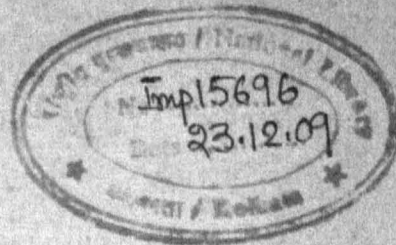


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No. $\frac{617A}{208-13}$



FROM
JOHN HOOPER, Esq., C. S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

ODUH.

To

THE SECRETARY BOARD OF REVENUE,

North-Western Provinces & Oudh,

Dated Lucknow, the 20th May 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit Mr. S. H. Fremantle's final report on the settlement of the Rae Bareilly district. The report exceeds the limits prescribed by the Board's recent orders; but it was written before those orders were issued; and the account it contains of the condition of the district and of the progress and results of the settlement operations, if more in detail than is now thought to be necessary, is interesting and complete. Printed copies were received in my office at the end of December 1898.

2. The settlement was carried out on the system adopted in Unao and other districts in which revisional operations in Oudh were first undertaken. It included the revision of maps and the attestation of records; and it was entrusted to the District Officer, who was required to conduct it in addition to his administrative duties. The operations were somewhat prolonged, extending altogether over six years from October 1891 to October 1897. But the first year was occupied in preliminary work, and during the last year very little was done, so that the real period occupied may be put down at four years (paragraph 131). The actual assessment of the district area of 1,749 square miles was commenced in the cold weather of 1892-93 and completed by the end of 1895. The settlement is mainly the work of Mr. Baillie, who assessed three-fifths of the district while holding charge of the combined duties of Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer. The remaining two-fifths were assessed by Mr. Fremantle. The settlement would probably have been completed in a shorter time if a separate Settlement Officer had been appointed; but, in this case, the experiment of entrusting the work to the District Officer has not proved unsuccessful; and the expenditure, as will be shown later on, was comparatively moderate.

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3. The remarks that will be offered in review of the report may be prefaced, as usual, by a brief reference to the character of the district, its tenures and its rents, and other circumstances that influence the assessment.

In the preliminary reports, on which the revision of settlement undertaken, Rae Bareilly as a whole was described as extremely fertile, highly cultivated, and fully irrigated. It is undoubtedly one of the finest and most fully developed districts in Oudh. The double-cropped area, in several of the parganas, is exceptionally large; over the whole district it reaches the high proportion of 36·7 per cent. of the land in cultivation (paragraph 23). Poppy, which is the great rent-paying crop, occupies 2·2 per cent of the total cultivated area, and nearly 5 per cent. of the area under *rabi*. The payments for opium average upwards of seven lakhs of rupees, and in favourable years have largely exceeded this amount. As was remarked in the Director's report, the district, in many parts, is splendidly equipped with masonry wells for irrigation, which are often of very large size. There are now 20,054 of these wells, of which 11,359 have been constructed since the last settlement (paragraphs 31&77). There is one to every 29 acres of cultivation, so that irrigation is even more secure than in Partabgarh. From these and other sources there is an ample supply of water in ordinary seasons, and practically all the crops that require irrigation receive it.

The district is thickly populated, the average densities according to the last census being 592 persons per square mile of total area, and 1,152 per square mile of cultivation. The density on cultivation somewhat exceeds that in Sultanpur and Partabgarh, and is very high. The holdings are small. The average plough duty is 4·88 acres, which is about the usual area in fully peopled tracts.

4. Cultivation had nearly reached its limits at the last settlement, and the increase since only amounts to 11,411 acres, which is equivalent to 2 per cent. (paragraph 76). The present cultivated area is 5,76,263 acres. * It is 51·5 per cent. of the total area, which seems a moderate proportion; but, except in one pargana, where there is a good deal of jungle that would repay reclamation, there is very little room for further extension of tillage (paragraph 17). It follows that the enhancement of revenue, which has now been imposed, is derived almost entirely from the rise in rents, and that it cannot be met to any material extent by reclamation of waste or improvement in cultivation.

5. The district is one of large estates, and the greater part of it is owned by the chiefs of two important clans, the Tilok Chandi Bais and the Kanhpurias. The distribution by proprietary tenures is shown in the following table, which has been abstracted from that given in paragraph 48 of the report.

* This include 259 acres in revenue free plots.

No. $\frac{2529}{1-802A}$ OF 1899.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 24th July 1899.

READ—

Letter No. $\frac{794N.}{1-162A}$, dated 21st June 1899, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, submitting the Final Settlement Report of the Rae Bareilly district by Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S., together with a review thereon by the Settlement Commissioner for Oudh.

OBSERVATIONS.—The settlement of Rae Bareilly was, as in other districts of Southern Oudh, carried out by the District Officer in addition to his ordinary duties. The operations lasted for about six years, from 1891 to 1897, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 2,40,000, a sum which falls at the rate of Rs. 137 per square mile. This rate, though much higher than the estimate (Rs. 80 per square mile), is very much lower than in other districts settled under the same system, and credit is due to the supervision which enabled the Settlement Officer to carry out the work on comparatively economical lines.

2. The district is thickly populated, highly cultivated, and well supplied with artificial irrigation from wells, of which there is one (masonry or earthen) to every 29 acres of cultivation. The increase in cultivation since settlement has been small, about 2 per cent. only, and as the last settlement, though just and well distributed, was a full one in the greater part of the district as now constituted, it follows that any enhancement of revenue at the present time must be dependent chiefly on the rise in the rates of rent. The average rise in the rent-rates is given in the report as 35 per cent., but the rate of increase varies very greatly in different parganas, and it would be unwise to place too much reliance on the figures on which the increase is calculated.

3. The district is chiefly owned by large proprietors, rather less than one-quarter of the villages being held direct from Government by co-parcenary communities. The large landlords are, as a rule, well to do and have, as a body, improved their position during the settlement. The co-parcenary communities, though they have not as yet been obliged, to any large extent, to actually alienate their land, have, it is believed, encumbered it largely with mortgages, and are scarcely maintaining their position.

4. The character of the tenures and the method of collecting rent have greatly simplified the question of assessment. Over three-fourths of the cultivated area is held by tenants paying cash rents; the rents are, as a rule, accurately recorded, and, so far as can be ascertained, are collected nearly in full. In a few cases the recorded rents were considered excessive and unsafe as a basis of assessment, but the

deductions made on this account amounted to Rs. 14,580 only out of a recorded rental of over 28 lakhs of rupees. The accepted rents give an incidence of over Rs. 6 per acre—an exceptionally high rate for a whole district. The area which had to be valued by the Settlement Officer was somewhat less than one-quarter of the cultivated area, and the methods of valuation have during the operations been subjected to considerable criticism and to close analysis. It was apprehended during the assessment of one part of the district that the Settlement Officer had been influenced by an undue tendency to under-valuation, and it was necessary to direct in the case of one pargana that some enhancement should be made in the assessments. The result for the whole district, as shown in paragraph 9 of the Settlement Commissioner's review, is that the average rate applied in valuing the assumption areas is Rs. 4.6 per acre, or almost exactly 25 per cent. below the rate of cash rents. Considering that a large proportion of those areas is inferior grain-rented or nominally rented land, and that the rest is, for the most part, held by high caste cultivators, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that the valuation is certainly adequate.

5. The revenue demand (omitting nominal assessments) as finally determined amounts to Rs. 15,40,537, and gives an enhancement of Rs. 23.6 on the former assessment, and an incidence of Rs. 2.78 per acre of cultivation. The assessment is a full one, but allowance has been made for precarious estates, for cultivating communities, and for unrealizable rents by taking a percentage slightly below 50 per cent. of the assets. The distribution of the assessment is believed to have been carefully made, and the Lieutenant-Governor confirms the settlement and sanctions its continuance for the periods recommended in the end of paragraph 14 of the Settlement Commissioner's review.

6. The work of the settlement has been satisfactorily carried out by Mr. Baillie in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner, and he has been well assisted by Mr. Fremantle, who has submitted a good report on the results.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the information of the Board.

J. O. MILLER, *

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

TENURE.		Percentage of district area.
Talugdari	Khalisa	60.73
	Sub-settled	5.18
Singla zamindari		9.81
Coparcenary		23.36
Government property and miscellaneous		.92

Double tenures are not numerous in view of the large talugdari area. The number of villages and portions of villages held in sub-settlement, or on permanent lease, is 136 (paragraph 128). The minor under proprietary tenures cover 45,659 acres; but of this about one-third is uncultivated, consisting of groves, grazing land and ponds (paragraph 129). The majority of the taluqdars are well-to-do; and, during the currency of the last settlement, they have increased their estates at the expense of the under-proprietors and smaller proprietors. The position of the coparcenary communities is less satisfactory. Actual transfer of land has not as yet taken place to an alarming extent; but the number of mortgages on sub-settled and coparcenary estates is reported to be excessive; and the Settlement Officer anticipates that large transfers will take place within the next few years (paragraph 72).

The condition of the tenantry is not clearly described in the report. In paragraph 91 the Settlement Officer writes of "a large body of substantial cultivators who benefit by the high prices and are in comfortable circumstances." On the other hand in paragraph 51 a contrast is drawn between the relations of landlords and tenants in the large and small estates; and it is apparently suggested that the great landowners treat their tenants with less consideration than the petty proprietors. This is a view which I am by no means prepared to endorse. It is confuted by the fact that it is the small proprietors who exact the highest rents. Nor do I think that a settlement report is an appropriate place for remarks such as those at the end of the paragraph, which accuse the large proprietors of acts of unscrupulous oppression.

6. It has been said above that the enhancement of revenue obtained at the present revision is chiefly derived from the rise in rents which has taken place since the last settlement. The extent of the rise and its causes are sufficiently discussed in paragraphs 89 and 90 of the report. It will suffice here to give the figures. According to the table at page 44 of the report the average rent-rate at last settlement was Rs. 4.47 per acre, while the present rate is Rs. 6.03 per acre, so that the increase is nearly 35 per cent. The areas on which these incidences are calculated include unrented land in holdings.* When this is excluded

* From the Appendices it appears that considerable areas of unrented land are included in the various classes of tenure. Their nature is not explained.

the present incidence on the area of 4,51,231 acres,* which actually pays rent, is Rs. 6.22 per acre. This as an all-round rate is high; but the rents in Rae Bareilly are well established, and remarkably secure. According to the returns the average collections amount to 96.7 per cent of the rental demand. The accuracy of these returns is not beyond question; but in one large estate, which was under the Court of Wards, the accounts show that nearly 98 per cent. of the rental was actually collected (paragraph 110).

The average rates paid by the different castes of cultivators are given in Appendix III to the report.† The high and low caste rates are respectively Rs. 5.68 and Rs. 6.82 per acre, a difference of only Re. 1.14. But the Thakur rate is Rs. 5.34 per acre, which is nearly 22 per cent below that paid by low caste tenants; and the Settlement Officer shows (paragraph 105) that in fairly rented villages, under ordinarily lenient management, the high caste tenants generally enjoy the advantage in rent, that is usual in Oudh, of about 25 per cent. This point is noted with reference to the valuation of the assumption areas, which will be discussed in a subsequent paragraph.

7. The cash rented area is more than three-fourths of the total in holdings, as will be seen from the following statement of the distribution among the different classes of tenure, in which all land recorded in holdings is included‡:—

Class of holdings.	Area in acres.	Percentage on total.
Tenants' cash rented land	4,70,449	76.23
<i>Assumption areas.</i>		
Occupancy	10,535	1.72
Sir	25,418	4.12
Khudkasht	16,971	2.75
Under-proprietary	45,659	7.40
Grain rented	25,013	4.05
Rent-free and nominally rented	23,013	3.73
Total assumption area	1,46,669	23.77
GRAND TOTAL	6,17,118	100.

* Appendix VIII.

† The rates in the Appendix are calculated on the bigha.

‡ This table is taken from Appendix XIII, statement 4.

The cultivated area, exclusive of that in revenue-free plots, is 5,76,004 acres, and the holdings area exceeds this by 41,114 acres. In assessing the Settlement Officer struck out the uncultivated land recorded in the different classes of assumption area, and only took into account the fallows in cash-rented holdings. The exclusion of the uncultivated portion of the assumption area is, in my opinion, a commendable feature of the assessment. Uncultivated sir, grain-rented and rent-free lands yield nothing; and such areas should not be assessed unless they have been wilfully thrown out of cultivation, or if the cultivated area is below the normal. It may seem scarcely necessary to refer to this matter; but the point has not received sufficient attention in some of the settlements that have come under review. The assessed area after all deductions and additions is 5,91,259 acres. It is very nearly the same as the average cultivated area for the five years preceding settlement, which was 5,90,811 acres*, and it is undoubtedly moderate and safe.

8. The rents were found to be recorded with great accuracy in the settlement papers. In only three mahals was there any attempt at concealment; and in only seven was it found necessary to treat the recorded rents as inadequate. The rent-rolls of 56 mahals, amounting altogether to Rs. 67,812, were rejected as excessive and unsafe, and a rental of Rs. 53,232 was substituted (paragraph 103). The difference of Rs. 14,580 appears to be the only reduction made in the recorded rents for the purpose of assessment. As Mr. Fremantle remarks in paragraph 110, very little use was made of the power of rejecting rent-rolls; and the assets represent very nearly the full rental demand recoverable in a good year, allowance for precarious villages being made in the proportion of assets taken as the revenue. The accepted cash-rental, which gives the high incidence of Rs. 6.16 per acre, must I think be regarded as full, even when the general stability of the rents is taken into consideration.

9. I do not propose to examine in detail the method of valuation of the assumption areas. This has been discussed in the orders on the pargana reports, and in some respects criticised, though the general results were approved. There is no need to revive the discussion; and it will be sufficient to note that a reduction of 25 per cent was made in the rates applied to high caste cultivation, of which the assumption area chiefly consists. As has been shown above this reduction represents approximately the average difference between high and low caste rates; and no justification will now be required for a valuation which differentiates for caste, and estimates the rental value of the land held by Thakur and Brahman proprietors and under-proprietors by the rates that would be paid for it by tenants of the same class. The result is a moderate, but by no

means unduly lenient valuation as will be seen from the following statement of accepted rental assets *—

TENURE				Area.	Rent.	Rate.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Tenants' cash-rented land	...	...	...	4,53,773	27,93,855	6.16
<i>Assumption areas.</i>						
Occupancy	...	...	...	8,712	43,601	5
Sir	..	...	...	11,944	62,780	5.26
Khudkasht	...	...	...	29,617	1,50,048	5.07
Under-proprietary	...	...	...	29,973	1,50,853	5.03
Grain-rented	...	...	...	25,013	96,451	3.86
Rent-free and nominally rented				31,434	1,33,375	4.24
<i>Total assumption areas</i>				1,36,693	6,37,108	4.66
Total Rental Assets				5,90,466	34,30,963	5.81

The accepted area of tenants cash-rented land exceeds that noted in paragraph 6 above, as it includes holdings originally classed as favoured, the recorded rents of which were eventually accepted as adequate. No comment is required on the rates for the different classes of assumption area. As the Settlement Officer remarks, they give a full and fair valuation.

The general assumption rate works out to almost exactly 75 per cent. of the accepted cash rate.

10. The total assets after all additions and deductions are noted below :—

	Acres.	Rent. Rs.
Rental assets	... 5,90,466	34,30,963
Concealed cultivation	... 250	610
New cultivation	... 284	438
Revenue free plots†	... 259	1,866
	<u>5,91,259</u>	<u>34,33,872</u>
Addition for sayar	...	30,914
		<u>34,64,786</u>
Deduction for allowance on proprietary cultivation	...	25,958
„ „ improvements	...	29,726
		<u>55,684</u>
Net assessable assets	...	34,09,102

* The figures have been abstracted from Appendix XI read with the foot-notes.

† The figures for revenue free plots should not have been included but, as the nominal revenue assessed on these plots is nowhere separately shown, I have been unable to strike them out.

The allowance for proprietary cultivation has been given on about half the area of *sir* and *Khudkasht* combined. The concession was very necessary in this fully rented district, and it gave relief where it was most required, by moderating the assessment on small properties with high recorded cash-rents.

11. The gross revenue assessed is stated in paragraph 112 of the report at Rs. 16,07,628, and the revenue for realization at Rs. 15,41,217. Since the report was written some small reductions have been made in appeal, and the final figures are as below :—

Gross revenue including nominal demands	...	Rs.	16,06,948
Revenue for realization	Initial	...	„ 14,80,598
	Intermediate	...	„ 15,32,074
	Final	...	„ 15,40,537

The total reduction in the revenue originally proposed is Rs. 8,562. It is not a large sum; and, as Mr. Fremantle remarks, the assessments may be said to have emerged satisfactorily from the ordeal of a strict scrutiny. The gross revenue takes 47·13 per cent of the assets, and gives an enhancement of 24·81 per cent., with an incidence of Rs. 2·78 per acre of cultivation. The actual enhancement in the realizable demand is 23·6 per cent. The assessment is made upon full rents; but, as has been remarked above, the rents as a rule are well established and remarkably secure. The revenue has been very carefully and fairly apportioned on the different estates. The struggling communities have been treated with all due consideration, by the allowance granted on their proprietary cultivation, and the moderate percentage of assets at which they have been assessed. The larger proprietors, from whose estates the greater part of the enhancement is derived, are generally well-to-do; and their profits are not reduced to any considerable extent by sub-settlements and other under-proprietary tenures. The assessment is certainly adequate; and it is also believed to be fair. As such it is now recommended for the final sanction of the Government.

