504	...	...	...	982	2,471	†† Ditto 64 acres ditto.
		Total ...	1,14,516	2,35,830	24,799	||| 1,17,142 (a)	2,74,169	2 7 9	699	...	10,159	28,641	§§ Includes 1,035 acres at Rs. 1,504 at favoured rates.
													{ ||| Includes 3,375 acres at Dhára rents. (a) Ditto 833 acres rented fallow.
Garotha.		Sir	36,814	83,415	2,330	20,899	60,299	2 14 2	...	...	{ 2,110 13 1	8,433 20 ...	Kind. Rent-free.
		Khudkásht	446	767	962	14,921	42,719	2 13 10	...	...	...	...
		Ex-proprietary tenants ... ..	...	...	94	907	2,268	2 8 0	...	...	192	708	
		Occupancy tenants	16,700	45,917	3,881	* 18,350	55,257	3 0 2	4	...	1,690	6,605	* Includes 3 acres at Dhára rents.
Garotha.		Tenants-at-will	39,834	105,948	7,351	† 27,444	88,680	3 3 8	94	...	240	957	† Ditto 1 acre ditto.
		Rent-free for service and favoured tenures.	† 6,211	5,852	1,519	§ 3,308	2,128	...	...	...	780	2,717	† Includes 2,530 acres at Rs. 5,852 of tenants at favored rates (wrongly shown under ex-proprietary tenure in tahsilwár statements).
		Total ...	1,00,005	2,41,899	16,137	(a) * 85,829	2,51,351	3 2 1	98	...	5,026	19,440	§ Includes 961 acres at Rs. 2,128 at favoured rates.
													(a) Includes 979 acres rented fallow. * Includes 4 acres at Dhára rents.

APPENDIX VI.

Classification of holdings and rentals (Assessment Statement IV) in the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur Sub-division)—(continued).

Tahsil.	Description.	Last settlement.		Present settlement.								Remarks.
		Area.	Rent.	Number of khātas.	Cash-paying.			Grain-rented.		Sub-tenants.		
					Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Moth.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
	Sir ...	27,445	51,114	2,716	20,837	64,433	3 1 6	2,190 76 5	7,664 ...	Kind. Rent-free.
	Khudkāsht ...	1,104	1,725	579	7,737	21,778	2 13 0	...	...	...	...
	Ex-proprietary tenants ...	...	...	310	2,063	6,082	2 15 2	...	...	541	1,931
	Occupancy tenants ...	32,161	91,281	10,143	28,773	91,372	3 2 10	2	...	3,281	11,688	
	Tenants-at-will ...	22,399	56,354	6,293	15,885	47,132	2 15 6	65	...	63	200	
	Rent-free for service and favoured tenures.	*5,886	598	1,778	†2,642	736	603	1,676	* Includes 410 acres at Rs. 598 of tenants at favoured rates (wrongly shown under ex-proprietary tenure in tahsilwār statements). † Includes 426 acres at Rs. 736 at favoured rates.
	Total	88,995	2,01,072	21,819	(a) 77,937	2,31,533	3 1 6	67	...	6,758	23,159	(a) Includes 772 acres rented fallow.
territory.		1,15,378	2,39,946	11,079	90,320	2,41,762	2 12 2	9,398 980 36	33,534 431 ...	Kind Rent-free.
	Sir ...	1,15,378	2,39,946	11,079	90,320	2,41,762	2 12 2	...	...	9,398 980 36	33,534 431 ...
	Khudkāsht ...	31,135	52,706	2,918	46,424	1,15,127	2 7 9	...	...	...	...
	Ex-proprietary tenants ...	...	...	666	5,666	14,758	2 9 9	...	...	1,350	4,627
	Occupancy tenants ...	1,10,018	2,71,526	30,049	107,311	2,95,196	2 12 2	36	...	11,047	35,752	
	Tenants-at-will...	1,19,848	2,62,756	29,899	94,791	2,60,248	2 13 5	1,201	...	713	2,925	

Total of district.	Old		Rent-free for service and favoured tenures.	*18,344	9,160	6,877	† 13,726	5,798	...	...	...	3,180	9,213	* Includes 4,241 acres at Rs. 9,160 of tenants at favored rates (wrongly shown under ex-proprietary tenure in tahsilwār statements). † Includes 3,292 acres at Rs. 5,798 at favoured rates.
	Total		...	3,94,723	8,36,094	81,488	(a) 3,58,238	9,32,889	2 12 0	1,237	...	26,704	86,485	
	New territory		Sir ...	...	...	504	3,456	7,843	2 4 4	...	...	122 8 10	326 11	Kind. Rent-free.
Total.	New territory		Khudkāsht ...	...	...	130	2,859	2,924	1 0 4	...	...	...	...
	New territory		Ex-proprietary tenants ...	...	...	12	172	348	2 0 4	...	...	21	62	* Includes 562 acres at Rs. 283 at favoured rates.
	New territory		Occupancy tenants ...	...	...	1,430	9,610	19,246	2 0 0	21	...	448	948	
Total.	New territory		Tenants-at-will ...	...	...	2,466	12,975	14,102	1 1 5	70	...	17	30	(a) Includes 604 acres rented fallow.
	New territory		Rent-free for service and favoured tenures	...	...	405	* 1,622	283	...	...	...	402	458	
	Total		...	...	...	4,947	(a) 30,694	44,746	1 7 1	91	...	1,028	1,835	Kind ... Rent-free. } * Includes 2,751 acres at Dhāra rents. † Includes 102 acres at Dhāra rents. ‡ Ditto 4 ditto ditto. § Ditto 457 ditto ditto. || Ditto 65 ditto ditto. ¶ Ditto 3,854 acres at Rs. 6,081 at favoured rates.
	Total.		Sir ...	1,15,378	2,39,946	11,583	* 93,776	2,49,605	2 10 7	...	...	9,520 988 46	33,860 445	
Total.	Total.		Khudkāsht ...	31,135	52,706	3,048	† 49,283	1,18,051	2 6 4	...	...	...	...	** Includes:— (a) 3,379 acres at Dhāra rent.. (b) 4,450 acres rented fallow.
	Total.		Ex-proprietary tenants ...	...	...	678	† 5,838	15,106	2 9 5	...	...	1,371	4,689	
	Total.		Occupancy tenants ...	1,10,018	2,71,526	31,479	§ 1,16,921	3,14,442	2 11 2	57	...	11,495	36,700	
Total.	Total.		Tenants-at-will ...	1,19,848	2,62,756	32,365	|| 1,07,766	2,74,350	2 8 9	1,271	...	790	2,955	
	Total.		Rent-free for service and favoured tenures.	18,344	9,160	7,282	¶ 15,348	6,081	...	...	...	3,582	9,671	
	Grand Total		...	3,94,723	8,36,094	86,435	** 3,58,932	9,77,635	2 10 0	1,328	...	27,732	88,320	

'New territory' means villages received from Gwalior in 1886: 'old territory' means the remaining villages.

APPENDIX VII.

[See paras. 212 and 233].

