

APPENDIX XV—(continued).

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

Tahsil.	Number of circle and serial number of mahal 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.	Mahal.				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.	
Mau—(concluded).	V 13(c)	Rajpura ...	Mauji ...	147	240	63.27	200	240	240	40	...		
	VII 37	Sanaura ...	...	302	480	58.94	410	480	480	70	...		
	V 27(a)	Siaori ...	Zamindari ...	2,268	3,540	56.08	3,060	3,540	3,540	480	...		
	VII 38	Sijari Khurd ...	...	474	670	41.35	640	670	670	30	...		
	VIII 30	Sitaura ...	...	168	255	51.79	225	255	255	30	...		
	V 19	Tungarwara ...	...	127	215	69.29	170	215	215	45	...		
			Total ...	16,360	25,190	53.97	21,945	24,595	25,190	3,245	595	...	
Garothla.	II 2	Bangra ...	...	1,278	2,145	67.84	1,725	2,145	2,145	420	...		
	III 4	Barota ...	...	460	835	81.52	620	780	835	215	55		
	II 5	Bhadarwara ...	...	1,183	1,635	38.21	1,595	1,635	1,635	40	...		
	II 7	Bijaura ...	...	1,070	1,505	40.65	1,445	1,505	1,505	60	...		
	II 11(a)	Dhibkai ...	Zamindari ...	947	1,375	45.20	1,280	1,375	1,375	95	...		
	I 4	Dugara ...	...	1,600	2,385	49.06	2,160	2,385	2,385	225	...		
	II 20	Imlota ...	...	742	1,305	75.88	1,020	1,305	1,305	285	...	...	Steps of 35 per cent. would leave only Rs. 45 postponed after 10 years; two steps of 38 per cent. each are taken.
	IV 8	Indi ...	...	175	350	100.00	235	300	350	115	50		
	II 25	Kharwanch ...	...	373	560	50.13	505	560	560	55	...		
	III 28	Kettaura ...	...	400	555	38.75	540	555	555	15	...		
	II 29	Pandwaha ...	...	1,614	2,230	38.17	2,180	2,230	2,230	50	...		

APPENDIX XV—(concluded).

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.	
Garotha—(concl'd.).	I 11	Sháhpara ...	...	859	1,630	81.76	1,160	1,460	1,630	470	170		
	IV 23	Turka Lahchura...	...	278	525	88.85	375	475	525	150	50		
		...	Total ...	10,979	17,035	55.16	14,840	16,710	1,7035	2,195	325	...	
Moth.	I 1	Chandár ...	...	955	1,315	37.70	1,290	1,315	1,315	25	...		
	V 8	Jakhanwára ...	...	125	215	72.00	170	215	215	45	...	...	Steps of 35 per cent. would leave only Rs. 5 postponed after 10 years, so two steps of Rs. 45 each are taken.
	IV 14	Kamtari ...	...	372	525	41.13	500	525	525	25	...		
	II 18	Ladháji ...	...	618	850	37.54	835	850	850	15	...		
	I 5	Moth ...	...	2,157	3,025	40.24	2,910	3,025	3,025	115	...		
	III 25	Nibuja ...	...	390	600	53.85	500	600	600	100	...		
	III 26(a)	Nimoniya ...	Zamindári ...	410	580	41.46	500	580	580	80	...		
	I 10	Patharra ...	...	1,378	1,995	44.78	1,860	1,995	1,995	135	...		
	I 13	Sháhpur ...	...	855	1,350	57.89	1,155	1,350	1,350	195	...		
	III 37	Shamsherpura ...	...	812	1,250	53.94	1,050	1,250	1,250	200	...		
			Total ...	8,072	11,705	45.00	10,770	11,705	11,705	935	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL...	58,849	93,250	58.45	79,200	90,695	93,145	14,050	2,555	105	

APPENDIX XVI.

[See paras. 27 and 28].

*List of reserved forests and runds in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), with details of recorded rights.**

Tahsil.	Serial number.	Name of block.	Number and date of notification declaring the land to be reserved forest.	Area in acres (by present survey).	Record-of-rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhānsi.	A. FORESTS.					
	1	Babina ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879...	917-30	Formerly every one used to take wood from the forests, but now Government preserves it. The zamindars are to take wood with permission of the Forest officer.	Taken over by Government in 1866.
	2	Baghora ...	Ditto	475-81	The zamindars to take wood with permission of Forest officer.	Ditto.
	3	Bājna ...	No. 149F. of 17th March 1888... 716-9	538-95	Nil ...	Taken over in 1888.
	4	Bangawān ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879	470-64	Formerly the people of the village used to take wood from the forest, but now Government preserves it, and the zamindars are allowed to take wood with permission of the Forest officer.	Ditto in 1866.
	5	Barora ...	"	198-47	The zamindars to abide by such orders as may be passed by Government regarding the forest.	Ditto.
	6	Dhukwan ...	"	995-51	Nil ...	"
	7	Ganeshpura ...	"	143-29	Occupancy and non-occupancy tenants to take ordinary wood for domestic and agricultural purposes from the forest, but they are not allowed to sell it.	"
	8	Ghisauli ...	"	286-15	Government to preserve young trees which are used as firewood; the zamindars are to obey the Government orders.	"
	9	Lahar Thākura-pura.	"	1,058-70	Government to preserve forest on the hill. The zamindars to take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes by permission.	"
	10	Mankua ...	"	228-59	Nil ...	"
	11	Mānpur ...	"	197-32	Nil ...	"
	12	Nohra ...	"	378-71	Nil ...	"
	13	Pirthipura ...	"	269-22	Zamindars to take wood with permission of Forest officer, and they are to obey such orders as may be passed by Government.	"
	14	Pura ...	"	283-11	Nil ...	"
	15	Rasina ...	"	304-01	Government to preserve forests. The zamindars have right to take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes, but are not allowed to sell it.	"
	16	Rasoi ...	"	135-33	Government to preserve young trees on the hill. The zamindars are allowed to take firewood only with permission of the Forest officer.	"
	17	Saiyar ...	"	290-68	Government to preserve the forest on the hill, the wood of which to be used for domestic and agricultural purposes by the zamindars with the permission of Forest officer, subject to such orders as may be passed by Government in future.	"

* Compiled from the Forest Department register of reserved forests prepared in 1886, the area by present survey and Government Orders of a later date being added.

APPENDIX XVI—(continued).

List of reserved forests and runds in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), with details of recorded rights.

Tahsil.	Serial number.	Name of block.	Number and date of notification declaring the land to be reserved forest.	Area in acres (by present survey).	Record-of-rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhānsi—(continued).	38	Sekar ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879	151-66	The landowners and the tenants have a right to take wood from the lands bordering on their fields.	Taken over in 1866.
	19	Simariya ...	Ditto ...	168-09	Government preserves forests in this village. The zamindārs have a right to take wood.	"
	20	Simrabāri ...	" ...	133-53	Government to preserve young trees on the hill. The zamindārs are allowed to take firewood only with permission of the Forest officer.	"
	21	Sukhwan ...	" ...	1,019-04	The zamindārs may take wood for agricultural purposes, but they cannot sell it.	"
	22	Thākarpura ...	" ...	246-64	Government to preserve forest on the hill. The zamindārs to take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes with permission	"
		Total ...		8,890-15		
	1	Barora ...	" ...	451-06	The zamindārs and tenants have right to cut young trees and brushwood for agricultural purposes along the bank of the river with permission of the Forest officer.	"
	2	Ghāt Lahchura,	" ...	680-42	Proprietors and tenants have a right to take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes with permission of the Forest officer.	"
	3	Ghurāt ...	" ...	887-76	The zamindārs and tenants have a right to take wood for agricultural purposes from the forest.	"
	4	Kachneo ...	" ...	170-10	Government to preserve young trees on the hill. The zamindārs to take firewood with permission of the Forest officer.	"
Mau	5	Kheri ...	" ...	315-78	As in No. 2 ...	"
	6	Khisni Buzurg,	" ...	1,087-71	Free of all rights ...	Taken over by Government in 1866. About 268 acres of the original reserved area was disafforested by Notification No. 496F.
						255A—10 of 29th June 1891.
	7	Magarwāra ...	" ...	658-15	Landowners and cultivators have a right to firewood; but they can neither cut nor sell wood of better sort without permission of the Forest officer.	Taken over in 1866.
	8	Rora Bhatpura,	" ...	1,060-98	Government to preserve young trees on the hill. There are few trees elsewhere in the village.	Ditto.
		Total ...		5,311-96		

APPENDIX XVI—(continued).

List of reserved forests and runds in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), with details of recorded rights.

Tahsil	Serial number.	Name of block.	Number and date of notification declaring the land to be reserved forest.	Area in acres (by present survey).	Record-of-rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Garotha.	1	Barmain ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879.	283.63	Nil	Taken over in 1886.
	2	Bhasneh { Bhasneh Madhopura Itaura Ranapura }	" ...	1,258.18	In Bhasneh, the zamindars to take wood with permission of the Forest officer. In Madhopura, the hill No. 148 (old khasra) belongs to Government. The zamindars to take wood according to their requirements. In Itaura and Ranapura, nil.	"
	3	Gurha ...	Ditto ...	974.54	Nil	"
	4	Imlota ...	" ...	485.38	Nil	"
	5	Kharwāneh ...	" ...	230.26	Nil	"
	6	Ramora ...	" ...	673.36	Nil	"
	7	Tharro ...	" ...	435.68	Nil	"
		Total ...		4,341.03		
Moth.	1	Amkhera ...	" ...	51.48	On the development of the forest the zamindars to be allowed to take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes. They are not, however, to cut or sell trees without permission; they are to preserve forest as best they can.	The area in column 5 includes a rund of unspecific area.
	2	Atarya ...	" ...	12.95	Ditto ditto ...	Taken over in 1866.
	3	Aupāra ...	" ...	10.18	" " ...	"
	4	Baghoniya ...	" ...	18.50	" " ...	"
	5	Bakwān ...	" ...	14.65	" " ...	"
	6	Bamhrauli ...	" ...	14.02	" " ...	"
	7	Barahita ...	" ...	31.17	" " ...	"
	8	Baral ...	" ...	14.70	" " ...	"
	9	Barthari ...	" ...	14.94	" " ...	"
	10	Bharosa ...	" ...	7.67	" " ...	"
	11	Bharatpura ...	" ...	288.44	" " ...	"
	12	Bhaunra Erich	" ...	18.01	" " ...	"
	13	Ditto Ghāt...	" ...	15.57	" " ...	"
	14	Bijā ...	" ...	24.80	" " ...	"
	15	Buraoli ...	" ...	10.60	" " ...	"
	16	Chelra ...	" ...	27.43	" " ...	"
	17	Chhirauna ...	" ...	8.85	" " ...	"
	18	Chirgāon ...	" ...	28.86	" " ...	"
	19	Dabā ...	" ...	8.92	" " ...	"
	20	Dabri ...	" ...	52.49	" " ...	"
	21	Dedar ...	" ...	12.14	" " ...	"
	22	Deora ...	" ...	21.51	" " ...	"

APPENDIX XVI—(continued).

List of reserved forests and runds in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), with details of recorded rights.

Tahsil.	Serial number.	Name of block.	Number and date of notification declaring the land to be reserved forest.	Area in acres (by present survey).	Record-of-rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moth.	23	Dewal ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879.	15.00	As in No. 1 ...	Taken over in 1866.
	24	Dhamna ...	"	8.98	"	"
	25	Ghosgawan ...	"	24.96	"	"
	26	Imilia ...	"	13.98	"	"
	27	Jaunra ...	"	13.22	"	"
	28	Kargawan ...	"	31.15	"	"
	29	Karkos ...	"	14.25	"	"
	30	Khilli ...	"	10.98	"	"
	31	Khiriya Ghāt...	"	11.82	"	"
	32	Ditto. Nánd...	"	28.49	"	"
	33	Kumhrār ...	"	89.74	"	Taken over in 1866. The area in column 5 includes a rund of unspecified area.
	34	Ladhāri ...	"	17.25	"	Taken over in 1866.
	35	Ludhyai ...	"	23.84	"	"
	36	Mahewa ...	"	59.45	"	"
	37	Mirauna ...	"	8.14	"	"
	38	Moth ...	"	22.46	The zamindārs not to take wood without permission of Government.	"
	39	Musāoli ...	"	22.32	As in No. 1 ...	"
	40	Nánd Khās ...	"	9.58	"	"
	41	Nánd Pahāri ...	"	7.73	"	"
	42	Nari ...	"	7.02	"	"
	43	Nibi ...	"	10.72	"	"
	44	Nimoniya ...	"	15.60	"	"
	45	Pahārgaon ...	"	29.47	"	"
	46	Pahāri ...	"	21.17	"	"
	47	Parichha ...	"	4.95	"	"
	48	Patharra ...	"	19.10	"	"
	49	Patti Kumharra	"	5.00	"	"
	50	Punchh ...	"	6.51	"	"
	51	Pura Chirgaon,	"	15.02	"	"
	52	Pura Nand ...	"	12.39	"	"
	53	Rāmnagar ?.	"	15.72	"	"
	54	Rarua ...	"	33.60	"	"
	55	Reo ...	"	12.75	"	"
	56	Sai ...	"	11.88	"	"

APPENDIX XVI—(continued).

List of reserved forests and runds in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), with details of recorded rights.

Tahsil.	Serial number.	Name of block.	Number and date of notification declaring the land to be reserved forest.	Area in acres (by present survey).	Record-of-rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moth—(continued).	57	Saina ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879	15.69	As No. 1. ...	Taken over in 1866.
	58	Sarai ...	"	7.88	"	"
	59	Sāran ...	"	278.54	"	"
	60	Saurai ...	"	9.59	"	"
	61	Semri ...	"	12.30	"	"
	62	Shāhpur ...	"	10.30	"	"
	63	Siyā ...	"	8.88	"	"
	64	Sikri ...	"	183.31	"	"
	65	Silāri ...	"	10.80	"	"
	66	Sonjna ...	"	15.70	"	"
	67	Tālaur ...	"	17.65	"	"
	68	Tānda ...	"	19.25	"	"
		Total ...		1,951.81		
		Total of district ...		2,0494.95		
B. GRASS RESERVES.						
Jhānsi.	1	Babina ...	No. 708F. of 30th Sept. 1890 983—22.	298.51	Nil ...	Taken up by Government for experimental bunds.
	2	Bhagwantpura, ...	"	617.92		
	3	Chamraa ...	"	323.57		
	4	Dhikauli ...	"	414.23		
	5	Digará ...	"	566.68		
	6	Jhānsi Civil ...	No. 323F. of 26th April 1889 870—8.	12.18	Nil ...	Originally notified as a forest; now classified as a rund.
	7	Khailār ...	No. 708F. of 30th Sept. 1890 983—22.	240.66	Nil ...	
	8	Kuti ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879	278.27	Government to preserve trees in the forest to the south east of the village. The zamindars have a right to take wood with permission.	
	9	Punaoli Kālan, ...	No. 708F. of 30th Sept. 1890 983—22.	490.77	Nil ...	
	10	Saiyar ...	"	360.60	Nil ...	
	11	Sijwāha ...	"	925.64	Nil ...	
	12	Simrabāri ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879.	91.27	Government to preserve young trees on the hill. The zamindars are allowed to take firewood only with permission of the Forest officer.	"

APPENDIX XVI—(concluded).

List of reserved forests and runds in Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), with details of recorded rights.

Tahsil.	Serial number.	Name of block.	Number and date of notification declaring the land to be reserved forest.	Area in acres (by present survey).	Record of rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhānsi.	13	Simráhā ...	No. 708F. of 30th Sept. 1890. 983—22.	1,256·29	Nine resident tenants of the village to graze 408 head of cattle from the time the crop is cut until the following rains, and to cut thorns for fencing.	
Mat.	1	Ganupurā ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879.	489·44	Nil ...	Taken up in 1866, originally as a forest; now classified as a rund.
	2	Magarpur ...	Ditto ...	802·74	Government to preserve wood. The zamindárs to take it for domestic and agricultural purposes with permission of Government.	Ditto.
		Total ...		1,292·18		
Garotha.	1	Moti Katra ...	" ...	2,268·93	Nil ...	Ditto.
Moth.	1	Amkhera ...	" ...	...	Vide list of forests ...	
	2	Belma ...	Not traced ...	2·31	... ..
	3	Bharosa ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879.	7·07	... ..
	4	Kumhariya ...	Not traced ...	1·46	... ..
	5	Kumhrár ...	No. 144 of 21st February 1879.	...	Vide list of forests ...	
	6	Reo ...	Not traced ...	14·31	Nil ...	
		Total ...		25·15		
		Total of district ...		9,462·85		Grand total of forests and runds 29,957·80 acres.

APPENDIX XVII.

[See para. 33.]

List of Jhānsi roads (excluding those in the Lalitpur sub-division) under control of the District Board.

Tahsil traversed.	Name of Road.	Length in miles in district.
2ND CLASS.		
Jhānsi	Babina and Tālbehāt (loop road)	6
"	Barwa Sāgar railway feeder	1
"	Babina	1
Mau	Rānipur	1
"	Mau and Tehri	5
"	" and Rupa Dhamna	2
"	Rānipur and Siaori	7
Mau and Garotha	Mau and Gursarāi	26
"	" and Garotha	23
Mau	" and Ghāt Lahchura	10
Garotha	Gursarai and Saidnagar	15
"	" and Garotha	8
Garotha and Moth	" and Punchh	17
Garotha and Jhānsi	Baragaon, Garotha and Moti-Katra	44
Total		166 miles.
3RD CLASS.		
Jhānsi	Jhānsi and Baidaura	18
"	" and Orchha	3
"	" and Bhagwantpura	2
"	" and Bhandar	10
"	" and Unao	7
"	Babina and Badanpur	15
"	Ambabai and Badanpur	20
"	" and Bargarh	12
Mau	Mau and Banda	12
"	" and Pachwāra	4
"	" and Churāra	6
"	Bhitaura and Mahewa	17
"	Bukhāra and Ganupura	5
Jhānsi and Mau	Rānipur and Ghugua	21
Garotha	Garotha and Kakarbai	8
"	" and Iksil	19
"	Nipān and Markuan	8
"	Saidnagar and Bihtar	1
Moth	Moth and Bhānder	15
"	" and Gursarai	17
"	Chirgaon and Bhānder	4
"	Pachh and Nari	8
"	Rāmānagar and Talaur	12
Garotha and Moth	Chirgaon and Gursarai	24
Moth and Mau	Bangra and Erich	35
Total		303 miles.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[See para. 31.]