12. As is the almost invariable result, when a revision of records is undertaken, there was a considerable amount of litigation. The cases of all classes, that were instituted, reached a total of 19,549 (Appendix XIX). The important class relating to determination of underproprietary rent was dealt with on sound principles, in general accordance with the rules issued by the Board. A large number were decided, after the Settlement Officer had left under the superintendence of the officers succeeding to the charge of the district, Messrs. Shakespear and Wyndham, who were empowered to hear appeals. I wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance given by these officers in this part of the work.

13. The total cost of the settlement is Rs. 2,40,407-7-0, * which falls at the rate of Rs. 137 per square mile on the district area. The expenditure is considerably lower than in the other Oudh districts in which the settlement has been conducted on the same system; partly, no doubt, owing to the comparative simplicity of the tenures; but credit is also due for careful supervision. But for progressive assessment the expenditure would have been more than recovered in a single year.

14. The only question remaining is that of the period of the new settlement. The dates on which the former settlement expired are shown in the following table :—

Tabsil.	Pargana.	Date of expiry.
Dalmau	Sareni	30th June 1895.
	Khiron	" " 1895.
	Dalmau	" " 1896.
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	" " 1896.
Salon	Salon	" " 1896.
	Parshadepur	" " 1896.
	Rokha	" " 1896.
Dirgbijaiganj	Inhauna	" " 1895.
	Mohanganj	" " 1895.
	Simrauta	" " 1896.
	Bachhrawan	" " 1897.
	Kumhrawan	" " 1897.
	Hardoi	" " 1897.

* The figures given in paragraph 120 of the report are incorrect, a correction made by the Board in the returns up to the end of September 1897 having apparently been over looked. Expenditure subsequent to that date has now been added.

Mr. Fremantle's proposals are stated in his concluding paragraph. He seems to have miscalculated their effect, which would be to shorten the usual term in all but three parganas. I suggest that the term of settlement should be fixed so as to expire in the different tahsils as follows :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Date of expiry.	Term of settlement.
Dalmau ...	Sareni ...	30th June 1925 ...	30 years.
	Khiron ...		30 "
	Dalmau ...		29 "
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	30th June 1926 ...	30 years.
Salon ...	Salon ...	30th June 1926 ...	30 years.
	Parshadepur ...		
	Rokha ...		
Dirgbijaiganj	Inhauna ...	30th June 1927 ...	32 years.
	Mohanganj ...		32 "
	Simrauta ...		31 "
	Bachhrawan ...		30 "
	Kumhrawan ...		30 "
	Hardoi ...		30 "

15. In paragraph 130 of the report Mr. Fremantle mentions the services of the Deputy Collectors and the subordinate staff, and specially commends those of Saiyad Ali Hammad, Deputy Collector, to whose supervision of the vernacular office the comparatively moderate cost of the settlement is mainly attributed (paragraph 120). It is with much pleasure that I bring the commendation of this officer to the notice of the Board. He served under me with credit in the settlement of the Basti district; and I agree with Mr. Fremantle that his long and successful service in this department merits recognition.

The settlement, as has been already remarked, is mainly the work of Mr. Baillie, who held charge for the greater part of the time during which the assessments were in progress. He assessed the larger portion of the district himself, and laid down the lines on which the assessment

(10)

of the remainder proceeded. His work needs no praise from me; but I may be permitted to say that it is that of a trained Settlement Officer, who brought a sound and matured judgment to bear upon facts and conditions which his experience enabled him to appreciate. Mr. Fremantle's work was marked by ability and good sense; and he has presented the results of the assessment in an excellent report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HOOPER,

Settlement Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS settlement is mainly the work of Mr. D. C. Baillie, who was appointed Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer in 1892, and retained charge, except for an interval of five months, until July 1895. He assessed three-fifths of the district. I was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer in November 1893; and succeeding Mr. Baillie as Settlement Officer assessed the rest of the district. I retained charge of the operations until November 1896 but for the last eight months was officiating also as Deputy Commissioner. During the latter portion of the period the approaching famine added largely to the ordinary district work and but little progress could be made with this report. It has been completed in the intervals of other work in other districts, and progress has been necessarily slow, while it has not been found possible at a distance from Rae Bareli to make the report as complete as is desirable.

BÁNDA :
The 20th January 1898. }

S. H. FREEMANTLE,
On Special Duty.

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REPORT
ON THE
SECOND SETTLEMENT
OF THE
RAE BARELI DISTRICT, OUDH,
1897.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE district of Rae Bareli, which resembles in shape a segment of a circle with the Ganges for its chord, comprises an area of 1,749·4 square miles. Its greatest length and greatest breadth are each about 50 miles. It is bounded on the west by Unao ; on the north by Lucknow and Bara Banki ; on the east by Sultānpur and Partābgarh ; and on the south by the Ganges, which divides it from the Fatehpur district of the North-Western Provinces. It is of compact shape, and Rae Bareli town is situated at the most central point, no village being more than 32 miles from the headquarters station. It is divided into four *tahsils* of about equal extent and 13 *parganas*, of which the statistics of area and population are given in the sub-joined table:—

Position and area.

Statement showing number of villages, maháls, &c., and giving information in regard to population.

Name of pargana.	Number of villages.	Number of maháls.	Total area.		Cultivated area in acres.	Population according to the census of 1891.			Density of population.	Average total population per 100 cultivated acres.	Average agricultural population per 100 cultivated acres.	Percentage of rise of total population.	Number of village sites.	Average population per village site.	Average population per village.
			In acres.	In square miles.		Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TAHSÍL DIRGBIJAIGANJ.															
Inhauna	77	119	64,014	100·0	29,245	44,977	14,859	59,836	598·3	204·6	153·8	3·7	446	134·2	777·0
Mohanganj	75	132	50,926	79·6	26,341	40,168	10,471	50,639	637·6	192·2	152·5	7·1	409	123·8	675·2
Kumhrawan	58	81	44,631	69·8	21,948	31,425	8,365	39,790	570·0	181·3	143·2	13·8	327	121·7	686·0
Bachhrawan	58	87	60,378	94·3	30,717	40,135	13,266	53,401	566·3	173·8	130·6	18·2	337	158·4	920·7
Hardoi	23	38	15,575	24·3	7,218	11,558	3,211	14,769	607·7	204·6	160·1	7·8	102	144·8	642·1
Simrauta	73	90	62,288	97·3	27,877	44,388	13,917	58,305	599·2	209·2	159·2	—·8	487	119·7	798·7
Total, tahsíl Dirgbijaiganj.	364	547	297,812	465·3	143,346	212,651	64,089	276,740	595·0	193·0	148·3	7·4	2,108	131·2	760·3
TAHSÍL RAE BARELI.															
Rae Bareli	362	454	237,779	371·5	129,946	161,917	59,958	221,875	597·2	170·7	124·6	24·4	1,594	139·2	612·9
TAHSÍL DALMAU.															
Khiron	123	153	65,086	101·7	35,169	48,593	12,496	61,089	600·0	173·7	138·2	7·0	396	154·3	496·7
Sareni	169	190	72,880	113·9	41,674	48,887	17,481	66,368	582·2	159·2	117·3	9·1	489	135·7	392·7
Dalman	292	395	164,207	256·6	79,420	114,610	33,719	148,329	578·0	186·8	144·3	20·9	1,113	133·3	508·0
Total, tahsíl Dalman	584	738	302,173	472·2	156,263	212,090	63,696	275,786	583·9	176·5	135·7	14·6	1,998	138·0	472·2
TAHSÍL SALON.															
Rokha	110	163	99,063	154·8	50,439	76,410	20,694	97,104	627·3	182·5	151·5	15·0	670	144·9	882·8
Parshadepur	60	93	34,585	54·0	19,616	27,552	6,982	34,534	639·2	176·0	140·4	4·5	251	137·6	575·6
Salon	287	452	148,223	231·6	76,653	104,211	26,271	130,482	563·4	170·2	135·0	8·2	1,618	80·6	454·6
Total, tahsíl Salon	457	708	281,871	440·4	146,708	208,173	53,947	262,120	595·1	178·7	141·9	10·1	2,539	103·0	573·5
Total, district	1,767	2,447	1,119,635	1,749·4	576,263	794,831	241,690	1,036,521	592·5	179·9	137·9	13·3	8,239	125·8	586·6

2. Besides the Ganges, which forms the southern boundary, the only rivers are the *Sai* and the *Lon* river. The *Sai*, running through the centre of the district past the headquarters, divides the *tahsils* of Rae Bareli and Salon into two almost equal portions. The *Lon* river entering the district from the Behar *pargana* of Unao forms for a space the boundary between Khiron and Sareni *parganas*, and ultimately discharges itself into the Ganges near Khajurgaon.

Natural features.
The rivers.

3. Besides these there are numerous drainage channels which are dry in the cold weather, but during the rains convey a considerable volume of water to the *Sai* and the Ganges. Of these the most important are as follows: The Kathwara *Naiya*, which joins the *Sai* eight miles west of Rae Bareli and drains the whole of the western portion of the *tahsil*. The Maharajganj *Naiya*, which, rising at the northernmost point of the district, runs at first southward through Kumhrawan and Simrauta *parganas*, close by Maharajganj *tahsili*, thence east through a portion of Rae Bareli, and again turning south divides that *tahsil* from Salon and finally falls into the *Sai*. The Simrauta *Naiya* which rises in the Swamps near Haidargarh] and dividing the *pargana* of Inhauna from those of Simrauta and Mohanganj runs east into the Sultánpur district in a well defined channel. The Nasirabad *Naiya*, which rises on the confines of Rokha and Mohanganj *parganas*, and carries away the drainage of the eastern portion of Rokha into the Partábgarh district to join the *Sai* lower down. South of the *Sai* the principal channels are the *Basaha*, which begins in a series of shallow swamps in Khiron *pargana*, and runs with a well-defined bed through the west of Rae Bareli *tahsil*, joining the *Sai* some 10 miles west of Rae Bareli, and lastly the two streams which under the name of *Chob*, running north and south to the *Sai* and the Ganges, respectively, from the watershed at Itaura Buzurg, separate Salon *tahsil* from Dalmau and Rae Bareli, and the *Kanhpuria* country from *Baiswara*.

Drainage channels.

The Kathwara *Naiya*.

The Maharajganj *Naiya*.

The Simrauta *Naiya*.

The Nasirabad *Naiya*.

The *Basaha*.

The *Chob*.

4. All these channels are of importance from a settlement point of view, because the facility or otherwise of communication with them is the principal factor in determining the class of soil. The principal natural soils are matiar or clay, dumat or loam, and bhur or sand. Most of the district lies in loam of different consistencies, which changes by imperceptible gradations to matiar or bhur, according to the degree of drainage and to the relative level of land in the immediate neighbourhood. Where a depression occurs without any drainage outlet the result is clay, in many cases too stiff to be worked except in the rains; while the higher ground from which the water drains off easily has nearly always a considerable admixture of sand. Soils therefore, vary greatly from village to village.

Natural soil.

5. There are, however, from the south-west to north-east of the district certain zones more or less well defined, and which contain as a rule a certain class of soil; and though these vary in depth from west to east, and even among these varying areas there is considerable variety between individual villages, I think it is worth while to attempt to describe them.

The different zones.

6. Starting from the south there is first the Ganges *cachar*. This is of two descriptions, and I repeat the account of it given by Mr. Baillie in his report on the Sareni *pargana*. "First, a series of alluvial flats separated from the high bank by old beds, sometimes partially silted up, sometimes carrying a volume of water in the rains. This tract is always under water in the rains, and is only cultivated for *rabi*. The soil of which the surface is composed varies from year to year, a deposit of pure sand being occasionally laid over what was previously excellent culturable land, or, *vice versa*, a thick deposit of clay being laid over soil formerly unculturable. As a rule, however, variations are less abrupt. A tract of good *cachar* for the most part continues good for a succession of years, and new deposit is rarely culturable until for a series of flood seasons it has been bound together by the roots of the tamarisk, which springs up in the Ganges *khádar* as soon as a deposit rich enough to support vegetable life is made. Where good, Ganges deposit is invariably stiff and clayey. Where raised enough to admit of full ploughing, an excellent *rabi* is grown, and the *cachar*

The Ganges *cachar*.

is well worth the usual rate of Rs. 2-8-0 a *bigha* charged. Soil later deposited or lower lying, in which, from excess of moisture, weeds cannot be eradicated, pays in general grain rents. The crops reaped from such land are occasionally very light, consisting only of a few maunds of peas, which struggle to maturity amongst a dense undergrowth of weeds. Little labour is, however, devoted to such land, and the rent paid is therefore often disproportionate to the crop reaped. Secondly, a tract between this and the old high bank, which in places recedes far from the present course of the stream. Here in great part protected from diluvion is a cultivated *cachar* of old standing, in which occasionally *kharif* is grown and *rabi* crops are regularly sown. Such soil pays high cash rents, being safe and having the advantage over upland soil of doing well without irrigation." The width of the *cachar* land as a whole varies from about two miles, as in Dalmau and Dhuta, to nothing, as in the western half of the Salon *pargana*, where the river runs immediately under the high bank.

The Ganges upland zone.

7. This comprises the tract of land which drains directly into the Ganges or into the *Lon* by means of the tributary *nālas*. "It consists," (and here I again quote Mr. Baillie,) "of soil in general light *dumat*, but frequently so light as to be properly ranked as *bhur*. The plateau of alluvial deposit was, as the river sunk into its present depressed bed, cut up by the network of tributary channels, which convey the drainage of the inland portions of the district, the clayey part of the original deposit being at the same time swept out of the soil in the areas affected by the direct action of the river or of the tributary streams. There is left, therefore, a series of plateaux separated from each other by *nālas*, the level land on which, though of the lighter *dumat*, is remarkably fertile, whilst the sloping land which bounds them towards the river or the *nālas* is of lower value, indeed almost always dry *bhur*." Under *Kurmi*, *Murai* and *Lodh* cultivation many of the villages in this tract, notably Hanirmau in Dalmau and Arkha and Kutra Bahadarganj in Salon, are fully as productive as villages with firmer soil in the rest of the district. Wheat and poppy both succeed admirably. Rice is of course not much grown, but in favourable rainy seasons excellent crops of *mendua* or *makra* and *judr* are obtained. This tract varies very greatly in width. On the west the influence of the *Lon* and its tributaries extends this light-soiled zone to nearly the whole of the Sareni *pargana*. Only a few villages in the west centre lie low, and hollows are formed, in which water collects, and the soil is stiff enough to grow rice. Following the Ganges eastwards, the belt gradually narrows until close to Dalmau it extends little more than a mile from the river. Further east the *Chob* and sundry smaller streams again widen the area of direct drainage. Its average breadth throughout Dalmau and Salon *parganas* is about four miles. The tract is well-wooded, the large groves of mango and mahua afford in favourable years no contemptible addition to the food-supply, while the *sarpāt* grass, which grows near the river, provides remunerative occupation for the labouring population.

The tract of interrupted drainage.

8. Next in order comes a zone of stiff soiled land interspersed with broad and shallow swamps and *usar* plains. This is called by Mr. Baillie the tract of interrupted drainage. It extends from Khiron in the west past Lalganj and Thulrai to Bela Bhela in Rae Bareilly and Rohanian in Salon. The principal *kharif* crop is rice, and about a quarter of the total cultivated area is too stiff to allow of a *rabi* crop being grown, while a further large area produces after the rice only a slender growth of gram and linseed. But most of the cultivated land is in good productive soil. Water for irrigation is available in all but the driest seasons in considerable quantity in the numerous ponds and swamps, while *pakka* wells owing to the proximity of the water-level are easily and cheaply constructed, and are found almost wherever they are required. The peculiarity of this tract is that there is an abrupt transition from good cultivated soil to the poorest *usar*, in which a few blades of grass struggle to the surface during the rains. *Mahua* and mango trees are not so large or so productive as in lighter soils, and the only *sayar* produce is jungle wood and wild rice and reeds from the *jhils*.

9. Wandering through this tract of stiff soil, from one end of the district to the other is a chain of *jhils* more or less connected with each other. They differ from the lakes of the stiff soiled country by being deep and narrow instead of broad and shallow, and by the extensive loops and bends to which they are given. It appears most probable from their general direction (parallel to that of the Ganges and *Sai*) and their shape, that they are the remains of an ancient river-bed, and this theory is confirmed by the quality of the soil on their banks. It is, though frequently productive enough, never stiffer than a light loam, and in places, especially inside the bend of *tāls*, the land rises into *blur* of the poorest description. Such soil has been affected more than any other class of land in the district by the recent cycle of wet years and by the consequent rise in the water-level. The combination of light soil and excessive damp appears to be, as stated by Mr. Baillie in his Dalmau assessment report, particularly detrimental. Much land in this tract has during the past four or five years fallen out of cultivation, and many tenants have left the villages. The deterioration is no doubt real, but it seems to be only temporary, for there is no new canal or railway embankment here which can be charged with intercepting the flow of drainage and altering the natural water-level of the country, and with the series of dry seasons on which we now appear to have entered a speedy improvement may be expected. There are three distinct systems of *jhils* which seem, however, by their general direction and characteristics to have originally formed one river-bed. These are: first, the *Basaha* in Khiron draining into the *nāla* of that name; secondly, the Dalmau reaches, known by different names, and draining into the *Sai* river through the *Isaur nāla*; and lastly, the chain of narrow *jhils* in Salon, known as the *Naiya*, which extends far into the Partābgarh district. The villages were not quite at their worst when the settlement record was made, so the papers did not show the full extent of their deterioration. However, in assessing after inspection had revealed the large extent of the damage, due allowance for the large outstanding balances of rents and the general precarious character of these villages was made; and, as far as can be foreseen, the jamas now assessed can continue to be paid, though it will always be necessary for the district staff to watch carefully the condition of the tract. There is no doubt that much could be done to relieve the water-logged tracts by judicious draining works, but the mutual jealousies of proprietors prevent their combining to effect improvements, or giving up even an acre of waste and barren land for the advantage of a neighbouring village. An attempt is now being made by Mir Mazhar Husain of Mustafabad to construct a channel to tap the *Naiya* at a spot one and-a-half miles east of Mustafabad, and convey the surplus water to a *nāla* passing close to that town. It will be interesting to watch the result of the experiment.