Valuation statement (Assessment Statement V) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Tahsil.	Circle.	Már.						Kábar.						Panna.					
		Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			Dry.		
		Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Jhānsi	First	19	7 8 0	141	4,680	5 6 0	25,156	496	7 8 0	3,720	7,117	4 5 0	30,693	682	5 2 0	3,499	7,064	3 12 0	26,490
	Second	4	5 4 0	21	2,303	4 8 0	10,363	1,078	5 4 0	5,661	5,151	3 6 0	17,384	976	3 12 0	3,659	6,510	2 4 0	14,646
	Third	3	3 12 0	11	64	2 12 0	176	568	3 12 0	2,131	1,287	2 2 0	2,729	816	3 8 0	2,854	3,204	2 0 0	6,408
	Fourth	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	3 12 0	229	394	2 2 0	836	146	3 0 0	438	1,562	1 8 0	2,343
	Total	26	...	173	7,047	...	35,695	2,203	...	11,741	13,949	...	51,642	2,620	...	10,450	18,340	...	49,887
Mau	First	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5 0 0	235	110	5 0 0	550	30	3 12 0	113	33	2 0 0	66
	Second	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	188	310	4 4 0	1,317	504	3 0 0	1,512	1,320	4 4 0	5,310	3,227	2 2 0	6,857
	Third	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	2,083	14	3 8 0	49	1,803	2 7 0	4,395	758	3 8 0	2,654	8,786	1 12 0	15,376
	Fourth	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	31,701	5	4 4 0	21	3,547	3 8 0	12,415	104	4 4 0	442	528	2 2 0	1,122
	Fifth	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	56,420	...	...	...	5,127	3 2 0	16,021	47	4 0 0	188	3,727	2 0 0	7,454
	Sixth	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	13,397	...	...	...	1,920	3 0 0	5,760	36	3 8 0	126	1,285	1 12 0	2,248
	Seventh	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	35,988	42	4 4 0	179	11,019	2 8 0	27,544	26	3 8 0	91	3,051	1 12 0	5,336
	Eighth	49	3 8 0	171	9,041	2 8 0	22,597	244	3 8 0	853	6,362	2 0 0	12,724	383	3 8 0	1,341	3,619	1 12 0	6,334
	Total	49	...	171	47,072	...	1,62,374	662	...	2,654	30,392	...	80,921	2,704	...	10,565	24,256	...	44,793
Garotha	First	...	...	...	4,038	5 0 0	20,190	...	...	...	1,689	4 4 0	7,178	...	...	...	1,061	3 4 0	3,449
	Second	...	...	...	14,940	4 4 0	63,497	...	...	...	9,662	3 6 0	32,610	...	...	...	4,045	2 8 0	10,115
	Third	...	...	...	17,281	3 10 0	62,641	...	...	...	9,686	2 12 0	26,638	...	...	...	3,499	1 12 0	6,123
	Fourth	...	...	...	5,496	3 0 0	16,488	...	...	...	4,770	2 4 0	10,731	...	...	...	2,025	1 6 0	2,786
	Total	...	...	...	41,755	...	1,62,816	...	...	...	25,897	...	77,157	...	...	...	10,630	...	22,473
Moth	First	...	...	...	4,189	4 12 0	19,896	...	...	...	6,497	4 4 0	27,614	...	...	...	2,071	3 6 0	6,990
	Second	...	...	...	6,875	4 4 0	29,221	145	5 6 0	779	13,136	3 12 0	49,259	109	4 12 0	517	4,952	3 0 0	14,856
	Third	...	...	...	5,483	3 8 0	19,196	85	5 0 0	425	10,870	3 2 0	33,974	...	...	...	4,259	2 6 0	10,121
	Fourth	2	3 8 0	7	1,478	3 3 0	4,711	...	...	...	4,275	2 10 0	11,223	37	2 8 0	92	3,231	2 4 0	7,268
	Fifth	...	...	...	302	2 10 0	793	...	...	...	19,19	2 0 0	3,898	...	...	...	1,765	1 8 0	2,649
	Total	2	...	7	18,327	...	73,817	230	...	1,204	36,697	...	1,25,908	146	...	609	16,278	...	41,884
	Total for the district	77	...	351	1,14,201	...	4,34,702	3,095	...	15,599	1,06,845	...	3,35,628	5,470	...	21,624	69,504	...	1,59,037

APPENDIX VII—(concluded).

Valuation statement (Assessment Statement V) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Tahsil.	Circle.	Rākar Moti.						Rākar Patri.						Tari.						Total.			
		Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.			Dry.			Wet.		Dry.	
		Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Circle rates.	Rental.	Area.	Rental by circle rates.	Area.	Rental by circle rates.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Jhānsi	First	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2 8 0	74	46	1 0 0	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	7,434	18,907	82,385
	Second	464	3 8 0	1,621	784	1 12 0	1,371	64	2 8 0	160	2,429	1 0 0	2,429	18	5 0 0	90	346	5 0 0	1,730	2,604	11,212	17,523	47,923
	Third	4,139	3 8 0	14,484	4,933	1 12 0	8,622	137	2 0 0	274	18,655	0 14 0	16,320	195	5 0 0	975	579	5 0 0	2,895	5,858	20,729	28,927	37,867
	Fourth	5,462	3 0 0	16,386	5,133	1 8 0	7,701	161	2 0 0	322	19,569	0 10 0	12,231	272	5 0 0	1,360	682	5 0 0	3,410	6,102	18,735	27,340	26,521
	Total	10,065	...	32,491	10,850	...	17,694	392	...	830	40,699	...	31,026	485	...	2,425	1,812	...	8,752	15,791	58,110	92,697	1,94,696
Mau	First	1,846	3 12 0	6,923	755	1 14 0	1,416	29	2 0 0	58	3,286	0 10 0	2,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,952	7,329	4,184	4,086
	Second	30	3 8 0	105	53	1 12 0	93	11	2 0 0	22	638	1 0 0	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,671	7,054	4,469	9,288
	Third	32	3 8 0	113	242	1 8 0	365	7	2 0 0	14	547	1 0 0	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	2,830	11,973	22,766
	Fourth	...	...	...	422	1 10 0	686	...	...	...	326	1 4 0	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	463	12,282	46,332
	Fifth	19	4 0 0	76	478	1 8 0	717	...	...	...	222	1 2 0	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	264	23,659	80,860
	Sixth	138	3 8 0	483	469	1 8 0	702	11	2 0 0	22	210	1 0 0	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	631	7,713	22,317
	Seventh	59	3 8 0	206	1,059	1 8 0	1,585	...	...	...	484	1 0 0	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	476	27,609	70,937
	Eighth	52	3 8 0	182	597	1 8 0	896	5	3 8 0	17	679	1 0 0	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	2,564	20,298	43,230
	Total	2,176	...	8,088	4,075	...	6,460	63	...	133	6,392	...	5,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,654	21,611	1,12,187	2,99,816
Garotha	First	...	...	...	185	2 0 0	370	...	...	...	239	1 0 0	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,212	31,426
	Second	...	...	...	1,232	1 12 0	2,156	...	...	...	1,955	1 0 0	1,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,834	1,10,333
	Third	...	...	...	652	1 8 0	980	...	...	...	1,971	1 0 0	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,089	98,353
	Fourth	...	...	...	312	1 0 0	312	...	...	...	1,189	0 12 0	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,792	31,211
	Total	...	...	...	2,381	...	3,818	...	...	...	5,354	...	5,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,927	2,71,323
Moth	First	...	...	...	226	2 6 0	537	...	...	...	57	1 4 0	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,040	55,108
	Second	...	...	...	524	2 2 0	1,119	...	...	...	302	1 1 0	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	1,296	25,789	94,776
	Third	...	...	...	964	1 10 0	1,567	...	...	...	1,202	1 1 0	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	425	22,778	66,135
	Fourth	1	2 0 0	2	739	1 8 0	1,153	...	...	...	991	1 1 0	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	101	10,744	25,408
	Fifth	...	...	...	381	1 6 0	526	...	...	...	907	1 1 0	962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,274	3,768
	Total	1	...	2	2,864	...	4,902	...	...	...	3,459	...	3,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	1,822	77,625	2,50,195
	Total for the district	12,242	...	40,581	20,170	...	32,874	455	...	963	55,904	...	45,037	485	...	2,425	1,812	...	8,752	21,824	81,543	3,68,436	10,16,030

APPENDIX VIIIA.

[See para. 156].

Crop Statement (last settlement) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Tahsil.	Total cultivated area.	Rabi.							Kharif.							Dofasli.	Remarks.	
		Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Gram alone and in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Linseed alone and in combination.	Garden crops.	Miscellaneous.	Juar alone and in combination.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Tili.	Small millets.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Garden crops.			Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Jhānsi ...	90,866	11,026	5,354	7,421	5,130	...	...	1,005	20,936	3,490	6,593	10,914	3,918	169	52	16,320	2,062	Figures not available. Details of four villages containing 3,418 acres are not given in the pargana Registers.
Mau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garotha ...	99,633	21,560	12,637	15,615	871	...	...	2,179	22,372	8,940	2,673	1,660	11	...	...	7,769	72	
Moth ...	88,949	6,194	20,018	14,969	137	813	64	68	28,582	9,030	...	4	248	...	77	8,745	...	

APPENDIX VIIIB.

[See paras. 76 and 156].

Crop statement (present settlement) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division). (Assessment Statement VII.)

Tahsil.	Total cultivated area.	Rabi.					Kharif.										Dofasli.
		Wheat alone.	Wheat and gram.	Gram alone and in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Miscellaneous.	Juar alone and in combination.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Small millets.	Tili.	Garden crops.	Al.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Miscellaneous.	Zaid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jhānsi } Old territory ...	76,575	4,034	12,597	5,035	6,708	893	20,517	3,236	10,328	8,864	107	8	4,079	80	6,850	334	7,095
Jhānsi } New territory ...	30,181	1,497	1,238	755	2,283	233	10,560	314	5,021	6,428	61	...	750	6	1,854	142	961
Jhānsi } Total ...	1,06,756	5,531	13,835	5,790	8,991	1,126	31,077	3,550	15,349	15,292	168	8	4,829	86	8,704	476	8,056
Mau ...	1,17,062	3,567	24,438	9,940	2,334	3,002	50,169	9,778	6,802	5,816	199	520	1,115	177	2,259	417	3,471
Garotha ...	84,955	1,483	32,055	10,108	766	3,083	21,689	9,731	842	1,860	4	331	11	...	2,937	72	17
Moth ...	77,677	879	30,482	7,509	423	1,121	23,319	7,875	378	1,838	60	65	574	10	3,193	188	237
Total of district ...	3,86,450	11,460	1,00,810	33,347	12,514	8,332	1,26,254	30,934	28,371	24,806	431	924	6,529	273	17,093	1,153	11,781

"New territory" means villages received from Gwalior in 1886; "old territory" means all the remaining villages.