Statement of monthly rainfall from 1865 to 1890.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of the year.	Percentage of each year's rainfall to mean annual fall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	
1865	46	52	144	14	08	164	770	1188	1022	...	...	...	3408	9743
1866	...	...	...	...	...	922	1000	1100	208	...	...	...	3230	9234
1867	105	...	28	55	03	695	1648	1072	608	320	...	20	4554	13019
1868	52	05	...	30	05	245	758	37	410	...	...	53	1595	4560
1869	...	...	88	...	...	42	2550	512	965	460	...	68	4685	13393
1870	28	...	95	05	...	542	880	1202	450	33	...	...	3235	9248
1871	242	100	...	...	90	780	1315	1498	805	...	...	65	4895	13994
1872	60	40	...	...	40	422	1195	1532	260	...	03	08	3560	10177
1873	18	...	...	...	57	55	1670	1052	1510	...	10	...	4372	12499
1874	...	...	...	...	02	635	1200	1648	452	...	...	...	3937	11255
1875	...	88	...	...	10	202	1390	1265	820	13	...	...	3788	10829
1876	...	...	...	...	30	187	2390	880	822	33	...	...	4342	12413
1877	42	118	30	40	45	150	115	240	577	258	...	142	1757	5023
1878	310	18	...	15	88	87	457	805	593	...	02	...	2375	6790
1879	27	14	...	...	...	292	1219	1410	580	204	...	...	3746	10709
1880	...	01	...	...	09	177	1310	126	244	66	66	21	2020	5775
1881	...	09	96	...	...	440	1210	1751	86	37	...	...	3629	10374
1882	...	01	...	03	07	891	1866	730	276	06	...	...	3780	10806
1883	111	...	13	...	40	249	863	211	446	21	...	...	1954	5586
1884	20	02	...	...	06	264	1146	2210	794	104	...	...	4546	12996
1885	10	...	03	06	24	621	949	1354	183	57	...	156	3363	9614
1886	06	...	24	03	40	329	1692	789	439	251	...	93	3606	10480
1887	84	...	04	...	...	261	2042	1340	945	01	44	02	4723	13502
1888	32	151	07	01	...	129	1487	1784	637	24	...	...	4252	12156
1889	33	64	...	36	17	198	633	1147	164	31	...	...	2323	6641
1890	...	...	24	07	...	564	994	960	635	07	...	14	3205	9162
Total	1226	663	556	215	521	9543	32749	27843	14931	1926	125	642	90940	
Mean of 26 years.	47	26	21	08	20	367	1260	1071	574	74	05	25	3498	

APPENDIX XVIII.B.

[See para. 31.]

Statement showing the district rainfall by seasons.

Year.	Monsoon. June to September.	Cold season. October to January.	Hot season. February to May.	Total of year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1865-66	31.44	...	...	31.44
1866-67	32.30	1.05	0.86	34.21
1867-68	40.23	3.92	0.40	44.55
1868-69	14.50	0.53	0.88	15.91
1869-70	40.69	5.56	1.00	47.25
1870-71	30.74	2.75	1.90	35.39
1871-72	43.98	1.25	0.80	46.03
1872-73	34.09	0.29	0.57	34.95
1873-74	42.87	0.10	0.02	42.99
1874-75	39.35	...	0.98	40.33
1875-76	36.77	0.13	0.30	37.20
1876-77	42.79	0.75	2.33	45.87
1877-78	10.82	7.10	1.21	19.13
1878-79	19.42	0.29	0.14	19.85
1879-80	35.01	2.04	0.10	37.15
1880-81	18.57	1.53	1.05	21.15
1881-82	34.87	0.37	0.11	35.35
1882-83	37.63	1.17	0.53	39.33
1883-84	17.69	0.41	0.08	18.18
1884-85	44.14	1.14	0.33	45.61
1885-86	31.07	2.19	0.67	33.93
1886-87	32.49	4.28	0.04	36.81
1887-88	45.88	0.79	1.59	48.26
1888-89	40.37	0.59	1.17	42.11
1889-90	21.42	0.31	0.31	22.04
Mean of 25 years	32.72	1.51	0.75	34.98

APPENDIX XIXA.

[See para. 31.]

Statement showing the mean temperature at Jhānsi during each month of the years from 1880 to 1891.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mean temperature of the year.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1880	66·0	65·6	85·7	93·5	95·4	97·1	82·9	84·9	82·7	83·2	73·2	65·0	81·3
1881	65·5	72·6	75·6	90·3	96·6	91·3	82·3	80·4	83·2	82·7	71·8	65·1	79·8
1882	65·1	66·8	80·7	68·8	93·4	88·5	81·0	82·0	81·8	80·8	68·6	67·1	78·7
1883	62·8	64·0	76·7	90·9	95·5	93·1	83·4	86·1	83·4	80·4	69·7	61·6	79·0
1884	64·1	67·4	80·3	88·7	96·6	93·1	84·2	80·3	79·6	76·3	68·0	62·2	78·4
1885	64·2	63·9	78·9	85·5	89·5	90·9	83·7	79·7	82·7	81·1	72·6	65·9	78·2
1886	62·4	65·0	77·6	88·1	94·1	90·4	82·5	82·5	83·1	78·5	71·0	64·6	78·3
1887	61·7	67·7	79·2	89·3	98·0	93·7	81·1	79·3	80·2	78·2	69·0	65·2	78·6
1888	59·7	66·4	81·2	91·7	97·4	95·8	82·5	79·6	81·4	79·9	71·0	63·9	79·2
1889	67·2	69·2	82·1	91·3	96·2	94·2	86·7	83·3	86·0	82·2	73·0	67·7	81·6
1890	67·2	71·4	80·3	91·4	98·4	93·4	82·5	82·4	84·8	80·4	72·5	67·4	81·0
1891	64·0	67·0	75·1	89·7	94·4	98·5	90·2	82·6	81·9	78·7	72·1	64·5	79·9
Mean	64·2	67·2	79·5	89·9	95·5	93·3	83·6	81·9	82·6	80·2	71·0	65·0	79·5

APPENDIX XIXB.

[See para. 31.]

Statement showing maxima and minima temperatures at Jhānsi during 1880-91.

Month.	Highest temperature.			Lowest temperature.		
	Degrees.	Date on which observed.	Year.	Degrees.	Date on which observed.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	89·4	13th	1890	41·2	25th	1880
February	97·0	28th	1887	41·4	3rd	1883
March	107·2	30th & 31st	1880	52·9	13th	1883
April	113·0	28th	1887	60·9	4th	1886
May	117·5	27th	1888	69·9	{ 27th 25th	1883 1891
June	118·5	3rd	1889	72·9	17th & 18th	1882
July	106·5	11th	1891	71·9	{ 28th. 16th	1882 1887
August	102·5	18th	1883	71·9	17th	1884
September	103·5	11th	1890	68·4	21st	1881
October	100·5	12th & 13th	1889	58·4	31st	1883 & 1884
November	95·5	1st	1889	44·9	21st	1881
December	89·4	6th	1889	41·9	31st	1886

APPENDIX XX.

[See paras. 56 and 86.]

Statistics of cultivation and ploughs, by castes, in the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

Caste.	Number of khātas.	Area cultivated in acres.			Number of ploughs.	Average area in acres per plough.
		By proprietors.	By tenants.	Total.		
MAU.						
Brāhmans	5,994	10,541	13,541	24,082	1,999	12
Lodhis	598	2,381	2,476	4,857	371	13
Ahirs	1,719	4,860	5,372	10,232	1,056	10
Thākurs	2,889	16,149	8,036	24,185	1,816	13
Kurmis	1,862	7,480	7,036	14,516	1,114	13
Kāchhis	4,555	521	13,787	14,308	1,871	8
Chamārs	1,779	...	5,845	5,845	541	8
Kayasths	531	475	2,658	3,133	237	13
Baniās	390	373	2,051	2,424	149	16
Dāngis	362	239	695	934	93	10
Ghosis	131	401	224	625	54	12
Musalmāns	293	236	950	1,186	106	11
Other castes	3,695	718	9,963	10,681	1,202	9
Total	24,798	44,374	72,634	1,17,008	10,809	11
MOTH.						
Brāhmans	3,346	4,537	7,159	11,696	812	14
Lodhis	4,684	6,782	11,912	18,694	1,525	12
Ahirs	2,889	7,006	5,461	12,467	884	14
Thākurs	813	2,071	1,945	4,016	220	18
Kurmis	607	3,180	2,090	5,270	331	16
Kāchhis	2,668	292	4,352	4,644	699	7
Chamārs	1,341	1	2,764	2,765	332	8
Kayasths	953	962	2,942	3,904	198	20
Baniās	421	247	1,105	1,352	151	9
Dāngis	553	1,333	2,118	3,451	230	15
Ghosis	112	562	241	803	59	14
Musalmāns	285	741	416	1,157	95	12
Other castes	3,647	493	6,520	7,013	773	9
Total	21,819	28,207	49,025	77,232	6,339	12
GAROTHA.						
Brāhmans	2,512	8,345	9,844	18,189	1,186	15
Lodhis	1,141	2,933	3,932	6,865	439	16
Ahirs	1,207	2,851	3,372	6,223	447	14
Thākurs	2,100	8,153	4,881	13,034	877	15
Kurmis	2,125	9,348	6,149	15,497	1,010	15
Kāchhis	1,321	155	3,529	3,684	355	10
Chamārs	1,186	15	3,728	3,743	370	10
Kayasths	421	129	1,891	2,020	104	19
Baniās	451	138	2,270	2,408	135	18
Dāngis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghosis	474	1,965	1,539	3,504	256	14
Musalmāns	248	63	984	1,047	78	13
Other castes	2,951	1,309	7,425	8,734	773	11
Total	16,137	35,404	49,544	84,948	6,030	14
JHANSI.						
Brāhmans	3,228	6,378	9,615	15,993	1,566	10
Lodhis	5,474	10,187	15,547	25,734	2,586	10
Ahirs	3,620	10,936	13,067	24,003	2,501	10
Thākurs	430	2,498	1,624	4,122	374	11
Kurmis	156	158	323	481	46	10
Kāchhis	2,637	312	7,790	8,102	1,712	5
Chamārs	1,646	7	4,954	4,961	704	7
Kayasths	605	281	2,215	2,496	178	14
Baniās	360	204	1,175	1,379	162	9
Dāngis	230	460	861	1,321	149	9
Ghosis	60	120	232	352	42	8
Musalmāns	142	293	426	719	64	11
Other castes	5,071	1,998	14,944	16,942	2,056	8
Total	23,659	33,832	72,773	1,06,605	12,140	9
WHOLE DISTRICT.						
Brāhmans	15,080	29,801	40,159	69,960	5,563	13
Lodhis	11,897	22,283	33,867	56,150	4,921	11
Ahirs	8,935	25,653	27,272	52,925	4,888	11
Thākurs	6,232	28,871	16,486	45,357	3,287	14
Kurmis	4,750	20,166	15,598	35,764	2,501	14
Kāchhis	11,181	1,280	29,458	30,738	4,637	7
Chamārs	5,952	23	17,291	17,314	2,177	8
Kayasths	2,510	1,847	9,706	11,553	717	16
Baniās	1,622	962	6,601	7,563	597	13
Dāngis	1,145	2,032	3,674	5,706	472	12
Ghosis	777	3,048	2,236	5,284	411	13
Musalmāns	968	1,333	2,776	4,109	343	12
Other castes	15,364	4,518	38,852	43,370	4,804	9
Total	86,413	1,41,817	2,43,976	3,85,793	35,318	11

APPENDIX XXIA.

[See paras. 41, 42 and 158.]

Census Statement (by occupations) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), for the year 1891.

Serial number.	Tahsil.	Class I.			Class II.			Class III.	Class IV.	Total.		
		(a) Cultivators only.	(b) Cultivators and zamindārs.	Total.	(a) Zamindārs only.	(b) Zamindārs following other occupations (not cultivation).	Total.	Cultivators following other occupations (not zamindāri).	Other occupa- tions than those in classes I, II and III.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mau (including municipality) ...	27,668	10,645	38,313	272	47	319	2,824	74,230	58,080	56,796	1,15,686
2	Moth ...	21,420	6,565	27,985	274	105	379	3,470	27,100	30,019	28,924	58,943
3	Garotha (excluding the estates of Gursarāi and Kakarbai).	15,594	7,132	22,726	372	38	410	2,475	30,673	28,978	27,306	56,284
4	Jhānsi (including cantonment and municipality.	39,761	11,310	51,071	321	196	517	5,165	89,111	79,911	65,953	1,45,864
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,04,443	35,652	1,40,095	1,239	386	1,625	13,934	2,21,123	1,97,888	1,78,889	3,76,777

APPENDIX XXI-B.

[See paras. 41 and 42.]

Census statement (by castes) of the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division), for 1891.

Caste.	Sub-caste.	Number of souls.	Caste.	Sub-caste.	Number of souls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.		
Ahir		32,660	Bhangi		180
Bania		13,580	Bhishti		442
Barai		356	Dhunna		4,602
Barhai		6,409	Fakir		701
Bāri ...		121	Kassāb		341
Basor		7,912	Kunjra		419
Beldār		246	Moghal		278
Bhangī		2,378	Nat		282
Bharbhujā		400	Naumuslim		31
Bhāt		1,420	Pathān		4,953
Brāhman	Jijotia	20,519	Rājput		146
	Others	18,110	Rangrez		133
Bunkar		592	Shaikh		8,238
Chamār		56,378	Syad		1,691
Chhāpi		712	Miscellaneous		630
Dāngī		2,186			
Darzi		2,360			
Dhobi		6,541			
Fakir		2,236			
Gadariya		10,524		Total	23,067
Gujar		747		JAINS.	
Jāt ...		328	Bania		2,521
Joshi		1,177			
Kāchhi		36,642			
Kadhara		281			
Kahār		10,729		CHRISTIANS.	
Kalwār		2,559			
Kamaria		425	Eurasians		446
Kayasth		7,230	Native Christians		128
Kewat		297	Non-asiatic		1,303
Khangār		9,499			
Khatik		1,271			
Khatri		469			
Kirār		374		Total	1,877
Kori		26,004			
Kuchbandhia		108			
Kumhār		6,810			
Kurmi		12,223	Ariya		131
Kusta		889	Sikh		946
Lakhera		430	Other Religions		113
Lodha		26,760			
Lohār		4,471			
Māli ...		594			
Marahia		290		Grand Total for	*4,09,459
Nai ...		7,811		the district.	
Rajput	Bundela	1,942			
	Dhandhera	346			
	Panwar	1,045			
	Parihar	4,162			
	Others	10,567			
	Total	18,062			
Saun		3,058			
Sonar		3,363			
Sunkar		546			
Tamoli		514			
Teli		9,046			
Thathera		546			
Jungle tribes		298			
Miscellaneous		1,361			
	Total	3,20,804			

* NOTE.—This includes the population of the Gursarai and Kakarbai estates.

APPENDIX XXII.

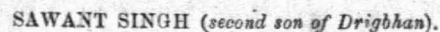
[See paras. 22 and 62.]

List of maháls in which superior and inferior proprietary rights exist (section 53, Act XIX of 1873).

Tahsil.	Village and mahál.	Portion of mahál.	Remarks.
Jhansi	Barahtha	Whole	In each of these four villages the old resident zamindárs are sub-proprietors, and Pandit Raghonath Rao, the ex-muáfidár, is the superior proprietor. Settlement has been made with the former, who are to pay the latter a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the Government demand.
"	Jaunri Buzurg	"	
"	Lidhaura	"	
"	Ramaispura (3 maháls)	"	
"	Simardha	"	The resident zamindárs are sub-proprietors, and settlement has been made with them. Bafi Singh, Nahar Singh, and others, Thákurs, are the superior proprietors, and will receive from the sub-proprietors a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the Government demand.
"	Garhmau (both maháls)	Lake	Raghubir Sahai, bania, and Prasádi and other dhimars, have been decided (Settlement Officer's order of 19th April 1892) to be sub-proprietors of the <i>jalkar</i> or water produce of the lake, to wit, singharas, murárs, kamalgattas and fish: the zamindárs of the village being superior proprietors and entitled, in terms of a panchayatnáma of 1859, to draw off water up to a certain limit and to cultivate the bed of the lake, as it is laid dry, up to that limit. The sub-proprietors pay Rs. 160 yearly as Government demand through the lambardárs of the village; the superior proprietors receive no malikána.
Moth	Pipra	"	Magan Mal, bania, and Ganesh dhimar, have been decided (B. O. of 7th and 9th November 1891), to be sub-proprietors of the sayar produce of the lake, to wit, singharas and murárs; while the zamindárs of the village, as superior proprietors, own the bed of the lake and cultivate it as it is laid bare by the water receding. The sub-proprietors pay Rs. 110 yearly as Government demand through the lambardárs of the village. The superior proprietors receive no malikána.

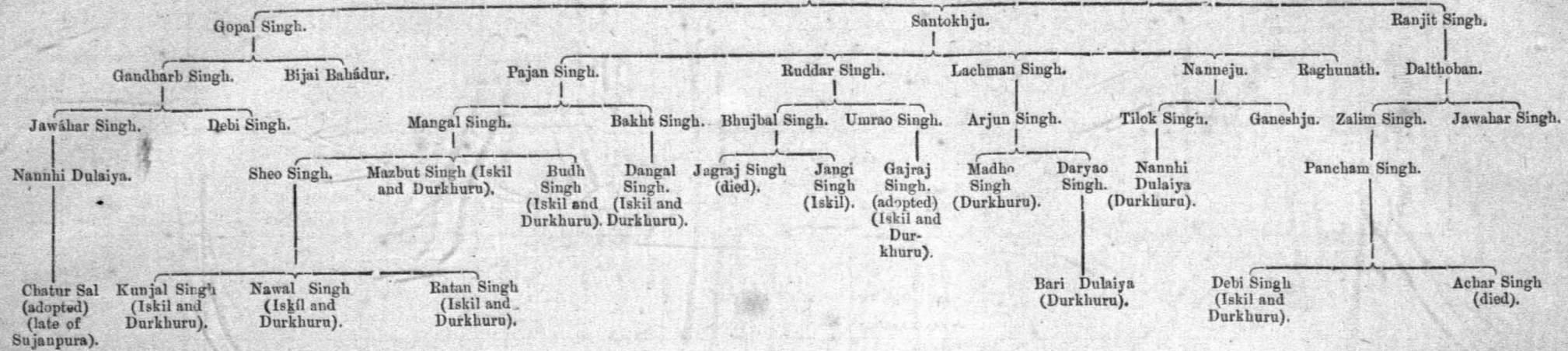
[See para. 50.]