The *Naiya* zone.

10. The land lying along the *Sai* and its tributary *nālas* resembles in soil and formation that lying near the Ganges, and the description given of the upland Ganges zone will apply also to this. But it was noticed both by Mr. Baillie and myself that the poor soil on the *Sai* was as a rule inferior to the poor soil near the Ganges. In some of the Gangetic villages it is possible to grow very fair *rabi* crops without irrigation, but this cannot be done on the *Sai*. And the *Sai* tract has suffered considerably more than the Ganges upland from the cycle of wet seasons, which has, by stimulating rank grasses in sandy soils, each year choked the growth of *kharif* crops and caused a temporary deterioration, though not to such an extent as in the *Naiya* zone. On the other hand, the *Sai* soil with careful husbandry is capable of excellent returns, and in Gondwara, Rastaman, &c., can lay claim to some of the best villages in the district. The depth of the *Sai* zone depends of course on the extent of the area of direct drainage into the *Sai* itself or its tributary *nālas*. To the south of the *Sai* west of Rae Bareilly there is an almost continuous network of *nālas*, and the depth is here considerable. Further east at Pandri Ganeshpur it is reduced to two miles, but its general breadth throughout the course of the river is about three miles on both the north and the south banks. The *Sai* runs in a deeply depressed bed, but is subject to

The *Sai* zone.

sudden increases in volume, and then floods a considerable area of land on its banks and damages the *kharif* crops. In the heavy rains of 1893 and 1894 much damage was done thereby, but the *rabi* cultivation along the banks is absolutely safe.

The northern tal zone.

11. Almost the whole of the rest of the district is situated in firm *dumat* or *matiar* soil with rice as the principal crop. To the extreme north-east of the district in Inhauna pargana the presence of a somewhat lighter *dumat* appears to evidence the near neighbourhood of the Gumti river, and direct drainage into the *Naiya*, which divides Inhauna from Mohanganj, has some influence on the soil of the villages of both *parganas* which are situated near its banks. But for the whole of the Dirgbijaiganj *tahsil* (excluding the *Sai* villages in Bachhrawan), for the north of Rae Bareli *tahsil* and for the whole of Rokha *pargana*, except for the villages bordering on the Maharajganj and Nasirabad *nalas* already mentioned, the predominant soil is stiff *dumat* or *matiar* of the same description as in the southern *tal* circle. There are of course considerable variations, the stiffest soil being situated in the *parganas* of Mohanganj, Rokha and Kumhrawan, where 70 per cent. of the cultivated area is under rice in the *kharif*, and 25 per cent. grows no second crop after it. The quality of the natural soil, however, is throughout this tract remarkably uniform, and the abrupt transition from *bhur* to *matiar* met with in the southern parts of the district, is absent here. Ponds and *jhils*, some of them of a considerable extent, though nearly all shallow, are met with throughout the tract and *pakka* wells can be almost everywhere easily and cheaply made. Throughout this tract the great rent-paying crop is rice. Wheat and poppy are hardly so productive as in the lighter soils, and in the stiffest portion of the tract the *rabi* is of an inferior description. On the other hand, in the hot weather, owing to the irrigation facilities, *sanwan* or *chena* is largely and successfully grown.

Climate.

12. In climate as in position the district occupies a middle place, between the most westerly and the most easterly districts of the provinces. The west wind blows strong in the spring, but the nights are almost always cool; while the cold of winter is not intense and frost but seldom occurs. The district is said to be a healthy one. Epidemics of small-pox used to commit great havoc, but vaccination and good fortune have kept them away of late. Cholera, outbreaks of which may occur at any season, but are more frequent in autumn and spring, has been destructive at times.

Rainfall.

13. The rains generally commence near the end of June and continue till near the end of September, with only short breaks between. By that time the rice sown broadcast and the earlier millets are ready for the sickle. But it frequently happens that the rain stops early in the month, and then the rice and in a less degree the millets suffer. For the *jarhan* rice and *juér* crops, which are often not harvested till late in November, and to provide moisture for ploughing for the spring crops, a further fall in October is needed and usually takes place. November and December are generally practically rainless months. But it is rare to have no rain at all in the cold weather; showers usually fall about the beginning of January. The most favourable time is between 15th of December and 15th of January. If earlier than this, it may interfere with germination; while, if later accompanied by much cloudy weather, damage is frequently caused to the crops on irrigated lands. The *rabi* harvests of 1894 and 1895 were both deficient from this cause:—

Statement showing rainfall in Rae Bareilly district from 1870 to 1896.

Year.	Tahsil.					
	Sadr.	Dirgbi- jaiganj.	Dalman.	Salon.	Total.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1870	48.7	40.0	47.9	52.4	189.0	47.1
1871	47.1	45.8	41.4	68.9	203.2	50.8
1872	35.4	31.0	30.9	47.4	144.7	36.2
1873	43.6	29.0	32.8	59.8	165.2	41.3
1874	37.2	27.6	27.1	47.3	139.2	34.8
1875	35.4	35.0	29.0	33.7	133.1	33.2
1876	26.7	20.6	20.6	29.5	97.4	24.1
1877	11.2	10.4	10.0	19.4	51.0	12.7
1878	25.3	27.4	22.9	30.6	106.2	26.5
1879	34.5	51.2	29.8	48.3	163.8	40.9
1880	7.3	16.4	11.5	16.2	51.4	12.8
1881	20.7	39.3	18.9	33.3	112.2	28.0
1882	25.4	21.7	29.6	30.8	107.5	26.9
1883	27.7	21.7	26.0	28.3	103.7	25.9
1884	37.3	37.4	35.9	40.3	150.9	37.7
1885	45.1	46.7	30.1	41.9	163.8	40.9
1886	51.7	46.4	38.6	59.1	195.8	48.9
1887	38.8	36.8	33.6	21.4	130.6	32.6
1888	47.8	52.6	42.4	56.0	198.8	49.7
1889	55.3	41.8	35.0	48.5	180.6	45.1
1890	47.5	48.2	47.7	51.3	194.7	48.7
1891	29.6	30.4	39.3	42.9	142.2	35.5
1892	41.4	33.9	52.7	41.3	169.3	42.3
1893	59.8	61.3	46.3	52.7	220.1	55.0
1894	62.7	57.8	54.0	64.3	238.8	59.7
1895	52.7	38.2	37.4	41.7	170.0	42.5
1896	15.9	12.8	8.5	15.8	53.0	13.2
Total ...	1,011.8	961.4	879.9	1,123.1	3,976.4	994.1
	37.5	35.6	32.6	41.6	147.3	36.1

Statement showing rainfall at Sadr station of Rae Bareilly district from 1870 to 1896.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1870 ...	...	2	8	3	1	5.7	14.6	18.8	6.2	2.0	...	...	48.7
1871 ...	1.0	6	...	1.3	7	5.4	11.1	5.0	20.7	...	...	1.3	47.1
1872 ...	1.4	3	1.2	...	1	4.0	10.4	14.8	3.2	...	...	...	35.4
1873 ...	2	2	1	...	9	3	19.4	9.3	13.2	...	...	...	43.6
1874 ...	2	1	...	...	...	10.6	7.0	10.1	9.2	...	...	...	37.2
1875 ...	3	5	...	...	...	3.2	11.4	12.1	7.9	...	...	...	35.4
1876 ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	13.1	7.5	4.2	1.5	...	...	26.7
1877 ...	7	9	4	6	4	8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	...	3	11.2
1878 ...	1.3	1	...	...	...	3.9	5.6	7.9	6.0	...	...	...	25.3
1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	5.4	10.3	12.8	1.9	...	...	34.5
1880 ...	...	4	...	...	6	...	3.1	1.3	1.4	...	4	1	7.3
1881 ...	...	1	...	...	7	1.5	5.3	11.1	1.8	2	...	...	20.7
1882 ...	...	1	...	...	2	5.9	10.8	7.0	1.1	3	...	...	25.4
1883 ...	2.7	1	1	...	...	1.9	8.9	3.7	10.3	...	...	...	27.7
1884 ...	...	...	...	...	8	3.1	9.6	12.5	9.3	2.0	...	...	37.3
1885 ...	9	...	...	...	3	7.9	10.4	19.4	3.3	...	...	2.9	45.1
1886 ...	...	...	6	1	1.5	11.9	14.9	9.9	8.0	4.0	...	8	51.7
1887 ...	9	...	...	1	...	5.2	8.8	16.5	6.2	1.1	...	...	38.8
1888 ...	1.2	9	...	...	5	2.2	13.8	20.9	8.3	...	...	...	47.8
1889 ...	1.9	6	...	...	1	6.8	22.3	10.5	13.1	...	...	...	55.3
1890 ...	...	...	3	...	...	15.0	16.7	8.8	6.7	...	...	...	47.5
1891 ...	2	2	5	...	7	1	2.6	12.8	11.2	1.3	...	...	29.6
1892 ...	4	2.5	...	...	2	5.7	14.6	13.9	4.0	...	1	...	41.4
1893 ...	6	1.3	8	...	2.5	7.2	10.5	12.3	20.5	3.3	8	...	59.8
1894 ...	2	2.7	...	...	1	12.8	9.5	12.3	6.5	16.3	1.7	6	62.7
1895 ...	1.8	7	3	2	...	7.2	22.6	9.7	9.5	6	...	1	52.7
1896 ...	6	...	...	...	...	3.9	2.4	8.8	1	...	5	2	15.9
Total ...	16.6	12.5	5.1	2.6	10.4	136.5	286.7	289.1	206.3	36.2	3.5	6.3	1,011.8
Average	6	5	2	1	4	5.1	10.6	10.7	7.6	1.3	1	2	37.5

14. The statements given above show first, the yearly rainfall at each *tahsil*, and secondly, the rainfall at the *Sadr* station for each month. It will be seen that Salon, the most eastern *tahsil*, has, as was to be expected, the heaviest rainfall, while Dalman has the least. The tables are very good indices to the years of scarcity, the average rainfall during the years 1877 and 1880 and 1896 being 12·7 and 12·8 inches and 13·2, respectively. No other year shows a rainfall under 24 inches.

15. On the other hand, the abnormal rainfall of 1894, following on 1893, itself a record year, resulted in very inferior crops. The effects of seasons of extraordinarily high or low rainfall will be considered later on. It is enough here to remark that the present year of drought has come after a cycle of 11 wet years, whose rainfall averaged 45½ inches, while the average of the 27 years shown in the table is only 36·1.

16. A comparative area statement for each *pargana* and circle is given in Appendix I. Here it will be sufficient to show the percentages of each class of area for the whole district as found at the survey :—

Assessable.					Not assessable.		
Cultivated	...	...	...	51·5	Revenue free	...	·0
	... New fallow ...	...	...	1·4	Village site	...	2·5
	... Old fallow ...	...	...	5·0	Covered with water	...	8·1
Uncultivated	... Culturable waste	...	...	12·1	Otherwise barren	...	11·5
	... Groves ...	...	...	7·9	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	77·9	Total	...	22·1

17. The proportion of cultivated to total area varies from 45·7 in Inhauna to 57·2 in Sareni. The low proportion of cultivated land in Inhauna is due to the undoubted fact that there is still in that *pargana* a considerable area of jungle which will repay breaking up. With this solitary exception the proportion varies directly with the character of the soil in each *pargana*, being lower in the *parganas* which consist principally of clay soil, and higher in those which have most sandy land. The reason for this appears to be partly the large area in clay soils, which is for a part of the year covered with water, and partly the large space taken up by *usar* plains, which cannot be profitably broken up. Extension of cultivation in clay soil (except in Inhauna) is hardly possible, except at the expense of groves or by the costly process of constructing enclosures for *jarhan* rice in the *jhils*. In light soils reclamation usually costs nothing, and has been carried as far as is possible. Further extension could only be made by breaking up land on the slopes of ravines, which would as soon as the soil was loosened by the plough scour to such an extent as to damage neighbouring lands. On the whole it is probable that not more than three per cent. of the total area should be classed as culturable waste. The cultivated area would have been larger had it not been for the fact that, owing to the heavy rains of the seasons before survey much land in thin sandy soils had fallen out of cultivation temporarily. Thus Pachrawan, 2nd circle, Rae Bareli, 2nd circle, Salon, 4th circle, all show a considerable decrease of cultivation since last settlement. Any increase of the cropped area due to bringing these lands under the plough would not of course be real.

18. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that much of the area classed in the survey as culturable waste is not so in reality. As the matter was of no practical importance for assessment, it was not worth while to attempt to make an accurate revision of the classification, but it was found that what was in one village recorded as *usar*, was called *banjar* or culturable in the next, and that no dependence could be placed on the statistics.

19. New fallow is usually land which for accidental circumstances has remained uncultivated in the year of the survey. Old fallow may be this, but is more often land which is occupied by threshing-floors, well-runs and paths between villages, and the ways by which the cattle go out to their grazing grounds. These areas should

really be included in the "otherwise barren." Old fallow is but very seldom what its name represents, i.e., land which was formerly cultivated but has been abandoned for several years.

20. The district is very well supplied with groves throughout. The total area recorded as under groves is 7.9 per cent. of the whole area, but besides this there are large tracts of land containing numerous trees not enclosed or planted in the form of a grove which have been recorded both now and at last settlement as "culturable tree bearing waste." *Parganas* Inhauna on the north-east and Sareni on the south-west are exceptionally well wooded. The groves consist almost entirely of mango and *mahua* trees, which in favourable season provide a great addition to the food-supply of the district. Groves.

21. Of real jungle there is very little left in the district. The villages of Banbharra and Kathaura in Inhauna *pargana* still retain some of the thick jungle which, as their names show, was once their principal characteristic, and a few other villages in the same *pargana* have also some jungle land. In Tikari, the residence of a talúqdár in *pargana* Rokha, much genuine jungle has been broken up since last settlement, and a little now remains. One village of the Tiloi estate on the *Sai* also contains a considerable area of thick jungle, which superstitious fears have hitherto protected from the axe. This is the only remnant of the jungle mentioned by Major-General Sir W. Sleeman in his journey through Oudh as extending for 12 miles on both sides of the *Sai*. It was noted as the stronghold of the Nain robber chieftains who, the original owners of 13 villages, gradually annexed the greater portion of the Salon *pargana*, and paid little or no revenue to Government. After the rebellion steps were taken to break it up. Some was cleared by the neighbouring zamíndárs and in other cases areas were marked off and now form part of the Palmer land grant. *Dhák* jungle is found more or less throughout the stiff soil zones, and there is also some along the banks of the *Sai*, but there are no large patches, and the total area is trifling. As a rule it is in land which will repay breaking up, but sometimes it is found in *usar*, which looks anything but productive. Jungle.

22. The principal lakes of the district—those of Mung Tál, Hanswa, Khaur and Salethu—are situated in the northern tál zone, while the southern tál zone contains the deeper and narrower lakes of Narpátganj, Jalsen and Bisaiya. They all, however, contract to very small dimensions in a really dry season. They present considerable difficulties in assessment, as the extent to which *rabi* cultivation on their edges is possible varies with the speed at which the waters subside after the rains, while the rice sown on their bank in the *khari*f is peculiarly liable to floods. Accordingly the receipts of the estate bordering on these lakes vary very much from year to year. Lakes.

23. The area under each crop for each *pargana* in the year of survey is compared with the returns of last settlement in Appendix II, but an abstract of it is here produced for reference :— Principal products and crop.

Description.	Dirgijaiganj.		Rae Bareli.		Dalmau.		Salon.		Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
1. Rice alone ...	30,781	21.5	6,037	4.7	4,130	2.6	22,430	15.3	63,378	11.0
2. Do. followed by <i>rabi</i> ,	52,473	36.6	27,469	21.1	17,522	11.2	37,306	25.4	134,770	23.4
Total. rice ...	83,254	58.1	33,506	25.8	21,652	13.9	59,736	40.7	198,148	34.4

Description.	Dirgijaiganj.		Rae Bareli.		Dalmau.		Salon.		Total.	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
3. Juar, kodon, mendua, &c., with arhars.	28,126	19.6	34,384	26.4	47,160	30.2	30,013	20.5	139,633	24.3
4. Bajra ...	1,557	1.1	4,586	3.5	5,366	3.4	7,565	5.2	19,024	3.3
5. Urd, mung, mothi ...	9,472	6.6	23,800	18.3	11,826	7.6	10,329	7.0	55,427	9.6
6. Sugarcane ...	389	.3	656	.5	4,051	2.6	181	.1	5,277	.9
Total, <i>kharif</i> ...	122,798	85.7	96,832	74.5	90,055	57.7	107,824	73.5	417,509	72.5
7. Wheat alone and in combination.	34,223	22.9	20,761	16.0	22,747	14.7	27,781	20.9	105,512	18.4
8. Barley alone and in combination.	13,408	9.4	22,829	17.6	52,292	33.4	32,512	22.1	121,041	21.0
9. Gram and peas ...	29,264	20.4	22,629	17.4	16,075	10.2	20,727	14.1	88,695	15.4
10. Poppy ...	4,402	3.1	3,428	2.6	3,410	2.2	5,969	4.0	17,209	2.9
11. Vegetables, tobacco, &c.,	2,245	1.5	880	.7	899	.6	1,740	1.2	5,764	1.0
Total, <i>rabi</i> ...	83,542	58.3	70,527	54.3	95,423	61.1	88,729	60.4	338,221	58.7
12. Zaid crops ...	11,754	8.2	7,484	5.8	4,858	3.1	7,917	5.4	32,013	5.5
Total, crop area ...	218,094	152.2	174,843	134.6	190,336	121.9	204,470	139.3	787,743	136.7
Deduct twice-cropped land...	74,748	52.2	44,897	34.6	34,073	21.9	57,762	39.3	211,480	36.7
Total, cultivated area ...	143,346	100.0	129,946	100.0	156,263	100.0	146,708	100.0	576,263	100.0

It will be seen that the *kharif* crop covers 72.5 per cent., *rabi* crops 58.7 per cent., of the total cultivated area. Taking into consideration the superior quality of the *rabi*, it is probable that the value of the *rabi* harvest is somewhat greater than that of the *kharif*.