APPENDIX IX.

[See paras. 218, 224-236.]

Statement showing corrected rentals (Assessment Statement VII) of the Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Tahsil.	Circle.	Tenants cash rented lands.						Other lands.							
		Tenants at will.			Occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants.			Sir cultivated by proprietor himself.		Other sir and Khud-kasht.		Grain rented.		Nominally rented.	
		Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Accepted rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Jhansi	First	3,448	16,881	16,881	5,604	22,956	22,956	8,130	36,968	1,664	7,400	27	130	1,255	5,427
	Second	3,899	11,425	11,425	9,145	29,409	29,687	4,666	14,748	1,105	3,113	135	383	1,177	3,376
	Third	9,812	13,252	13,252	13,387	23,755	23,898	5,668	11,575	4,513	6,675	217	696	1,238	2,108
	Fourth	12,894	10,987	11,065	10,750	14,811	15,164	4,023	7,774	4,259	5,028	85	177	1,431	1,699
	Total	30,053	52,545	52,623	38,836	90,931	91,705	22,493	71,265	11,541	22,216	464	1,386	5,101	12,610
Mau	First	1,193	1,587	1,587	3,049	6,127	6,127	730	2,105	824	1,050	40	55	300	858
	Second	980	2,097	2,097	2,439	6,663	6,663	1,285	3,454	1,207	2,656	155	327	124	294
	Third	4,026	6,332	6,332	3,965	8,091	8,091	2,135	4,180	1,956	3,697	69	124	633	1,255
	Fourth	3,030	12,173	12,173	2,492	8,877	8,877	3,549	13,862	2,460	9,174	47	142	813	3,003
	Fifth	6,060	20,325	20,325	5,543	16,476	17,723	6,109	21,478	4,971	16,859	143	408	899	3,275
	Sixth	2,471	6,759	6,759	1,780	5,208	5,208	1,429	4,453	1,802	5,211	27	82	389	1,183
	Seventh	9,738	23,968	23,968	7,612	18,553	19,006	4,775	12,729	4,716	12,159	143	332	752	1,886
	Eighth	6,872	12,752	12,943	6,492	13,643	13,643	3,376	7,588	3,307	7,166	75	150	909	2,016
	Total	34,320	85,993	86,184	33,372	83,638	85,338	23,388	69,849	21,243	57,972	699	1,620	4,819	13,770
Garotha	First	2,556	11,066	11,066	1,004	4,642	4,642	1,874	7,874	1,517	6,622	6	25	255	1,121
	Second	11,656	41,138	41,138	5,637	17,921	17,921	6,210	22,404	7,034	24,242	44	145	1,253	4,139
	Third	8,941	27,299	27,299	9,044	26,633	26,633	7,829	24,388	5,977	16,754	45	152	1,253	3,670
	Fourth	4,290	9,177	9,177	3,569	8,329	8,329	2,862	7,185	2,517	5,380	3	7	551	1,293
	Total	27,443	88,680	88,680	19,254	57,525	57,525	18,775	61,351	17,045	52,998	98	329	3,312	10,223
Moth	First	2,100	9,606	9,606	4,864	18,710	18,767	4,228	18,306	1,552	6,701	1	4	295	1,255
	Second	3,257	11,743	11,743	12,641	43,910	44,385	6,876	25,522	2,346	8,707	8	30	915	3,119
	Third	5,483	15,927	15,978	8,155	24,340	24,394	4,880	14,401	3,515	10,174	47	137	783	2,186
	Fourth	3,255	7,198	7,198	3,713	7,931	7,931	1,802	4,478	1,572	3,659	10	22	432	1,013
	Fifth	1,790	2,658	2,658	1,463	2,563	2,563	780	1,484	1,023	1,647	1	1	217	394
	Total	15,885	47,132	47,183	30,836	97,454	98,060	18,566	64,191	10,008	30,888	67	184	2,642	7,972
Total of the district		1,07,701	2,74,350	2,74,670	1,22,298	3,29,548	3,32,628	83,222	2,67,156	50,837	1,64,074	1,328	3,529	15,874	44,575

APPENDIX IX—(continued).

Statement showing corrected rentals (Assessment Statement VII) of the Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division)—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Circle.	Resultant valuation (total of columns 10, 12, 14, and 16).	Total area.	Total of columns 5 and 17.	Concealed cultivation.		Total of columns 18 and 20.	Total of columns 19 and 21.	Added for Siwai assets.	Deduction, if any, made under rule 55(4).*	Special deductions.	Net assessable rental (columns 23 and 24 minus columns 25 and 26).	Sanctioned revenue.
					Area.	Rent.							
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhansi	First	40,825	20,134	89,662	...	...	20,134	89,662	444	586	...	89,520	44,020
	Second	21,620	20,127	62,732	499	937	20,626	63,669	3,453	43	...	67,079	33,635
	Third	21,354	34,785	58,504	5,051	3,559	39,836	62,063	6,193	33	318	67,905	34,375
	Fourth	14,678	33,442	40,907	2,861	1,637	36,303	42,544	3,420	172	...	45,792	23,515
	Total	1,07,477	1,08,488	2,51,805	8,411	6,133	1,16,899	2,57,938	13,510	834	318	2,70,296	1,35,545
Mau	First	4,068	6,136	11,782	70	104	6,206	11,886	391	102	...	12,175	6,055
	Second	6,781	6,140	15,491	166	719	6,306	16,210	306	206	...	16,310	8,245
	Third	9,256	12,784	23,679	233	334	13,017	24,013	269	183	...	24,099	12,020
	Fourth	26,181	12,391	47,231	...	...	12,391	47,231	...	753	...	46,478	22,390
	Fifth	42,020	23,725	80,068	...	...	23,725	80,068	...	2,627	...	77,441	35,805
	Sixth	10,929	7,898	22,896	...	...	7,898	22,896	35	188	...	22,743	11,065
	Seventh	27,106	27,736	70,080	280	602	28,016	70,682	315	944	...	70,053	34,650
	Eighth	16,920	21,031	43,506	...	...	21,031	43,506	164	476	...	43,194	21,725
	Total	1,43,211	1,17,841	3,14,733	749	1,759	1,18,590	3,16,492	1,480	5,479	...	3,12,493	1,51,955
Garotha	First	15,642	7,212	31,350	...	...	7,212	31,350	373	352	...	31,371	15,345
	Second	50,930	31,834	1,09,989	...	...	31,832	1,09,989	150	615	...	1,09,524	54,350
	Third	44,964	33,089	98,896	220	581	33,309	99,477	951	570	35	99,823	49,925
	Fourth	13,865	13,792	31,371	...	...	13,794	31,371	562	295	...	31,638	15,990
	Total	1,25,401	85,927	2,71,606	220	581	86,147	2,72,187	2,036	1,832	35	2,72,356	1,35,610
Moth	First	26,266	13,040	54,639	...	...	13,040	54,639	281	355	...	54,565	27,795
	Second	37,378	26,043	93,506	...	...	26,043	93,506	542	539	...	93,509	47,425
	Third	26,898	22,863	67,270	79	154	22,942	67,424	481	223	...	67,682	35,100
	Fourth	9,177	10,784	24,306	178	305	10,962	24,611	336	20	...	24,927	13,040
	Fifth	3,526	5,274	8,767	169	238	5,443	9,005	268	1	...	9,272	4,705
	Total	1,03,245	78,004	2,48,488	426	697	78,430	2,49,185	1,908	1,138	...	2,49,955	1,28,065
	Total of the district	4,79,334	3,90,260	10,56,632	9,806	9,170	4,00,066	10,95,802	18,934	9,283	353	11,05,100	5,51,175

* See Appendix I.

APPENDIX X.

[See para. 43.]

Proprietary castes in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division). (Assessment Statement VIII).

