

fore, then shown as irrigated may be compared with the irrigable area of the present settlement, this latter including, as already explained, all fields artificially watered during any one of a cycle of five years. This comparison shows the present irrigable area as practically the same as at last settlement, but there is no doubt but that it is really greater. The settlement reports of last settlement show the number of wells as 22,252. The figures in some cases include *katcha* wells and in other cases not, and no reliance can be placed on them. In 1890 the number of *pakka* wells recorded was 18,000, and of *katcha* wells 13,648: total 31,648. For the year of survey, when (except in the four parganas Inhauna, Mohanganj, Sareni and Khiron, which were surveyed in a comparatively dry season) nearly all the *katcha* wells had fallen in, the numbers were, *pakka* wells 20,054, *katcha* 7,368, total 27,422. The normal number of *katcha* wells is at least double that shown above, and this would make the total number of wells at present about 34,000. According to the figures now made up, of the 20,054 *pakka* wells, only 8,695 were in existence at last settlement, and 11,359 have been subsequently constructed. Many of these must be in lieu of former wells, which have fallen in; but there can be no doubt that secure irrigation has increased to a very remarkable extent.

78. Appendix II compares the area under the different crops at the last and present settlements. The past and present percentages of the area under each crop to the total cultivated area are shown below for the whole district:—

Changes in system of cropping.

		Rabi.							Kharif.							Zaid crops.	Dofasli.
		Wheat alone and in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Gram and peas.	Garden crops.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and in combination.	Bajra alone and in combination.	Urd, mung and mothi.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.		
Former settlement	...	23.5	15.9	9.4	.1	.3	2.1	51.3	18.6	9.3	3.8	11.9	.5	9.8	53.9	1.0	6.2
Present ditto	...	18.4	21.0	15.4	.2	2.9	.8	58.7	34.4	15.5	3.3	9.6	.9	8.8	72.5	5.5	36.7

The most marked difference is the increase of the double-cropped area, which, if the figures for last settlement are to be relied upon, is nearly six times what it was then. It is possible that the *kharif* area, and therefore the *dofasli* area of the last settlement, was somewhat understated, because the record was made at the time when the spring harvest only was on the ground, and there were not at that time the present annual papers of the *patwari* to refer to in order to discover whether any particular plot grew a *kharif* crop or not. Making, however, all allowance for error, it is plain that the *dofasli* area has increased, owing to pressure of the population on the land. The area under wheat, which is usually, but by no means invariably, grown in land which lay fallow during the rains, has decreased, while that under barley and gram, which usually follow other crops, has risen greatly. It is satisfactory to find scientific opinion declaring (Unao settlement report) that this form of double-cropping exhausts the soil no more than the single crop of wheat. Another sign of agricultural development is the decline of the poorer crops such as bajra, urd, mung and mothi, and a slow but steady increase in garden crops and sugarcane. These latter as yet occupy but a very small area. On the other hand the poppy crop, the value of which to the district has been already discussed, was but seldom grown at last settlement, and at the present settlement covered about 5 per cent. of the rabi area. Since the survey there has been a still further extension, and it is improbable that any increase can now be brought about without resort to inferior soils.

Comparison of holdings.

79. The following table shows the classification of the holdings and areas by tahsils as compared with that of last settlement. Full details will be found in Appendix VIII :—

Tahsil.	Owner's cultivation.						Under proprietors.		Occu-pancy tenants.		Total.		Ordinary tenants.						Rent-free, &c.	
	Sir.		Khud-kasht.		Total.								Cash.		Kind.		Total.			
	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.		
Drighbijaiganj,	10.24	5.31	1.41	3.87	11.65	9.18	3.74	3.71	.65	1.31	4.39	5.02	67.71	74.78	12.23	7.46	79.94	82.24	4.02	3.56
Rae Bareli ...	6.78	2.85	.87	2.01	7.65	4.86	5.31	5.39	1.11	1.67	6.42	7.06	82.57	79.89	...	4.60	82.57	84.49	3.36	3.59
Dalman ...	9.04	3.47	1.16	1.82	10.20	5.29	6.32	6.29	.93	1.50	7.25	7.79	79.34	81.73	...	1.78	79.34	83.51	3.21	3.41
Salon ...	8.2	5.4	.3	3.6	8.5	9.0	4.3	5.8	1.2	2.0	5.5	7.8	77.2	76.1	5.0	3.0	82.2	79.1	3.8	4.1
Total ...	8.61	4.25	.95	2.82	9.56	7.07	4.95	5.32	.96	1.61	5.91	6.93	76.66	78.14	4.27	4.19	80.93	82.33	3.60	3.67

Owners' cultivation.