KIRAT SINGH (*eldest son of Drigbhan*).



Aman Singh.				Pirthi Singh.			Medni Mal.				Fatah Singh.							
Rao Arjun Singh.				Pancham Singh.	Shankar Singh.	Anrudh Singh. (died).	Dalip Singh.	Chatr Sal.	Sabhu Singh.	Malju.	Khet Singh.	Umrao Singh.	Man Singh.					
Narpat Singh.	Partab Singh.	Partab Singh (Kakarbai, and Kachir).	Rao Udiajit.	Nanhi Dulaiya (Kakarbai, and Hiranagar).	Majhli Dulahiya (died).		Budh Singh (died).	Aman Singh.	Pheran Singh.	Sukh Sahib (Kakarbai and Dumrai).	Puran Mal (Kakarbai and Dumrai).	Raghu Nath Singh, (Kakarbai and Dumrai).	Udait Singh, (Kakarbai and Dumrai).	Daryao Singh, (Kakarbai and Dumrai).	Madho Singh (died).	Kamed Singh.	Chatur Singh.	
Bari Dulaiya (died).	Nanhe Singh (died).	Bhupal Singh (Kakarbai and Kachir).	Rao Lachman Singh (Kakarbai, Kachir and Dhamnaur).				Hira Singh (Dumrai and Kakarbai).	Gulab Singh (Dumrai and Kakarbai).	Mazbut Singh (Hiranagar and Kakarbai).	Maharaj Singh (Kakarbai and Dumrai).				Shaukar Singh (Kakarbai and Kharka).	Ranjor Singh, (Kakarbai and Kharka).	Ratan Singh, (Kakarbai and Kharka).	Jagat Singh, (Kakarbai and Kharka).	Dalthoban Singh (Kakarbai and Kharka).

RAI SINGH (youngest son of Drighhan).



APPENDIX XXIVA.

[See para. 37.]

Extract from Jhānsi octroi returns, showing imports of agricultural products into Jhānsi city.

Items.						1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
<i>Class I.—(in maunds).</i>										
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	11,380	16,327	{ 22,351 196	31,529 2,090	29,103 3,253
Wheat, gram, urd, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	{ 1,72,740 248	{ 39,612	{ 4,18,113 5,968	3,65,658 37,775	3,81,211 40,826
Cotton seeds	...	...	...	...	...	470	1,177	{ 1,968 88	1,636 24	1,985 200
Ghi	...	...	...	...	...	2,809	{ 7,728 1,692	15,576 8,369	23,943 16,188	22,523 16,384
White sugar	...	...	...	...	...	6,079	{ 16,241 55	14,184 203	14,208 600	14,231 1,499
Moist sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	1,353	{ 2,241 47	3,101 333	5,956 431
Gur and Honey	...	...	...	...	...	{ 16,333 22	{ 28,703	{ 27,502 1,144	30,925 1,250	29,181 2,330
Bhusa	...	...	...	...	...	4,125	8,790	16,688	13,538	...
Oil cakes	...	...	...	...	...	55	860	1,671	1,143	...
Other articles of food and drink	...	...	...	...	...	13,551	{ 41,215 16	57,069 6,557	37,869 15,210	50,842 25,220
Total						{ 2,29,422 270	1,62,006 1,763	5,77,363 22,572	5,23,550 73,471	5,35,032 75,143
<i>Class II.—(in units).</i>										
Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,577	{ 6,000 185	5,458 129	{ 4,820
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	12,192	22,419	{ 34,114	29,563 65	{ 30,764
Total						12,192	24,996	{ 40,174 185	35,021 194	{ 35,584
<i>Class III.—(in maunds).</i>										
Oil of kinds	...	...	...	...	...	651	756	{ 2,258 1,206	798 434	1,500 1,338
Oil seeds	...	...	...	...	...	469	{ 245 48	23,517 18,998	6,883 6,076	2,137 567
Tili and Sarson	...	...	...	...	...	12,487	{ 21,713 476	23,982 6,113	27,857 8,736	35,124 16,366
Other articles of fuel, lighting and washing	...	...	...	...	...	873	{ 1,009 3	1,743 5	1,748 3	374 114
Total						14,480	{ 23,723 527	51,500 26,322	37,286 15,849	39,135 18,385
<i>Class IV.—(in maunds).</i>										
Drugs, gums and spices	...	...	...	...	...	1,511	{ 3,475 4	3,899 175	5,434 749	6,278 1,969

NOTE.—The figures underneath the figures of imports indicate exports on which octroi has been refunded.

APPENDIX XXIVB.

[See para. 37.]

Extract from Mau octroi returns showing imports of agricultural products into the town of Mau.

Items.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Class I.—(in maunds).</i>																		
Rice ...	7,502	6,824	11,055	15,353	3,159	2,931	{ 5,163 25 }	6,524	{ 5,352 4 }	7,819	6,009	7,020	6,328	6,349	5,548	6,441	6,087	7,647
Wheat, gram, urd, &c. ...	1,35,066	1,35,587	1,37,149	1,35,813	{ 1,39,526 295 }	1,49,382	1,46,452	1,37,795	1,43,961	1,41,568	1,42,902	1,35,836	1,36,032	1,57,033	1,43,129	1,28,522	1,52,944	1,19,163
Cotton seeds ...	531	447	498	503	1,436	741	{ 624 116 }	728	354	528	503	650	231	1,652	2,208	160	7,108	7,060
Ghi ...	1,326	1,682	1,653	1,770	{ 1,612 160 }	1,380	1,676	2,541	2,410	2,386	2,386	1,770	1,759	1,803	1,950	1,616	1,705	2,110
White sugar ...	20	24	42	40	22	43	37	55	47	35	{ 57 4 }	57	35	60	{ 62 3 }	48	{ 55 4 }	63
Moist sugar ...	3,373	4,084	3,507	3,535	{ 2,433 114 }	2,411	3,176	4,334	4,714	3,914	4,720	3,676	3,367	3,934	4,366	3,213	3,216	3,966
Gur and honey ...	3,340	3,496	4,669	4,234	{ 2,274 43 }	5,329	3,050	7,524	6,232	6,254	4,145	3,584	3,975	5,047	3,985	2,965	4,964	5,744
Bhusa ...	2,672	5,446	5,648	7,173	10,674	22,409	5,603	9,348	13,151	7,538	11,312	13,206	11,533	13,990	21,984	19,109	15,347	9,598
Oil cakes ...	22	76	115	217	170	132	153	261	262	281	361	196	267	148	98	113	153	120
Other articles of food and drink ...	7,879	12,088	13,007	12,549	{ 12,440 355 }	9,099	11,733	13,158	12,233	11,869	15,445	16,026	13,467	14,405	13,697	20,170	15,844	14,074
Total ...	1,62,331	1,69,754	1,77,343	1,81,187	{ 1,73,746 967 }	1,93,857	1,77,667	1,82,268	1,88,716	1,82,192	1,87,840	1,81,719	1,77,291	2,03,050	1,95,240	1,82,663	2,00,861	1,63,252
<i>Class II.—(in units).</i>																		
Cows, bullocks and buffaloes ...	7,120	3,920	3,516	3,272	5,068	2,986	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep and goats ...	2,077	2,133	2,105	2,321	1,716	2,531	3,424	3,881	3,953	4,059	4,476	4,531	4,765	5,351	4,937	3,598	3,649	2,961
Total ...	9,197	6,053	5,621	5,593	6,784	5,517	5,074	3,881	3,953	4,059	4,476	4,531	4,765	5,351	4,937	3,598	3,649	2,961
<i>Class III.—(in maunds).</i>																		
Oil of kinds ...	1,025	1,264	1,573	1,661	1,113	{ 983 306 }	901	1,506	689	{ 455 18 }	410	{ 528 48 }	445	446	516	312	486	314
Oil seeds ...	1,555	2,739	2,500	3,455	5,060	{ 6,669 554 }	1,958	3,241	2,187	1,314	1,353	4,702	2,097	1,959	1,602	{ 2,753 13 }	{ 2,564 488 }	1,658
Tili and sarson ...	7,373	8,391	7,325	10,526	3,454	{ 6,840 3,507 }	14,139	11,472	9,792	11,124	15,572	7,292	7,090	10,199	6,988	{ 4,074 50 }	{ 8,529 566 }	9,890
Other articles of fuel, lighting and washing.	2,905	2,197	2,164	1,699	1,653	1,098	{ 2,105 *8 }	2,365	2,657	{ 2,076 44 }	2,360	2,827	1,703	1,860	2,263	1,808	1,894	1,798
Total ...	12,858	14,591	13,562	17,341	11,280	{ 15,590 4,367 }	{ 19,103 4,497 }	18,584	{ 15,325 5,043 }	14,969	19,695	15,349	11,335	14,464	11,369	8,947	13,473	13,660
<i>Class V.—(in maunds).</i>																		
Drugs, gums and spices ...	13,383	13,080	10,116	12,172	{ 8,422 440 }	6,939	9,605	11,224	17,536	3,105	2,856	2,749	2,478	2,187	1,938	1,561	1,670	1,785
						2,129	2,400	3,997	10,935	858	786	617	579	431	524	487	213	434

* Excess.

* Excess.

NOTE.—The figures under the figures of imports indicate exports on which octroi has been refunded.

APPENDIX XXVA.

[See paras. 37 and 157.]

Figures showing the import of agricultural and other produce at the chief stations of the Indian Midland Railway in Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

To.	Year.	Cotton, raw and manufac- tured.	Wheat.	Other grains, including rice.	Oils, including kerosine oil.	Fruits, dried and green.	Salt.	Sugar drained.	Sugar undrained.	Stone and building materials.	Timber and rafters.	Tobacco.	Other articles.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jhansi	1889	11,752	63,628	61,527	10,492	8,588	83,556	17,758	28,253	83,789	46,308	11,223	1,59,652	5,86,521
	1890	7,633	71,396	30,404	12,630	11,184	66,508	19,047	20,361	55,445	36,539	11,893	86,273	4,29,313
	1891	8,952	52,269	28,626	15,342	14,660	82,645	18,824	31,518	37,276	21,828	8,399	78,177	3,98,516
Chirgaon	1889	402	9	443	20	162	1,359	599	1,121	572	...	455	1,602	6,744
	1890	130	...	401	19	64	611	283	546	3,764	...	425	1,031	7,274
	1891	343	...	171	22	99	3,103	382	745	6,778	1,412	226	1,209	14,490
Moth	1889	404	...	925	107	213	2,256	554	1,877	...	...	686	1,755	8,777
	1890	410	...	864	191	128	1,978	556	921	2,552	81	751	1,532	9,864
	1891	486	22	588	204	157	2,287	977	1,314	12	5	685	1,156	7,893
Punchh	1889	1,502	...	2,866	161	265	3,712	2,120	2,217	380	30	849	5,819	19,921
	1890	2,128	69	1,017	189	367	2,019	1,879	1,312	18	45	1,009	6,564	16,616
	1891	2,199	22	1,457	217	170	1,757	2,331	1,244	888	...	1,327	5,071	16,683
Barwa Sagar	1889	536	3	1,232	2	11	1,521	361	77	85	...	247	967	5,042
	1890	1,078	6	1,908	9	81	3,235	508	106	537	...	1,160	863	9,486
	1891	1,323	...	...	12	24	7,358	825	223	774	...	1,351	632	12,522
Ranipur road	1889	1,136	676	2,096	11	134	488	300	115	542	13	150	1,372	7,033
	1890	2,953	141	138	1	26	196	303	87	156	...	178	3,181	7,420
	1891	4,390	41	12	...	25	43	423	151	621	...	147	3,032	8,885
Mau	1889	2,250	4,142	13,268	380	595	20,637	1,902	1,406	554	...	844	9,249	55,227
	1890	3,117	2,243	1,314	251	734	40,667	3,723	2,250	980	159	2,069	13,350	70,857
	1891	5,972	1,419	2,680	301	931	41,876	4,979	3,720	7,072	52	4,076	19,064	92,142

APPENDIX XXVB.

[See paras. 37 and 157.]

Figures showing the exports of agricultural and other produce from the chief stations of the Indian Midland Railway in the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

From.	Year.	Cotton, raw and manu- factured.	Wheat.	Other grains, includ- ing rice.	Hides, skins, horns and leather, manufac- tured.	Jute, raw, gunny bags and cloth.	Oils, includ- ing kero- sine oil.	Oil seeds (linseed, spice seed, til, mustard and rape) and other seeds.	Ghi.	Fruit, dried and green.	Salt.	Sugar, drained.	Sugar, un- drained.	Stone and building materials.	Other articles.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Jhānsi	1889	...	1,564	1,402	5,972	4,057	3,501	2,339	28,648	8,476	2,132	10,366	1,671	4,184	2,521	40,888	1,17,721
	1890	...	2,568	5,963	12,179	3,744	2,569	1,348	14,736	15,914	2,225	4,244	474	1,009	3,468	28,753	99,194
	1891	...	1,289	28,146	39,980	8,025	2,419	2,300	53,272	18,730	3,041	18,073	1,156	2,512	3,727	40,389	2,23,059
Chirgaon	1889	...	767	452	1,055	40	204	32	3,615	3,933	299	...	...	...	15	1,008	11,420
	1890	...	868	23	704	...	15	...	694	1,977	3	...	...	...	47	707	5,038
	1891	...	1,236	1,218	786	39	63	7	460	2,275	2	...	23	9	10	936	7,064
Moth ...	1889	...	1,200	191	3,397	1,033	168	...	1,547	940	270	20	39	...	...	307	9,112
	1890	...	1,879	16	1,382	345	36	...	913	535	13	7	...	19	40	179	5,364
	1891	...	2,091	345	1,410	116	25	...	1,128	712	...	7	30	...	...	50	5,914
Punchh	1889	...	2,621	798	352	452	217	...	937	182	4	...	18	130	...	356	6,067
	1890	...	4,934	1,268	590	21	68	...	826	108	2	17	115	...	...	634	8,633
	1891	...	4,286	957	1,080	201	112	...	1,829	23	2	60	...	...	80	319	8,949
Barwa Sagar	1889	...	7	42	62	...	51	138	24	392	147	10	20	77	...	834	1,804
	1890	...	16	111	5	16	539	...	3	505	270	...	8	...	...	1,978	3,451
	1891	...	84	31	211	498	61	812	169	937	506	...	12	19	2	2,654	5,996
Rānipur road	1889	...	2,479	...	598	1	68	...	342	32	...	...	...	...	373	224	4,117
	1890	...	3,223	...	994	25	41	...	1,201	23	35	10	...	...	5	224	5,781
	1891	...	4,087	16	208	...	62	26	2,696	24	...	...	...	...	76	723	7,918
Man ...	1889	...	4,773	...	277	409	824	2	914	191	281	1,303	29	45	38	3,758	12,844
	1890	...	12,485	20	3,724	1,275	494	...	2,098	625	433	1,497	37	18	890	5,529	29,125
	1891	...	15,004	209	5,732	650	598	746	14,058	1,655	239	1,052	281	7	251	5,727	46,209

(704)

APPENDIX XXVC.

[See paras. 37 and 157.]

Figures showing the internal traffic among the chief stations of the Indian Midland Railway in the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division).

From.	Year.	To						
		Jhānsi.	Chirgaon.	Moth.	Punchh.	Barwa Sagar.	Rānipur Road.	Mau.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Maunds of all articles combined.</i>								
Jhānsi	1889	...	489	317	227	949	101	5,599
	1890	...	469	858	336	1,298	316	3,873
	1891	...	1,509	188	329	1,618	70	9,035
Chirgaon	1889	45	...	...	5	12	223	509
	1890	179	...	...	...	...	...	19
	1891	67	...	...	2	5	9	11
Moth	1889	1,993	...	...	4	1	954	400
	1890	298	13	...	...	...	3	68
	1891	343	...	...	...	30	...	44
Punchh	1889	705	...	...	...	...	184	303
	1890	768	15	...	...	...	...	188
	1891	543	79	...	...	...	3	10
Barwa Sagar	1889	74	20	...	...	...	...	9
	1890	355	...	2	...	...	...	31
	1891	749	1	11	...	...	...	685
Rānipur Road	1889	87	...	5	10	4	...	419
	1890	113	6	...	18	...	...	22
	1891	170	15	...	4	...	...	513
Mau	1889	1,034	1	40	48	...	332	...
	1890	1,149	...	2	491	18	...	...
	1891	1,580	20	63	145	39	...	...

Statement of rent law litigation in the Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division) from 1874-75 to 1889-90.