Serial number.	Caste of proprietors.	Area in acres.	Number.		Percentage of each to total.
			Resident.	Absentee.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thākūr ...	2,35,457·81	2,980	639	25·51
2	Brāhman ...	1,93,728·30	3,694	2,471	20·98
3	Ahīr ...	1,45,368·24	3,040	227	15·75
4	Lodhī ...	85,588·79	2,553	78	9·27
5	Kurmi ...	66,840·23	1,531	116	7·24
6	Marwāri...	41,225·00	34	127	4·46
7	Bania ...	25,986·54	150	188	12·82
8	[Government]	24,490·63	...	...	2·65
9	Kaīsth ...	17,988·71	245	293	1·95
10	Musalman ...	15,365·70	146	110	1·67
11	Ghosi.....	11,813·14	251	22	1·28
12	Goshain ...	10,411·84	121	147	1·13
13	Dāngī ...	8,257·25	173	47	·89
14	Kāchhī ...	7,401·75	264	28	·80
15	Gujar ...	5,668·00	75	3	·61
16	Bhāt ...	4,287·72	128	214	·46
17	Bairāgi ...	3,774·41	100	173	·41
18	[Indian Midland Railway Company]	3,590·15	...	...	·39
19	Khangār ...	3,422·35	71	12	·37
20	Kamaria ...	3,375·00	75	8	·37
21	Kalār ...	2,141·71	5	14	·23
22	Teli ...	1,383·00	6	5	·15
23	Dhīmar...	1,268·00	23	21	·14
24	Chhipa ...	945·50	9	9	·10
25	Faqīr Kabīrpanthī ...	298·50	...	2	·03
26	Sonār ...	297·75	3	6	·03
27	Khattī ...	245·00	2	5	·03
28	Tawāif...	227·65	6	10	·03
29	Marāhta ...	203·00	...	4	·02
30	Jāt ...	16·400	2	...	·02
31	Behna ...	133·00	1	5	·01
32	Barhai ...	72·12	...	6	·01
33	Miscellaneous ...	1,730·21	203	88	·19
	Total	9,29,146·00	15,897	5,087	100·00

APPENDIX XI.

[See paras. 216, 218 and 250.]

Circle Assessment Register for the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Tahsil.	Cultivated area at last settlement.	Cultivated area at present settlement.	Tenants' cash area and rental of last settlement.	Present recorded rentroll.					Valuation at standard rates less sir deduction under rule 55 (4)* plus siwai.	Corrected rentroll.				
				Tenants' cash area and rent.	Tenants' kind area.	Khudkāsht and sir area and rent.	Siwai.	Total area and rent of columns 5, 6, 7 and 8.		Present cash area and accepted rent.	Sir area cultivated by proprietors and applied rent (less deduction under rule 55 (4)).*	Other sir, khudkāsht, grain and nominally-rented area, and applied rent.	Siwai.	Total area and rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.					Rs.							
Jhānsi ...	Old territory ...	90,866	76,441 {	54,485 {	47,002 {	373 {	27,719 {	75,094 {	77,703 {	46,132 {	19,177 {	12,394 {	7,852 {	77,703 {
	New " ...	...	30,181 {	97,328 {	1,11,210 {	91 {	64,626 {	1,79,054 {	2,13,829 {	1,10,500 {	63,291 {	29,907 {	29,907 {	2,11,550 {
	Total ...	...	1,06,622 {	...	70,321 {	464 {	34,034 {	1,04,819 {	1,08,488 {	68,889 {	22,493 {	17,106 {	13,510 {	1,08,488 {
Mau ...	...	1,13,953	1,17,008 {	65,588 {	69,249 {	699 {	44,631 {	1,14,579 {	1,17,841 {	67,692 {	23,388 {	26,761 {	1,490 {	1,17,841 {
	...	...	...	1,40,164 {	1,71,135 {	...	1,03,034 {	2,75,135 {	3,17,428 {	1,71,522 {	64,370 {	73,362 {	...	3,10,734 {
	...	99,638	84,948 {	59,064 {	47,662 {	98 {	35,820 {	83,580 {	85,927 {	46,697 {	18,775 {	20,455 {	2,036 {	85,927 {
Garotha ...	...	...	...	1,57,717 {	1,48,333 {	...	1,08,018 {	2,52,114 {	2,71,527 {	1,46,205 {	60,019 {	63,550 {	...	2,71,810 {
	...	...	...	54,970 {	47,147 {	67 {	28,574 {	75,788 {	78,004 {	46,721 {	18,566 {	12,717 {	...	78,004 {
	...	88,949	77,232 {	1,48,233 {	1,45,322 {	...	86,211 {	2,31,677 {	2,52,787 {	1,45,243 {	63,053 {	39,054 {	1,908 {	2,49,258 {
Grand Total ...	Old territory ...	3,93,401	3,55,629 {	2,34,107 {	2,11,060 {	1,237 {	1,36,744 {	3,49,041 {	3,59,475 {	2,07,242 {	79,906 {	72,327 {	13,276 {	3,59,475 {
	New " ...	...	30,181 {	5,43,442 {	5,76,000 {	91 {	3,56,889 {	9,37,980 {	10,55,571 {	5,73,470 {	2,50,733 {	2,05,873 {	5,658 {	10,43,952 {
	Total ...	...	3,85,810 {	...	2,34,379 {	1,328 {	1,43,059 {	3,78,766 {	3,90,260 {	2,29,999 {	83,222 {	77,039 {	18,934 {	3,90,260 {
					6,09,979	...	3,67,656	9,85,353	11,07,224	6,07,298	2,57,873	2,12,178		10,96,283

*See Appendix I.

APPENDIX XI—(concluded).

Circle Assessment Register for the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Tahsil.	Corrected rentroll.		Substituted area and rental where the corrected rental has been rejected under rule 57.	Revenue of last year of expiring settlement.	Incidence of expiring settlement on cultivated area of last settlement.	New revenue.	Incidence per acre of new revenue on present cultivated area (column 3) plus concealed cultivation.	Percentage of new revenue to corrected or substituted rentroll (column 15 or 18).	Percentage of increase of new revenue on present revenue.	Concealed cultivation.	Sir deduction.	Special deduction.	Difference between corrected rejected, and standard substituted rental.
	Incidence per acre of rent in column 11 on area given in same column.	Incidence per acre of rent in column 13 on area given in that column.											
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs.
Jhānsi ...	Old territory ...	2 6 4	2 6 7 {	83,374 } 2,16,359	84,964	0 15 0	1,08,275	1 5 1	50·04	27·44 {	5,071 } 4,329	1,633 } 797	318 } 798
	New " ...	1 7 9	1 5 6 {	33,525 } 55,298	25,817	...	27,270	0 13 3	49·31	5·63 {	2,740 } 1,804	159 } 37	... } 563
	Total ...	2 1 6	2 1 10 {	1,16,899 } 2,71,657	1,10,781	...	1,35,545	1 2 10	49·90	22·35 {	8,411 } 6,133	1,792 } 834	318 } 1,361
	Mau ...	2 8 6	2 11 10 {	1,18,590 } 3,12,493	1,33,905	1 2 10	1,51,955	1 4 9	48·63	13·48 {	740 } 1,759	12,303 } 5,479	... } ...
Garotha ...	...	3 2 1	3 1 9 {	86,147 } 2,72,405	1,24,576	1 4 0	1,35,610	1 9 6	49·78	8·86 {	220 } 581	4,396 } 1,832	35 } 49
Moth ...	...	3 1 9	3 1 2 {	78,430 } 2,50,730	1,17,305	1 5 1	1,28,065	1 10 5	51·08	9·17 {	426 } 697	2,915 } 1,138	... } 775
Grand Total	Old territory ...	2 12 3	2 13 7 {	3,06,541 } 10,51,987	4,60,750	1 2 9	5,23,905	1 7 1	49·80	13·71 {	7,066 } 7,366	21,247 } 9,246	353 } 1,622
	New " ...	1 7 9	1 5 6 {	33,525 } 55,298	25,817	...	27,270	0 13 3	49·31	5·63 {	2,740 } 1,804	159 } 37	... } 563
	Total ...	2 10 3	2 12 1 {	4,00,066 } 11,07,285	4,86,567	...	5,51,175	1 6 3	49·78	13·28 {	9,806 } 9,170	21,406 } 9,283	353 } 2,185

NOTE (1)—Where there are two lines of figures, the upper is for area in acres, the lower for rent in rupees.

NOTE (2)—Cultivated area ... 3,85,810 i.e., column 3
 Rented fallow included in holdings ... 4,450
 Acres.
 3,90,260 i.e., " 10 or 15
 Rent-free ... 11,494
 3,78,766 i.e., " 9.