Rice.

24. The whole of the north of the district, i. e., *tahsil* Dirgijaiganj, the northern third of Rae Bareli *tahsil*, *pargana* Rokha, and the northern portion of *pargana* Parshadepur in Salon, are situated in the stiff soiled tract, and their principal product is rice. The northern portion of *pargana* Dalmau, the southern part of Rae Bareli, and the central tract of Salon *pargana* comprising the southern *tal* zone, also grow chiefly rice. About one-quarter of the whole is *jarhan* or transplanted rice cut in November, while the rest is known as '*kuari*' or '*dhán*,' and cut usually at the end of September. *Jarhan* rice is rarely, if ever, followed by a *rabi* crop. *Kuari* rice, on the other hand, is usually followed by a crop of peas, barley and often wheat. The *jarhan* rice is planted out either in enclosures reclaimed from lakes and marshes, or in land adjoining them, for which irrigation until late in the season is likely to be available. The produce usually amounts to about twelve maunds per *bigha*, while the rice sown broadcast produces under favourable conditions about eight maunds. No amount of rain injures the rice, unless floods rise above the head of the plant and so destroy it. Much time and labour is spent in banking it up and weeding it.

Juar.

25. Next to rice, *juar*, or the great millet, is the most usual *kharif* crop. It thrives best in a loam soil of medium consistency, but is also sown on the lighter soils. It requires but little seed, and succeeds fairly well with a very moderate amount of

- cultivation. The poorer class of labourers in the district frequently sow their one or two *bighas* of *juár*, and going out to work leave it to look after itself till harvest time. *Juár* will stand very heavy rain without injury, except in the lightest soils, in which it is when young, liable to be choked by weeds. It does best, however, with a light but long continued rainfall. It is one of the great food-crops of the peasant class.

26. *Bájrā* is but little grown in this district, but in certain localities, especially along the *Sai* river, it is of considerable importance. It is exclusively grown in light soils, and requires still less rain than *juár*. Provided the rainfall does not fail altogether in any one month of the rainy season, a fair crop can be counted upon. *Kodon* is grown to a considerable extent, though included in the statement with "other crops." It also requires little seed, and gets little cultivation. With *mendua* or *makra* it is the first reaped of the *kharif* crops. The latter is indeed frequently sown in irrigated land before the first rains fall, and transplanted with the break of the monsoon. *Arhar* is usually sown with *kodon* or *juár*, and remains on the ground till after most of the *rabi* crops are reaped. *Urd*, *mothi* and *mung* are usually sown in outlying lands or in groves. They are not sown till August, and are cut in November; and as they are not as a rule irrigated, the chief requisite for them is favourable, but not too heavy, rain late in the season. Sugarcane is not an important crop in this district. Its production is almost entirely restricted to the Kurmis of Bachhrawan, Hardoi and parts of Dalman and Rae Bareli. Local superstition prevents its cultivation almost throughout the *Kanhpuria* country, which occupies the greater portion of the Dirgijaiganj and Salon *tahsils*, but there are indications that the prejudice against it is dying out. It is much exposed to the ravages of white ants.

Other *kharif* crops.

27. Of the *rabi* crops barley alone and in combination shows the largest area, but it is often sown with gram and peas, and probably the aggregate outturn of those grains is larger than that of barley; wheat occupies 16·2 per cent. of the total cultivated area and 27·6 per cent. of the area under *rabi* crops. It thrives best in light loams, and is almost invariably irrigated; it is very liable to suffer from damp in a wet cold season. Gram and barley are grown in all descriptions of soils. They seldom get artificial irrigation, and a good outturn depends principally on a favourable winter rainfall. Gram, with which linseed is often sown, thrives best in a clay soil, and much lowlying rice land is sown year after year with the same crop.

The *rabi* food-crops.

28. Poppy occupies 2·9 per cent. of the total cultivated area and nearly 5 per cent. of the area under *rabi*. It is the great rent-paying crop, principally, but by no means exclusively, in the hands of low-caste tenants. As in the case of wheat the very best poppy villages are in the light-soiled tracts, while the plant is invariably artificially irrigated and very liable to injury from damp. The statement given below for which Mr. Mawson, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, has kindly supplied the materials, shows the area under cultivation and the amount paid for the opium for the last 27 years:—

Poppy.

Season.	Rate per acr.	Dirghijaigunj.		Rae Bareli.		Dalmau.		Salon.		Total.		Average produce per bigha.
		Area.	Amount disbursed.	Area.	Amount disbursed.	Area.	Amount disbursed.	Area.	Amount disbursed.	Area.	Amount disbursed.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Bigha.	Rs. a. p.	Bigha.	Rs. a. p.	Bigha.	Rs. a. p.	Bigha.	Rs. a. p.	Bigha.	Rs. a. p.	S. ch.
1869-70	5	2,592	1,43,215 8 9	1,716	12,154 1 0	1,540	1,04,610 5 0	3,344	2,03,132 8 0	9,192	4,63,112 6 9	10 1
1870-71	...	3,122	38,553 9 9	919	34,990 6 4	1,361	20,766 8 6	1,634	54,012 14 4	7,036	1,48,323 6 11	4 3
1871-72	...	3,301	1,89,526 9 0	1,011	50,858 3 3	791	32,535 11 0	1,811	72,190 2 10	6,914	3,45,110 10 1	9 15
1872-73	...	3,114	1,47,859 11 5	1,193	50,486 10 11	939	45,994 8 1	2,096	83,013 15 0	7,342	3,27,354 13 5	8 14
1873-74	...	2,687	99,438 4 11	1,367	63,787 10 1	1,047	59,017 7 10	2,337	1,20,887 3 6	7,438	3,43,130 10 4	9 4
1874-75	...	2,488	91,614 9 9	1,584	68,390 10 0	1,339	63,486 7 9	2,754	1,33,045 10 0	8,165	3,56,537 5 6	8 12
1875-76	...	2,592	1,43,215 8 9	1,715	1,02,047 3 0	1,540	1,05,710 5 0	3,344	2,06,132 8 0	9,191	5,57,105 8 9	12 2
1876-77	...	2,894	1,18,618 0 9	1,952	1,19,145 12 6	1,522	1,08,096 10 3	3,896	2,20,951 14 0	10,264	5,66,812 5 6	11 1
1877-78	...	2,402	72,875 10 5	2,081	1,07,774 11 3	1,856	1,27,645 14 4	3,417	1,93,587 5 2	9,756	5,01,883 9 2	10 4
1878-79	...	2,241	99,064 7 11	3,007	1,50,681 13 0	3,309	1,84,568 8 10	4,890	2,43,301 13 8	13,447	6,77,616 11 5	10 1
1879-80	...	2,697	89,398 10 3	3,816	1,41,261 8 4	4,136	1,90,417 1 2	6,011	2,28,222 1 3	16,660	6,44,299 5 0	7 12
1880-81	...	3,235	1,23,986 8 10	4,065	1,35,251 7 9	4,274	1,70,615 7 9	6,432	2,55,548 15 4	18,026	6,85,402 7 8	7 19
1881-82	...	3,995	1,83,019 3 6	4,251	2,32,550 9 4	4,374	2,51,479 8 8	6,642	3,63,289 3 8	19,262	10,30,338 9 2	10 11
1882-83	...	4,587	1,03,113 6 8	4,485	2,03,546 4 7	4,571	2,44,273 10 1	7,109	3,67,898 15 6	20,752	9,78,832 4 10	9 5
1883-84	...	3,949	2,45,104 9 1	4,612	2,94,418 6 2	4,837	3,56,575 1 0	7,721	4,84,725 1 9	21,119	13,80,823 2 0	13 0
1884-85	...	4,860	2,78,983 3 1	5,272	3,36,972 15 5	6,060	3,87,089 4 11	8,739	4,74,921 12 6	24,931	14,77,967 3 11	11 13
1885-86	...	5,422	2,14,119 14 6	5,255	2,60,256 11 11	6,343	2,80,189 1 7	8,646	3,73,778 3 11	25,666	11,28,343 15 11	8 12
1886-87	...	5,027	2,45,357 1 10	5,147	2,57,499 9 6	5,879	2,87,861 7 10	8,029	3,91,985 9 11	24,082	11,82,703 13 1	9 13
1887-88	...	4,682	2,64,776 13 2	4,938	2,68,670 11 10	5,139	2,71,101 5 11	7,799	4,33,916 7 9	22,558	12,38,465 6 8	10 15
1888-89	...	4,406	1,65,675 5 1	3,780	1,36,418 0 5	4,504	1,48,320 6 4	7,596	2,43,581 10 6	20,286	6,93,995 6 4	6 13
1889-90	...	5,526	2,59,729 9 3	5,066	2,41,313 12 6	5,021	2,36,620 3 6	8,447	3,50,659 3 3	24,060	10,88,322 12 6	9 0
1890-91	...	5,883	1,52,940 12 5	5,244	1,60,991 8 0	5,054	1,73,686 3 2	7,957	2,48,239 3 11	24,138	7,35,857 11 6	6 1
1891-92	...	4,874	1,36,486 15 3	4,858	1,12,635 6 6	3,987	1,15,796 3 5	6,917	2,14,213 1 5	20,166	5,79,131 10 7	5 11
1892-93	...	3,591	1,61,371 4 0	3,302	1,44,959 5 5	3,016	1,25,250 1 8	5,876	2,54,106 5 3	15,785	6,85,687 0 4	8 10
1893-94	...	3,628	1,36,538 12 4	2,999	97,270 14 3	3,026	89,874 8 10	5,847	1,73,715 9 7	15,500	4,97,399 13 0	6 6
1894-95	6	5,491	1,48,223 8 9	4,805	1,44,338 6 4	4,236	1,17,267 15 9	8,059	2,05,215 0 0	22,591	6,15,044 14 10	4 8
1895-96	...	6,258	1,74,917 7 3	6,033	2,14,829 7 1	4,646	1,72,680 10 3	7,772	2,61,463 9 4	24,709	8,23,891 1 11	5 9
Total	...	105,544	42,87,725 2 8	94,003	41,43,502 2 8	94,347	44,71,530 12 5	155,142	68,55,736 1 4	449,036	1,97,58,494 3 1	...
Average of 27 years	...	3,909	1,58,804 10 2	3,482	1,53,463 0 8	3,494	1,65,612 4 0	5,746	2,53,916 2 5	16,631	7,31,796 1 3	8 12

The figures in column 12 show what its importance is as a rent-paying crop. For the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85 the payments made by Government to the cultivators exceeded the whole revenue of the district. Since then seasons have become more and more unfavourable, and cultivation somewhat fell off. With, however, the recent rise in the rate paid by Government it has again increased, and has probably now in fact reached a point beyond which extension is only possible by a resort to poorer soils. There seems to be no reason why the figures of 1884-85 should not be again reached. From the statistics of produce in column 13 it will be noticed that during the last eight years there have been only two average years and no good years. The rest have all been poor, mostly owing to unseasonable and excessive rains.

29. Garden crops and tobacco occupy but an insignificant area, and are as a rule found only in the immediate neighbourhood of large village sites. Certain villages, however, such as Kandrawan in Salon, Pidhi in Rokha, and Oi in Hardoi, have a reputation for tobacco, owing to the brackish nature of the well water. Of *rabi* crops there remain to be mentioned only oilseeds. These being invariably sown with other crops are not shown in the returns, but their total produce must be considerable. They are chiefly grown for export, and have been a most paying crop to the cultivators during the dry seasons of 1896 and 1897.

Other *rabi* crops.

30. The cultivation of *zaid* or summer crops in places where irrigation is available is on the increase. The chief of these is *Sanwan* or *panicum miliaceum*, a quick-growing small-grained millet, which prefers a stiff soil. Melons are grown chiefly along the banks of the *Sai*, and hot weather rice along the edges of lakes, swamps and drainage channels. The cultivation of the latter is carried on as follows: an embankment is made in the *jhil* while there is still abundance of water; the space within the embankment is then emptied by baling and the rice sown. Water can then be let in from outside as required. Land suitable for hot weather rice is usually let out year by year, according to the prospects of the crop, to any tenant who bids for it, and is seldom held on a regular lease. In lowlying hollows where there is no *jhil*, or where the surface water dries, it is often irrigated by the laborious use of the *dhenkli* or lever. With careful cultivation the produce is large and land suited for its growth sometimes rents as high as six annas per *biswa*. When a grain rent is taken it is usually one-third of the produce.

Zaid or summer crops.

31. The district is on the whole well supplied with means of irrigation. The area shown as under water, *i. e.*, in lakes, *jhils* and streams, is 90,718 acres, or 8.1 per cent. of the total area. Most of the *jhils*, especially in the *tal* zone, are shallow, but contain in ordinary seasons sufficient water for supply to the rice during a break of the rains and to provide one or two waterings for the *rabi*. A few of the water-courses are also dammed at the end of the rainy season, but the land bordering on them being in most cases uneven and difficult to irrigate, very little use is made of this source of supply. *Pakka* wells in working order numbered at the survey 20,054, and *kachcha* wells only 7,368. Owing to the run of wet seasons immediately preceding the survey, the water-level of the country had risen considerably, and most of the *kachcha* wells had fallen in; and as there was plenty of water in the *jhils*, it had not been necessary to reconstruct them, but in most parts of the district they are practicable, though they only stand for a very short time. In 1890 there were 13,648 *kachcha* wells. Water is found in the north of the district at six to thirty feet, while in the south the distance from the surface is sometimes as much as sixty feet. The following table shows, first, the actual area recorded as irrigated from different sources in the year of survey; secondly, the area unirrigated in the year of survey; and thirdly, the irrigable area, *i. e.*, the area actually irrigated during any one of the five years previous to the survey, and also the number of *pakka* and *kachcha* wells and the average depth of water in each *pargana*.

Irrigation.—Sources of supply.

Pargana and tahsil.	Cultivated area.										Irrigable area.		Number of <i>patka</i> wells.	Number of <i>kaacha</i> wells.	Average depth of water. Feet.
	Total cultivated.		Irrigated area.						Unirrigated.		Area.	Per-centage.			
			From wells.		From tanks and jhils.		Other sources.									Total.
	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.	Area.	Per-centage.					
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		
Inhausa	29,245	100·0	6,692	22·8	5,623	19·2	...	...	12,315	42·0	16,930	58·0	22,730	77·7	1,309
Mohanganj	26,341	100·0	9,182	34·9	3,315	12·5	...	...	12,497	47·4	13,844	52·6	19,396	73·6	1,407
Kumhrwan	21,948	100·0	6,073	27·6	4,899	22·4	...	...	10,972	50·0	10,976	50·0	16,619	75·7	825
Bachhrawan	30,717	100·0	7,186	23·4	6,918	22·5	38	·2	14,142	46·1	16,575	53·9	23,659	77·1	1,136
Hardoi	7,218	100·0	1,739	24·1	2,449	33·9	...	...	4,188	58·0	3,030	42·0	6,080	84·2	307
Simrauta	27,877	100·0	8,581	30·8	7,000	25·1	88	·3	15,669	56·2	12,208	43·8	22,514	87·6	1,658
Tahsil Dirgbijaiganj ...	143,346	100·0	39,458	27·5	30,204	21·1	126	...	69,783	48·6	73,563	51·4	110,998	77·4	6,642
Tahsil and pargana Rae Bareilly ...	(a) 129,908	100·0	35,009	27·4	13,428	10·5	907	·6	49,944	38·5	79,964	61·5	86,666	66·7	5,061
Khiron	35,169	100·0	8,623	24·5	8,749	24·9	8	...	17,380	49·4	17,789	50·6	27,883	79·3	695
Sareni	41,674	100·0	14,981	35·9	2,572	6·2	188	·5	17,741	42·6	23,933	57·4	26,665	63·9	646
Dalman	79,420	100·0	20,890	26·3	17,896	22·5	519	·7	39,305	49·5	40,115	50·5	50,023	62·9	2,038
Tahsil Dalman ...	156,263	100·0	44,494	28·5	29,217	18·6	715	·5	74,426	47·6	81,837	52·4	104,571	66·9	3,379
Rokha	(b) 50,249	100·0	20,402	40·6	5,507	11·0	43	...	25,952	51·6	24,297	48·4	38,879	77·3	2,120
Panchadepur	19,616	100·0	6,823	34·7	1,300	6·7	...	...	8,123	41·4	11,493	58·6	14,529	74·1	688
Salon	(c) 76,622	100·0	21,172	27·7	15,284	19·9	204	·2	33,660	47·8	39,962	52·2	67,113	87·5	2,214
Tahsil Salon ...	(d) 146,487	100·0	48,397	33·0	22,091	15·2	247	·1	70,735	48·3	75,753	51·7	120,521	82·2	4,972
Total, district Rae Bareilly ...	(e) 576,004	100·0	167,953	29·2	94,940	16·4	1,995	·3	264,888	45·9	311,116	54·1	422,756	73·3	20,054

(a) Excluding 38 acres of Revenue-free plots.