80. The area recorded as *sir* has fallen largely. This is due in part to the action of a too zealous Deputy Collector who some years ago examined the village records and cut out much of the *sir* as not coming up to the definition in the Rent Act. At attestation the entries then made were usually followed, but, when the wholesale manner in which *sir* rights were being lost was brought to notice, the rules were interpreted more liberally, and when it was found at assessment that genuine *sir* had been turned into *khudkasht* the necessary changes in the record were made. The actual area cultivated by proprietors as *sir* and *khudkasht* has, however, decreased to a considerable extent since settlement. I know of two reasons only for this—First, that in some estates such as Kurri Sudauli, Murarman and Rajaman, which were formerly under the Court of Wards, the talukdars' *sir* lands were let out to tenants in the ordinary way and record as *sir* was lost. Secondly, the progressive decay of the proprietary communities, whose lands have in many cases passed into the possession of persons who do not themselves cultivate but let out all their land to tenants.

Underproprietors.

81. Only the land held under decrees for specific plots and recorded in (Oudh) Register No. V is included under this head. Whole villages or 'chaks' held under sub-settlement and recorded in No. IV are not included. The difference between the area of this and of last settlement is due to the action of Civil Courts in the meanwhile. The present Settlement Courts had no power to give decrees for underproprietary right, though many claims which had hitherto lain dormant were, by the general disturbing influence inseparable from a new settlement, brought before the Settlement Courts and will now no doubt be taken to the Civil tribunals. By no means all the land held under these decrees is in the cultivation of the underproprietors. As already stated, a large share is let by them to tenants who have the same statutory rights as in their '*khalsa*' holdings.

Occupancy tenants.

82. The area recorded as held by occupancy tenants has risen since the settlement, principally owing to the action of the Rent Courts, which have frequently refused to summarily eject a tenant holding under no decree, on the ground that he is something more than an ordinary tenant. Copies of orders to this effect produced have been taken as giving a right to entry as occupancy tenant. A further source of increase of the area held under occupancy rights lies in the provisions of Section 25 of the Oudh Laws Act, which secures this right in the land cultivated by them to proprietors and under-proprietors in the case of certain descriptions

of transfers. The wording of the section is ambiguous, and it is doubtful whether a proprietor who transfers his rights by mortgage with conditional sale can claim occupancy rights when the sale is declared complete. This indulgence might well be extended to those whose transfers are voluntary. These persons frequently agree to cultivate their old *sir* land for the mortgagee in possession or the purchaser at rents which do not represent in any way the economic value of the land, but the interest on money due to the mortgagee or purchaser. The result is that arrears accrue, decrees are given in the Rent Courts, and even after he has sold his proprietary rights the seller falls deeper and deeper into debt. To record him as an occupancy tenant at a moderate rent would give him a fresh start, and could be easily done at the same time as mutation of names is effected.

83. This classification includes now all obviously favoured tenures, whereas at last settlement apparently only land actually rent-free was so recorded. The actual rent-free land now is 16,782 acres or 2.82 per cent. as compared with 3.67 at last settlement.

Rent-free, &c.

84. The remaining area is held by ordinary tenants directly under the proprietor or sub-settlement holder. Cash rents were in general use even at last settlement, and grain rents obtain now as then on but a small area.

Satutory tenants.

85. There are four cases in which grain rents are taken :—

Grain rents.

1st.—In the case of outlying land growing only a precarious crop of rice and usually depending on the rainfall for water. Such is very commonly grain rented.

2nd.—Land accidentally grain rented. A co-sharer finds late in the season that he cannot cultivate a field which he has perhaps partly prepared; he gives it out on a grain rent.

3rd.—The Rahwan estate which lies in light and often sandy soil to the north of the *Sai* river. Grain rents were substituted for cash during the currency of the settlement in the time of Bishunath Bakhsh, the late taluqdār, who was an excellent landlord, and no doubt adopted measures to ensure the success of his system.

4th.—A tract of extremely rich land adjoining Basantganj bazār in Salon. It is cultivated by market gardeners, the seed being supplied by the proprietors, the produce disposed of by them, and accounts made up. The price of the produce is then shared by the parties.

86. It is probable that before the days of British rule the Ganges was the main thoroughfare for trade. It certainly afforded even then an easy means of communication with the outer world and was fairly accessible from the greater portion of the district. As already stated, the river-borne traffic has greatly decreased, and the recent advent of the railway into the district will be a further severe blow. The latter enters the district at its north-west point and runs south-east to Rae Bareilly, thence almost due east to Jais, thus tapping the whole of the northern portion. Road traffic has also been greatly facilitated of recent years by raising and bridging works; but such improvements are of little value except during the rains, at which season there is very little traffic on them. On the whole, it may be said that communications in the district have always been good; that they are now very good; and that the improvement of late years, such as it is, has not been sufficient to enhance the value of land to any degree.