NOTE (3)—"New territory" means villages received from Gwalior in 1856; "old territory" means all other villages.

APPENDIX XII.

[See paras. 233 and 234.]

List of maháls in which assessments are based on substituted and not entirely on corrected rentals.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		plus	plus	plus	Assessment.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue to substituted rent-roll.	Additions to corrected rental.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.	Standard valuation sayar.	Corrected rentroll sayar.	Substituted rentroll sayar.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Except where otherwise noted, additions have been made to the corrected rentroll on account of concealed cultivation.
Jhansi.	IV 1	Amarpur	...	1,007	759	1,007	455	45.18	...	Standard rental substituted.
	III 1	Ambabai	...	1,404	1,700	2,200	1,100	50.00	Acres $\frac{1,119}{500}$ or 29.41 per cent.	
	IV 4	Baghauna	...	593	630	692	345	49.85	Acres $\frac{100}{62}$ or 9.84 "	
	III 2	Baidaura	...	2,419	2,122	2,419	1,100	45.47	...	Standard rental substituted.
	IV 5(b)	Baijpur	Muhammad Husain.	313	230	313	155	49.52	...	Ditto ditto
	III 8	Basánpara	...	167	206	293	160	54.61	Rs. 87 or 42.23 "	Addition on account of concealed irrigation.
	III 9	Bhadra Buzurg	...	1,477	1,467	1,604	850	52.99	Acres $\frac{175}{137}$ or 9.34 "	
	III 11	Bharari	...	292	307	392	175	44.64	Acres $\frac{97}{85}$ or 27.60 "	
	III 14(a)	Bijauli	Khet Singh...	508	522	710	325	45.77	Acres $\frac{300}{188}$ or 26.02 "	
	III 14(b)	Ditto	Lachman ...	506	605	667	325	48.73	Acres $\frac{100}{62}$ or 10.25 "	
	IV 13	Chamraua	...	1,447	1,149	1,274	675	52.98	Acres $\frac{250}{125}$ or 10.88 "	
	III 16	Chandra	...	148	199	425	215	50.59	Acres $\frac{400}{226}$ or 113.57 "	
	III 20	Dhamkan	...	346	337	416	190	45.56	Acres $\frac{90}{79}$ or 23.44 "	
	IV 17	Dongri	...	470	432	598	280	50.18	Acres $\frac{202}{126}$ or 29.17 "	
	III 25	Ghugaa	...	445	374	305	150	49.18	...	Standard rental substituted (less Rs. 140, special deduction).
	IV 24	Harchardpura alias Dungaia Rund.	...	176	187	224	110	49.10	Acres $\frac{51}{37}$ or 19.79 "	

APPENDIX XII.—(continued).

List of maháls in which assessments are based on substituted and not entirely on corrected rentals.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		plus	plus	plus	Assessment.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue to substituted rentroll.	Additions to corrected rental.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.	Standard valuation sayar.	Corrected rentroll sayar.	Substituted rentroll sayar.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jánsi.	III 26	Harpura	Rs. 746	Rs. 704	Rs. 795	Rs. 395	49.69	Acre 104 Rs. 91 or 12.93 per cent.	Standard rental substituted.
	IV 28	Jaganuáthpura ...	...	127	78	127	60	47.24	...
	IV 29	Jhanda ...	...	356	377	487	250	51.33	Acre 177 Rs. 110 or 29.18 per cent.
	III 31	Kaina ...	...	652	631	696	350	50.29	Acre 40 Rs. 35 or 5.30 "
	III 35	Kasodhan ...	...	1,438	1,309	1,659	800	51.84	Acre 400 Rs. 350 or 26.74 "
	IV 31	Khailár ...	...	1,065	1,125	1,469	750	51.05	Acre 550 Rs. 344 or 30.58 "
	III 36	Khajráha Buzurg, ...	...	1,802	1,647	1,911	955	49.97	Acre 302 Rs. 264 or 16.03 "
	IV 34	Kilchwára Buzurg, ...	...	691	585	639	320	50.08	Acre 108 Rs. 54 or 9.23 "
	II 20	Konchha Bháwar ...	...	2,873	3,773	4,057	2,035	50.16	Acre 82 Rs. 284 or 7.53 "
	III 40	Lahar Thákurpura ...	...	1,120	1,069	1,157	600	51.85	Acre 100 Rs. 88 or 8.23 "
	II 24	Marora ...	...	4,801	4,954	5,138	2,800	54.50	Acre 50 Rs. 184 or 3.71 "
	III 44	Matharapura ...	...	392	902	1,058	550	51.98	Acre 250 Rs. 156 or 17.29 "
	II 27	Mustara ...	...	1,203	1,100	1,239	650	52.46	Acre 139 Rs. 139 or 12.64 "
	IV 43	Nagda ...	...	1,378	1,383	1,497	820	54.78	Acre 182 Rs. 114 or 8.24 "
	IV 45	Nanhora Buzurg ...	...	384	346	399	200	50.12	Acre 106 Rs. 53 or 15.32 "
	III 45	Nayagaon ...	...	360	497	582	290	49.83	Acre 179 Rs. 85 or 17.10 "
	III 46	Nihona ...	...	1,439	1,623	1,773	885	49.92	Acre 172 Rs. 159 or 9.24 "

APPENDIX XII—(continued).

List of maháls in which assessments are based on substituted and not entirely on corrected rentals.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Standard valuation plus sayar.	Corrected rentroll plus sayar.	Substituted rentroll plus sayar.	Assessment.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue to substituted rentroll.	Additions to corrected rental.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.							
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jhānsi.	IV 49	Nohra ...	...	Rs. 288	Rs. 182	Rs. 195	Rs. 100	51.28	Acres $\frac{20}{13}$ or 7.14 per cent.	
	II 32	Pandri ...	...	1,010	1,256	1,586	800	50.44	Acres $\frac{228}{330}$ or 26.27 „	
	IV 51	Parasai ...	...	383	240	383	145	37.86	...	Standard rental substituted.
	III 49	Parwai ...	...	978	806	978	490	50.10	...	Ditto ditto.
	III 50	Pathesar ...	...	121	158	300	165	55.00	Acres $\frac{111}{142}$ or 89.87 „	
	IV 53(a)	Phutera Pichhor...	Zamindari ...	974	809	974	490	50.31	...	Ditto ditto.
	IV 59	Rasina ...	...	590	520	610	305	50.00	Acres $\frac{144}{90}$ or 17.31 „	
	III 53	Ratauli ...	...	1,233	1,169	1,419	710	50.03	Acres $\frac{500}{250}$ or 21.39 „	
	III 57	Saiyar ...	...	1,216	1,130	1,392	700	50.22	Acres $\frac{300}{262}$ or 23.19 „	
	III 58	Sanaura ...	...	915	782	915	500	54.64	...	Ditto ditto.
	IV 62	Sapha ...	...	577	564	626	315	50.32	Acres $\frac{100}{62}$ or 10.99 „	
	III 60	Sárol ...	...	1,116	934	1,003	500	53.53	Rs. 69 or 7.39 „	Addition on account of concealed irrigation.
	IV 64	Sarwan ...	...	750	672	772	385	49.87	Acres $\frac{200}{100}$ or 14.88 „	
	III 62	Simardha ...	...	1,324	1,389	1,560	745	47.76	Acres $\frac{274}{171}$ or 32.31 „	
	IV 68	Simra Bári ...	...	482	437	555	260	46.85	Acres $\frac{237}{118}$ or 27.0 „	
	III 64	Singhpura ...	...	162	171	214	110	51.40	Acres $\frac{20}{43}$ or 25.15 „	
	III 67	Tajpura Majhari...	...	161	143	182	90	49.45	Acres $\frac{45}{39}$ or 27.27 „	

APPENDIX XII—(continued).