(b) Ditto 190 ditto ditto.

(c) Ditto 31 ditto ditto.

(d) Excluding 221 acres of Revenue-free plots.

(e) Ditto 259 ditto ditto.

32. Of the total area under cultivation no less than 73·3 per cent. has been shown as irrigable, *i.e.*, it has actually been artificially watered in one of the five years ending with the year of survey. If we add to this the area growing rice only, followed by the second crop, which though frequently watered by lift from swamps and ponds is but seldom recorded as irrigated, and which amounts to 11 per cent. of the total area, but very little remains as unirrigable, and most of this is poor and uneven land, and would not repay irrigation. It is plain, therefore, that in ordinary years very little land which requires water fails to get some at least, though many of the smaller swamps and ponds dry up after providing one watering only. The irrigable area is largest in the stiff-soiled *tahsils* of Dirgbijaiganj and Salon, where swamps and ponds abound.

Irrigable area.

33. The statistics of actual irrigation also take no account of any artificial watering given to rain crops. Accordingly the irrigated area should be compared, not with the total area under cultivation, but with that under *rabi* and *zaid* crops. The irrigated area is 45·9 and the *rabi* and *zaid* area 64·2 of the total, so that about 71 per cent. of the *rabi* and *zaid* area was irrigated in the year of survey. The remainder about coincides with the area growing gram alone, which is rarely irrigated, and much of which is by its position incapable of irrigation. So judged by this test also it appears that in ordinary years all the crops which derive advantage from irrigation receive it. The fact is of importance in connection with the projected *Sarda* canal, which according to the original scheme was to run two branches through this district, one on each side of the *Sai*. Taking into consideration the above figures, and also the undoubted fact that the *rabi* crop of 1895-96, though not one-tenth of an inch of rain fell from seed time to harvest, was fully up to the average, I think it may be safely laid down that in this district at any rate canal water is not required for the irrigation of *rabi* crops. In the case of a failure of the rains of course it would be of very great service, but it is at least open to question whether sufficient water would be available to keep alive the enormous area of thirsty rice, and whether the advantages derived from the canal in the exceptional years of monsoon failure would be sufficient to counterbalance the well known disadvantages of its introduction into an already fully irrigated country. A large area south of the *Sai* (see paragraph 9) already suffering from water-logging owing to rise in the water-level could not fail to be prejudicially affected until the necessary measures for draining it were taken. The moderate depth at which water is found almost all over the district and the industrious character of the people afford scope for an almost unlimited increase in the irrigated area, and liberal advances from Government on the first signs of drought are all that is required to cover the country with earthen wells, to secure in great part the crop of millets, and to provide moisture for the sowing of the *rabi*. Year by year too the number of masonry wells increases, and each new year of drought does much to stimulate their construction.

Irrigated area.

The circumstances of the famine of 1896-97, during which the district had at one time about 90,000 persons receiving relief, may no doubt be used as an argument for the construction of the canal. I would therefore point out that the average rainfall of the four *tahsils* for the year 1896 was only 13·2 inches—far lower than that of any other district—while Dalmau *tahsil* recorded the actual minimum of 8·5 inches. No sooner did drought declare itself in September 1896 than the numerous wells in the country were worked night and day to irrigate the *juar* crop, with the result that a large proportion of the crop was saved. This was not the case in the Fatehpur district immediately across the Ganges. Here, whether owing to the greater depth of the spring level or to other causes, well irrigation for *kharif* was the exception not the rule.

34. There are two distinct tracts where a failure of the rains appears to have a more prejudicial effect than in the rest of the district. The first is the greater portion of *tahsil* Dirgbijaiganj, which depends so much on the rice harvest and on irrigation

Precarious tracts.

from *jhils*. Here the distress in 1877-78 was most intense, and it was so again in 1896-97. A second precarious area is the belt of land which has been called the *Naiya* zone (paragraph 9), and which extends through Khiron, Dalmau and Salon *parganas*. It is not only, as already stated, liable to damage from damp, and has deteriorated owing to a cycle of heavy rainy seasons, but is also peculiarly subject to injury in years of drought, because irrigation is almost entirely from the *jhils*, and in most places the sub-soil is sandy, and wells, either masonry or earthen, are difficult, sometimes impossible, to construct. The only other portions of the district which can be called in any way precarious are the poor *bhur* villages on the borders of the *Sai* in Rae Bareli, Parshadepur, Salon and Sareni. Maps and statements showing the tracts believed precarious from these various causes have been appended to the hand-books for each *tahsil*.

Communications.

35. The new Lucknow-Benares Railway complete as far as Rae Bareli, and under construction for the rest of its length, passes through the district from Bachhrawan on the west to Jais on the east. There is a metalled road parallel to it all the way and another connecting Rae Bareli with Dalmau on the Ganges, distant 14 miles from Fatehpur. The roads to Salon and Lalganj are metalled for 13 and 5 miles, respectively. The rest of the district is served by *kachcha* roads, which are usually in fair condition for wheeled traffic. The second class roads running to Unao, Haidargarh, Inhauna, Salon and Mustafahabad are all raised and bridged, while the other roads are fit for traffic at any time of the year, except in the few places where they cross *nālas* or run through *jhils*. But carts are not used to a very great extent. The itinerant *baniya* usually has very little capital, and finds it cheaper to load his goods on ponies and buffaloes of his own than to hire carts and bullocks. There is also a considerable but decreasing traffic along the Ganges which borders the district.

Markets.

36. The principal markets are, for cattle, Husainganj in Rai Bareli *tahsil*; for grain and other articles, Rae Bareli itself, Lalganj in Dalmau and Maharajganj in Simrauta *pargana*. The advent of the railway has made Rae Bareli, which is easily accessible from every direction, the great collecting and distributing centre of the district, but much of the trade of the southern portion goes to Kalakankar Bazar on the Ganges in Partabgarh district. In each *tahsil* are eight or ten local markets, in which weekly or bi-weekly *bazars* are held, and the producer has an easy market for his produce. Grain is not usually sold direct to the dealer. In most villages a contract is given to a weighman to realise dues on sales in the village in return for arranging for the disposal of the produce when required to do so, and it is through him that the village grain usually reaches the purchaser. In some villages, however, an amount estimated to be equivalent to the weighing dues is added to the tenants' rents and realised with them, and in that case the latter make their own arrangement for the disposal of their property.

Population and towns.

37. The population of the district was at the census of 1891—1,036, 521. It falls at the rate of 592 per square mile and at 180 per 100 cultivated acres. This is a very high incidence for a purely agricultural district, but there is no indication that the limit has as yet been attained. In some villages *purwas* or hamlets, large and small, are scattered all over the face of the country, and high cultivation and flourishing crops are the result. In others of apparently equal natural advantages the population is comprised almost entirely in the main village, and outlying crops are poor. But one of the chief characteristics of the district is the number of inhabited sites. Their number was recorded at the survey as 8,239, giving an average of 126 persons only to each. Some of them are very small, containing perhaps two or three houses only, their origin being the desire of a careful cultivator to live close to his fields. Other inhabited sites are of considerable size, the principal of them being given in the subjoined list.

The figures given do not include the population of outlying hamlets :—

Name of tahsil.	Name of village.	Population.
Rae Bareilly...	Rae Bareilly Municipality ...	18,798
	Kurihar ...	2,386
	Bawan Buzurg ...	2,176
	Sataun ...	2,110
	Jihwa Sharqi ...	1,856
	Bela Bhela ...	1,804
Salon ...	Jais ...	8,939
	Salon ...	3,960
	Nasirabad ...	3,517
	Pershadpur ...	3,243
	Dih ...	1,813
	Mustafabad ...	1,466
Dalmau ...	Dalmau ...	4,008
	Pahu ...	2,385
	Bbitargaon ...	1,815
	Bahai ...	1,432
Dirgibijaiganj	Thulendi ...	2,948
	Sehgaon ...	2,916
	Bachhrawan ...	2,635
	Simrauta ...	2,116
	Inhauna ...	2,039
	Panhauna ...	1,792
	Tiloi ...	1,766
	Maharajganj ...	1,601

Of these Rae Bareilly only has a municipality, while Dalmau is the only town administered under Act XX of 1856. It has been several times in contemplation to apply the Act to Jais, but the project has been abandoned on the residents of that town representing their poverty. The compact character of the town making police supervision easy and its usually excellent drainage due to its being built on a height has in great measure obviated the necessity. (Rae Bareilly, Jais, Dalmau, Salon, Nasirabad, Mustafabad and Thulendi are all old Muhammadan "*kasbas*." The inhabitants were well off in *nawabi* days owing to so many of them finding employment under the Government. All have now decayed more or less except Rae Bareilly, the site of the *sadr* station, and Dalmau on the Ganges, which has a bathing fair every full moon. The largest fair is held at the full moon in *Kartik* (November), and is attended by persons from a very long distance.

38. The population is almost purely agricultural, coarse cloth and glass bangles are manufactured for local sale, but very little else, and so far as I know nothing whatever is made for export. Even the common brass vessels are but seldom made in the district; they are usually imported from Bhagwantnagar in Unao. The following comparative figures of population are reproduced from the census report:—

Occupations.

Classified by religion	Number.	Per cent.	Classified by occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
Hindus ...	950,290	91.7	Agriculturists ...	634,719	61.2
Musalma'ns ...	85,965	8.3	Labourers ...	160,112	15.5
Others ...	266	...	Total ...	794,831	76.7
Total ...	1,036,521	100.0	Traders and bankers ...	60,604	5.8
			Professional ...	15,708	1.5
			Artisans ...	64,929	6.3
			Menials ...	55,595	4.3
			Others ...	44,854	5.4
			Total ...	1,036,521	100.0

Of these classes the first is entirely devoted to agriculture and the second almost entirely. The two form together 76.7 per cent. of the population. Many of the menials also no doubt are directly dependent on agriculture. Of the other classes the

dependence is not so direct, but they also minister to the needs of the agriculturist, and their prosperous condition or otherwise depends chiefly on agriculture. Traders in grain and capitalists, who are at such times able to drive hard bargains, are perhaps the only classes who do not suffer from agricultural depression. Besides agriculture, the only important occupation is service. Large numbers of men, chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs from *Baiswara*, are employed in Government service, or in that of *zamindárs* and *mahájans* in distant parts of the country. The enormous extent to which the higher castes are supported by remittances from abroad is shown by the following return, kindly supplied to me by the Postmaster-General :—

		Money-orders issued.			Money-orders received.			Difference.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1895	...	2,50,182	5	8	12,61,316	12	4	10,11,134	6	8
1896	...	2,30,735	11	6	19,36,797	4	11	17,06,061	9	5

Unfortunately figures for former years are not available, and those for 1896 and to a partial extent for 1895 are no doubt swelled by extraordinary remittances rendered necessary by the famine of 1896 and the general agricultural depression of the former years ; but there is no doubt that even in comparatively prosperous times the remittances are large and amount to at least one-half of the Government revenue.

Export and imports.

39. The following table shows the exports and imports by rail at Rae Bareilly station since the railway was opened in October 1893 up to October 1896 :—

Year.	Imports.							Exports.							
	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Sugar and gur.	Salt.	Cloth.	Other articles.	Metals.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil seeds.	Bones, hides and horns.	Ghl.	Firewood.	Country cloth.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
November 1893 to October 1894.	22,332	87,683	5,487	23,611	2,01,751	24,420	32,859	1,739	629	96	19,641	13,992	281	5,029	4,396
November 1894 to October 1895.	1,02,342	2,55,058	6,898	53,853	1,60,322	24,216	27,422	499	186	1,256	14,058	20,940	156	38,440	5,635
November 1895 to October 1896.	2,628	39,233	9,664	44,152	1,39,897	18,965	29,505	14,213	5,983	15,181	36,366	11,855	75	26,226	1,525
Total	1,27,802	3,81,974	22,049	1,21,616	5,01,970	67,601	89,786	16,451	6,798	16,533	70,065	46,787	512	69,704	11,556

The large import of food-grains during those years was due to successive bad *rabi* harvests and to the excessive rainfall of 1894 which spoilt the *khari* crop of that year. Matters were somewhat better in 1895-96, and imports fell off until the drought of September and consequent smart rise in prices caused a large influx from more favoured places. In normal years it is believed that some wheat is exported in return for the coarser grains which are imported, but that there is no large surplus of food-grains available for export, the district to a great extent consuming its own produce. Besides possibly wheat, there are only two chief staples of export. First the *rabi* oilseeds, of which a bumper crop was reaped in 1896—*mahua* seeds, in some years a considerable item, are included under the same head. Then come bones, hides and horns, of which the supply is always large. Crude opium, the importance of which has been already dwelt upon, is not shown in the list.

Weights and measures.

40. The ordinary weights in use are the *panseri*, weighing two Government *seers*, and the *man* weighing two-fifths of a Government maund ; but there are great local variations, and in some places in Salon the *seer* is larger than the Government weight. The *Sháhjaháni bigha*, with a side of 55 yards and almost exactly five-eighths of an acre, is exclusively used for land measurement. I have met with no local variations.

Cultivating classes.

41. In Appendix III will be found a comparative statement of the area cultivated by the different castes and the rent they pay. The analysis has been made only

for the *chhapparband* holdings, or those of resident tenants, which are 86.3 per cent. of the total cultivation. The remaining area is *pahikasht* (i.e., cultivated by a tenant residing in other village). Most of this is held by tenants who cultivate also in their own village, so probably the average area of a holding is somewhat more than is shown in the statement. The proportion of *chhapparband* land held by each caste, the size of the holdings, and the average rent, is given below :—

Description.	High caste.						Low caste.											Total.	Average.
	Brahman.	Chhattri.	Baulya.	Kayasth.	Musalman.	Total.	Musalman.	Ahir.	Lodh.	Gadariya.	Kurmi.	Murai.	Pasi.	Chamar Kori.	Others.	Total.	Average.		
Percentage of chhapparband cultivation held by each caste.	16.8	16.1	4	1.7	1.9	35.9	2.9	18.8	6.8	2.3	6.7	7.2	7.8	3.0	9.6	64.1	...		
	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.	B. b.		
Average size of holding in bighas.	5.13	7.4	4.0	6.13	4.11	6.3	4.1	6.11	4.11	4.10	4.9	4.1	3.12	2.19	3.3	4.6	4.15		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Average rent rate per bigha.	3 12 11	3 5 6	3 14 5	2 15 8	3 6 8	3 8 10	4 5 3	3 15 10	4 2 9	4 1 8	4 7 6	5 10 6	3 15 10	3 16 9	4 0 9	4 4 2	4 0 1		

High caste tenants thus occupy about 35.9 per cent. of the total area. The *Chhattris*, the land-owning caste, have large holdings almost invariably at low rents, and their fields are seldom well cultivated. *Brahmans* frequently hold on favoured tenures, but in many villages may be found paying as high rents as low caste tenants. This is due to the fact already noticed (paragraph 38) that many of this caste are employed on service away from their homes, and make remittances which enable their families to live in comfort and to cultivate at a full rent. Of the true cultivating castes *Ahirs* are the most numerous. They are found everywhere, many of them have large holdings, and are enabled to live comfortably. They are almost always good and industrious cultivators. Next to them in numbers come *Pasis*. These men usually cultivate two or three fields, and in addition earn something by daily labour, or by their hereditary occupation as village menials or thieves. They seldom have capital and usually spend their spare earnings in drink. *Kurmis* are found in some portions of the district belonging to the land-owning class, but in most parts have no *zamindari* rights. They hold a large share of the good land at moderate and sometimes high rents, and are known as the best growers of wheat and sugarcane in the district. *Murais* here, as elsewhere, chiefly devote themselves to market gardening, and for this reason pay much higher rents than others. *Lodhs* are numerous in some parts of the district; as cultivators they are but little inferior to *Ahirs*. Of the *Musalmans*, a large proportion are *Gujars*, who form the chief cultivating caste in the *Rokha* and *Mohanganj parganas*. They are good husbandmen and frugal livers, and differ but little in any way from the Hindus among whom they live.

42. It will be most convenient to consider the proprietary classes by the fiscal divisions of *parganas* and *tahsils*, which in the main correspond with the territorial limits of the different clans. The statement appended shows the distribution as it is at present :—

Proprietary classes.—The
Bais.

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(20)

Statement giving number of

Name of pargana.	Hindu.																		
	Bania.	Bengali.	Brahman.	Amethia.	Chhattri.											Total of Chhat- tris.	Faqir and Goshain.	Kalwar.	Kayasth.
					Bais.	Bisen.	Chauban.	Chandel.	Gautam.	Janwar.	Kaibpuria.	Raj Kumar.	Sombansi.	Others.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Inhauna ...	...	...	4	...	(a) 28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	30	...	...	4
Mohanganj	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 63	...	1	...	64	2	...	...
Kumhrawan	...	...	...	(d) 46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	...	...
Bachhrawan	...	...	6	...	(e) 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 8	...	...	...	8	...	...	2
Simranta ...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	(h) 86	7	...	2	50	...	...	...
Total, tahsil Dirgbi- ganj.	1	...	20	46	58	2	...	...	...	...	108	7	2	2	225	3	...	6
Rae Bareli ...	2	1	20	...	135	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	1	2	146	2	4	21
Total, tahsil Rae Bareli,	2	1	20	...	135	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	1	2	146	2	4	21
Khiron ...	...	...	5	...	73	...	...	...	...	(f) 26	...	...	...	...	99	1	...	6
Sareni ...	...	1	4	...	(k) 144	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	146	...	...	1
Dalmau ...	2	(l) 22	(m) 13	...	194	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	199	1	...	4
Total, tahsil Dalmau ...	2	14	31	...	411	...	1	...	...	27	3	...	...	2	444	2	...	11
Rokha ...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	(n) 65	...	1	...	74	2	...	8
Parshadepur	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	(o) 15	1	16	...	...	1	37	...	...	3
Salon ...	1	...	5	...	14	1	2	3	1	...	(p) 95	1	1	1	119	1	...	9	
Total, tahsil Salon ...	1	...	11	...	26	1	2	3	16	1	176	1	2	2	230	3	...	20	
Total, district Rae Bareli	6	15	82	46	630	3	4	3	16	29	292	9	5	8	1,045	10	4	58	

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villages held by each caste.