Nature of suit or application.	Number of cases instituted in year.																Total number of institutions.	Annual average of institutions.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Under § 93 Act XII of 1881 (cf. Act X of 1859).																		
Arrears of rent (\$93a)	282	231	205	251	357	287	284	391	377	383	402	263	247	321	204	244	4,729	295.56
Ejectment (\$93b)	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	11	.69
Cancellation of lease (\$93c)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	.12
Compensation for or to prohibit ejectment or cancellation of lease (\$93cc)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.06
Recovery of, or compensation for, excess rent (\$93d)	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	1	1	4	2	3	...	1	1	24	1.50
Compensation for withholding receipt (\$93e)	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	.56
Connected with distraint (\$93f)	...	3	4	7	...	3	3	1	...	13	9	8	8	3	16	17	95	5.94
By landholders for arrears of revenue (\$93g)	1	17	19	11	17	9	14	9	12	15	41	20	17	14	15	21	252	15.75
By cosharers for shares of profits or settlement of accounts (\$93h)	4	3	6	9	16	12	21	17	18	25	26	30	27	28	17	23	282	17.63
By muafidars for arrears of revenue (\$93i)	3	8	16	18	5	7	3	3	1	11	11	19	13	2	14	17	151	9.44
By taluqdars for arrears of revenue (\$93j)	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	.44
By cosharers for arrears of revenue from a defaulting cosharer (\$93k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	4	4	17	1.06
Total of suits under § 93	294	264	254	296	397	322	333	423	410	448	500	347	319	373	273	327	5,580	348.75
Under § 95 Act XII of 1881 (cf. Act X of 1859).																		
Determination of tenure (\$95a)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	.33
Resumption of grants (\$95b)	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	43	4	2	2	...	3	1	1	60	4.00
Determination of value of crops (Section 42) (\$95c)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	.20
of rent (") (\$95d)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	.13
Compensation for improvement (\$95e)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	.27
Enhancement or determination of rent (\$95f)	...	1	4	...	1	2	2	4	11	8	14	6	4	4	2	2	65	4.33
Compensation for wrongful dispossession (\$95g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	.20
Recovery of occupancy (\$95h)	...	23	32	35	34	21	31	40	48	39	19	34	37	26	54	26	499	33.27
Abatement of rent (\$95i)	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.40
Lease or determination of rent of lease or counterpart (\$95j)	...	2	...	...	3	1	4	4	2	7	25	16	14	...	...	...	87	5.80
Production of patwari's accounts (\$95k)	...	2	21	8	18	32	45	70	70	90	94	106	53	77	64	86	841	56.07
Crop appraisement (\$95l)	...	9	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	.87
Deposit of rent (\$95m)	...	2	6	7	4	17	19	18	15	16	27	29	34	81	22	15	262	17.47
To divide the holding of an expropriary tenant (section 7) (\$95n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	7	.47
To survey land (section 22 a) (\$95o)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	17	1.13
To declare notice of relinquishment invalid (section 33 a) (\$95p)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	.20
To take out of deposit any amount deposited (section 55 a) (\$95q)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	4	1	...	...	...	27	1.80
Application from landholder to eject a tenant with rights (section 35) (\$95d)	1	...	2	5	24	33	33	92	96	10	15	14	6	39	24	33	426	28.40
Area in acres to which the notices referred	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	537	242	254	157	87	631	387	597	3,417	227.80
No. of notices in which ejectment took place	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	4	7	4	4	17	12	18	93	6.20
Area in acres in which ejectment took place	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	182	162	32	68	401	248	283	1,511	100.73
Application from landholder to have notice served on a tenant-at-will (section 36) (\$95d)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	150	161	147	176	154	197	1,094	72.93
No of notices issued	2	...	...	...	23	40	30	18	68	108	150	161	147	176	154	197	1,272	84.80
Area in acres to which notices referred	3	...	...	...	156	497	268	...	465	908	1,611	1,257	1,385	2,205	1,119	987	10,858	723.87
Application made by a tenant under section 39 (\$95e)	...	...	...	3	9	21	15	32	33	67	67	81	77	84	83	100	672	44.80
Application by a landholder for assistance to eject a tenant-at-will (section 40) (\$95f)	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	5	21	35	56	29	51	47	72	326	21.73
Total of applications under (\$95)	...	41	65	62	95	131	155	276	327	385	463	511	405	507	461	538	4,422	294.80

APPENDIX XXVII.

[See para. 130].

Statement of coercive processes employed for recovery of arrears of revenue in the Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division) during the term of the last Settlement.

Year,	No. of mahāls.	No. of writs.	No. per mahāl.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of mahāls in which distress and sale was used.	No. of cases in which sale actually took place.	No. of mahāls, or shares, attached, section 154, Act XIX, 1873.	No. of mahāls transferred, section 157, Act XIX, 1873.	Annulment of settlement under section 158, Act XIX, 1873.				Sales.		Remarks.
									No. of mahāls farmed.		Direct management.		No. of mahāls or patts sold.	Revenue of mahāls or patts sold.	
									No. of mahāls or patts.	Revenue of such mahāls or patts.	No. of mahāls or patts.	Revenue of such mahāls or patts.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1871-72	618	1,310	2	1	1	12	16,122	(a) Mauza Sāran, sold for arrears and debt, after having been a failure even under direct management.
1872-73	618	1,654	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	448	2	676	...	...
1873-74	618	1,524	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	618	1,202	3	...	59	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	618	1,137	3	...	86	...	12	2	...	...	1	88	1(a)	154
1876-77	618	745	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	618	644	2	11	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	618	618	2	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879-80	618	831	2	...	40	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81	622	631	2	...	31	...	14(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881-82	623	473	2	...	15	...	5	1	1(c)	1,137	(c) Half of mauza Roni, sold for arrears of revenue and taākvi, fetched Rs. 7,000.
1882-83	623	549	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883-84	626	375	1	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884-85	627	453	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885-86	627	520	1	2	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87	634	372	1	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	676	300	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888-89	708	614	1	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9(d)	356
1889-90	737	531	1	45	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91	802	653	1	21	52	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92	806	587	1	19	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				32	24	11	...	1	(d) Small properties sold for recovery of loans under Act XVI of 1882.
Total	13,673	15,723	12	157	439	32	73	12	2	448	15	16,886	11	1,647	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

[See para. 131-123.]

Statement showing transfers by castes for Jhansi district, (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division) since last settlement, together with the consideration.

Serial No.	Caste.	Area held at last settlement, as by old No. II, statements.	Area at present settlement.	Transferred by order of Court.			Transferred by private arrangement.					
							Sales.			Mortgages.		
				To same caste.	To other caste.	Total.	To same caste.	To other caste.	Total.	To same caste.	To other caste.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.									
1	Thákur	2,48,021	2,38,246	Acres. 1,804	7,735	9,539	8,946	17,974	26,920	33,558	77,275	1,10,833
2	Bráhmañ	1,69,369	1,86,920	Rs. 12,248	46,463	58,711	34,755	76,801	1,11,556	76,910	1,90,843	2,67,753
3	Ahir	1,52,906	1,46,457	Acres. 935	2,189	3,074	14,538	35,067	49,605	36,781	46,095	82,876
4	Lodhi	1,01,080	85,583	Rs. 6,416	6,881	13,297	53,251	1,24,182	1,77,433	1,05,244	1,20,262	8,25,506
5	Kurmi	87,786	66,783	Acres. 1,648	2,035	3,683	5,475	16,188	21,663	13,977	44,154	58,131
6	Marwári	...	41,272	Rs. 3,380	25,269	28,649	22,332	71,507	93,839	27,973	1,16,874	1,44,847
7	Bauia	1,607	27,290	Acres. 932	1,423	2,355	4,136	11,515	15,651	8,097	28,245	36,342
8	Kayath	13,562	17,989	Rs. 3,640	13,820	17,460	16,570	57,085	73,655	15,672	1,02,731	1,18,403
9	Musalmañ	5,730	15,000	Acres. 183	1,732	1,915	4,006	18,043	22,049	4,165	31,605	35,770
10	Ghosi	15,535	11,368	Rs. 130	15,444	15,574	23,236	61,332	84,568	22,385	1,08,729	1,31,114
11	Goshain	7,544	10,236	Acres. 72	233	305	5,758	3,356	9,114	1,505	627	2,132
12	Dáñgi	9,163	8,258	Rs. 227	550	777	21,225	8,858	30,083	11,928	2,150	14,078
13	Káchhi	9,077	7,401	Acres. ...	107	107	763	6,206	6,969	363	727	1,090
14	Bhát	5,600	4,251	Rs. ...	1,170	1,170	3,190	20,335	23,525	2,391	5,197	7,588
15	Khangár	3,828	3,410	Acres. 80	1,408	1,488	899	2,927	3,826	162	5,544	5,706
16	Kalár	2,470	2,465	Rs. 4,675	3,312	7,987	2,400	10,476	12,876	295	11,303	11,598
17	Bráhmañ Dakhañi	...	2,392	Acres. 141	83	224	307	1,155	1,462	391	7,067	7,458
18	Gujar	1,868	2,205	Rs. 1,400	625	2,025	912	9,773	10,685	2,600	4,282	6,882
19	Bairáñgi	131	1,546	Acres. 777	1,016	1,793	191	1,676	1,867	1,198	8,319	9,517
20	Dhimar	2,361	1,220	Rs. 2,400	3,380	5,780	1,058	9,456	10,514	6,074	37,661	43,735
21	Teli	936	470	Acres. ...	26	26	79	2,549	2,628	...	1,776	1,776
22	Sunár	...	258	Rs. ...	511	511	175	9,565	9,740	...	5,775	5,775
	Total	8,38,583	8,81,020	Acres. ...	754	754	520	1,168	1,688	1,085	2,764	3,849
				Rs. ...	7,420	7,420	1,166	7,179	8,345	1,513	17,069	18,582
				Acres. ...	240	240	44	1,838	1,882	396	1,859	2,255
				Rs. ...	2,750	2,750	83	9,356	9,439	860	3,153	4,013
				Acres. ...	85	85	110	1,655	1,765	481	1,830	2,311
				Rs. ...	500	500	2,122	5,642	7,764	2,413	9,460	11,873
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	1,031	1,031	...	1,630	1,630
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	2,279	2,279	...	4,749	4,749
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	247	247	353	1,284	1,637
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	1,624	1,624	387	1,221	1,608
				Acres. ...	1,805	1,805	264	4,460	4,724	14	1,580	1,594
				Rs. ...	22,500	22,500	2,578	9,570	12,148	699	8,728	9,427
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	1,539	1,539	...	1,504	1,504
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	8,065	8,065	...	2,062	2,062
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	210	210	...	161	161
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	1,998	1,998	...	658	658
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	1,515	1,515	...	1,566	1,566
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	1,699	1,699	...	281	281
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	120	120	...	345	345
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	831	831	...	1,979	1,979
				Acres. ...	...	...	...	910	910	...	...	...
				Rs. ...	...	...	...	286	286	...	...	...
				Acres. ...	6,572	20,821	46,036	1,32,349	1,78,385	1,02,526	2,65,957	3,68,483
				Rs. ...	34,516	1,50,595	1,85,111	5,07,899	6,92,952	2,77,344	7,55,167	1,032,511

APPENDIX XXIX.

[See para. 132.]

Comparative statement of proprietary mutations registered under orders of Civil and Revenue Courts, or by private transfer, consequent on sale or mortgage, &c., for Jhānsi district (excluding the Lalitpur sub-division) during the course of the last settlement. * *

Year.	Under orders of Courts.										By private transfer.														Remarks.
	Sale of revenue-paying land.				Sale of revenue-free land.				Number of other cases.	Total number of cases.	Sale of revenue-paying land.]				Sale of revenue-free land.				Number of succession cases.	Number of mortgage cases.	Number of redemption of mortgage cases.	Number of other cases.	Total number of cases.		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue (assumed).			Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue (assumed).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.								
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	162	...	...	280	
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	274	...	...	372	
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	305	...	...	344	
1869-70	11	4,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	794	167	...	...	961	
1870-71	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	175	...	...	653	
1871-72	4	168	817	5	...	...	...	...	29	33	43	2,951	22,053	7	...	...	...	...	456	120	...	8	627	
1872-73	11	1,373	4,693	3	...	...	...	...	29	40	35	3,045	19,686	6	...	...	...	...	354	125	...	...	514	
1873-74	12	2,987	7,332	2	...	...	...	...	27	39	38	2,849	15,949	6	...	...	...	...	354	88	...	...	480	
1874-75	10	686	2,778	4	...	...	...	...	5	15	36	3,049	12,808	4	...	...	...	...	558	167	...	2	763	
1875-76	18	1,545	4,805	3	...	...	...	...	11	29	49	3,283	13,959	4	...	...	...	...	552	149	...	41	791	
1876-77	12	914	2,746	3	...	...	...	...	21	33	36	2,497	20,329	8	...	...	...	...	598	80	...	27	741	
1877-78	7	1,380	1,922	1	...	...	...	...	15	22	38	2,354	28,493	12	1	...	175	...	365	84	...	65	553	
1878-79	27	1,972	12,391	6	...	...	...	...	20	47	88	4,968	40,700	8	...	...	...	...	607	176	...	96	967	
1879-80	37	3,357	20,147	6	...	...	...	...	34	71	48	3,006	26,710	9	2	8	100	12	746	164	...	133	1,093	
1880-81	15	2,018	15,759	8	...	...	...	...	33	48	70	7,595	58,824	8	...	...	...	...	695	82	...	53	900	
1881-82	6	538	1,123	2	...	...	...	...	32	38	54	3,599	34,291	10	...	...	...	...	563	77	...	110	804	
1882-83	6	399	1,855	5	...	...	...	...	42	48	39	1,904	20,581	11	...	...	...	...	533	44	...	117	733	
1883-84	18	1,213	13,709	11	...	...	...	...	151	*169	88	1,516	12,503	8	...	...	...	...	401	14	...	71	524	
1884-85	132	6,584	72,630	11	2	1,160	6,084	5	117	*251	58	4,941	46,118	9	1	7	84	12	644	24	...	335	1,062		
1885-86	112	5,704	85,708	15	...	...	...	...	134	*246	62	2,421	29,083	12	2	6	134	22	486	46	...	170	766	
1886-87	39	2,358	34,565	15	...	...	...	...	165	*204	85	2,840	39,469	14	3	7	502	72	526	32	24	97	767	
1887-88	13	599	7,664	13	...	...	...	...	76	80	77	2,723	35,188	13	5	34	1,029	30	868	34	22	22	1,028	
1888-89	11	407	2,574	6	...	...	...	...	21	32	155	4,132	42,093	10	8	54	2,758	51	550	48	16	117	874	
1889-90	15	494	2,310	5	...	...	...	...	5	20	72	2,145	22,734	11	3	23	409	18	277	55	8	66	481	
Total	517	39,463	2,95,528	...	2	1,160	6,084	...	1,133	1,652	1,101	61,818	5,41,571	...	25	139	5,191	...	11,660	2,692	70	1,530	17,078		

* Influence of Act XVI apparent between 1884 and 1887.

* Influence of Act XVI apparent between 1884 and 1887.

APPENDIX XXX.

[See paras. 216, 220-233.]

Detailed analysis of the standard rental.

Tahsil.	Class of soil.	Group A.		Group B.		Group C.		Group D.		Total.		Total standard rental less sif deduction.	Remarks.
		Area.	Standard rental.	Area.	Standard rental.	Area.	Standard rental.	Area.	Standard rental.	Area.	Standard rental.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jhansi.	Mār ...	2,135	10,436	975	5,087	3,027	15,622	936	4,773	7,073	35,868		
	Kābar ...	6,246	23,688	2,597	9,805	5,130	21,370	2,179	8,520	16,152	63,383		
	Parua ...	8,243	23,558	4,010	10,865	5,709	17,480	2,998	8,434	20,960	60,337		
	Bākar Moti ...	8,648	21,341	5,113	11,421	4,098	10,474	3,056	6,949	20,915	50,185		
	Bākar Patri ...	12,814	10,139	16,778	12,650	3,914	3,254	7,585	5,783	41,091	31,856		
	Tari ...	750	3,750	580	2,900	615	2,767	352	1,760	2,297	11,177		
	Total	38,836	92,942	30,053	52,678	22,493	70,967	17,106	36,219	1,08,488	2,52,806	2,51,972	Sif allowance, Rs. 834.
Mau.	Mār ...	11,477	38,489	12,877	43,568	11,623	41,459	11,144	39,029	47,121	1,62,545		
	Kābar ...	8,588	22,867	9,991	25,991	5,398	15,251	7,077	19,466	31,054	83,575		
	Parua ...	8,818	18,719	7,346	14,047	5,009	10,895	5,787	11,697	26,900	55,358		
	Bākar Moti ...	2,346	6,279	1,748	3,219	973	2,577	1,184	2,473	6,251	14,548		
	Bākar Patri ...	2,143	1,579	2,358	2,101	385	364	1,569	1,357	6,455	5,401		
	Total	33,372	87,933	34,320	88,926	23,388	70,546	26,761	74,022	117,841	3,21,427	3,15,948	Sif allowance, Rs. 5,479.
Garotha.	Mār ...	9,464	35,680	13,117	52,410	9,761	37,417	9,413	37,309	41,755	1,62,816		
	Kābar ...	6,247	17,976	7,400	22,458	6,164	18,623	5,996	18,100	25,807	77,157		
	Parua ...	2,259	4,713	3,559	7,348	2,260	5,144	2,552	5,268	10,630	22,473		
	Bākar Moti ...	462	721	974	1,546	193	329	752	1,222	2,381	3,818		
	Bākar Patri ...	822	781	2,393	2,244	397	379	1,742	1,655	5,354	5,059		
	Total	19,254	59,871	27,443	86,006	18,775	61,892	20,455	63,554	85,927	2,71,323	2,69,491	Sif allowance, Rs. 1,832.
Moth.	Mār ...	6,956	27,949	3,277	12,917	5,234	21,565	2,862	11,393	18,329	73,824		
	Kābar ...	14,705	51,510	7,138	23,396	9,213	32,633	5,871	19,573	36,927	1,27,112		
	Parua ...	7,258	19,823	3,529	8,207	3,102	8,351	2,535	6,112	16,424	42,493		
	Bākar Moti ...	1,005	1,746	674	1,130	572	1,020	614	1,008	2,865	4,904		
	Bākar Patri ...	912	970	1,267	1,353	445	473	835	888	3,459	3,684		
	Total	30,836	1,01,998	15,885	47,003	18,566	64,042	12,717	38,974	78,004	2,52,017	2,50,879	Sif allowance, Rs. 1,138.
Total of district.	Mār ...	30,032	1,12,554	30,246	1,13,932	29,645	1,16,063	24,355	92,504	1,14,278	4,35,053		
	Kābar ...	35,786	1,16,041	27,126	81,650	25,905	87,877	21,123	65,659	1,09,940	3,51,227		
	Parua ...	26,578	66,813	18,444	40,467	16,080	41,870	13,872	31,511	74,974	1,80,661		
	Bākar Moti ...	12,461	30,087	8,509	17,316	5,836	14,400	5,606	11,652	32,412	73,455		
	Bākar Patri ...	16,691	13,499	22,796	18,348	5,141	4,470	11,731	9,683	56,359	46,000		
	Tari ...	750	3,750	580	2,900	615	2,767	352	1,760	2,297	11,177		
	GRAND TOTAL	1,22,298	3,42,744	1,07,701	2,74,613	83,222	2,67,447	77,039	2,12,769	3,90,260	10,97,573	10,88,290	Sif allowance, Rs. 9,283.

GROUP—A.—Exproprietary and occupancy holdings.

B.—Tenant-at-will holdings.

C.—Sir cultivated by proprietors.

D.—Sublet sif, khudkasht, favoured and nominally-rented, grain-rented, dhāra and rent-free.

APPENDIX XXXI.

[See paras. 50, 61 and 252.]

Statement showing the changes in ubári and kámil (i.e., nominal and full) jamás of the ubári villages in pargana Garotha.