List of maháls in which assessments are based on substituted and not entirely on corrected rentals.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Standard valuation plus sayar.	Corrected rentroll plus sayar.	Substituted rentroll plus sayar.	Assessment.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue to substituted rentroll.	Additions to corrected rental.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jhansi.	III 69	Tál Ramna	Rs. 1,009	Rs. 885	Rs. 707	Rs. 350	49.40	...	Special deduction of Rs. 178 made.
	IV 72	Tunka ...	...	1,355	1,133	1,300	650	50.00	Acres 334 Rs. 167 or 14.74 per cent.
	IV 73	Uditpura ...	...	723	713	775	390	50.32	Acres 100 Rs. 62 or 8.7 "
		Total ...	...	48,472	47,452	54,628	27,580	50.49	Acres 8,411 Rs. 6,133 or 12.92 "
Mau.	III 1	Atbei	461	220	294	150	51.02	Acres 83 Rs. 74 or 33.6 "	This rent has been added for concealed irrigation, 26 acres having been assessed at the difference between wet and dry rates.
	III 8	Birgawan ...	...	1,086	977	1,023	510	49.85	Rs. 46 or 4.7 "
	I 2	Hanspura ...	...	151	96	200	100	50.00	Acres 70 Rs. 204 or 108.33 "
	III 17	Khakora ...	...	1,898	1,312	1,526	750	49.15	Acres 150 Rs. 214 or 16.31 "
	II 5	Magarpur ...	...	2,150	2,222	2,570	1,285	50.00	Acres 50 Rs. 348 or 16.00 "
	II 7	Nanora ...	...	950	930	1,301	650	49.06	Acres 116 Rs. 371 or 39.8 "
	VIII 35	Roni ...	...	3,647	3,415	4,017	1,800	44.81	Acres 280 Rs. 602 or 17.89 "
		Total	10,343	9,172	10,931	5,245	47.98	Acres 749 Rs. 1,759 or 19.18 "	
Garoths.	III 3	Barmain	982	992	957	430	44.93	...	Special deduction of Rs. 35 made.
	III 5	Basa ...	...	136	140	240	80	33.33	Acres 50 Rs. 100 or 71.43 "
	III 10	Birári ...	...	475	490	710	355	50.00	Acres 80 Rs. 220 or 44.90 "
	III 12	Chak Paharpura ...	...	138	89	138	65	47.10	...
										Standard rental substituted.

APPENDIX XII—(concluded).

List of maháls in which assessments are based on substituted and not entirely on corrected rentals.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Standard valuation plus sayar.	Corrected rentroll plus sayar.	Substituted rentroll plus sayar.	Assessment.	Percentage of sanctioned revenue to substituted rentroll.	Additions to corrected rental.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garotha (contd.).	III 20	Gurha ...	...	Rs. 3,466	Rs. 3,737	Rs. 3,888	Rs. 1,940	49.09	Acres $\frac{50}{151}$ or 4.04 per cent.	
	III 47	Sila ...	...	1,483	1,587	1,697	870	51.27	Acres $\frac{40}{110}$ or 6.93 "	
		Total ...	...	6,685	7,035	7,630	3,740	49.02	Acres $\frac{220}{581}$ or 8.26 "	
Moth.	III 2	Aupára ...	...	1,324	1,306	1,370	705	51.46	Acres $\frac{60}{64}$ or 5.25 "	
	IV 7	Bhatpura ...	...	832	826	895	440	49.16	Acres $\frac{30}{69}$ or 8.35 "	
	IV 9	Bijta ...	...	66	98	201	100	49.75	Acres $\frac{60}{135}$ or 13.78 "	Standard rental substituted, and addition made for concealed cultivation.
	IV 10	Dabra ...	...	547	517	602	300	49.83	Acres $\frac{80}{85}$ or 16.44 "	
	III 10	Dabri ...	...	216	216	248	125	50.40	Acres $\frac{19}{32}$ or 14.81 "	
	V 5	Dedar ...	...	58	85	173	90	52.02	Acres $\frac{64}{88}$ or 10.35 "	
	IV 12(a)	Erich ...	Kalán (Rah-man Khan).	6,027	5,279	6,027	2,895	48.03	...	The standard rentroll has been accepted.
	IV 12(b)	Ditto ...	Khurd (Imám-uddin).	592	533	592	305	51.52	...	Ditto ditto
	V 10	Kalyánpura ...	...	18	19	54	25	46.30	Acres $\frac{30}{35}$ or 184.2 "	
	IV 15	Khilli Tati ...	...	73	64	80	40	50.00	Acres $\frac{8}{16}$ or 34.78 "	
	III 27	Pahárgaon ...	...	6,342	6,222	6,280	3,403	54.14	Rs. 58 or .95 "	Rs. 58 is the difference between the rent of 31 acres on which irrigation has been suppressed at wet and at dry rates.
	V 16(a)	Saina ...	Zamindári ...	849	859	939	470	50.05	Acres $\frac{50}{80}$ or 9.31 "	
	V 17	Sarai ...	...	119	116	151	75	49.67	Acres $\frac{25}{35}$ or 30.17 "	
		Total ...	...	17,058	16,140	17,612	8,970	50.93	Acres $\frac{426}{697}$ or 4.32 "	
		Total for district,	...	82,558	79,799	90,801	45,535	50.15	Acres $\frac{9,806}{9,170}$ or 11.49 "	

APPENDIX XIII—(concluded).

List of maháls in which the assessment is over 55 or under 45 per cent. of the assets.

Tahsil	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Standard valuation including sayar.	Corrected rentroll including sayar.	Assessment.	Percentage of proposed assessment to corrected rentroll.	Percentage of increase or decrease of new revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.—UNDER 45 PER CENT.—(concluded).									
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Man.	VII 1	Amánpurá ...	...	624	601	225	37.44	+208.22	A low percentage sanctioned in view of the heavy enhancement.
	IV 2	Bár <i>alias</i> Rám-purá.	...	1,120	1,107	445	40.20	+116.02	A small village highly cultivated, with a full rentroll. The new revenue more than doubles the present demand.
	VII 9	Barora ...	...	2,392	2,292	1,030	44.94	+14.96	Assessment at 45 per cent. Village in a very unsatisfactory condition, and short-term settlement imposed.
	VI 3	Bhakoro ...	...	2,046	2,023	910	44.98	-1.83	Village in an unsatisfactory condition; assessment at 45 per cent. intended.
	VII 18	Churári ...	...	1,605	1,582	650	41.09	-5.52	Has 59 acres of káns; and cultivation much damaged by káns as well. Short-term settlement imposed.
	IV 6(g)	Háti ...	Shamilat ...	390	389	175	44.99	...	Just under 45 per cent., owing to revenue being fixed at multiple of five. A small mahál, with little cultivation, owned by a miscellaneous set of proprietors; mahál not assessed to revenue at partition.
	VII 24(a)	Jalálpurá ...	Behári ...	46	39	15	38.46	+25.00	Mahál consists of 25 acres only, and is fully assessed at 38 per cent.
	V 8(c)	Kakwára ...	Kallú ...	1,132	1,015	455	44.83	+18.49	Assessment meant to be at 45 per cent.; mahál belongs to indebted Bráhmans.
	VII 30	Kishorpurá ...	...	1,498	1,459	655	44.89	+8.44	Has 69 acres of káns, and cultivation as well is damaged by the weed; assessment (just under 45.00) appears adequate, but to allow the village time for recovery it has been determined to postpone enhancement for five years.
	V 11(a)	Pachwára ...	Bhujbal Singh...	776	772	325	42.10	+107.01	Village belongs to Bundelas, who have always been lightly assessed: it has much improved, and very large enhancements are taken.
	V 11(b)		Dangal Singh ...	801	825	345	41.82	+121.15	
	V 11(c)		Ishri Singh ...	2,374	2,415	1,015	42.03	+116.42	
	V 11(d)		Murat Singh ...	744	752	315	41.89	+101.92	
Garotha.	VIII 24	Pahári Buzurg...	...	1,668	1,681	750	44.62	+34.89	An outlying village owned by a numerous body of Bundelas, who have always been lightly assessed. The enhancement is considerable.
	III 3	Barmain ...	...	982	992	430	44.93	+1.18	Practically 45 per cent.
	I 5(a)	Haibatpurá ...	Surat Singh ...	9	15	5	33.33	+25.00	Assessment at Rs. 10 would have been excessive.
	III 42	Purátni ...	...	1,117	1,097	440	40.11	-40.70	A village seriously deteriorated by káns. Settlement for five years only.
	IV 23	Turka Lahchurá ...	...	1,245	1,167	525	44.99	+88.85	Practically 45 per cent.
	V 8	Jakhanwára ...	...	669	542	215	39.67	+72.00	A poor village with a large enhancement.
	II 14(b)	Kaimora ...	Sarkári ...	37	34	15	44.12	-6.25	The jama is the nearest multiple of five to 45 per cent. of the assets.
	II 40	Tori ki Saráí ...	...	42	45	15	33.33	+87.50	A minute mahál, largely enhanced.

APPENDIX XIV.

[See para. 252.]

List of nominal assessments imposed on revenue-free land for the calculation of cesses.

Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Corrected or substituted rent-roll plus sayar.	Former nominal assessment.	Present nominal assessment.	Remarks.
	Mauza.	Mahál.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			TAHSÍL JHÁNSI.			
III 3	Babíná ...	...	24	18	12	Parcel of three acres; conditional muafi.
IV 3	Badanpur ...	...	610	259	335	Whole village.
IV 8	Bamer ...	...	495	337	250	Ditto.
I 4	Báwal ...	...	2,080	870	1,100	Ditto.
II 9	Birgawán ...	...	2,799	1,500	1,500	Ditto.
IV 17	Dongri ...	...	558	300	280	Ditto.
I 13	Hájipura ...	...	1,452	680	725	Ditto.
IV 27	Itmiliá ...	...	700	269	350	Ditto.
IV 34	Kilchwára Buzurg ...	...	639	225	320	Settlement with zamíndárs at jamas entered in columns 5 and 6, payable to the assignee.
IV 37	Kot Khera ...	...	528	300	265	Whole village.
III 42	Lalaunj ...	...	1,452	525	680	Ditto. Settlement with zamíndárs at jamas entered in columns 5 and 6, payable to assignee.
II 24	Marora ...	...	5,138	2,800	2,800	Whole village.
I 29(a)	Pachár ...	Zamindári ...	115	54	60	Parcel of 25 acres; life muafi.
I 26	Parsar ...	...	1,932	860	990	Whole village: settlements with zamíndárs at the jamas entered in columns 5 and 6, payable to assignee.
III 33	Phutera Barwa Ságar ...	...	28	16	14	Parcel of 14 acres: conditional muafi.
I 28	Rangawán ...	...	1,410	500	660	Whole village: settlement with zamíndárs at the jamas entered in columns 5 and 6, payable to the assignee.
II 37	Tankori ...	...	2,049	737	1,025	Whole village.
I 31	Ureina ...	...	525	200	260	Parcel of 144 acres; released in perpetuity.
		Total ...	22,534	10,450	11,626	
			TAHSÍL MAU.			
III 3	Barwa ...	...	509	250	255	Whole village; held revenue free for life by Rájá Sirdár Singh, Bahádur, of Katchra.
III 11	Dhaipura ...	...	1,285+12	800	700	Ditto ditto ditto.
VII 23	Ghurát ...	...	3,343	1,508	1,800	Whole village: the assessments are not, strictly speaking, nominal, as they are paid by the zamíndárs to Rájá Sirdár Singh, Bahádur, of Katchra, to whom the revenue has been assigned for life.

APPENDIX XIV—(continued).

List of nominal assessments imposed on revenue-free land for the calculation of cesses.

Number of circle and serial number of mahāl in circle.	Name of—		Corrected or substituted rent-roll plus sayar.	Former nominal assessment	Present nominal assessment.	Remarks.
	Mauza.	Mahāl.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			TAHSIL MAU—(continued).			
$\frac{I}{6}$	Katehra	...	4,087+250	2,700	2,210	Whole village; held revenue free in perpetuity by the Rāja of Katehra.
VIII $\frac{13}{13}$	Kharka	...	1,740+25	850	900	Whole village; held revenue free for life by Rāja Sirdār Singh, Bahādur, of Katehra.
V $\frac{14}{14}$	Ratosa	...	2,531	1,019	1,265	Whole village. The assessments are not, strictly speaking, nominal, as they are paid by the zamindars to Rāja Sirdār Singh, Bahādur, of Katehra, to whom the revenue has been assigned for life.
		Total ...	13,495+287	7,127	7,130	
			TAHSIL GAROTHA.			
II $\frac{1}{1}$	Asta	...	101	50	50	Parcel of 47 acres: life muāfi.
II $\frac{3}{3}$	Barāri	...	1,357	814	630	Whole village; ubāri.
II $\frac{5}{5}$	Bhadarwāra	...	100	48	55	Parcel of 36 acres: life muāfi.
III $\frac{11}{11}$	Birona	...	27	...	15	" 9 " conditional muāfi.
III $\frac{13}{13}$	Chandpura	...	26	...	13	" 7 " " "
II $\frac{12}{12}$	Darkhuru	...	3,584	1,687	1,969	{ A. P. K. D. Ubāri. 11 11 8 10
I $\frac{6}{6}$	Iskil	...	1,551+29	566	791	8 5 17 0 "
II $\frac{22}{22}$	Kairokhar	...	3,170	1,700	1,700	Whole village "
III $\frac{31}{31}$	Marha	...	1,266	738	683	{ A. P. 10 8 "
I $\frac{8}{8}$	Moti Katra	...	2,431+298	1,296	1,365	Whole village (including a few acres of revenue-paying land); ubāri.
II $\frac{28}{28}$	Nipān	...	4,700	2,597	2,885	Whole village: ubāri.
III $\frac{23}{23}$	Parsua	...	49	26	25	Parcel of 13 acres: conditional muāfi.
II $\frac{33}{33}$	Rāmpura	...	32	17	16	" " 8 " ditto.
II $\frac{36}{36}$	Siya	...	3,642	1,780	1,820	Whole village: ubāri.
		Total ...	22,036+327	11,319	11,767	
			KAKARBAT VILLAGES.			
1	Dhamnaur	...	1,891+1	1,266	940	Whole villages; ubāri.
2	Dumrai	...	1,201+100	659	1,100	
3	Hiranagar	...	1,809	948	905	
4	Kachir	...	1,747	822	875	
5	Kakarbati	...	3,885+6	2,119	1,945	
6	Kharā	...	1,436	440	750	
		Total ...	11,969+107	6,254	6,515	

APPENDIX XIV—(concluded).

List of nominal assessments imposed on revenue-free land for the calculation of cesses.

Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Corrected or substituted rent-roll plus sayar.	Former nominal assessment.	Present nominal assessment.	Remarks.
	Mauza.	Mahál.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
			TANSIL MOTH.			
$\frac{II}{2}$	Baghera	...	38	26	19	Parcel of 10.34 acres: conditional muáf.
...	Ditto	...	21	21	11	" 10.11 " " "
$\frac{II}{3}$	Bakwán	Zamíndári	32	37	16	" 21 " " "
$\frac{III}{5(a)}$	Belma	Ditto	49	43	24	" 24 " " "
...	Ditto	Ditto	32	...	16	" 11 " " "
$\frac{II}{6}$	Bharosa	...	30	15	15	" 8 " " "
$\frac{II}{7}$	Buráoli	...	37	22	19	" 10 " " "
$\frac{I}{1}$	Chandár	...	44	22	22	" 7 " " "
$\frac{III}{9}$	Chandwári	...	28	15	15	" 8 " " "
$\frac{II}{9}$	Chhirona	...	34	16	17	" 9 " life muáf.
$\frac{V}{9}$	Jaunra	...	24	15	12	" 25 " conditional muáf.
$\frac{II}{10(a)}$	Kharawa	Zamíndári	120	62	60	Parcel of 37 acres: perpetual muáf.
$\frac{III}{16}$	Khilla	...	34	20	17	" 10 " conditional muáf.
$\frac{IV}{15}$	Khilli Tati	...	80	40	40	Whole village: perpetual muáf.
$\frac{I}{3(a)}$	Kumbariya	Zamíndári	26	...	13	Parcel of 5 acres: conditional muáf.
$\frac{II}{19}$	Laraura	...	4,683	2,300	2,340	Whole village: Ditto.
$\frac{III}{23}$	Nari	...	32	15	15	Parcel of 11 acres: conditional muáf.
$\frac{I}{10}$	Patbarra	...	30	12	15	" 6 " Ditto.
$\frac{III}{29}$	Pipra	...	33	23	17	" 12 " life muáf.
...	Ditto	...	43	33	23	" 15 " conditional muáf.
$\frac{III}{31}$	Punchh	...	21	11	11	" 7 " life muáf.
$\frac{I}{13}$	Sháhpur	...	22	12	11	" 4 " conditional muáf.
$\frac{II}{37}$	Siya	...	45	21	22	" 12 " life muáf.
$\frac{II}{39}$	Talaur	...	25	29	13	" 7.16 " conditional muáf.
...	Ditto	...	22		11	" 6.98 " " "
	Total	...	5,585	2,815	2,794	
	Total, district	...	63,650+614	31,711	33,317	

APPENDIX XV.

[See para 247.]