Khatiri.	Kurmi.	Others.	Total of Hindus.	Muhammadian.						Christian.	Sikh.	Mixed.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
				Rajput.	Pathan.	Saiyid.	Shaikh.	Others.	Total of Muhammadian.					
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	88	(b) 22	...	...	3	...	25	...	...	14	77	(a) Pinhauna estate ; (b) Bahua estate.
...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	75	(c) Tiloi, Shahman and Tikari estates.
...	6	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	58	(d) Kumbrawan Raja and his relatives.
(f) 13	3	...	48	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	58	(e) Kurri Sudauli and Rajapur estates. (f) Maurawan estate.
...	1	...	14	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	6	23	(g) Chandapur estate.
...	...	1	54	...	1	7	10	...	18	...	...	1	73	(h) Chandapur and Siwan estates.
13	10	1	279	22	2	9	14	...	47	...	1	37	364	
...	1	...	197	...	(i) 40	17	1	...	58	2	39	66	362	(i) Pahreman and Amawan estates.
...	1	...	197	...	40	17	1	...	58	2	39	66	362	
...	...	...	111	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	123	(j) Khiron estate.
...	...	...	152	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	14	1	169	(k) Murarman estate.
...	...	1	242	...	1	2	5	...	8	...	10	32	292	(l) Shankerpur estate ; (m) mostly Mahajans.
...	...	1	505	...	2	3	6	...	11	...	26	42	584	
...	...	1	87	...	4	6	3	...	13	...	...	10	110	(n) Tiloi, Tikari and Shahman estates.
...	...	...	44	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	11	60	(o) Bara estate.
...	2	1	138	2	5	(q) 27	27	3	64	(r) 20	...	65	287	(p) Nain and Tikari estates ; (q) The Gardezi Saiyids ; (r) Palmerlard estate.
...	2	2	269	2	12	33	30	3	80	22	...	86	457	
13	13	4	1,250	24	56	62	51	3	196	24	66	231	1,767	

The chief land-owning caste is the *Tilok Chandī Bais*, whose history has been told by W. C. Bennett in his sketch of the Rae Bareilly clans. Their nominal head is the *Raja* of Morar Mau, who at present owns the major portion of *pargana* Sareni. The whole estate, however, has been proposed for sale by the Civil Court on account of debts, and it is not likely that much will be saved from the impending crash. The younger branch of the family split up into two—the *Saibasi* and *Naihasta Bais*. The former are by far the most important. At their head is the *Rana* of Khajurgaon, and the great *talúqdárs* of Simarpaha, Gaura, Korihar Sataon, Pahu, Chandaniya and Narindpur Charhar, who all pay over Rs. 20,000 of Government revenue, are of this sub-division, besides many smaller *talúqdárs*. They own the greater portion of *tahsil* Dalmau and a large share of Rae Bareilly *tahsil*. The *Naihasta* branch, at the head of whom is the *Raja* of Kurri Sudauli, occupy the country along the *Sai* to the west of Rae Bareilly, comprising the north-west of Rae Bareilly *pargana*, the south of Khiron, and the south of Bachhrawan. The large *talúqdárs* of Simri and Korihar Sataon belong to this sub-division. The territory of the *Tilok Chandī Bais* thus includes the whole of Dalmau *tahsil*, the west and south of Rae Bareilly *tahsil*, and half of Bachhrawan *pargana*. In Inhauna, Rokha and Salon there are some *Bais* families, locally known as *Kath Bais*, and not recognised by the *Baiswara* clans. The *talúqdárs* of Panhauna belong to this caste, but it is small in numbers and importance; altogether *Bais* hold 37·81 per cent. of the total area of the district. There are few *Bais* communities, and the almost exclusive proprietorship of the *Bais talúqdárs* in the area which came under their influence is good evidence of the power they enjoyed in less peaceful times. They are nearly all free from serious debt.

The *Kanhpurias*.

43. Next to the *Bais* the most important clan is that of the *Kanhpurias*, who hold the lion's share of Dirgibijaiganj and Salon *tahsils*. There are six *talúqdárs* of this clan, their chief the *Raja* of Tilei, the *Raja* of Chandapur, the *Raja* of Shahmau (a personal title), the *Babus* of Tikari and Nur-ud-dinpur, and the *talúqdár* of Siwan. The *Tilei Raja* holds property also in Partabgarh and Sultanpur, and is the largest land-owner in the district. The *parganas* of Mohanganj, Simrauta, Hardoi, Rokha and Parshadepur are to a great extent owned by these *talúqdárs*, while 94 villages in Salon and Parshadepur are held by the *Kanhpurias* of Nain, who only failed to obtain a *sanad* because their estates were held in common. As is the case with the *Bais*, cultivating proprietary communities of this caste are few. Altogether *Kanhpurias* hold 22·4 per cent. of the whole.

Other *Hindu* proprietors.

44. Among other *Hindu* proprietors may be noticed the *Ammethiya Chhattris*, who hold the greater portion of Kumhrawan *pargana*, the *Janwar talúqdárs* of Khiron, the *Kayasth talúqdárs* of Hardaspur in Rae Bareilly, the *Khattris* of Mau-rawan in Unao, who hold a large area in Bachhrawan and Hardoi on permanent settlement, and the *Kurmi* proprietary communities of Bachhrawan, Hardoi and Kumhrawan.

Musalmán proprietors.

45. The only *Musalmán* proprietors of importance are the *talúqdárs* of Pahremau and Amawan in Rae Bareilly, whose estates formed a buffer between the *Kanhpuria* country on the north and the *Bais* on the south, the *talúqdárs* of Bahua in Inhauna, and of Binohra in Rae Bareilly, the *Gardezi Saiyids* of Salon *pargana*, and the *talúqdár* of Azizabad, whose family got together a considerable estate by the help of their hereditary office of *kanungo*. All these families, with the exception of Bahua, which has been just cleared of debts after 25 years' management under the *Talúqdárs's* Relief Act, are fast losing their estates owing in the case of Pahremau to sub-division and internal disputes, and in the case of the others to reckless extravagance. Besides the large proprietors there are many struggling *Musalmán* communities all over the district and 12·94 per cent. of the total area is owned by that caste.

The grantees.

46. A feature almost peculiar to the district is the large number of villages owned therein by Government grantees. This is due to confiscation after the mutiny

of the estates of *Rana Beni Madho* and of his follower *Bhagwan Bakhsh* of *Nain*, and of half the estate of *Raja Jagmohan Singh* of *Chandapur*. The former estate, which was considerably larger than that held by *Rana Sir Shanker Bakhsh*, was allotted principally to *Shahzada Shahdeo Singh*, a political *détenu* of the Panjáb royal family, to three *Sikh* sardars, brothers, whose families now reside at *Rae Bareli*, and to *Major Orr* and *Captain Bunbury*, who were formerly of the King of *Oudh*'s service, and were subsequently employed under our administration, in lieu of pension. The estates granted to these two gentlemen were sold some years ago. Even after this distribution many villages were left to be granted to individuals as rewards for good service. The estates of *Bhagwan Baksh* were allotted to the *Babu* of *Tikari*, for what reason I have failed to discover. The confiscation of half the estate of the *Raja* of *Chandapur* took place some years after the mutiny on grounds the justice of which was much doubted locally. The villages were all granted to individuals for good service. The grantees are locally known as "*Khair Khwah*."

Their intrusion as was to be expected was very much resented by the village occupants, who themselves in many cases laid claim to the proprietary right, and, as they frequently do not belong to the class with whom land holding is an hereditary occupation, constant friction is still but too often the result. Some of them, however, live among and are popular with their tenantry, and their estates being small enough to admit of personal management, some of the best landlords in the district are numbered in this class.

47. The only other estate which seems to require mention here is an estate containing 21 villages in *Salon* and two in *Parshadepur pargana*. They originally consisted of jungle belonging to the neighbouring villages, and were marked off and granted to *Mr. Palmer*, when it was desired to open up the country after the mutiny, under *Lord Canning's* rules of 1858. *Mr. Palmer* subsequently bought the fee-simple of the estate, which is therefore only assessed for cesses. The management has been most liberal and enlightened, secure irrigation being provided throughout, so there was some difficulty in deciding how large a portion of the present rent-roll should be exempt from assessment as due to improvements of the landlord. A dispute with Government is at present pending concerning the alluvial *mahal* *Pura Khub Chand* new *cachar*, which is asserted by the proprietors to be a portion of the fee-simple estate. It has been assessed to revenue in the same manner as other temporarily-settled alluvial *mahals* by the orders of the Board.

The Palmerland estate.

48. The following table shows the description of proprietary tenures by *tahsils* for the whole district. Details of castes and *parganas* will be found in Appendix IV :—

Proprietary tenures.

Tahsil.	Taliqudari Khalsa.	Sub-settled.	Single zamindari.	Joint zamindari.	Imperfect pattidari.	Perfect pattidari.	Blaiyachara.	Miscellaneous property.	Government property.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DirgbiJaiganj { Area ...	184,286	11,469	22,749	26,214	40,369	1,786	8,770	1,336	833	297,812
{ Per cent. ...	61.88	3.85	7.64	8.89	13.50	.69	2.94	.45	.28	100.00
Rae Bareli ... { Area ...	163,999	9,287	23,368	20,696	14,352	2,186	564	241	3,086	237,779
{ Per cent. ...	68.99	3.90	9.82	8.70	6.03	.92	.24	.10	1.30	100.00
Dalman ... { Area ...	239,376	12,663	17,969	12,958	16,579	1,673	19	210	726	302,173
{ Per cent. ...	79.28	4.18	5.94	4.28	5.47	.54	.01	.06	.24	100.00
Salon ... { Area ...	92,361	24,496	45,904	50,605	57,057	3,737	3,815	3,163	733	281,871
{ Per cent. ...	32.77	8.69	16.29	17.96	20.24	1.33	1.34	1.12	.26	100.00
Total ... { Area ...	680,022	57,915	109,990	110,473	128,357	9,382	13,168	4,950	5,378	1,119,635
{ Per cent. ...	60.73	5.18	9.81	9.88	11.47	.83	1.18	.44	.48	100.00

49. Thus over 60 per cent. of the total area is held by *talúqdárs* as *khalsa* and a little more than 5 per cent. is held by sub-settlement holders who pay through *talúqdárs*. The remaining 35 per cent. is divided between the single and joint *zamíndári* tenures and imperfect *pattidári* in fairly equal proportions. The *bhaiyachára* tenure is rare, but is found to some extent all over the district. It mostly prevails in large *Kurmi* communities, and in these cases would seem to be originally much the same as the *ryotwari* tenure of Southern India. Miscellaneous property consists principally of resumed *muafi* plots, and of scattered fields and groves sold by needy members of proprietary communities. The owners are almost always resident, and there is little difficulty in realising the revenue from them. Government property includes one considerable village, Ahmedpur *nazúl*, included in Rae Bareilly Municipality, and a small village adjoining it Gurwa Gadiana. The rest consists of sites of buildings, compounds, *nazúl* plots, &c., owned by Government. The settlement records have been carefully compared with the *tahsil* registers of Government property, and the entries are believed to be accurate.

The tenancy laws

50. It will be in my opinion a lasting matter for regret that the opportunity given by the first regular settlement, when permanent proprietary and under-proprietary rights were conferred by Government on those considered best entitled to them, was not taken advantage of to secure to the hereditary cultivator at least, or to confer on him, the right to cultivate his holding on the payment of a fair rent. The occupancy rights which the *talúqdárs* agreed to grant to dispossessed *zamíndárs* after considerable discussion affected but a minute proportion of the tenantry, and the rest were left to the mercies of proprietors. Notices of ejectment in the years from 1865 onwards were served in enormous numbers, and I have heard that the decision of the objections to these notices occupied the district staff the greater portion of the hot weather. Rents were gradually levelled up, and there is no indication that the anticipation of the introduction of the new Rent Act caused any specially large enhancements to be made. The Act did great good by securing to existing tenants and to persons hereafter admitted to a tenancy fixity of tenure and of rent for seven years, and prescribing a limit to the enhancement which could then be imposed. But it allows no rights whatever to the heir of the tenant, except to continue undisturbed for the unexpired portion of the seven years tenancy. At the end of that time he can be ejected by notice on plain paper, unless he agrees to pay the competition rent which may be demanded from him. The statutory period of seven years could not expire for any tenancy before 1893. The progress of settlement operations and the successive bad seasons have up to the present retarded enhancements, but there is no doubt that at the first good opportunity proprietors will attempt to pass on to their tenants a part of the enhancement imposed on them, and that then for the first time the provisions of the Rent Act will be put on their trial. In view of the importance of the subject, I venture to repeat the following extract from the Revenue Administration report for 1895-96:—

“Notices under section 48 issued to eject the heirs of statutory tenants were as follows for each of the past three years:—

1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
141	210	243

They may be expected to rise steadily in the future, as the provisions of the law become better known. At present the great majority of the land-owners of the district and almost all the tenants are unaware that the rent of the heir of a statutory tenant can be enhanced to any extent, or he can be forced to leave his holding. In many cases in which the enhancement exceeds one anna in the rupee, I have had petitions from the tenants for reinstatement, piteously stating that their forefathers had always held the land and how should they be treated in the same way as tenants whose holdings were of recent date. There is little doubt that the provisions of section 48 fall very hard in individual cases, and I think it is a pity that a full court-fee is not payable on ejectments under this section. In connection

with this point I might mention that there appears to be some doubt as to whether if the proprietor does not exercise his power of ejectment under section 48 or of enhancement under section 49 within a reasonable time after the death of the tenant or the expiry of the statutory period, a new statutory period begins to run in favour of the heir or not. If no new period begins to run, the position of the heir (and all holdings in the province must be affected sooner or later) is in no way better than that of a sub-tenant. He can be told to quit or to pay an impossible amount at any time which suits the landlord's pleasure. If, on the other hand, a new statutory period begins to run from the date of the tenant's death, if the statutory period had previously expired, or if it had not previously expired, from the date of its expiry, then some reasonable time should be fixed during which the proprietor should be able to apply for enhancement. This also is an evil as it forces the proprietor into court, unless he is willing to give up his right to all enhancement for seven years; but if the provisions of section 48 are to remain law, some such provision appears absolutely necessary."

51. It is hardly too much to say that in a purely agricultural tract the happiness of the great mass of the people depends on the consideration or otherwise with which they are treated by the owners of the soil. Where there are small resident landlords matters in dispute between them and their tenants are usually amicably settled without the interference of the courts, though there are some small *zamindárs*, mostly Mahomedans, who habitually oppress their tenants. But the greater portion of the district is owned by large non-resident landlords, who are chiefly *talúqdárs*. These men are a great help in local administration, and are politically important. Local influence is what they chiefly prize, and it is necessary to secure it to them. How to do so without reducing the tiller of the soil to absolute dependence on every whim and caprice of the landowner appears to me to be the great problem of Oudh administration. (The greater portion of the Oudh tenants are still of a submissive race, and almost come up to Mr. Irwin's definition of the 'good' tenant as he appears to the Indian landlord—"one who is ready to live on one meal a day, and, in native phrase, to sell his wife and children rather than fail to pay the highest possible rent for his holding; who submits unquestioningly to any cesses it may please his landlord to demand; and who is always willing to work for him without payment; to give evidence for him in court, and, speaking generally, to do any conceivable thing he is told.") But they are learning to assert such rights as they have. During the 40 years of British occupation there has been very much litigation between landlord and tenant. A dispute arises, and is taken to the courts, everyone in the village becomes a partisan. Of course after the production of a large amount of false evidence, the matter is settled, but the relations between the parties and many others have been permanently embittered, and confidence has been destroyed. Each such case diminishes the number of 'good' tenants and the local importance of the *talúqdár*. At the present settlement many *talúqdárs* finding their influence vanishing attempted to prevent the entry in the record-of-rights which had been always enjoyed, not as a rule in order to appropriate such rights themselves, but to retain their power over the holders of the rights. Such disputes were usually connected with rights to water or to trees, and many of the claimants were mere statutory tenants. These men hold, as I have shown by a most precarious tenure, and can only assert any rights they may have at the risk of losing their land, their only means of livelihood. If a man is ejected his occupation is at once gone. He has probably lost most of his property in his effort to retain his land, and even if he is fortunate enough to secure a small holding in another village, it is at the cost of leaving home and connections, while many years must pass before he can regain his position. It is strange to note the elaborate laws by which the rights of various descriptions of tenants are guarded in the sparsely populated districts of the Central Provinces where competition is still for tenants and not for land, and to compare the position of the hereditary tenant there, or even that of the occupancy tenant of Bundelkhand, where land is to

Relations between land-
lord and tenant.

be had for the asking, and disputes between landlord and tenant are rare, with the position of the hereditary tenant in Oudh. We have opened the courts to disputes between landlord and tenant, and so inevitably created ill-feeling between them, but in the last resort one of the parties, the tenant, is found to have practically no rights. It seems to me that we have gone too far not to go further and that there is no middle course between affording real security of tenure, and practical non-interference such as in the semi-independent Bundelkhand states or in the "*istimrari*" estates of Ajmere. The Rae Bareilly *talúqdars* are nearly all hereditary chiefs of clans, not upstarts. They have the reputation of being good and considerate landlords, and on the whole I believe the reputation to be deserved, but there are few *talúqas* in which I cannot call to mind individual acts of oppression in which the *talúqdár* has unscrupulously used every means in his power to overthrow a tenant who crossed his will. As rights become better known the number of such tenants will surely increase and dissatisfaction with the present state of things be extended.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

52. Attention has been recently directed to the revenue system of the *Mughal* empire and the share of the produce taken by that Government. Materials for a useful comparison appear to me to exist in the case of Rae Bareilly. By far the greater portion of the present district was included in the Manikpur Sarkar of the Oudh Subah in the *Mughal* empire. The existing pargana of Inhauna (Oudh Subah), and parts of Kumhrawan, Bachhrawan, Sareni and Khiron (Lucknow Sarkar) were included in the Oudh Subah, while the present district omits on the east a considerable portion of the Manikpur Sarkar, including Manikpur itself, which now forms a portion of the Partábgarh district. The total area of Rae Bareilly district is probably somewhat smaller than that of the old Manikpur Sarkar. The latter is said to have had at the time of Rájá Todar Mall's survey during the reign of the Emperor Akbar a cultivated area of 666,222 standard bighas.* The revenue assessed on this in the 10-years' settlement was Rs. 8,47,913.† The cultivated area of the present district is 922,052 bighas and the full nominal revenue now imposed Rs. 16,07,628. This gives an incidence per cultivated bigha which bears to the present incidence the proportion of 73 to 100. But judging from the prices of grain given in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, and the usual pay of grasscutters, Re. 1½, of syces and bhishtis, Rs. 2½, of sweepers, Re. 1½, the purchasing power of the rupee was at least double what it is now, and the revenue of the *Mughal* empire at least 40 per cent. higher. It was estimated on quite other grounds by Colonel Macandrew, who carried out the first regular settlement of the district, that Akbar's settlement fell at about 10 annas in the rupee on the rental. This corresponds to a percentage of 62·5 as compared with the present nominal percentage of 50. But the real proportion of the assets taken in the present settlement is certainly not over 45 per cent.; and from this calculation also the revenue of those days would seem to have been about 40 per cent. higher.