20

Serial No.	Name of village.	Jamás at last settlement.				Jamás of year of verification.				New jamás.				Remarks.
		Kámil jama.	Collected.			Kámil jama.	Collected.			Kámil jama.	Collected in 1892-93.			
			Ubári.	Khál-sa.	Total.		Ubári.	Khál-sa.	Total.		Ubári.	Khálsa.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Baráru ...	814	*397	...	397	814	*397 0 0	...	*397 0 0	680	(a)312 0 0	...	312 0 0	(a) After assessment an ubári share of Rs. 78 was resumed on the ubáridar's death and settled with the heirs of the deceased for their lifetime on full ubári plus half the difference of the kámil and ubári jamás, i. e., Rs. 124.
2	Siya ...	1,780	*868	...	868	1,780	*868 0 0	...	868 0 0	1,820	(b)834 0 0	...	834 0 0	(b) A share of Rs. 208-8 resumed and settled at Rs. 331-12-0 as above.
3	Moti Katra ...	1,277	872	...	872	1,296	872 0 0	†19	891 0 0	1,365	(c)872 0 0	†3 14 0	875 14 0	(c) A share of Rs. 218 resumed and settled at Rs. 279-2-3 as above.
4	Nipán ...	2,600	*436	...	436	2,597	*436 0 0	...	436 0 0	2,585	377 0 0	...	377 0 0	
5	Iskū ...	1,070	‡574	...	574	1,070	‡546 0 0	35	581 0 0	1,385	(d)290 11 0	594 0 0	884 11 0	(d) An ubári share of Rs. 39-6 resumed and settled at Rs. 73-3-9 as above. Ubári privileges now confiscated.
6	Sujánpura ...	1,688	§742	...	742	1,450	§742 0 0	...	742 0 0	1,765	...	1,765 0 0	1,765 0 0	
7	Kakarbai estate (comprising 6 villages).	6,253	*436	...	436	6,253	*423 13 0	...	423 13 0	6,515	372 8 0	131 11 0	504 3 0	
8	Durkhuru ...	2,260	Included in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.	294	294	2,260	Included as in column 4.	294	294 0 0	2,350	(e)404 0 0	604 7 0	1,008 7 0	(e) Two ubári shares of Rs. 51-12-6 resumed and settled at Rs. 80-4 as above.
	Total ...	17,742	4,325	294	4,619	17,520	4,284 13 0	348	4,632 13 0	18,465	3,462 3 0	3,099 0 0	6,561 3 0	
9	Marha ...	1,110	314	...	314	1,108	209 5 4	369	578 5 4	990	209 5 4	307 0 0	516 5 4	
10	Kairokhar ...	1,700	677	...	677	1,700	677 0 0	...	677 0 0	1,700	677 0 0	...	677 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,552	5,316	294	5,610	20,328	5,171 2 4	717	5,888 2 4	21,155	4,348 8 4	3,406 0 0	7,754 8 4	

NOTE.—* These figures include ubári jama of Durkhuru share.

† Is the jama of resumed muáf.

‡ Includes ubári jama of Durkhuru share, a share of this village ubári jama being included in Sujánpura (No. 6).

§ Includes ubári jama of Durkhuru share, as well as of Iskil share.

APPENDIX XXXII.

[See paras. 253 and 254.]

Detailed cost of settlement operations.

	Attestation.	Preparation of record-of-rights.	Assessment.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerical staff's pay (fixed and temporary) ...	5,792 0 0	28,020 0 0	25,625 7 4	59,437 7 4
Office charges (contingencies, stationery and job work)...	1,680 0 0	2,325 0 0	20,459 12 7	24,464 12 7
Deputy Collectors' salary ...	8,000 0 0	250 0 0	2,750 0 0	11,000 0 0
Travelling allowance of officers*	1,661 0 0	...	3,666 6 0	5,327 6 0
Ditto of establishment ...	722 9 6	...	1,853 9 7	2,576 3 1
Total ...	17,855 9 6	30,595 0 0	54,355 3 6	1,02,805 13 0
Settlement officer's salary ...	5,760 0 0	17,689 7 1	29,618 14 0	53,068 5 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,615 9 6	48,284 7 1	83,974 1 6	1,55,874 2 1

* Including Assistant Collector on settlement duty.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

[See para. 256.]

Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the Settlement ending 31st January 1893.

Names of Officers.	Class of application or cases, with section of Act (XIX of 1873).	Instituted during the settlement.	Disposed of—										Pending at close of the settlement.	Appeals to Settlement Officers from their subordinates.					Remarks.
			On their merits.			Otherwise than on their merits.								Instituted.	Decided.				
			For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	By confession, compromise or consent.	By default of plaintiff.	Ex-parte (personal service of summons).	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Confirmed.			Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
W. H. L. Impey, Esq., C.S., Settlement Officer. J. S. Moston, Esq., C. S., A. S. O. and Settlement Officer. Sayid Mazhar Ali, Deputy Collector. Pandit Jawahar Lal, Deputy Collector. Munshi Kanhiya Lal, Deputy Collector.	I.—Cases connected with patwāris: section 23, et seq.	773	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	656	660	109	...	...	...	...
	II.—Boundary dispute, sections 40, 140, 144 ...	72	10	10	20	47	1	...	...	4	52	...	1	1	...	...	1	
	IV.—Distribution of assessment or redistribution of land revenue under sections 46 and 47.	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	632	...	...	...	...	...
	VII.—Cases arising out of the preparation of records-of-rights.	(a) Proprietary right ...	*3,550	926	803	1,729	291	28	...	429	1,066	1,814	...	22	11	9	2	22	* Includes seven cases transferred to Collector's office.
		(b) Cultivating right ...	2,610	277	647	924	265	23	...	535	863	1,686	...	25	15	3	7	25	
		(d) Revenue-free tenure ...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	286	...	...	...	...	...
		(f) Any other matter under section 65.	45	14	21	35	5	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII.—Rent cases.	(e) Enhancement of rent ...	602	387	51	438	111	13	8	23	9	164	...	...	...	...	...
		(d) Abatement of rent ...	6	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		(e) Commutation of rent ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XI.—Miscellaneous ...	+1,972	96	102	198	11	2	...	8	1,689	1,710	14	6	5	1	...	6	+ Includes 50 cases transferred to Collector's office.	
	Total ...	10,507	1,716	1,638	3,354	734	69	8	997	5,208	7,016	123	54	32	13	9	54		

GLOSSARY OF REVENUE TERMS AND AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORDS
IN COMMON USE IN THE JHANSI DISTRICT.

Aber.—अबेर=Late: delay.

Agora.—अगोरा=The green leaves at the top of the sugarcane, given to cattle as fodder.

Agtā.—See *har*.

Agua.—अगुआ=A guide: a man taken from a village to show the way to a traveller.

Agya.—अगया=A grass found only in juár fields.

Airauni.—ऐराउनी=Watering preliminary to sowing in dofasli land.

Ain.—ऐन=Special, extremely.

Amáro.—See *rát*.

Amrái.—अमरई=A mango grove.

Andhra.—आंधरा=Blind, (1) of a man, (2) of a well.

Ankuri.—See *har*.

Anndata.—अन्नदाता="Bread giver:" a common form of salutation by an inferior.

Antarbed.—अन्तरबेद=The duab: the districts across the Jamna, as opposed to Bundelkhand.

Arna.—See *chát*.

Aspher.—असफेर=Surrounding country.

Athey or Athao.—अथेय या अथओ=The time of sunset: evening.

Athái.—अथाई=The village meeting place, generally a rough circle of broad flattish stones under a tree.

Aukháná.—आखाना=A shootingbox: a small unroofed enclosure built for the purpose of killing wild animals; consisting of four masonry walls and one door constructed so as to drop down in grooves from above, with outer steps leading on to the top of the walls. The animals are said to have been lured inside by a bait and to have been shot from above after the door had been let down.

Awá.—आवा=A brick kiln.

Awádáni.—आवादानो=Income, benefit.

Bachhiyá.—बच्छिया=A present to Brahmans (generally a silver coin) made by a widow on remarriage or by a pilgrim on return from a shrine.

Badarot.—See *rát*.

Badhiyá.—बाधिया=A young ox.

Bági.—बागी=A hoe for digging up ál.

Bagiyá.—बागिया=A garden (dim.)

Bajherá.—बजेरा=Also called *morsikha*=a bad fodder grass: a thick masel-like grass growing by nalas.

Bajretá.—बजरेटा—See *Kudel*.

Bakhar.—बखर=The harrow plough, the beam of which is supposed to be seven spans long. Its parts are:—Lor लोड़, the beam: Páns पांस, the iron share: Datua दतुआ, the hafts by which the share is attached to the beam: Kurora कुरोरा, the iron rings attaching the share to the hafts: Muríla मुड़ीला, the wedges fastening the hafts to the beam: Nijoná निजोना, the upright set in the beam: Muthya मुठया, the transverse handle in the upright: Dári डाड़ी, the shafts connecting the beam with the yoke: Pachhál पच्छील, the pegs keeping them in place: Harena हरेना, the transverse pin uniting them, which is attached to the yoke by the Náná नाना, or rope: Júá जुआ, the yoke: Churkunya चुर्कुनया, upright rings in the yoke: Pachári पचारी, rivets to which the Jot जोत, or yoking ropes, are tied: Sel सेल, the wooden pegs in the yoke which keep the bullocks' heads from slipping from under it. In the harness, the Garthani गरथनी, is the neckrope; Náth नाथ, the nose-rope and Pagaiya पगैया, the rein of the ox. When the bakhar is turned upside down, a Rási रासी or wooden fork is put under it to keep it from dragging on the ground.

Bakorá.—बकोड़ा=Strips of dhák root made into rope, used specially for the Persian wheel.

Baksuá.—बक्सुआ=Small lampor grass.

Bál.—बाल=Ears (of wheat, bájra, barley, sama, kakni, bansi and phikár only).

Bálásháhi.—बालाशाही=The coinage of the old Jalaun ráj.

Bamúra.—बमुरा=The south wind that drives away the clouds after the rains: also the babul tree.

Ban.—बन=The cotton plant.

- Ban.**—See *gultna*.
- Banke.**—बंके=Utterly.
- Banráhar.**—बनराहर=Cotton and arhar growing together in a field.
- Baoli.**—बावली=(1) tank with steps: (2) well with steps: (3) the fight between elephant and tiger (*náhar*) commonly found depicted on Chandel sculptures.
- Baráhi.**—बराही=Sugarcane (growing).
- Baraiya.**—बरैया=A grain measure: 10 of which equal one *pya* (q.v.)
- Barao.**—बरओ=The water channel leading from a well to a field.
- Barár.**—बरार=Village messenger (*cf* *baláhar*).
- Baráro.**—See *chát*.
- Bardhá.**—बरधा=An ox.
- Baredhi.**—बरेधे=A cattle-grazer, herdsboy.
- Baráru or Bareri.**—बरारू या बरेरी=The rope (generally of *dhák* root or *amári*) for drawing up the *charsa* from a well (V. *Nári*).
- Bariya.**—बरिया=The thick roots of the *Ál* plant.
- Báro.**—बरो=Fine tapering roots of *ál*.
- Barro.**—बररो=Sandy land that never gets flooded.
- Barru.**—बररू=A riverside reed grass used for thatching and for making pens (*kalams*).
- Barua.**—बरुआ=Sandy soil.
- Basgatya.**—बसगतिया=Resident: especially of a cultivator, as opposed to a *páki*.
- Basígat.**—बसिगत=Place of residence. In the Bamhori *Suhági wájb-ul-arz* this is put down as a cess levied from the *Chamárs* on account of their taking skins.
- Batiya.**—बटिया=*Batái*: rent taken in kind.
- Batra.**—बटरा=A pea.
- Bedra.**—बेदरा=A white kind of *juár*.
- Bejhra.**—बेभरा=Pisi and gram mixed, *i.e.*, growing together in a field: also wheat and gram and peas mixed.
- Bel.**—see *dhuliya*.
- Beri.**—बेरी=The enclosure in which the threshing-floor is set up.
- Birwái.**—बिरवाई=A fence, especially round a field.
- Bhajúra.**—भजूरा=A grass not unlike *masel*, but bigger.
- Bhainsá.**—see *rát*.
- Bhar.**—भर=The upright pole at the centre of the threshing-floor (*merh*) round which the bullocks circle is so called when it is anchored to a flat rock, on which the threshing-floor is often formed, by heavy stones.
- Bhárak.**—भारक=Peacock's feathers dropped.
- Bharka.**—भरका=Broken ground, ravines.
- Bhátó.**—भाटो=Rakar; land intermittently cultivable: inferior soil.
- Bhauna.**—भौना=Cows, bullocks, &c., given in payment of a debt.
- Bhaunpatta.**
Bhaunra.
Bhaunri. } See *rát*.
- Bhitua.**—See *kaur*.
- Bhonsar.**—भोंसड़=An island.
- Bhontipa.**—भोंतिपा=Level with the ground (especially of a well).
- Bhua.**—भुआ=The cotton-like contents of the *madár* flower.
- Bhuntiya.**—भुंटिया=Ears (of *juár* and maize only).
- Bhúsará.**—भूसरा=The large white wheat obtained after a favourable season.
- Bigna.**—बिगना=A wolf.
- Bihar.**—बीहर=Ravines, broken ground.
- Bijgunna.**—बिजगुना=System of taking rent according to the quantity of seed sown.
- Bijkutár.**—बिजकुतार=The appraiser under the *bijgunna* (q.v.) system.
- Bijúka.**—बिजूका=A scarecrow in a field.
- Bijwár.**—बिजवार=Land sown: *e.g.* "*Páñch pya pisi-ki-bijwar*"=as much land as can be sown with five *pyas* (q. v) of wheat.
- Bilát.**—बिलात=Many, plenty.
- Binti.**—बिन्ती=An application, petition, prayer.
- Biráoni.**—बिराउनी=Running the plough through fields of young *juár* in July and August (*Sáwan*) to weed the land, thin out

- the sowings, and throw up earth round the roots of the plants.
- Birrá.**—बिर्रा=Wheat and gram mixed, *i.e.*, sown together in a field.
- Boká.**—बोका=A sower.
- Borá.**—बोरा=A donkey's pannier.
- Bujo.**—बुजो=A furrow where seed has not fallen, generally owing to an obstruction in the seed-pipe of the plough.
- Bukka.**—बुक्का=The round manured hole in the ground in which melons are grown.
- Byai.**—ब्याई=Weighing dues paid by banyas to the zamindárs of the village in which a market (*hát*) is held.
- Byáru.**—ब्यारू=The evening meal.
- Chamrot.**—चमरोट=Manorial dues levied from Chamárs.
- Chandrot or charas.**—See *kaur*.
- Charokhar.**—चरोखर=Village grazing-ground.
- Charra.**—चररा=A kind of cucumber.
- Charu.**—चरू=Grazing-fees levied per head of cattle.
- Cháro.**—चारो=Grass of all kinds collected from a field.
- Chát.**—चाट=A hollowed tree trunk used by lever for raising water. Its parts are, besides the trunk itself; the dago दगो or level pole, by which the *chát* is raised: baráro, बरारो the rope attaching the dago to the *chát*: kao काको the peg in the *chát* to which the baráro is tied: jer, जेर, the fork, and gulaiya, गुलैया, the pivot, on which the lever works: arua अरुआ, for keeping the *jer* in position: dunski डुंस्की, two side pieces nailed on to the dago at its lower end, to support the maindan मेंडन, a heavy lump of mud which balances the lever and is kept from sliding off by the khuntia खुंटिया: ponchpa पोंचपा, the logs in the hollow below the lever in which a man stands to pull it down.
- Chaubagla.**—चौबगला=On all four sides.
- Chetua.**—चेतुआ=Rabi harvester: man, woman or child (*chait*).
- Chhenko.**—छेको=Gate or opening in a fence.
- Chheola.**—छेउला=The dhák (*Butea frondosa*) tree.
- Chhigri.**—छिगरी=The north wind.
- Chhinko.**—छिंको=Ropes made from the bark of dhák roots.
- Chhír.**—छीर=Sir.
- Chhirai.**—छिरई=A labourer on *sir* land.
- Chhúrya.**—See *ráf*.
- Chímri.**—चीमरी=Water melons, sown in January or February and taken up in April or May.
- Chirra.**—चिर्रा=Inferior soil.
- Chirchita.**—चिरचिटा=A coarse kind of spear-grass (also called *Khatara*).
- Chiriya.**—See *kaur*.
- Chola.**—चोला=The body.
- Chonkhar.**—चोंखर=A field-rat.
- Chora.**—चोड़ा=A well without water.
- Chuaná.**—चुअना=A waterlogged soil.
- Chukáorá.**—चुकाउरा=Settlement of a debt by delivery of farm stock to the creditor.
- Chunkali.**—चुंकली=Melons.
- Churai.**—चुरई=A stone watering-trough, generally hollowed out of a solid block of stone and dating from Chandel times.
- Churkunya.**—See *bakhar*.
- Dabiya.**—डबिया=A sheaf.
- Dabki.**—डबकी=An earthenware water-bottle, with two ears (*cf. potla*).
- Dabua.**—डबुआ=The umbrella shaped cover over a field-watcher's platform.
- Dadri.**—ददरी=Juár cut early and followed by rabi: also called *ulaiti*.
- Dago.**—See *chát*.
- Dálwar.**—दालवर=An irrigated crop, generally wheat (also *dárwar*).
- Dáng.**—डांग=Jungle, forest.
- Daraiya.**—दरैया=A plant of gram in the field.
- Dári.**—See *bakhar*.
- Darora.**—डडोरा=A field in which juár stalks have been left standing in the ground after harvest: the upper part of the plant having been generally cut off at the height that a man can reach down to without stooping.
- Datua.**—See *bakhar*.
- Daur.**—See *kaur*.