List of graduated assessments in revenue-paying maháls where the new demand exceeds the old by 35 per cent. or more.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Current demand.	Proposed full jama.	Percentage of increase on current demand.	Progressive assessment.			Postponed for five years.	Postponed for 10 years.	Postponed for 15 years.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.				First five years.	Second five years.	Third five years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jhansi.	IV 1	Amarpur	...	Rs. 251	Rs. 455	81.27	Rs. 340	Rs. 425	Rs. 455	Rs. 115	Rs. 30	...	N.B.—Steps giving an increase of 35 per cent. on the original demand have been shown, except where otherwise noted.
	II 2	Atbai	...	1,031	1,415	37.25	1,390	1,415	1,415	25			
	I 1	Bajhera	...	1,118	1,910	70.84	1,510	1,910	1,910	400			
	IV 6	Bájna	...	373	535	43.43	505	535	535	30			
	II 4	Baori	...	754	1,250	65.78	1,000	1,250	1,250	250			
	III 10	Bhagwantpura	...	191	330	72.77	260	330	330	70			The present jama is extraordinarily light; 40 per cent. increase on the present demand is taken for the first step, Rs. 480; 30 per cent. increase on Rs. 480, for second step, Rs. 630; and 30 per cent. increase on Rs. 630, for third step, the full jama being realized in the 16th year.
	I 6	Bihta Pálar	...	529	875	65.41	715	875	875	160			
	I 6	Bihta Sant	...	338	560	65.68	455	560	560	105			
	I 7	Bithri	...	1,431	2,125	48.50	1,930	2,125	2,125	195			
	I 10	Gangaoli	...	508	890	75.20	685	865	890	205	25		
	I 11	Gaurári	...	687	1,015	46.29	925	1,015	1,015	90			
	III 25	Ghugua	...	100	150	50.00	135	150	150	15			
	I 12	Gulára	...	1,110	2,140	92.79	1,500	1,890	2,140	640	250		
	IV 25	Hisári Gird	...	268	400	49.26	360	400	400	40			
	I 14	Jaryai	...	1,176	1,990	69.22	1,590	1,990	1,990	400			
	I 16 (a)	Jaunri Khurd	Zamindari	347	925	166.57	480	630	820	445	295	105	
	IV 30	Jugyai	...	370	535	44.59	500	535	535	35			

APPENDIX XV—(continued).

List of graduated assessments in revenue-paying maháls where the new demand exceeds the old by 35 per cent. or more.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Current demand.	Proposed full jama.	Percentage of increase on current demand.	Progressive assessment.			Postponed for five years.	Postponed for 10 years.	Postponed for 15 years.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.				First five years.	Second five years.	Third five years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	II 19	Khiria Páli ...	...	260	375	44.23	350	375	375	25	...		
	I 17	Khiria Rám ...	...	389	650	67.10	525	650	650	125	...		
	IV 34	Kilehwára Buzurg	...	225	320	42.22	305	320	320	15	...		
	I 19	Marhgawan ...	...	677	1,125	66.17	915	1,125	1,125	210	...		
	I 20	Mayapur ...	...	996	1,580	58.63	1,345	1,580	1,580	235	...		
	I 21	Murai ...	...	1,399	1,955	39.74	1,890	1,955	1,955	65	...		
	I 22	Narayanpur ...	...	255	525	105.88	345	435	525	180	90		
	II 20	Nari ...	...	294	555	88.78	395	500	555	160	55		
	I 23 (a)	Pachár ...	Zamíndári ...	1,334	2,525	89.28	1,800	2,265	2,525	725	260		
	IV 50	Pahári ...	...	65	100	53.85	85	100	100	15	...		
	I 24 (a)	Pálar ...	Zamíndári ...	1,800	3,280	82.22	2,430	3,060	3,280	850	220		
	I 25 (b)	Parichha ...	Hatti ...	254	490	92.91	345	430	490	145	60		
	I 25 (a)	Parichha ...	Khet Singh ...	253	490	93.68	340	430	490	150	60		
	I 25 (c)	Parichha ...	Ramchandra ...	276	554	97.46	375	470	545	170	75		
	I 25 (d)	Parichha ...	Randhir ...	257	535	108.17	345	435	535	190	100		
	IV 52	Pathári ...	...	83	140	68.67	110	140	140	30	...		
	IV 55	Punaoli Khurd ...	...	28	85	203.57	60	85	85	25	...		Present demand is a half jama: special steps sanctioned.

APPENDIX XV—(continued).

List of graduated assessments in revenue-paying maháls where the new demand exceeds the old by 35 per cent. or more.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Current demand.	Proposed full jama.	Percentage of increase on current demand.	Progressive assessment.			Postponed for five years.	Postponed for 10 years.	Postponed for 15 years.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.				First five years.	Second five years.	Third five years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jhansi—(concluded).	IV 59	Rasina ...	...	220	305	38.64	295	305	305	10	...		
	III 58	Sanaura ...	...	349	500	43.27	470	500	500	30	...		
	III 59	Sarnau ...	...	224	315	40.62	300	315	315	15	...		
	I 29	Simthari ...	...	1,058	1,900	79.58	1,430	1,800	1,900	470	100		
	IV 70	Sukhwan ...	...	65	100	53.85	85	100	100	15	...		
	III 69	Tál Ramna ...	...	239	350	46.44	320	350	350	30	...		
	I 30	Tánda ...	...	344	560	62.76	465	560	560	95	...		
	IV 71	Tilehta ...	...	285	420	47.37	385	420	420	35	...		
	II 39	Uján ...	...	861	1,480	71.89	1,160	1,465	1,480	320	15		
	I 31	Ureina ...	...	366	615	68.03	495	615	615	120	...		
Man.			Total ...	23,438	39,320	67.76	31,645	37,685	39,215	7,675	1,635	105	
	VII 1	Amanpura ...	...	73	225	208.22	130	190	225	95	35	...	This village is very lightly assessed at present, so steps of 78 per cent. are fixed.
	VIII 2	Bajarwára ...	...	485	870	79.38	655	825	870	215	45		
	VII 7	Bangra Dháwa ...	...	653	900	37.82	880	900	900	20	...		
	IV 2	Bár alias Rampura ...	...	206	445	116.02	285	365	445	160	80	...	Steps of 35 per cent. would leave Rs. 23 over to be postponed for 15 years: the steps have therefore been raised to 38.3 per cent.
	IV 5	Bihta ...	...	238	350	47.06	320	350	350	30	...		
	III 10	Deori Singhpara ...	...	600	875	45.83	810	875	875	65	...		
	V 4	Dhawákar ...	...	3,029	4,250	40.31	4,090	4,250	4,250	160	...		

APPENDIX XV—(continued).

List of graduated assessments in revenue-paying maháls where the new demand exceeds the old by 35 per cent. or more.

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahál in circle.	Name of—		Current demand.	Proposed full jama.	Percentage of increase on current demand.	Progressive assessment.			Postponed for five years.	Postponed for 10 years.	Postponed for 15 years.	Remarks.
		Mauza.	Mahál.				First five years.	Second five years.	Third five years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	V 6	Ghát Lahchura ...	...	2,205	3,400	54.20	2,975	3,400	3,400	425	...		
	VII 24(b)	Jalálpura ...	Shiblal ...	88	125	50.60	110	125	125	15	...		
	V 8(f)	Kakwára ...	Tilok Singh ...	385	530	38.38	515	530	530	15	...		
	VII 30	Kishorpura ...	...	604	655	8.44	605	655	655	50	...		
	VII 31	Lakhesar ...	...	100	210	110.00	135	170	210	75	40		
	V 9	Laroni ...	...	235	350	48.94	315	350	350	35	...		
	V 10	Marwa ...	...	1,014	1,480	45.96	1,370	1,480	1,480	110	...		
	III 21	Nawáda ...	...	80	130	62.50	110	130	130	20	...		
	V 11(a)	Pachwára ...	Bhujbal Singh...	157	325	107.01	215	270	325	110	55		
	V 11(b)	Ditto ...	Dangal Singh...	156	345	121.15	220	285	345	125	60		
	V 11(c)	Ditto ...	Ishri Singh ...	469	1,015	116.42	650	830	1,015	365	185	...	The present assessment is low, and steps of 38.6 per cent. are taken in preference to postponing Rs. 54 for 15 years.
	V 11(d)	Ditto ...	Murat Singh ...	156	315	101.92	210	265	315	105	50		
	VI 12	Pahári Khurd ...	...	144	255	77.08	200	255	255	55	...	...	An enhancement of 35 per cent. for each period of five years would leave Rs. 5 over to be postponed for 10 years: 38 per cent. is taken in each case.
	I 11	Pandra ...	...	262	490	87.02	355	445	490	135	45		
	IV 10	Piprokhar ...	...	1,028	1,475	43.76	1,385	1,475	1,475	90	...		
	V 13(a)	Rájpura ...	Bhairon ...	295	450	52.54	400	450	450	50	...		
	V 13(b)	Ditto ...	Haji Singh ...	221	325	47.06	300	325	325	25	...		