Assessment under the
Mughals.

If the *Mughal* settlement be taken at 10 annas in the rupee on the rental of the day, the latter would amount to about 13½ lakhs, while the present rental of the land included in the Sarkar is 18 to 20 lakhs. It is obvious, therefore, that rents have not risen to nearly the same extent as the value of produce, and that increase of population and of the labour and expense required to produce a given quantity of grain have resulted in a larger proportion of the produce being retained by the actual cultivator.

53. This assessment seems to have continued until a separate Government was established at Lucknow. The subsequent fiscal history of this portion of the province is ably discussed by Colonel Macandrew in paragraphs 33 to 93 of Appendix K to the first regular settlement report of the district, and it is unnecessary to do more than refer to it here. At annexation the taluqdárs, whose influence and power had increased *pari passu* with the decay of the Central Government, were found to have obliterated to a great extent subordinate rights in many villages outside their ancestral estates, and to be actually in possession of the greater part of the country. Engagements for the payment of revenue were taken from them wherever they were found to be in possession; but it was given out that an inquiry into rights was to be at once set on foot as an integral part of the summary settlement. The assessment was then fixed on the basis of the last jamas of the Nazim's settlement. "In the meantime the promised inquiry into rights began, and it soon became evident in

Subsequent fiscal history.

*Taking the Ellahi *gaz* as 33 inches, Akbar's bigha was identical with that now in common use, having a side of 55 yards.

†The dam is taken at one-fortieth of the rupee. If, as some writers assert, it is really one-twentieth, the above figure would be doubled, and it is impossible to imagine whence such a high revenue could be paid.

what a spirit it was conceived. The principle was laid down that the "taluqdárs" were interlopers of Government creation, and had no right whatever in the soil. All claims against them were encouraged, no term of limitation was fixed, and in more than one instance they were stripped of villages which they had enjoyed for a hundred years. They were much worse treated than their brethren in the North-West, who received an allowance under the name of "malikana." In Oudh they were considered sufficiently provided for when left in the possession of those villages in which, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Deputy Commissioners and an indefinite extension of the term of limitation, no claimants whatever could be found. Of all villages in which people claiming to be descended from ancient proprietors were found, they were wholly dispossessed, no matter what the status of the old proprietor might actually be."*

The first summary settlement.

54. The extent to which certain of the district taluqdárs were deprived of estates of which they were in possession, and for which they subsequently received *sanads*, is shown in the following table:—

Name of taluqdár.	Name of taluqa.	In taluqa before annexation.	Settled with taluqdárs in 1864 F. (first summary settlement)	Settled with them in 1866 F. (after rebellion).
Rāja Digbijai Singh	Morarmau	83	67	83
Rāna Beni Madho	Shankarpur	233	110	Nil.
Rāna Shankar Baksh	Thulrai Khajurgaon	132	65	131
Thākūr Ajodhia Baksh	Narindpur Charhar	39	19	39
Thākūrain Achal Kuar	Gaura	56	Nil.	56
Sarda Singh	Hamir mau Kola	33	17	32
Jagannath Baksh	Simri	28	1	23
Raghunath Singh	Khiron	22	5	22
Musammāt Gulab Kuar	Udrahra	12	2	12
Rāja Hindpal Singh	Kurri Sudaoli	26	2	26
Fateh Bahādur Singh	Kurihar Sataon	30	10	29
Jagmohan Singh	Girdharpur	14	9	13
Zulfikar Khan	Pahremau	21	17	17
Thākūr Baksh	Rahwan	23	19	28
Fakhrul Hasan	Binobra	15	2	15
Bajinath Singh	Hardasapur	9	4	9
Bishunath Singh	Pahu	7	2	7
Rāja Jagmohan Singh	Kumbhawan	27	14	27
Babu Sheombar Singh	Usah	19	8	19

The rebellion.

55. Then occurred the rebellion, and the taluqdárs resumed their position without resistance on the part of the people. In the spring of 1858 the land was as fully cultivated as ever, and the people seemed everywhere to acquiesce in the reassumption of possession by the taluqdárs. The latter ensconced themselves for the most part in their forts, and paid no revenue to the rebel Government.

I again quote Colonel Macandrew :—" In the middle of March 1858 the city of Lucknow was taken, but the rebel Government having retired across the Gogra, was left there unmolested for the rest of that year. In the meantime the famous confiscation proclamation was issued, and there can be no doubt that the proclamation and the continued presence of a rebel Government on the soil of Oudh, by exciting, the one the fears, and the other the hopes of the taluqdárs, tended to prolong their attitude of rebellion, and greatly to increase the difficulties of the Government of Oudh."

"It was then announced that the object of the Government was rather to confiscate the rights or hopes created by our proceedings after annexation, and that it was now intended to return to the state of property as it existed on the annexation of the country. The proprietary titles of the taluqdárs were to be recognized, and they were to be put in possession of the estates they held in the beginning of February 1856. Certain persons who had been concerned in the murder of Europeans were excepted, but all others were invited to come in and receive their estates with a

* Last Settlement report, Appendix K, paragraph 96.

title from the British Government, unless they had been conspicuous rebels. Later, Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation and Amnesty were made public, and the exceptions were confined to murderers of Europeans only. All others who surrendered before the 1st January 1859 were pardoned."

"Under these proclamations and promises many of the taluqdárs came into Lucknow and engaged for their estates, and were immediately sent back to them with orders to establish police posts in the name of the British Government. Such revenue as they had paid to the rebel Government was forgiven them; but they were considered liable for all unpaid arrears. Several military columns were also sent to various parts of the province, and the country was partially brought into order and a good deal of revenue collected; while all the endeavours of the rebel Government to collect revenue, except in the country actually occupied by its troops, were completely frustrated."

In November 1858 the Commander-in-Chief set out from Allahabad, and after receiving the submission of the Rája of Amethi turned westwards to dispose of Rána Beni Madho, whose stronghold of Shankarpur was situated in the north-east corner of pargana Dalman, and who was in possession at that time of the whole of the southern half of the district. He was driven westwards to Dhundbia Khera, and by the 21st November civil jurisdiction was fairly re-established.

56. Rae Bareli was made the headquarters of the district formerly known as Salon, and the summary settlement operations were at once begun. These were carried out with little difficulty, the principle being that the persons to be engaged with were those who were in possession at the time of annexation, and the amount of the revenue was to be the same as in the former summary settlement. This was easily discovered from the kanúngos' records and from the *kabúliyats* held by the proprietors. The large estates of Rána Beni Madho and the property of Bhagwan Bakhsh of Nain were confiscated, and were subsequently granted to Sikh pensioners of the British Government and to persons who did good service during the rebellion.

The second summary settlement.

57. Of the thirteen *parganas* now comprising the Rae Bareli district, the following was the distribution at the time the regular settlement was made

Former distribution of the parganas now forming part of the Rae Bareli district.

Present.		Pargana.	Former.	
District.	Tahsil.		Tahsil.	District.
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli.
	Drigbijaiganj	Bachhrawan	Haidargarh	Ditto.
		Kumbrawan	Inhauna	Sultánpur.
		Hardoi	Mohanganj	Ditto.
		Inhauna	Mohanganj	Ditto.
	Salon	Simreuta	Salon	Partágarh.
		Rokha Jais	Dalman	Rae Bareli.
	Dalman	Parshadepur	Behar	Ditto.
		Saroni		
		Dalman		

58. The operations of the regular settlement were commenced at the close of the year 1860 in Partágarh and in Rae Bareli and Sultánpur a year later. The assessments of the three districts were made on different principles, and their condition at the time of the settlement also varied; and as the fact is important in view of the different rates of enhancement obtained in the present settlement, I proceed to describe the system shortly from the accounts given in the settlement reports and from the original statements showing how the assessment of each village was arrived at.

The regular settlement.

In Rae Bareilly.

59. The Rae Bareilly district at that time included the whole of *Baiswara*, and but little else besides. Even during the last troubled years of the *Nawābi*, the cultivators lived for the most part under the protection of powerful chiefs; and as the district was bordered by the Ganges for its whole length, there was an easy market for surplus produce. The country was well-developed, subordinate rights had been to a great extent wiped out and rents were higher than in the surrounding districts. The settlement was based as is well known on a corrected rentroll. A careful but simple analysis was made of the rents paid by different classes of tenants for different classes of soil land, being divided as follows:—

Sir khudkasht.

Sir sublet.

Bráhmans.

Chhatttris.

Kurmis, Kachhis, Murais.

Others.

Rent-free land.

The rents paid for the sir and by the *Bráhman* and *Chhattri* tenants was then compared with that paid by the Others, and if the difference was considerable the rents were usually slightly raised. Correction was made by the application of rates paid by ordinary tenants in the same village, though if the area was small usually no change was made. Rent-free land was also valued in the same way. Additions of 4 annas to 8 annas per bigha, according to its quality, were made for *banjar*, where the area was considerable, and grove land, where in excess of 10 per cent. of the total area, was assessed at 4 annas per acre, sayer income being left out of calculation. A full half of the assets so calculated was in each case taken and resulted in an increase of 24 per cent. on the summary settlement, and the heaviest assessment in Oudh.

In Partábgarh.

60. This district was at the time of annexation but imperfectly developed. It was found by the Settlement Officer that during the years between the summary and the regular settlement cultivation had increased by one-fourth, rents had risen enormously and the size of the holdings largely diminished. It was plain, therefore, that at the time of assessment the district was in a transition stage. The system of assessment in force in the district is described in paragraph 26 of the Commissioner's review of the settlement report. It was practically this: the all-over rate of the land held by ordinary tenants was applied to the total cultivated area, and the circle rent-rates were applied to each class of soil. The rental for assessment was fixed by the Settlement Officer on a comparison of the two amounts, and sayer items were also taken into account, though no definite sum was assessed on them. The Settlement Officer relied much on his *pargana* rent rates, which were the same for sandy and for clay-soiled villages. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the former were assessed too high and the latter too low. The total enhancement on the summary settlement jama was 36.6 per cent, and, on the whole, not much less than half assets was taken, although the large rise in rents very soon made the settlement a light one.

In Sultánpur.

61. In Sultánpur it appears that the *talugdars* were at the time of rebellion neither strong nor numerous, and the country was more disturbed and took longer settling down than in the other districts named. *Talugdars* and *zamindars* alike ran heavily into debt when the summary settlement at once imposed a regular demand, and by its permanent character as regards the person to be settled with enhanced the credit of the proprietor. Here also peace was followed by a large increase in cultivation, and the rise in rents was also considerable: so it is not astonishing that even with a settlement which took much less than half the existing assets, as I shall proceed to show, the enhancement on the summary jama was 38 per cent. The

system of assessment was briefly as follows. A corrected rentroll was framed by adding, to the jamabandi valuations of sir and rent-free land, no addition being made for land held at low and favoured rentals. A valuation of each village was also made by applying circle or *pargana* rent-rates to the different classes of soil. "If the two came out pretty nearly together, the Settlement Officer generally took something off the mean as a margin for bad seasons and assumed what was left. If the rent-rates were a good deal the higher, the statement generally shows a deduction. Sometimes there were special causes for this, such as that the area of goind had been overestimated by the amín, or the village had a smaller proportion of irrigated land than usual, for in this *pargana* there were no separate rates for wet and dry land. In addition, from this, and also from the amount given by the rent-rates in villages where there were no errors of that kind, he usually deducted 10 per cent. to be on the safe side, and sometimes made a still further deduction for bad seasons." As a matter of fact, it is shown by the statistics of Appendix A in the Settlement Report that the amount assumed as assets was about 94 per cent. only of the corrected rentroll, moderate as the latter was, and as nothing was added for siwai, it is evident that the assessment was a very light one in comparison with the assets; but in view of the large enhancement on the jama formerly paid and the general indebtedness of the landholders, there is no doubt that the Settlement Officer exercised a sound discretion.

62. The expiring assessment has worked well, as was indeed to be expected from the careful system on which the Rae Bareilly district was settled and from the lightness of the assessment on the *parganas* received from Sultánpur and Partábgarh. The district has always had a good reputation for punctuality in payment of the revenue demand, and for no less than 11 years in succession showed an absolutely clear balance sheet.

Working of the expiring settlement.

63. The processes used to realise the revenue, the actual balances of each year, and the character of the season for every year since the district has had the same boundaries as it has at present, are shown in the following table :—

Arrears and coercive processes.

Year.	Character of year.	Balance of current year.	Writs issued.	Arrears.	Attachment of movable property.	Sale of movable property.	Attachment of estate.	Settlement annulled.
		Rs.						
1869-70 ...	Good ...	240	2,242	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	Fair ...	36,886	2,814	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	Poor ...	15,456	2,191	22	56	10	51	...
1872-73 ...	Fair ...	15,982	1,964	23	27	16	12	...
1873-74 ...	Do. ...	17,631	...	...	32	4	1	...
1874-75 ...	Good ...	1,436	...	3	47	3	5	...
1875-76 ...	Do. ...	2,725	1,395	1	65	5	4	1
1876-77 ...	Fair ...	200	1,647	4	42	3	22	...
1877-78 ...	Drought and famine.	66,191	2106	...	101	14	5	...
1878-79 ...	Fair ...	326	1,305	...	69	3	8	...
1879-80 ...	Good ...	601	1,323	...	57	...	1	...
1880-81 ...	Drought ...	1,60,209	1,617	...	92	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	Good ...	...	1,155	...	26	3	...	...
1882-83 ...	Fair ...	713	864	10	24	1	...	...
1883-84 ...	Good ...	...	520	...	18	1	3	...
1884-85 ...	Do. ...	...	238	...	8	...	2	...
1885-86 ...	Do. ...	...	641	...	17	...	2	...
1886-87 ...	Do. ...	...	594	...	2	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	Fair ...	...	540	...	12	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	Do. ...	...	480	...	24	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	Do. ...	...	630	...	18	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	Do. ...	...	772	...	40	1	...	...
1891-92 ...	Good ...	...	820	...	30	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	Fair ...	...	616	...	39	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	Poor ...	...	599	...	23	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	Bad ...	2,497	400	5	38	...	2	...
1895-96 ...	Fair ...	608	481	2	51	5	...	...
1896-97 ...	Drought and famine.	4,84,905	439	2	26	...	5	...

Seasons of drought, 1877-78.

64. For the last 20 years it will be seen that the revenue has been realised with the greatest ease, and that the balances are trifling except in the years 1870-71, 1877-78 and 1880-81. The first was the year during which the Oudh Taluqdars Relief Act came into operation, and the owners of the affected estates which were taken over forestalled the collections. 1877-78 was the year of one of the great famines of recent years in Upper India. The rainfall at the beginning of the season was so light that very little land was even sown, and the outturn of the *kharif* was practically *nil*. Prices went up as high as nine seers per rupee for gram and for wheat. Yet the people who had enjoyed good harvests for several years managed to exist, though no doubt greatly weakened, through the rainy season. On the 5th of October welcome and plentiful rain fell, which at once relieved the anxiety felt for the *rabi* sowings. Ploughing and sowing, and afterwards irrigating, gave full occupation to the labouring classes, but the prices of grain still kept up and acute distress began to be felt. In January 1878 occurred a heavy fall of rain which put an end for a time to the necessity for irrigation. The labourer's occupation was at once gone, he had no resources to fall back upon, and the distress turned immediately into famine. No time was then lost in starting relief works in several places in the Drigbijaiganj tahsil, the part most affected. The numbers on the relief works rose at one time to about 40,000; meanwhile the *rabi*, which promised so well, was in many parts seriously injured by rust, and it was not till 15 months had elapsed that the relief works were finally closed. In the south and west of the district the drought, though severe, had a much less serious effect. The millets yielded a partial though scanty crop, and it is probable that the cultivators were to a great extent reimbursed for their short produce by the excessive prices prevailing. In any case, rents in these tracts were collected practically in full. The arrears of land revenue were only Rs. 66,192, nearly all of which was recovered in the ensuing year.