Improvement in communications.

87. There was an enumeration of the population at last settlement and a regular census in 1869, 1881 and 1891. The figures for each are given below, but for the

Increase of population.



*parganas* received from Sultānpur and Partābgarh, the figures for last settlement are not available and those for 1869 have been substituted.

Name of pargana.	Total population.			
	At last settle- ment, 1865-66.	Census of 1869.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.
Inhauna ... ..	57,719	57,519	51,818	59,836
Mohanganj ... ..	47,281	47,281	47,852	50,639
Semrauta ... ..	58,771	58,771	52,480	58,305
Kumhrawan ... ..	34,954	39,333	35,259	39,790
Hardoi ... ..	13,731	15,766	13,173	14,769
Bachhrawan ... ..	45,185	50,867	44,697	53,401
Tahsil Drigbijaiganj ...	257,641	269,597	245,279	276,740
Tahsil Rae Bareilly ...	178,398	212,533	199,095	221,875
Khiron ... ..	57,102	58,284	59,492	61,089
Sareni ... ..	60,825	65,229	63,823	66,368
Dalman ... ..	122,682	145,088	139,144	148,329
Tahsil Dalman ... ..	240,609	268,601	262,459	275,786
Rokha ... ..	84,443	84,443	86,084	97,104
Parshadepur ... ..	33,037	33,037	32,026	34,534
Salon ... ..	120,555	120,545	127,122	130,482
Tahsil Salon ... ..	238,035	238,025	245,232	262,120
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	914,683	989,696	952,065	1,036,521

It is extremely difficult to gather any clear idea from them. Mr. White in his report on the 1881 census considered that the Oudh census of 1869 overstated the population. Mr. Baillie (census report for 1891) writes :—“There appears to be some reason to believe that the 1881 census understated it,” and gives reasons for believing that the figures for 1881 should have been a quarter of a million higher. This estimate would give 20,000 more population to Rae Bareilly, and make the total for 1881 about 972,000. Even allowing for a possible decrease owing to the famine of 1877-78, the figures for 1869 appear too high as compared with those of 1881 and those found at the settlement enumeration in 1865-66. The figures of the latter however were very much too low, and the real population of 1869 must be something between the two. It could not well have been more, I think, than 960,000. This gives an increase of about 8 per cent. between 1869 and 1891.

88. The prices of various food-grains at and before the time of last settlement, as ascertained from various sources, are shown below :—

Authority.	Period.	Paddy.	Husked rice.	Juar.	Bajra.	Arhar.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
		M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.	M. s.
1. Inhauna assessment report.	Average of 1848-56	1 11	...	1 8	...	1 13	0 35	1 11	1 10
2. Partābgarh settle- ment report.	“ „ 1848-55	1 1	...	...	...	...	0 31	1 2	1 1
3. Inhauna assessment report.	“ „ 1857-63	1 9	...	1 9	...	1 3	0 35	1 11	1 3
4. Partābgarh settle- ment report.	“ „ 1860-64	0 32	...	...	...	...	0 25	0 31	0 29
5. Partābgarh settle- ment report.	“ „ 1865-69	0 28	...	...	...	...	0 17	0 27	0 22
6. As at present ascer- tained from Mahā- jans' books.	“ „ 1865-70	...	0 19	0 31	0 30	0 38	0 25	0 31	0 29

The last line of figures has been obtained by examination of mahājans' books in eight of the principal markets of the district. The sale price for each month was taken, and the average rate for each year deduced therefrom, and a general average calculated. The Partābgarh figures are also made out from monthly averages; those



for 1865 to 1869 show very low results, and from the diagrams in the settlement report it would appear that a local scarcity in 1865-66, as well as the drought of 1868-69, operated to raise prices beyond their usual level. The Inhauna returns, Nos. 1 and 3, seem to be threshing-floor prices, and are wonderfully low. It will be seen that No. 6 corresponds very closely with No. 4, and the former may, I think, be accepted with some confidence as showing approximately the average prices throughout the year at the time of the settlement. The following table compares the prices of different periods with those of the preceding period and with those of last settlement. The normal prices and scarcity prices as laid down by Government are also given below for comparison. Except for the years 1865-70, the figures have been taken from "Prices and Wages in India." They of course represent the average of the prices current in each month throughout the year, and therefore are on a proper basis for comparison with those of 1865-70.