- Dauriya.**—दैरिया=The rope-handled basket for throwing up water to a higher level for irrigation.
- Dekháparkhí.**—देखापरखी=The system of appraising crops for rent under the Maratha régime.
- Del.**—डेल=The condition of land after certain crops which do not exhaust its fertility have been taken off it; opposed to *kudel*, (*q.v.*) exhausted land. *Del* may be *bankara*, *urdána*, *gohári*, *chandári*, *tilwar*, *i.e.*, after cotton, urad, wheat, gram or til.
- Dengrá or Dengur.**—डेंगरा या डेंगुर=The wooden collar or log tied to a frisky buffalo.
- Dháng.**—ढांग=Inferior soil, rákar, &c., differently defined in different villages.
- Dháo.**—ढाओ=Stone from which iron is extracted.
- Dhára.**—ढारा=Payment of revenue and village expenses by distribution between sharers in proportion to the areas of their cultivation or on some other scale.
- Dharaul.**—धरौल=Irrigated wheat (*cf.* *dalwar*).
- Dharauna.**—धरावना=Custom of second marriage by low-caste widows.
- Dharaut.**—धरौट=Appraisement.
- Dharautia.**—धरौटिया=Appraiser.
- Dhau.**—धौ=The small variety of this tree is the करधई *kardhai*, of which roof beams are made. Of the larger variety or *dhau* proper, the flower is used in tanning: its leaves (*noten* नोते) are used in strengthening the dye of *chhint*, *zamurradi*, &c.
- Dhawai.**—धवई=A jungle tree. Its berries, reddish in colour, are ground down and mixed with the water in which *ál* is to be boiled to purify it.
- Dhenkuri.**—डेंकुरी=Dhenkal, the lever water-lift.
- Dhongra.**—डोंगरा=A sort of inferior soil, a light *paruá*.
- Dhuliya.**—डुलिया=The basket in sowing: the *Bel* बेल is the rope for suspending it round the sower's neck: the Kanna कन्ना is the leather tag tying the *bel* to the basket.
- Dhuniya.**—धुनिया=A grass found on már soil.
- Dhúsa.**—धुसा=A grass found in cotton fields, useful as fodder.
- Dim or Dimáro** दीम या दिमारो=White ant.
- Donka.**—डोंका=A dove.
- Dor or Daur.**—दौर=A bullock run.
- Dukar.**—डुकर=An old man.
- Dukariya.**—डुकरिया=An old woman.
- Dunrki.**—See *chát*.
- Dusáhi.**—दुसाही=Double-cropped land.
- Ekiao.**—इकियाउ=All at once.
- Eksáhi.**—एकसाही=Land growing only one harvest a year.
- Engar.**—येगर=Near, in the neighbourhood.
- Erichi.**—एरिची=The bigha commonly in use in the district (from *Erichh* in Moth, once a Muhammadan Subah).
- Fard.**—फर्द=Used of dry fields, especially of rice grown without irrigation. (Such fields were probably once entered on a special list).
- Gadelo.**—See *rát*.
- Gajashahi.**—गजाशाही=The Orchha coinage.
- Gandúla.**—गंडूला=A grass with hard white seeds.
- Gangajali.**—गंगाजली=Used of the Maratha treasury, from which advances were obtained by mortgaging land. *cf.* *Mont de piété*.
- Gánj.**—गांज=A stack of grass or hay.
- Gaontia.**—गौंटिया=A village servant (*begári*).
- Garala.**—गडूला=A small cart like an *ekka* drawn by two oxen.
- Garhel.**—गढेल=Low lying land, a hollow.
- Garolo.**—गड़ोलो=Land from which *ál* roots have been dug out: it gives a good crop the next year.
- Garthani.**—See *bakhar*.
- Garwáro.**—गडुवारो=The place where a panchayat of ten villages is held.
- Garwás.**—गडुवास=(Also *Garwánt*)—A cart-track.
- Gatarra.**—गटरा=Wheat or barley and gram mixed in a field.
- Gauchar.**—गौचर=Grazing-ground.
- Gendaua.**—गेंदौआ=The flower of the *madár* plant (also called *gujhiya* गुंभिया).
- Gengro.**—See *kar*.

Georá.—गेउडा=The land situated around the homestead (also *khero*).

Ghálna.—घालना=To fire, throw, strike.

Ghanti.—घंटी=A small lota for children.

Gharúchhir.—घरूचिर=*Str* land.

Ghaut.—घाट=A tree like a ber: its berries are used for tanning.

Ghenti.—घेंटी=A pod, especially of cotton and gram.

Girona, Girra.—See *kaur*.

Gon.—गोन=A grain measure, equivalent to three maunds (5½ maunds in Mau).

Gonchi.—गोंची=A big grass with long silky head, from which well-ropes are made.

Gondari.—गोंदरी=A hempen bag for carrying masur and other small crops from the field to the threshing-floor or from the field to the cart.

Gondrá.—गोंदरा=Rushes (*cf.* Gundra).

Gorphutá, Gulphutá.—गोड़फुटा, गुलफुटा=A water wheel worked by the legs (गोड़ गोड़), like a velocipede.

Gudi.—गुदो=The heads of speargrass.

Gujai.—गुजई=(also *goji* गोजी) Barley grown in a field by itself: and (less commonly) barley and gram mixed.

Gujiyari.—गुजियारी=Said of wheat (*pisi*) mixed with a little *goji* or barley in a field.

Gulaiya.—See *chát*.

Gunar.—गुनर=A good fodder grass.

Gúndra.—गुंदरा=A reed from which well-ropes are made.

Gúndri.—गुंदरी=Weedings from rice fields.

Gunwána or Gurwána.—गुनवाना या गुड़वाना=The second watering, after the seed has been a month sown (*cf.* *najwána*).

Guthna.—गुथना=A sling with which stones are thrown to scare away birds from a crop: its strings are—

Joti.—जोती; the leather or net cup in which the stone lies is *bán* बान or *roda* रोदा.

Halgunna.—हलगुन्ना=The system of taking rent for inferior land by a cash rate on the plough.

Har.—हर=The ordinary plough, consisting of the following parts:—

Phár फार the iron share: **ankuri** आंकुरी=the wooden block tipped with the share: **paretho** परेथो, the upright clamped to the block: **kánti** कांटी, nails by which the *phár* is bound to the *ankuri*: **gengro** गंगरो, the lower peg clamping the *ankuri* and the *paretho*: **kathra** कठरा, the upper peg for the same purpose: **pachhlí** पच्छील, peg by which the *paretho* is kept on: **haris**, **pínd** पींड a clod of earth sometimes stuck on the *gengro* to keep the share down: **muthiya** मुठिया, the handle: **haris** हरिस, the main stock clamped to the block: **agta** अगता, the upper stock tied to the yoke: **karen** करे, the iron clamps tying the *haris* to the *agta*: **majhkíl** मजकील, the wooden peg joining the *haris* and the *agta*: **jua** जुआ, the yoke: **hareni** हरेनी, a peg at the end of the *agta* for affixing the strings to that attached to the yoke: **náro** नारो, the strings: **pachári** पचारी, the two inner clasping pegs of the yoke: **selen** सेले, the outer clasping pegs of the yoke: **jot**, **जेत**, the hemp collar of the oxen fixed to the *pachari* and the *sel* by strings: **pagaiya**, **náth** and **garthani** as in the *bakhar*, q. v. The sowing tube attached to the plough is tied to the *haris*, the iron distributor running through a hole in the *ankuri*. The tube itself is the *báns*; the wooden filler the *chhari*; the iron distributor the *pola*, the whole is the *nári* नारी.

Harári.—हरारी=A man going to the fields (*hár* हार) to cut grass or on other work.

Harena.—See *bakhar* and *har*.

Hári.—हारी=Of *kabar*, an inferior kind of the soil, less productive than usual.

Harís.—See *har*.

Hatetú.—हतेटू=Goods that can be haggled over, as opposed to goods with a fixed price (*v.* *Katetu*).

Havan.—हवन=A fire offering, consisting of tilí, barley, rice, ghi, sugar and a hash of almonds, raisins, dates, cloves and *makhána* (known as the *panchmewa*).

Hula.—हूला=Parched unripe grain, the morning meal of field labourers.

Jai.—जई=A sugarcane crop grown from previous year's roots (*cf.* *nauapa*).

- Jámphal.**—जामफल=Guava.
- Jarkáro.**—जड़कारो=The cold weather.
- Jaryáwar.**—जड़यावर=An allowance to servants for winter clothing.
- Jataria.**—जतरिया=One of the bighas in use in the district (from Jatára in Orchha.)
- Jawa.**—जवा }
Jabba.—जब्बा } =Barley.
Jokía.—जोकरा }
- Jawári.**—जवागे=Said of wheat (pisi) in a field, with a little barley mixed with it.
- Jer.**—See *rát* and *chát*.
- Jeri.**—जेरो=A wooden pitchfork.
- Jhadá.**—झडा }
Jhadauá.—झडौआ } =A fallen-in well.
- Jhel.**—झेल=Delay : lateness.
- Jhir.**—झिर=Leakage, from a bund, &c.
- Jitha.**—जिठा=Rice which ripens in Jeth.
- Jiwádáni.**—जिवादानो=Life, livelihood.
- Jor.**—जोर=Time of day.
- Joti.**—See *guthna*.
- Jot.**— }
Jua.— } See *bakhar* and *har*.
- Juári.**—See *rát*.
- Jubáji.**—जुबाजी=Several.
- Junri.**—जुनरी=Joar.
- Kábar.**—काबर=The commonest black soil in the district, inferior to *már*.
- Kachár.**—कचार=The shovel for working the sand of a melon bed : made of wood and twigs.
- Kail.**—कैल=A coarse grass.
- Káje.**—काजे=Waste, for the sake of.
- Kakhri.**—कखरी=Hard, kankary (of soil).
- Kakiáotá-bháí.**—ककियावता भाई=A cousin by the father's side.
- Kakrauá.**—ककरौआ=Land with kankar nodules in it.
- Kalam.**—कलम=The rent paid separately to each lambardár by a tenant in *shámilát* land.
- Kaleu.**—कलेऊ=The morning meal.
- Kalínda.**—कलींदा=A water melon.
- Kandora.**—कंदोरा=A bean.
- Kanna.**—See *dhuliya*.
- Kanora.**—कनोरा=The shoes worn by the bride and bridegroom at a marriage.
- Kánti.**—See *har*.
- Káo.**—See *chát*.
- Karár.**—करार=The history of a village or of a family, recorded on a roll of paper.
- Karbi.**—करबी=The dry stalks of *júar* or *bájra* (cf. *bajreta*, *darora*).
- Karen.**—See *har*.
- Karkariáwan.**—करकरियावन=A cess of one per cent. levied by the Marahtas to allow for bad and worn coin.
- Karmatiya.**—करमटिया=A mixed black and red soil.
- Karonda.**—करोंदा=A thorny tree found in ravines, with black berries not unlike haws.
- Karori.**—करोरी=A basket-work crate put in a cart to carry manure in.
- Kartá.**—कड़ता=A sum paid from one patti to another out of the total rent collections to make up deficiencies (which occurred at time of partition) ; also a cash payment by one patti-dár to another who is in possession of his patti, without any regular transfer, for a consideration.
- Karta.**—करता=A good fodder grass, found on *már* and *kábar*.
- Katetú.**—कटेतू=Merchandise with a fixed market price (*V. Hatetu*).
- Kathiya.**—कठिया=The darkish, hard and small wheat grains obtained after an unfavourable season, opposed to *bhusra*.
- Kathra.**—See *har*.
- Katiári.**—कटियारी=A wooden trough or receptacle made of logs and uprights for cattle to eat grass out of.
- Katki.**—कतकी=Kharíf (from Katik).
- Katra.**—See *rát*.
- Khách.**—खाच=A deep excavation, like a well, in the bank of a river or stream, in which a

- Persian wheel works in water conveyed from the river in a channel communicating with it : also sometimes worked by bullock-run.
- Khadri.**—खदरी=Holey ground on black soil.
- Khálen.**—खालें=Below, underneath (of a hole in a road).
- Khapra.**—खपरा=An insect that devours standing crops, especially rabi in dry years.
- Kharch.**—खर्च=A cess of one anna or two annas in the rupee levied from tenants in addition to the rent.
- Kharkhari.**—खरखरी=Dry.
- Khatára.**—खतारा=See *chirchita*.
- Khatipalli.**—खतोपल्ली=Manured [of a field (*khát pālno*)].
- Khero.**—खेरो=Land situated near the homestead.
- Khirak.**—खिरक=A hamlet, especially an outlying hamlet attached to a village.
- Khuntya.**—See *chát*.
- Khupra.**—खुपरा=A shelter for watching the fields in by night.
- Khuráoni.**—खुराउनी=Ploughing before rain falls, to clear weeds off.
- Kilwari.**—See *rái*.
- Kindar.**—कींदर=A twig shelf below a fall in a river for catching fish when the river is in flood.
- Kiriya.**—किरिया=*Kyári*, a plot of land, especially of rice land : sub-divisions of a field.
- Kopra.**—कोपरा=*Patela*, q. v.
- Kaur or Kuár.**—कौर या कुआर=The wooden gear at the head of a well for drawing water by bullock-run : also the whole system generally. It consists of :—*bhitua* भितुआ, the masonry uprights at the well edge : *chandrot चन्द्रोट*, the cross beam built into them : *chiryá* चिरिया, the supports rising from it for resting the wheel upon : *girona* गिरोना, the axle of the wheel : *girra* गिर्रा, the grooved wheel itself, on which the rope runs : *nári* नारी, or *már* मार, the rope : *charas* चरस, or *paráo* पराओ, the leather bucket : *pacho* पचो, the sloping stone sill on which the bucket empties : *tarwánchhi* तरवांछी, or *daur* दौर, the run for the bullock.
- Koram.**—कोरम=A coarse rice, biennial : its roots are left in the ground (*e.g.* at the edge of the Barwa Sagar lake) to give a second year's crop (*cf.* *pachar*).
- Kuabandi.**—कुआबंदी=The system of allotting certain land to a well (that adjoining the well and also outlying inferior unirrigated soil) and taking a lump rent for the whole.
- Kudári.**—कुदारी=A hoe.
- Kudel.**—कुडेल=The state of land when certain crops which exhaust the soil have been taken off it, as opposed to *del*, q. v. *Kudel* may be caused by *juár*, *kodon* (when the land is called *kudwári*), linseed (*alsiána*), *bájra* (*bajreta*), *ráli* or *lathára*.
- Kudwári.**—कुदवारी=Land on which *kodon* has been cut.
- Kukar.**—कूकर=A dog.
- Kukurmuta.**—कुकुरमुता=A fungus, toadstool.
- Kundra.**—कुंद्रा=A bight or lowlying bit of land in the bend of a stream.
- Kunr.**—कुंड= A ploughing.
- Kurora.**—See *bakhar*.
- Kurua.**—कुसुआ=A hut made of grass on the fields for use in the cold weather to watch the crops. A *dabua* (q.v.) is used in the rains.
- Lábri.**—लाबरी=False, lie.
- Ladra.**—लदरा=(or *chinwái* चिनवाई) A good grass, but scarce, found in *már* or *kabar*.
- Laharra.**—लहरी=*Bájra*.
- Lakra.**—लकड़ा=A variety of smoking tobacco.
- Lampor.**—लम्पोर }
Lamputa.—लम्पूटा } =Speargrass.
- Lánc.**—लांच=Rain (*cf.* *serot*).
- Láne.**—लाने=Fohtre sake of : *wáste*.
- Lánji.**—लान्जी=Fine rice.
- Larora.**—लड़ोरा=(also *lirmora* लिड़मोड़ा) A peafowl.
- Lilon** लोलोन=Grass taken off a *tili* field, or from the boundaries of fields generally.
- Lirori.**—लिड़ोरी=A feeding-trough for cattle (see *pár*).

Lor.—See *lakhar*.

Loriya.—लोरिया = A servant.

Macheri.—मचेरी }
or या } = A forage grass not un-
like *masel*.

Machhori.—मछोरी

Maha.—महत = A cash rate levied (as a cess)
by the zamindár on each mahua tree owned
by a tenant.

Māhíndār.—महींदार }
or मैदार् } = A monthly labourer,
paid generally in cash
and food about Rs. 3
(Gajashahi) per men-
sem.

Mahte.—महते = A lambardár, headman of a
village. *Haq mahte* = the allowance made
by the Marahatas to the headmen for their
services in collecting rents and procuring the
cultivation of the village lands.

Mahudátan.—महुआदातों = A high pea-like
weed with deep powerful roots.

Mai.—मई = The long beam dragged by two
to four pairs of oxen, used for breaking up
clods in the black soil before the winter sow-
ings. The standard *mai* is supposed to be
seven *hāths* in length.

Maindan.—See *chāt*.

Majhkīl.—See *kar*.

Majhyānā.—मजयाना = To cross, walk
through.

Māli.—माली = Substantial land.

Malkāpuri.—मलकापुरी = A local variety of
smoking tobacco.

Manhata.—मनहता = Used of a bigha the
extent of which is estimated by a rough mental
calculation.

Māni.—मानी = Twenty pyas (*q. v.*) or three
maunds.

Mār.—मार = (1) The best class of black soil in
the district. (2) Ropes for wells, made from
grass, straw or khajur leaves (see *kaur*).

Maraiya.—मड़ैया = A hut, either for living in
or for keeping cattle in.

Mār.
Mārhar.
Mārhi.
Marhwarawa. } See *rā*.

Marhi.—मढी }
or या } = A temple, especially the
shrine of a saint or *sidh*.

Marhiya.—मढ़िया

Marora.—मड़ोरा = A boundary or limit (*mer*).

Marwa.—मड़वा = A high machán for watching
crops.

Masel.—मसेल }
or या } = A valuable fodder grass.

Musyal.—मुसयाल

Mer.—मेंड़ = The space round the pole where
the grain is trodden out by cattle.

Mer-thokā.—मेड़ठोकी = The writing up of the
records by the patwári, a revision of records
or maps carried out on the field.

Miraunia.—मिड़ौनिया = A sum (Re. 1 or so)
taken from a tenant if he sells his ál crop to a
bania.

Miroi.—मिड़ोई = The cultivator of an adjacent
field.

Mori.—मोड़ी = A headload of wood.

Mori.—मोरी = The escape from a tank.

Morsikha.—मोरसिखा = Bajhera (*q. v.*).

Mureya.—मुरैया = The part of the ál plant above
ground (*cf. báriya*).

Murho.—मुढो = Land which is resown after
having been left fallow for a year.

Murfla.—See *bakhar*.

Murjhana.—मुरभना = A grass found on rákar
soil.

Mukti.—मुक्ती = Many, great.

Muthya.—See *bakhar* and *kar*.

Nadan.—See *rát*.

Nagarwára.—नगरवारा = Dry, grown without
irrigation (of a crop).

Náhar.—नाहर = A tiger.

Najwána.—नजवाना = The last watering given
to a crop (*cf. gunwana*).