1880-81.

65. In 1880 there was sufficient rain in July and August, after which came a prolonged drought. Only one-quarter of the rice crop is said to have been saved, and but very little of the other *kharif* crops, except where watered from wells. In October there was a slight fall of rain, but sufficient to allow *rabi* sowings to be made except in very stiff soils. Eighty-four per cent. of the usual area was sown, and with the return of favourable prospects all anxiety was at an end. The partial failure of this year was confined to a few districts. There was plenty of grain available for importation, and prices did not rise to an appreciable extent; distress among the labouring classes was never therefore very serious. On the other hand, the tenantry severely suffered. They had been put to great expense to irrigate their *kharif*, and lost most of it in the end, while the prices they got for their produce were hardly better than in ordinary years. Rents were therefore difficult to collect, and time was given for payment of revenue. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,60,209. This was realised approximately as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1881-82	57,000
In 1882-83	1,02,000
In 1883-84	1,200
Total	1,60,200

Remissions unnecessary.

66. It is clear from these figures that the land revenue of the expiring settlement has been collected with facility and that, even when seasons of partial failure made the year's revenue impossible of realisation, remissions were not necessary, and it was paid up from the succeeding harvests. Coercive measures for realisation have been few and unimportant. Land is so valuable, and its produce on the whole so secure, that a defaulter has little difficulty in raising money to the full value of his property, and in case of collapse makes better terms for himself by private arrangement than he could hope for if Government were to proceed against his estate.

67. The demands of the summary and regular settlements are shown in the following statement as far as they can be ascertained :—

Demand of the several settlements compared.

Name of pargana.	First summary settlement, 1856.	Second summary settlement, 1858-59.	Regular settlement, 1865-67.	Revenue in the year of survey.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inhauna ... ..	...	44,118	66,484	66,402
2. Mohanganj ... ..	...	43,504	52,811	52,810
3. Semranta ... ..	...	47,238	61,771	61,716
4. Kumhrawan	42,507	39,233	53,717	57,191
5. Hardoi	14,529	14,579	19,798	19,630
6. Bachhrawan	49,304	49,334	69,607	67,378
Tahsil Drigbijaiganj ... ..	...	2,38,696	3,24,188	3,25,127
7. Tahsil Rae Bareilly	1,80,337	2,06,357	2,53,825	2,53,220
8. Khiron	91,125	77,780	89,296	90,718
9. Sareni	77,445	72,670	88,102	89,465
10. Dalman	1,86,027	1,48,442	1,91,442	1,99,821
Tahsil Dalman ... ..	...	2,98,892	3,68,843	3,80,004
11. Rokha ... ..	...	73,309	1,00,762	1,00,252
12. Parshadepur ... ..	...	28,700	39,683	39,592
13. Salon ... ..	...	1,01,963	1,51,907	1,48,168
Tahsil Salon ... ..	...	2,03,972	2,92,332	2,88,012
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	9,47,917	12,39,188	12,46,363

It has not been found possible, without an expenditure of time and trouble out of all proportion to the value of the information to be obtained, to reconcile in each case the difference between the revenue as fixed at last settlement and as collected in the year of survey. The differences are in most cases small and are due to remission of revenue on account of land appropriated by Government and to resumption of muafis. In Dalman and Sareni the difference is large, and is due in part to the reassessment of alluvial *mahals*. In Khiron a considerable increase is shown owing to the resumption of *muafis*. Salon shows a decrease because the nominal revenue, some Rs. 6,000, of the Salon endowment was wrongly included at last settlement. As a matter of fact, the jama of the *pargana* has increased by about Rs. 3,000 owing to resumption of *muafi* plots in Jais and other places. The large increase in Kumhrawan is due to the resumption of *muafi* villages on the death of Rája Jagmohan Singh of Sheogarh, and the decrease in Bachhrawan to the remission of 10 per cent. on the jama in the estates of the Morawan *Khatris* in that *pargana*, on account of their services in the Mutiny.

68. I have found very great difficulty in getting accurate information on this point. Mutations began in the district in 1874, but no registers were kept up until 1881 A.D. I accordingly made an attempt, by having the *kherats* of the present and former settlements examined, to find out what transfers had actually taken place between the two periods, but I was transferred before I could complete the work, and the statement made up for me seemed so unreliable that I have not included it in this report. I have, however, obtained figures for the 12 years 1884 to 1895 from a careful examination of the registration records, and I believe them to be accurate. Care has been taken to prevent double transfers being shown twice. The statement is given as Appendix VI, but its most salient points are abstracted below. The percentage of the area sold to the total area of each class of tenure is as follows :—

Transfer of proprietary rights.

Period.	Talúqdári.		Single zamín-dári.	Coparcenary.	Total.	Remarks.
	Khalsa.	Sub-settled.				
1884-89.	3	29	28	38	14	
1890-95.	4	34	46	56	22	
Total ...	7	63	74	94	36	

The percentage of area of each class mortgaged by registered deed during the same period is shown below :—

Period.	Talukdāri.		Single zamīn- dāri.	Coparcenary.	Total.	Remarks.
	Khalsa.	Sub-settled.				
1884-89 ...	1·7	18·5	9·9	11·6	5·7	
1890-95 ...	1·2	5·8	1·6	9·0	3·4	
Total ...	2·9	24·3	11·5	20·6	9·1	

A statement abstracted from the mutation registers for about the same period, omitting second transactions for one and the same area, gives a very similar result. It has been printed as Appendix VII. A third statement showing the distribution of proprietary castes and tenures at the last and present settlements is printed below. It will be convenient to consider them together.

Caste.	Last settlement.								Present settlement.								
	Talukdāri.		Single zamindāri.	Joint zamindāri.	Imperfect pattidāri.	Perfect pattidāri.	Bhaiyachāra.	Total.	Talukdāri.		Single zamindāri.	Joint zamindāri.	Imperfect pattidāri.	Perfect pattidāri.	Bhaiyachāra.	Miscellaneous property.	Total.
	Khalsa.	Sub-settled.							Khalsa.	Sub-settled.							
I.—Hindu—																	
Ahir ...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600	...	...	456	569	...	...	...	8	1,093
Baniya ...	2,313	...	599	...	...	...	...	2,912	...	205	4,198	893	1,669	...	1	100	7,066
Bhat ...	219	...	402	65	49	...	...	735	...	...	...	61	88	...	...	6	155
Brāhman (including Bengali),	11,690	3,831	10,317	7,114	13,262	279	240	46,733	9,243	6,054	14,539	12,804	15,154	2,021	298	539	60,652
Chattri, Amethia...	21,842	424	3,130	4,251	767	...	462	30,876	22,529	869	1,140	3,031	4,399	684	647	179	33,478
" Bais ...	321,110	26,376	6,349	27,792	30,419	377	2,306	414,729	344,151	22,992	12,820	15,496	22,426	2,133	2,836	431	423,285
" Gautam ...	4,026	4,114	...	990	1,781	...	...	10,911	3,844	1,706	358	562	2,368	559	...	25	9,422
" Janwar ...	9,628	776	1,188	1,028	3,075	...	...	15,695	11,389	423	1,572	1,965	2,424	154	...	78	17,905
" Kanhpuria ...	156,188	21,641	5,916	11,312	47,932	9,206	820	253,015	168,601	11,216	11,591	13,049	42,037	2,176	1,307	774	250,751
" Others ...	1,368	1,643	5,243	7,566	5,531	...	...	21,351	1,589	3,479	5,945	5,190	5,936	4	74	74	22,291
Total, Chhatttri ...	514,162	54,974	21,826	52,989	89,505	9,583	3,588	746,577	552,103	40,685	33,426	39,193	79,590	5,710	4,864	1,561	757,132
Fakir (including Goshain) ...	165	...	1,841	...	...	...	38	2,044	...	178	2,314	125	12	...	...	39	2,668
Kalwar ...	1,214	...	225	432	251	...	...	2,122	...	20	3,361	47	73	...	...	3	3,514
Kayasth ...	5,675	306	8,134	12,047	9,889	2,189	365	38,105	6,011	1,563	7,156	12,473	9,907	267	915	611	38,903
Khattri ...	14,817	...	1,375	...	976	...	...	17,168	19,997	826	121	...	1,460	...	...	19	22,423
Kurmi ...	4,890	5,622	...	4,686	6,396	...	2,542	24,136	2,946	4,401	180	1,141	4,146	297	2,494	27	15,632
Others ...	...	...	1,183	270	639	...	...	2,092	...	641	2,135	2,635	61	418	1	242	6,133
Total, Hindu ...	555,145	64,733	45,902	78,153	120,467	12,051	6,773	883,224	5,90,300	54,583	67,886	69,941	112,160	8,713	8,573	3,155	915,311
II.—Muselman—																	
Rājput ...	8,715	...	...	4,992	5,111	...	1,762	20,580	8,896	...	227	3,436	5,036	...	3,087	168	20,852
Pathan ...	26,698	436	14,208	10,021	1,139	...	44	52,546	19,785	1,299	4,146	13,101	555	...	10	45	38,941
Syed ...	13,231	4,771	21,130	14,651	2,054	106	1,424	57,367	10,907	1,202	20,329	5,322	3,445	580	1,232	1,263	44,280
Sheikh ...	10,305	160	8,200	7,361	5,136	...	...	31,162	5,778	831	11,851	11,574	6,734	40	259	301	37,368
Others ...	5	...	691	610	546	...	1,293	3,145	...	...	3,031	5	352	...	7	16	8,411
Total, Muselman ...	58,954	5,367	44,229	37,635	13,986	106	4,523	164,800	45,366	3,332	39,584	33,438	16,124	620	4,595	1,793	144,852
III.—Christian ...	22,338	...	2,074	4,896	1,048	...	...	30,356	...	...	384	6,046	...	...	...	...	6,430
IV.—Sikh ...	32,009	...	642	203	100	...	...	32,954	44,356	...	2,136	1,048	73	49	...	2	47,664
V.—Government property ...	1,312	72	2,176	892	378	10	9	4,849	1,976	136	2,355	275	523	58	39	16	5,978
GRAND TOTAL ...	669,758	70,172	95,023	121,779	135,979	12,167	11,305	1,116,183	681,998	58,051	112,345	110,748	128,880	9,440	13,207	4,966	1,119,635

Comparative position of
the different tenures.

69. It will be seen that the taluqdárs have, as a whole, improved their position during the currency of the settlement. This is especially noticeable in the case of the great *Bais*, *Kanhpuria* and *Sikh* taluqdárs. The fine estates granted to Major Orr and Captain Bunbury were on their sale promptly snapped up by them, and they have also gained considerably at the expense of the village communities. On the other hand, the *Musalman taluqdárs*, owing to the downfall of the *Pahremau* and *Amawan* estates, have suffered heavily. The single *zamindári* tenure shows an increase which is principally the effect of perfect partition. The four descriptions of coparcenary tenures taken as a whole show a decrease chiefly from the same cause. The sub-settled area has declined considerably, and most of the deficiency is no doubt due to the ejectment of sub-settlement holders by the taluqdárs. This has been specially the case with the permanent lessees in the Kurri Sudauli estate, where hardly any holders of this description of tenure are still left. Miscellaneous property consists mostly of groves and scattered plots which have been sold outright to a person who is not a sharer, or of fields reserved by a cosharer on the sale of his rights.

Comparative position of
the different castes.

70. Turning now to the different castes, it will be seen that the largest gainers are *Bráhmans*. Nearly all the large money-lenders are *Bráhmans*, and they have gained especially in *Dalmau tahsil* at the expense of their poorer neighbours. *Baniyas*, whose operations are on a smaller scale, have also gained considerably, having more than doubled the area they held at last settlement. Among *Chhattris* the acquisitions of the large taluqdárs have more than counterbalanced the losses of the village communities. *Kurmis*, the only class of real cultivating communities in the district, are shown to have lost considerably, but some special cause must be at work here, for, as a rule, they are a frugal and flourishing race. The area held by *Musalmans* has decreased largely in spite of the gains of certain individual *vakils*, and *Musalman* villages, as a rule, seem much more impoverished than their *Hindu* neighbours.

Sale price of land.

71. If any further proof is required of the fairness and moderation of the expiring settlement it will be found in the sale price of land as recorded in the registration entries. The average price was between 1884 and 1889 $26\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase of the land revenue, and in the next period nearly 30 years' purchase. These figures are no doubt somewhat higher than they should be, owing to the fact that the sale price entered in deeds is often composed in great part of sums due on the balance of account, and money does not pass to the full amount. However, Court of Wards experience shows that the value of land in the district varies between $22\frac{1}{2}$ and $27\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase of the net profits, which are in the majority of cases about equal to the land revenue.

Unrestricted right of
transfer.

72. From a consideration of the statements here given, and a considerable experience of the circumstances of the landowning classes in this district, the following conclusions appear to me to be established. Land has not as yet actually changed hands to any alarming extent. The number of mortgages, however, in coparcenary and sub-settled estates is excessive, and, taken in conjunction with the losses occasioned by the famine of 1896-97, is likely to lead to large transfers within the next few years. For the large area held in underproprietary right under decrees for scattered plots, I have been unable to obtain reliable figures: but it is notorious that transfers here have been still more numerous than in full proprietary estates, and on coming to settle the rents for these plots I found a very large proportion were mortgaged. I am decidedly of opinion that the time is ripe for some limit to be put to the unrestricted power of alienation now enjoyed. On the one hand, it is not too late to preserve to the great majority of the landowning classes their hereditary estates, and, on the other hand, they must have seen sufficient of the distress and discontent brought about by the loss of rights in the case of others to appreciate to some extent any efforts which Government may make on their behalf. At the same time there is little doubt that any measure restricting the full right of alienation would be

- generally unpopular, and would be opposed tooth and nail by the most influential section of the community. Taluqdárs are the principal buyers of land in the district.
- After them, but with a long interval, come the large *Bráhma*n money-lenders, the small *Baniya mahajans* and the professional classes. Agriculturists who are also money-lenders are buyers, but not to a great extent.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT WITH ITS CONDITION
AT LAST SETTLEMENT.

Comparative statistics.

73. Statistics of cultivation and of irrigation have been given in Chapter I. The table in Appendix I compares them for each pargana with those of last settlement, but an abstract is given below for reference:—

District.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.				Assessable.										Total assessable.
			Village site.	Under water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Uncultivated.					Cultivated.				Irrigable.	
							Groves.	Culturable waste.	Old fallow.	New fallow.	Total uncultivated.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivated.			
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Rae Bareilly	Past. ...	1,116,183	27,600	95,915	122,709	246,224	85,891	182,443	30,629	6,144	305,107	420,541	144,211	564,852	420,641	869,959	
	Present ...	1,119,635	28,919	90,718	128,236	247,273	88,003	135,110	56,137	15,949	296,099	264,888	311,375	576,263	422,756	872,362	
	Past ...	100	2.5	8.6	31.0	22.1	7.7	16.3	2.8	.5	27.3	37.7	12.9	50.6	37.7	77.9	
	Present ...	100	2.5	8.1	11.6	22.1	7.9	12.1	5.0	1.4	26.4	23.7	27.8	51.5	37.8	77.9	

Change in total area.

74. The total areas for last settlement are those of the field survey, to which have been added the areas of the jungle grants as found at the revenue survey. The total area shows an increase of 3,452 acres, of which 3,094 acres are due to alluvion, chiefly in pargana Dalman. The land acquired is almost entirely river sand, which has been deposited on this side of the deep stream; the remaining difference, 358 acres, is small, and is probably due to neglect of fractions in totalling.

Changes in uncultivated area.

75. The area shown as covered with water is less than it was, partly because cultivation has slightly extended by banking up jhils and filling in depressions, and partly because a more minute survey at this settlement has distinguished the embankments or raised lands (*bhithas*) bordering on or situated in jhils from the area which is usually covered with water. It is satisfactory to find that the area of grove land, always considerable, shows no falling off. Even the present bad seasons seem to have little effect in stimulating the conversion of trees into hard cash, and it has come under my observation several times that underproprietors have preferred to have their groves put up to auction rather than to clear themselves of debt by cutting and selling the trees. The greater portion of the groves are of mangoes, which the Hindu is forbidden to cut down, while the mahua trees, of which the remainder consist, are too valuable for the blossoms and oilseeds they produce to be lightly consigned to the axe.

Increase of cultivation.

76. The percentage of the total area which is cultivated has risen according to the survey returns from 50.7 to 51.5 only, or by a merely nominal amount, but the cultivated area for the year of survey was somewhat below the normal area, as explained in paragraph 17. The present new fallow area is more than double that of last settlement, while a portion of the old fallow will no doubt be again ploughed up. Taking all this into consideration, however, it is unlikely that the normal cultivation has risen by more than two per cent.

Increase of irrigation.

77. The records of last settlement do not distinguish between irrigation from wells and irrigation from other sources, and all land was, at least in the district assessed by Colonel Macandrew, recorded as irrigated, if it appeared that it was usually watered, although it bore a dry crop in the year of survey. The area, there-