Nānā.—See *bakhar*.

Nanashahi.—नानाशाही = The coinage of the
old Jalaun Ráj.

Nári.—See *kaur*.

Náro.—See *kar*.

Náth.—नाथ = The nose ropes of a bullock: see
bakhar.

Nār.—नार=(1) Irrigation by flow, (2) a herd of cattle.

Nāri.—नारी=A well rope (v. *kaur*).

Naron or Narson.—नरों या नरसों=Three days forward or backward.

Narwā rit.—नरवा रीत=Cash rent-rates paid on the bigha and varying with each crop sown.

Nasphera.—नसफेरा=A tenant's whole holding.

Nauapa.—नौअपा=Sugarcane in its first year (cf. *jai*).

Negar.—नेगड़=A thatching-grass, growing by river sides.

Nibuja.—निबूजा=Land ploughed but not sown.

Nidāi.—निदाई=Weeding of cotton fields in July and August, done by hand.

Nijona.—See *bakhar*.

Nimāni.—निमानी=Water coming from a spring.

Nirāt.—निराट=Pure and simple.

Nirbak.—निरबक=Entirely.

Nistār.—निस्तार=Release, i.e., anything released or set apart for the special use of the community or of a single person: used of an easement generally, or of grazing land, &c.

Nyārā.—न्यारा=Alone.

Ōḍer.—ओवेर=Side door of a house.

Ochhā.—ओछा=Inferior (of soil).

Olāite.—उलाइते=Quickly.

Osare se.—ओसरे से=In turns, in order.

Pabera.—पबेरा=Broad cast sowing.

Pachāngro.—पचांगरो=A wooden rake or harrow.

Pachar.—पचर=*Koram* q. v.; rice in its second year.

Pachāri.—See *bakhar* and *har* and *rat*.

Pachāsi.—पचासी=A stack of sheaves.

Pachchar.—पचचर=Weighed down at the back (of a loaded cart).

Pachhela.—पछेला=Sowing in a furrow.

Pachhyāu.—पछ्याउ=The west wind.

Pachhil.—See *bakhar* and *har*.

Pacho.—See *kaur*.

Pagaiya.—पगैया=The guiding rope of a plough-bullock: see *bakhar*.

Pālar.—पालर=A creeping weed found in gram fields.

Panainyān.—पनैयां=Shoes, boots.

Panāri.—See *rat*.

Pangat.—पंगत=A marriage feast.

Panra or Panridhar.—See *rat*.

Pāns.—See *bakhar*.

Pansār.—पन्सार=The outlet for water from a tank.

Papīha.—पपीहा=An insect that damages the roots of young bajra.

Parau or Paro.—परौ या परो=*Charas*, a leather water-bucket.

Parena or Pena.—परेना या पेना=The whip; its lash is *chāmti* चामटी.

Paretho.—See *har*.

Pareto or Phatero.—परेटो फटेरो=The dry stalks of bajra.

Pār.—पाड़=A bullock trough made of stones: for tying the oxen up to and putting grass into.

Parjot.—परजोट=Manorial dues levied from non-agricultural labourers.

Paron.—परो=*Parson*; the day before yesterday or after to-morrow.

Paroti.—परोटी=Waste land.

Parua.—पडुआ=The yellow clayish soil described in para. 63 of the report.

Parwāhra.—परवाहरा=Outside, stranger (Adj): separate, elsewhere, besides (Adv).

Parwaiya.—परवैया=Speargrass (cf. *Lampo*, *lumpato*, *gudi*, &c).

Pasāi.—पसाई=An inferior sort of rice, self-sown.

Patela.—पटेला=The beam-harrow (a general term including *mar*).

Patyāwan.—पटयावन=Income from land: also the rentroll kept privately by landlords.

Phangra.—फंगरा=The spreading out of the *āl* roots.

Phānt.—फांट=The table of sharers in the village community.

Phāntdār.—फांटदार=A sharer in a village.

Phār.—See *har*.

- Pharār.**—फरार=The small grains that it is permissible to eat on fast days; *rājgiri*, &c.
- Pīnd.**—See *har*.
- Pinria or Pīrsi.**—See *rāt*.
- Pisi.**—पिसी=Irrigated wheat: Gujyari-pisi गुजियारी पिसी is pisi with a little *gojht* (q.v.) mixed: jawāri pisi जवारी पिसी with a little barley mixed.
- Poiya.**—पोइया=The green stalks of juār: juār cut when young for fodder.
- Pokhar or Pukhariya.**—पोखर या पुखरिया=A pool or natural depression holding water: a small tank.
- Ponchpa.**—See *chāt*.
- Pota.**—पोत=Rent.
- Potla.**—पोतला=A two-eared water-jar (cf. *dab-ki*).
- Potni.**—पोतनी=The hard pan of clay usually found under dark soil.
- Prāchīn.**—प्राचीन=Old, of old times.
- Purwāi.**—पुरवाई=The east wind.
- Pyā.**—प्या=A vessel used for measuring grain: its capacity varies from place to place, from seven to eight pyas going to the maund generally.
- Rākar.**—राकर=The worst soil in the district, divided into moti मोटी and patri पतरी (v. para. 68 of the report).
- Raka t.**—रक्त=Wealth: originally blood.
- Rakhāna.**—रखाना=To watch a field.
- Rakhwāro.**—रखवारो=A field-watcher.
- Ralena.**—रलेना=A field from which *rāli* has been cut.
- Rāsi.**—See *bakhar*.
- Rāt or Rahat.**—राट या रहट=*Arhat*, the Persian wheel. Its parts are bhaunra भौंरा, the capstan-like upright with the horizontal cog-wheel or singhara सिंघारा: bhaunri भौंरी, the axle-beam, with the vertical cog-wheel, on which the water-wheel works: pīrsi पिसी, the wooden block into which both bhaunra and bhaunri pivot; badarot बदरोट, the overhead cross-beam into which the bhaunra pivots: jer जेड़, and ebhūrya कूर्या, the stanchions on which rests the badarot, tied to the former and passing through a hole in the latter: gadelo गदेलो, the beam by which the bhaunra is turned and to which the oxen are harnessed: juāri जूआरी, the yoke apparatus, consisting of jua जुआ, and taronchi तरोंची, upper and lower bars, sel सेल, and pachari पचारी, outer and inner cross-pegs: nadan नदन, the rope joining the yoke and the beam: mārhar माहर, the water wheel framed on 12 *pai* or thwarts and 18 *ara* or axle-spokes: mārḥ माढ़ the line of pots on it: mārhi माढ़ी, the ropes on which the pots are tied: kilwāri किलवारी, the cross-sticks between the two ropes: mārḥwarawa माढ़वरवा, the stick that guides the run of the mārḥ, and prevents it sliding off the wheel: panra पंड़ा, the first trough into which the water drops from the pots: pinria पिंडिया the cross-trough: panāri पनाड़ी the exit-trough: panridhar पंड़ीधर keeps the panra in place: bhainsa भैंसा keeps the axle-beam in place: bhaun-patta भौंपट्टा at edge of well on which the axle-beam rests: katra कत्रा, pegs for keeping the cog-wheels in place: amāro अमारो, clogs to prevent the wheels from slipping back when at rest.
- Ratha.**—रठा=A mound, heap of earth: especially in manufacture of salt.
- Reota.**—रेउता=A soil mixed with sand, *barua*.
- Rewar.**—रेवर=Inferior land in its fourth year of cultivation (*Rākar patri*), when a lower rent is paid.
- Ringna or Nigna.**—रिंगना या निगना=To walk.
- Rit.**—रीत=A rate of rent (*V. Narwa rit*).
- Roda.**—See *guthna*.
- Rogar or Rogariya.**—रोगड़ या रोगड़िया=A footpath.
- Rund.**—रुंद=A grass reserve.
- Sagā.**—सगा=*Dāmād* दामाद=Son-in-law.
- Sailar.**—सैलर=A row of melons (as sown).
- Sailāru or Selari.**—सैलारू या सेलारी=Barley, with a little pisi mixed with it, in a field.
- Sair.**—सैर=A path.
- Saiya.**—सैया=Uncultivated land previous to being ploughed: fallow.

- Samār.**—समार=The hairs on the chin of a boy who has never been shaved.
- Sanbarhi.**—सगवढी=Progressive, said of a jama.
- Saniáwan.**—सनियावन=Fallow, left uncultivated.
- Sanora.**—सनोरा=Dry stalks of *san*, used for thatching eaves of houses.
- Saraiya.**—सरैया=*Kiári*, rice plots.
- Sārot.**—सरोट=A small wooden *takht* on which men of the better castes (Thákurs and Brahmans especially) sit when eating their meals.
- Satiya.**—सटिया=Rice planted round the edges of water from boats, a summer crop.
- Seka.**—सेका=A stack of harvested grain while standing in the field.
- Semna.**—सेमना=Bad soil which gets gluey with rain and hard when dry.
- Sena.**—सेना=*Send*, a kind of grass.
- Senka, Seka.**—सेंका या सेका=Irrigated (*sinchna*, to water).
- Sel.**—See *bakkar* and *har* and *rá*.
- Senrar.**—सेंड़र=Irrigated by flow.
- Serot.**—सेरोट=Rain.
- Sichwar.**—सिचवार=Irrigated land.
- Sila.**—सिला=The gleanings of a field.
- Siláro.**—सिलारो=A gleaner.
- Síma.**—सोमा=Custom, boundary.
- Sínch.**—सोच=Irrigation.
- Singhai.**—सिंघई=The title given to a *parwár* bania who goes through the following performance: he summons all the brotherhood to a great feast, and builds a *chabutra* with shrines on it. He performs the *havan* (q. v.) oblation on this, and then seats himself and his family in a *state rath* of seven stories, which is dragged seven times round the *chabutra* by a pair of elephants. On the top of the *rath* is an image of Nemnath. The ceremony is expected to cost tens of thousands of rupees and is rarely heard of now. *Sawar singhai* is a man who performs this ceremony twice in his life.
- Singhára.**—See *rá*.
- Siyári.**—सियारी=*Kharíf* (cf. *unhári*)
- Sond, Sund, Sunra.**—सोंड, सुंड, सुंडा=An island.
- Sunkharcha.**—सुनखर्चा=A superior kind of rice.
- Supeti.**—सुपेती=A white (sufaid) quilted shawl, worn by cultivators in winter.
- Tahsil bharna.**—तहसील भरना=Details of the lump sum assessed on a village by the Marahatas.
- Tál bukhára.**—तालबुखारा=Also *unt katára*; a thorny weed with a milky juice; grows on the edge of jhils.
- Tálmitti.**—तालमिट्टी=A cess levied for the repair of tanks (in Marabta days).
- Tamtíla.**—टमटीला=A mound or bluff of earth.
- Tareto or Titáro.**—तरेटो या तितारो=Marshy land or lowlying fields.
- Tarota.**—तरोटा=A foot-bangle worn by Kurmi and Ahír women.
- Tárpáthá.**—तारपाठा=The palm-tree.
- Tarwánci.**—तरवांची=A bullock run (*V. kaur*).
- Taterá.**—टटेरा=The dry stalks of *juár*.
- Tatiya.**—टटिया=A bundle of arhar or flax stalks dragged by oxen over rabi crops in the threshing-floor.
- Teorá.**—तेउरा=A small pea.
- Thanká, Thánsa.**—ठनका ठांसा=A lump rent.
- Tharraóni.**—ठर्रावनी=The ploughing a field gets before rain falls.
- Thaw or Thor.**—ठाव, टोर=A word used to denote the plural, e.g., *tin thor bail*=three bullocks.
- Típ.**—टीप=A bond.
- Tonróti.**—टोनरोटी=(town duty)=Octroi.
- Tori, Toriya.**—टोरी, टोरिया=A hill or hillock.
- Tupak.**—तुपक=A gun.
- Ubári.**—उबारी=A privileged tenure (see para. 61 of report).
- Ugáhi.**—उगाही=(Gawáhi) evidence.
- Ughái.**—उघाई=Collection of rents.
- Ugar.**—ऊगर=In excess: in Chhapra used of waste land held by ex-proprietors for grazing, on which rent is to be paid if cultivated.
- Ukar.**—ऊकर=A scented species of grass (*Iscilema Wightii*).
- Unhári.**—उन्हारी=Rabi (cf., *siyári*):
- Untkatára.**—उंटकटारा=*V. Talbukhara*.
- Úparphatti.**—उपरफट्टी=Water collecting on the surface, as opposed to *nimáni*, q. v.
- Usara.**—उसरा=Dry inferior land of any kind.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Administration—		Coinage—	
Changes in—	3	Gajáshahi... ..	25, 121
Of district, past and present	2	Communications—	
Agriculture—		Railway	22
System of—	49	Roads	22, 23
Alterations—		Correction of rents	
In territory	1, 2	Crops—	
Antiquities—		Area under different—	86
Of district	7	Popular prejudice against certain—	46
Area—		Rotation of—	49
Assessable	122	Cultivators—	
Barren	82	Castes	33
Cultivated	84	Classes of holdings of—	96
Included in holdings	122, 139	Relations with landlords	38
Irrigated	41, 85	Rights of—	92—96, 97
Non-assessable	82	Soils held by—	40
Of district	1, 82	With occupancy rights	38, 97
Of forests	19	Cultivation—	
Uncultivated	83	Concealed	128
Unirrigated	85	Decrease in—	84
Arrears—		Dairy produce	24, 84
Of advances under Act XVI of 1882	60	Debts of proprietors	55
Of rent	130	„ of tenants	37
Of revenue	69	Description of district	1, 7
Assessment, fluctuating system of—	62	Deterioration of soil	10
Assets—		Dhara system	93
Assessable	129	District—	
Attenuation—		Administration of—	2
Method of—	108	Climate and rainfall of—	21
Attested rental	121	Condition of people in—	37
Betwa—		Description of—	1, 7
Canal	44, 85	Divisions of—	1
River	8	Elevation of—	21
Bigha—		Geology of—	8
Erichi	26, 115	History of—	7
Of various descriptions	26	Progress of—since last settlement	88
Boundaries—		Trade of—	24
Adjoining Native States	142	Elevation of district—	21
Marked by pillars	142	Encumbered Estates Act—	
Of district	1	Effect of—	60, 61
Of villages	102	History of—	55—58
On rivers	141	Loans under—	58, 59
Of Indian Midland Railway	142	Enhancement of rent	138, 140
Canal—		Era in use	26
Betwa	44	Exports	24
Castes	27, 33	Fallow—	
Cattle	51	Rented	83
Circles—		Field embanking	44
Formation of—	112	Forests	18
Climate—		Geology—	
Of district	21	Of district	8
Coercive processes—		Government Estates	34, 59, 143
For realization of revenue	72	Grass—	
		Different species	20
		For grazing	24, 84, 128

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Groves	17	Ploughs—	
Gursarai Estate	1, 30	Cattle for—	51
Gwalior—		Number of—	33, 51
Condition of certain villages under—	76—78	Population—	
Exchanges of territory with—	2	Of rural tracts	27
Recognition of proprietary rights by—	78	Of towns	23
Settlements made by—	76, 77	Of traders.	24
Hills	12	Prices	86
Imports	24	Privileged tenants	92, 94
Improvements	14, 17, 129	Proprietors—	
Indebtedness—		Alienations by—	28, 72
Encumbered Estates Act	58, 60, 79	Area held by—	29
Of zamindars	54, 55, 79	Castes of—	28
Remedies proposed for	55—59	Increase in cultivation of—	96
Insecure mahals	133	Leading—	30
Inspections	107, 109	Proposed extinction of rights of	55, 60
Irrigation—		Relations with tenants	38
Canal	44, 85	Rights recognized	54, 78
Lakes	13—17, 41, 85	Rainfall	21
Rates	43	Railway, Indian Midland	22
Wells	42	Rates—	
Jhansi city	5, 6	Actual	115
Kakarbai Estate	31	Maharatta—	92
Kans—	54, 64—69, 83, 90, 112, 131—133	Standard	117
In Garotha tahsil	67	Used for correction.	124
In Jhansi tahsil	69	Ravines—	
In Mau tahsil	65	Dams for—	10
In Moth tahsil	68	Deterioration of soil by—	10
Labourers	51	Reclamation of—	10, 11
Lakes	13—17	Records—	
Language	7	Accuracy of—	109
Leading families	30—32	Preparation of—	100, 107
Litigation—		Rejection of rents.	127
During past settlement	65	Rents—	
During resettlement	138	Collection of—	130
Mahals		Confusion in—	121
Loans—Increase in number of—	80	Correction of—	120, 123—4
Under Takavi Act XVI of 1882	71	Equality of—	95, 96
Manufactures	24	Grain	126
Maps—		Incidence of—	95
Maintenance in future of—	101, 103, 106	Origin of—	90
Markets	23	Past and present	121
Measures in use	26	Privileged dhara	93
Minerals	24	Rates of actual—	115
Muafis	34, 35	Reasons for rise of—	97, 98
New territory	2, 76, 79	Rejection of—	127
Occupancy tenants	91, 94, 96, 124	Standard rates of—	1, 7, 118
Growth of rights of—	96	Resumptions	35
Partitions	80	Revenue—	
Patwaris—		Imposed at this settlement	135
Common mistakes of—	145	Of last settlement	135
Inefficiency of—	104	Percentages of assets taken as—	130
Instruction of—	105	Progressive enhancements of—	133
Maintenance of maps by—	106	Real and nominal—	136
Non-residence of—	145	Reasons of increase in—	88—90
Preparation of records by—	104	Reductions in—	134
Rearrangement of circles of—	106	Relation of rent to—	91
Survey by—	100, 103, 104	Rivers—	
		Betwa	8
		Dahsán	8
		Pahuj	8
		Roads—	
		Metalled	22
		Unmetalled	22

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Sales—		Survey—	
Of land	54, 63, 72	Cadastral—	100
Sayer income	128	Correctness of—	104
Settlement—		Cost of—	103
Accuracy of records	109	Merits of system adopted	102
Assessment	110	Past—	99
Attestations	107, 108	Proposals for fresh—	99
Cost of—	137	Rules for—	101
Financial results of—	135	Traverse—	100
Formation of circles	112—114	Takávi—	
Inspections	107, 109, 111	Grants of—	71
Litigation	138	Tenants (see cultivators)—	
Officials	145	At-will	91, 125
Operations	107	Ex-proprietary	124
Previous—	52, 53	Occupancy	91, 94, 96, 124
Term of present—	134	Privileged	92, 93
Working of a Bundelkhand—	146	Tenures—	
Sir—		Cultivating	37
Rents of—	125	Privileged	92, 93
Correction for—	125, 126	Proprietary	34
Deduction for—	125	Thákurs—	
Soils—		As cultivators	33
Classification of—	39	Influence of—	28
Definition of—	40	Towns—	
Deterioration of—	10	Population of—	23
In different circles	114	Trades	24
Maps of—	101	Transfers—	
Of last settlement	85	Of land	73, 72—76, 78
Used in forming circles	112	Trees	17
Standard rates—		Trijunction pillars	142
Selection of—	117	Ubáris	35
Standard rental—		Value of land	28, 75
Comparison with corrected	127	Water level	22
Sub-proprietors	36	Weights and measures	26

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{2360}{1-505}$ OF 1895.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 17th September 1895.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue No. $\frac{75}{1-362}$, dated 21st January 1895, submitting with the review of the Commissioner of Allahabad the Final Report on the Settlement of the Jhānsi District.

OBSERVATIONS.—The review of the Board of Revenue is a clear and complete account of the methods and results of the Jhānsi Settlement, the operations of which have been described by Mr. Impey and Mr. Meston in an excellent report. The revenue of the last year of the expiring settlement is stated (paragraph 250 of the report) to be Rs. 4,86,567. The revised demand is Rs. 5,51,175, being an increase of Rs. 64,608 or 13·28 per cent. But these figures include the nominal assessments of revenue-free lands and of *ubari* estates as well as the assessment imposed at the present revision on resumed revenue-free plots. The real enhancement on the area which both now is and formerly was assessed to full revenue amounts to Rs. 53,234 or 12 per cent., the demand having been raised from Rs. 4,39,008 to Rs. 4,92,242. The enhancement is considerably less than was anticipated by this Government in July 1888, when the increase in the whole district was estimated at Rs. 1,25,000.

2. The assessment was made in accordance with what are now the recognised principles of assessment in these provinces, being based as far as possible on recorded rents; and for the areas for which rents had to be assumed on valuations, by rates derived from rents actually paid. But the rental system of Jhānsi is peculiar. Proprietary right was unknown before the district came under British rule in 1855, and at the first regular settlement the distinction between rent and revenue was scarcely understood. All cultivated land, whether held by proprietors, cash-paying tenants, or rent-free holders, was recorded as rented at the traditional village rates paid during the Mahratta rule, when the State was the acknowledged owner of the land, or at lump rents derived from those rates. This system of rent still prevails. The people are careless and slovenly as cultivators, thriftless and unenterprising as proprietors, with neither means nor energy to contend against their disadvantages of soil and climate. The population is stationary, thinned by emigration in times of scarcity, and never recruited by immigration. Competition is not for land, but for tenants. Custom regulates rent, and there are no disputes between landlords and tenants. The proprietors have placed no obstacles whatever in the way of their tenants acquiring occupancy privileges, nor have they directly attempted to enhance occupancy rents during the expiring settlement. A general belief obtains that the rent of occupancy tenants

should not be enhanced except at settlement. The position of occupancy tenants is a strong one. They hold 30·7 per cent. of the cultivated area and are recognised by the proprietors as the mainstay of the agriculture of the district. They have kept land under the plough which ordinary tenants would have abandoned, and their tenure has been of unmixed benefit to the district.

3. The following figures showing the incidence of the rental attested by each class of cultivator are reproduced from paragraph 176 of the report :—

						Rs. a. p.
Sfr ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 10
Khúdkásht ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 5
Total proprietors						2 9 11
Ex-proprietary tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 5
Occupancy tenants ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 9
Tenants-at-will ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 7
Total tenants						2 9 9
GRAND TOTAL						2 9 10

The equality of incidence is remarkable. The low rate on khúdkásht is explained by the fact that inferior land abandoned by tenants is included in that class. Occupancy tenants hold better land than tenants-at-will and pay a higher rent.

4. Rents, however, have slightly risen since last settlement, as the statistics for the old territory taken from paragraph 177 of the report will show :—

					Past incidence.	Present incidence.	Increase per cent.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Occupancy tenants ...	...	...	...	...	2 7 4	2 11 7	10·81
Tenants-at-will ...	...	...	...	...	2 3 1	2 11 10	24·94
Total ...					2 5 2	2 11 8	17·49

This increase is mainly attributable to the greater accuracy of the settlement record and to the exclusion from the holdings of fallow land which pays no rent. The rise is most marked in the case of tenants-at-will, but there has been no general upward movement of rent during the last thirty years. There can be no doubt, as remarked by the Board (paragraph 6), that a rise in the average rent-rate of 17·49 per cent. is more than justified by the increase in produce values since last settlement. The introduction of the railway in 1886 has not yet perceptibly affected rents, which show no tendency to rise in proportion to the higher level of prices of agricultural produce maintained by railway communication. Nor has the railway stimulated the extension of the cultivated area. On the contrary, by giving facilities for the export of *ghí*, and thus increasing the profits of dairy farming, it has encouraged pastoral at the expense of agricultural industry. In the old territory the cultivated area has fallen from

393,401 acres to 355,629 acres, and the total cultivation in the old and new territory combined is still below that of last settlement in the old territory alone. The land under tillage is only 50 per cent. of the assessable area, exclusive of groves. The Betwa Canal has been constructed since last settlement, but it has not yet conferred upon Bundelkhand the benefits which were hoped for, and it is never likely to do much for this district. Jhānsi is much better provided with the means of improvement than it was at last settlement, but the era of improvement has not yet begun.

5. The land records of the district were revised by the Survey Department for the settlement under the very efficient supervision of Colonel Sandeman, who with his subordinates undertook the work of soil classification. The sixteen classes of soil recognised at the former settlement were discarded as artificial and unnecessary, and a broad classification was adopted based on the well known Bundelkhand division of land into *már*, *kábar*, *parua*, *rákar moti*, and *rákar patri*. This work was satisfactorily carried out by the party under Colonel Sandeman, whose experience of soil demarcation gained in the Gorakhpur settlement was no doubt useful, and the classification formed a sufficient basis for the valuation of nominally rented land.

6. The method of inspection is described in paragraph 204 of the report. The Settlement Officers found (paragraph 216) that the attested rent-rolls were as a whole wonderfully accurate. They write (paragraph 215)—

“After ascertaining that the rents paid in a village have been accurately recorded, the real point for determination in a settlement based on actuals is, are the actual rents adequate?—a matter which must perforce be left to the judgment of the Settlement Officer, who is guided in forming his opinion by the rents generally paid by villages in the neighbourhood of similar soil and similar advantages. The real standard lies in the Settlement Officer's experience and discretion: he finds one village with low rents, and he compares the rents at once, not, in the first instance, with the standard rates of any circle, whether large or small or however formed, but with those of half a dozen selected villages of similar soil and capacity in the neighbourhood, or similarly situated, which he has inspected and believes to be fairly and evenly rented. In the course of his inspection, by constantly comparing villages he acquires a knowledge of their relative values and capacities, and is able to select those with which a village with doubtful rents can, in order to enable him to form an opinion as to the adequacy of the actual rents, be fairly and advantageously compared.”

In 13 maháls only, or 1.76 per cent. of the whole, were rent-rolls rejected on account of fraudulent concealment of assets, and in these cases the substituted rental exceeded the recorded rental by Rs. 2,185 only (paragraph 233). For the formation of circles, the country was divided into a black soil tract, a *parua* tract, and a *rákar* tract. Within these tracts the villages were grouped into 21 assessment circles with reference to their rental incidence. Standard rates were then selected for each circle, and they were real prevailing rates derived from the actual rents paid.

7. There can be no room for doubt that the attested rents were genuine in the sense that they were those actually paid. The

presumption in their favour which is raised by the rental history of the district was proved to be true by the inquiries of the Settlement Officers. The rents were also found to be generally adequate, by which is meant that villages possessed of equal advantages were found to be paying at a similar rate of rent. With absolute adequacy the Settlement Officer had no concern, and the rules forbade him to add to the rent-rolls any estimate on account of a prospective rise in rents. There is a strong presumption that rents in Jhānsi are relatively adequate, for they are based on long experience under the Mahratta rule of the relative productiveness of the different classes of soil. When the Settlement Officer had by observation satisfied himself that the rents were adequate, the process of classifying villages according to their rental incidence became legitimate. The standard rates for each group were so framed that their product into the soil areas corresponded with the sum of the accepted rentals of the group. That such a correspondence exists is proved by the figures in Appendix XXX. The standard rental of non-occupancy land amounts to Rs. 2,74,613; the attested rental of the same land is Rs. 2,74,350. The villages having been grouped according to their admitted value, the rental of each village in the group might properly be corrected by the standard rates of the circle whose product into the soil areas held by tenants corresponded with the sum of the accepted rentals.

8. The figures of the corrected rental on which the assessment was based may now be given :—

					Area.	Corrected rental.	Incidence.
					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	122,298	3,32,628	2 11 6
Tenants-at-will	...	...	...	...	107,701	2,74,670	2 8 10
Total tenants					229,999	6,07,298	2 10 3
Sir cultivated by proprietors	...	...	...	...	83,222	2,67,156	3 3 4
Other sir and khúdkásht	...	...	...	...	59,837	1,64,074	2 11 10
Rent-free, grain-rented, &c.	...	...	...	...	17,202	48,104	2 12 9
Total assumption					160,261	4,79,334	2 15 10
Grand Total					390,260	10,86,632	2 12 7
Deduct rebate on sir and special reduction, Rs. 353					...	9,636	
Add—					Rs.	10,76,996	
(1) For inadequacy of rents in 13 maháls	...	...	...	...	2,185		
(2) For 9,806 acres suppressed cultivation	...	...	...	...	8,698		
(3) Concealed irrigation	...	...	...	...	472		
(4) For sayar	...	...	...	...	18,934		
						30,289	
Total assessable assets					...	11,07,285	

9. (i) The reasons for these corrections are explained in paragraphs 224 *et seq.* of the report. The attested rental of occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants was Rs. 3,29,548.

The corrected rental was Rs. 3,32,628 as compared with the standard, Rs. 3,42,744; but it is noted that subsequent to settlement enhancements were decreed, which brought the actual occupancy rental up to Rs. 3,38,037.

- (ii) The rental of tenants-at-will was accepted, with two exceptions, by which the admitted rental was raised by Rs. 320 from Rs. 2,74,350 to Rs. 2,74,670 as compared with the standard rental of Rs. 2,74,613. The valuation of the assumption areas has been made by rates which reproduce the rental paid by tenants-at-will, which is free to rise and fall. The standard rentals show that if allowance is made for the class of soil, occupancy, tenants really pay at somewhat lower rates than tenants-at-will. But the difference is slight, and in a tract like Jhānsi, subject to unusually large variations in the amount of produce, the Settlement Officer, even if permitted by the rules, would not have been justified in proposing any general rejection of occupancy rents.
- (iii) The corrected rental of sir cultivated by proprietors, Rs. 2,67,156, agrees closely with the standard rental of Rs. 2,67,447. A rebate of from 10 to 15 per cent., amounting to Rs. 9,283, was allowed in 146 mahāls, where from the nature of the cultivation or the caste of the proprietors, the tillage of the owners' land was specially costly. The rate on sir is comparatively high, being Rs. 3-3-4 as compared with the tenant rate of Rs. 2-10-3, but the correction has been made by circle rates, and the high rate is due to the fact that owners hold the best land in sir.
- (iv) The corrected rental of sub-let sir, khúdkásht, rent-free, grain-rented land, &c., is Rs. 2,12,178 as compared with the standard rental of Rs. 2,12,769.
- (v) A sum of Rs. 8,698 was added for suppressed cultivation (paragraph 234).
- (vi) A sum of Rs. 18,934 was added on account of sayar and the direct and indirect income from grazing (paragraph 235).

The final result of the corrections was an increment of Rs. 1,21,932, or 12 per cent., on the attested rental of Rs. 9,85,353.

10. The estimate of the assets is a full one, and the demand as sanctioned by the Board, after reducing some of the proposals of the Settlement Officer, is by no means light on the assets. It amounts to Rs. 5,51,175, or 49·78 per cent. of Rs. 11,07,285. Its general moderation is guaranteed, as remarked by the Board, by the fact that only half the cultivated area of the district is under tillage, and that the rents on which it is based can be and are paid without difficulty in the demand has been

collected almost in full and without difficulty during the two years the settlement has been in force; the arrears of 1892-93 were only Rs. 115, of 1893-94 only Rs. 146. This is a proof that the assessment has been carefully and equitably distributed, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Board in the praise given by them to the work of Mr. Impey and Mr. Meston.

11. The Board's recommendation is accepted that in the 14 káns infected villages referred to in paragraph 17 of their review, the settlement should be for five years only. In the rest of the district the settlement is sanctioned for 20 years from 1st July 1892.

12. The revised demand is a fair standard assessment, which should be collected in all ordinary years. As Mr. Impey remarks in the final paragraph of his report, Jhānsi has suffered at different periods in the past from a too rigid collection of the demand, and, on the other hand, from an over-readiness to propose reductions should the least difficulty in collection arise. District Officers must avoid either extreme. In seasons of drought, scarcity, or abnormal calamity, which must be expected to recur in this insecure tract, it is the duty of the District Officer to propose prompt and liberal relief. The new record will enable him to watch the condition of the different villages and to devise suitable and timely measures. If it is found necessary to reduce the revenue, the reduction should not be for more than five years, and the reduced revenue should be firmly collected during the period fixed. At the conclusion of that period inspection is necessary before it can be decided whether the old demand can be imposed, and if the state of the village demands it, progressive enhancements may be allowed.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution, with copy of the Settlement Report, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the recommendation that the confirmation of the settlement be approved.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the information and guidance of the Board, and for communication to the Commissioner of Allahabad, the Collector of Jhānsi, and to Messrs. Impey and Meston.

J. J. D. LATOUCHE,

Chief Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{3251}{348-2}$.

FROM

DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq, I.C.S.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Dept. of Rev. and Agriculture.
Land Revenue.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1895.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution No. 2360—I-505, dated 17th September 1895, on the Final Report on the Settlement of the Jhānsi district, and in reply to communicate the following remarks.

2. The report is an exceedingly interesting one: so much so, that the Government of India are unwilling to suggest that it would have been improved by condensation. But I am to suggest that in one respect it might certainly have been made shorter with advantage; it contains much historical and descriptive matter which might more properly have found a place in the pages of the Gazetteer. They would suggest, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the system which is followed in other Provinces, by which a Settlement Officer brings out a revised edition of the District Gazetteer. In this manner the Gazetteer is brought up to date every twenty or thirty years by the man most competent for the work, while the Settlement Report is confined to the subjects proper to it.

3. At pages 30 and 31 of the Report it is stated that the *ubari* estates of Gursarai and Kakarbai were excluded from the operations of the settlement, no survey or record-of-rights having been made. It appears further from your letter No. 221, dated 6th May 1895, and enclosures, that the Gursarai estate since been brought under settlement.

but it is not clear whether this simply means that the estate has been brought under *assessment*, or whether a full inquiry into and record-of-rights are included in the operation.

The order of the Local Government No. 1844—I-505, dated 13th December 1888, and its enclosure, show that in Kakarbai annual jama-bandis are prepared; but it seems clear that, as the estate was excluded from the settlement operations, these rest upon no well-ascertained basis, or, at any rate, were excluded from the careful revision and attestation which are made at settlement.

No doubt the circumstances of these estates are peculiar, and it may be advisable to reduce Government interference to a minimum so long as the Rájá and Rao exercise satisfactory the powers with which they are entrusted. But the apparent exclusion of the whole of the subordinate right-holders of these two large estates from the certainty and protection which a proper record-of-rights affords seems to call for special justification; and I am to ask for a brief report on the reasons why such a course is held to be desirable.

4. The Government of India are of opinion that the failure to distribute *parchahs* at attestation was calculated to materially impair the efficiency of that operation. Ignorant villagers cannot follow or take in the contents of a record read out to them, however carefully it may be explained; and the system by which extracts are given to them, which they can study at leisure with the assistance of their friends, should never be abandoned.

5. The assessment was an exceedingly difficult one; it appears to have been made with care and judgment, and to have successfully combined sympathy for the people with due regard for the interests of Government; and the Government of India approve the confirmation accorded to it by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

6. In one respect, indeed, it seems open to criticism. From the account given at pages 90 to 95 of the Report, it is clear that the Jhánsi rents are in the main survivals from the old Maharatta revenue demand, which was paid alike by all classes of cultivators, whether now recognised as proprietors or as tenants. This demand was a full one, and, according to the native system, approximated to a fair rent; and so far these rents are open to no exception as the basis of assessment. But it appears from the remarks in paragraphs 167 and 173 (pages 91, 93, and 94) that in some cases the tenants claimed the benefit of the reduction of the demand which accompanied our settlement, and that even when the whole benefit of the reduction was not allowed them, the amount demanded from them in addition to their share of our revenue was small. It is not stated whether such cases are numerous or not; but wherever this was the state of affairs, it is clear that the rents based upon, and in great measure confined to, the incidence of the existing revenue demand upon cultivation, and could afford no proper basis for a revision of that demand. To take an extreme case, if the new revenue now ~~is~~ ^{was} to be distributed over the cultivated area by the villagers, ~~the~~ ^{the} tenants ~~would~~ ^{would} be there to pay nothing

more than their share of it, *plus* a small sum for village expenses, and a nominal addition in recognition of their inferior status, then to adopt the "rents" thus arrived at as the assessable assets at next revision would result in a reduction of our demand on present cultivation by nearly 50 per cent. As a fact, however, a substantial increase is being taken, from which it appears that the cases under consideration must have been few, or have been dealt with separately. The district is essentially one in which moderation is imperative; there is great force in what the Settlement Officer says in paragraph 207 (page 113) as to the danger of departing from actual facts in such a tract; and the Government of India have no desire to press the point.

7. The Government of India entirely concur in the remarks at page 147 as to the future working of the settlement, the importance of careful revenue management, and of timely and well-judged relief in times of distress. Field embankments have been found to be most useful works in other black soil tracts, not only for the destruction of *Kans*, but also for the security of wheat crops. Every encouragement should be given to the cultivators to make these embankments, not only by agricultural advances but also by guaranteeing exemption from increased assessment at next settlement owing to a higher classification of soil.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

National Library
Calcutta-27.