*Prices current of food-grains in the Rae Bareilly district.*

Year.	Kharif.						Rabi.		
	Rice.	Juar.	Bajra.	Marua.	Kakun.	Arhar.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
Average of 1865-70 ...	19'00	31'00	30'00	...	...	38'00	25'00	31'00	29'00
1870 ...	15'80	24'91	20'89	...	...	19'02	16'87	23'04	22'77
1871 ...	18'66	26'59	23'58	...	...	...	23'39	30'14	26'85
1872 ...	14'40	21'73	21'28	28'15	...	...	17'20	21'69	23'34
1873 ...	16'09	23'30	20'44	25'09	...	...	16'60	22'14	22'76
1874 ...	16'89	24'84	24'21	31'52	...	...	18'54	22'50	23'30
1875 ...	24'32	38'45	34'89	49'31	...	...	26'47	34'00	34'18
1876 ...	26'05	46'10	38'75	46'80	...	...	30'16	41'85	39'80
Average 1870-76 ...	18'89	29'42	26'29	36'17	...	...	21'32	27'91	27'57
Percentage of rise over 1865-70 ...	58	5'10	12'87	...	...	...	14'72	9'97	4'93
1877 ...	13'84	26'78	22'77	25'66	...	...	17'21	23'02	21'56
1878 ...	9'48	20'23	17'34	17'97	...	...	13'88	17'84	12'76
1879 ...	14'57	23'33	20'12	34'25	...	...	15'60	23'18	14'13
Average of 1877-79 ...	12'63	23'45	20'08	25'96	...	...	15'40	21'35	16'15
Percentage of rise over 1870-76 ...	33'14	20'29	23'62	28'26	...	...	27'77	23'50	41'42
Percentage of rise over 1865-70 ...	33'53	24'35	33'07	...	...	...	38'40	31'13	44'31
1880 ...	17'26	25'71	21'77	30'20	...	...	18'25	26'83	20'23
1881 ...	15'22	26'85	28'00	33'87	...	...	19'44	23'04	18'82
1882 ...	17'82	27'48	25'48	37'50	...	...	19'00	25'97	20'11
1883 ...	16'77	30'54	25'92	...	...	...	19'26	27'55	24'77
1884 ...	15'81	32'79	32'30	...	...	...	21'80	28'36	26'43
1885 ...	18'91	37'78	37'56	...	...	...	23'60	32'45	27'94
1886 ...	17'50	23'77	23'31	35'29	27'71	30'48	19'51	28'04	28'65
Average of 1880-86 ...	17'04	29'27	27'76	34'22	...	...	20'12	27'46	23'85
Percentage of rise over 1870-76 ...	9'74	51	5'59	5'39	...	...	5'63	1'62	13'46
Percentage of rise over 1865-70 ...	10'32	5'58	7'47	...	...	...	19'52	11'42	17'76
1887 ...	16'19	19'67	18'60	30'14	22'85	26'37	15'55	21'12	22'41
1888 ...	14'28	16'27	14'94	21'00	10'33	24'04	15'32	19'29	20'80
1889 ...	23'74	20'06	17'00	24'15	19'48	23'71	15'87	20'00	24'02
1890 ...	13'95	17'30	16'45	21'87	16'90	23'33	15'69	19'25	21'56
1891 ...	13'44	15'81	15'10	20'06	14'02	20'53	14'61	18'14	18'64
1892 ...	13'67	25'31	20'78	25'06	16'57	25'00	14'17	21'54	23'58
1893 ...	13'96	17'45	16'84	26'44	16'02	23'58	15'21	20'23	23'09
Average of 1887-93 ...	14'08	18'84	17'10	24'10	17'45	23'79	15'20	19'94	22'01
Percentage of rise over 1880-86 ...	17'34	35'63	38'40	29'57	...	...	24'45	27'38	7'71
Percentage of rise over 1865-70 ...	25'89	40'40	43'00	...	...	37'40	39'20	35'68	24'10
1894 ...	14'22	20'54	18'65	22'27	17'56	22'94	16'44	20'51	22'73
1895 ...	13'83	17'80	14'69	19'15	14'15	14'40	13'98	17'33	19'30
1896 ...	13'07	16'16	14'66	18'85	15'85	18'35	11'87	16'06	16'77
Average of 1894-96 ...	13'71	18'17	16'00	20'09	15'85	18'56	14'16	17'97	19'60
Percentage of rise over 1887-93 ...	2'63	3'56	6'43	16'64	9'17	21'98	7'24	9'88	10'95
Percentage of rise over 1865-70 ...	27'84	41'39	46'66	...	...	51'16	43'60	42'03	32'41
Average for whole term of settlement ...	15'89	24'72	22'46	28'39	17'95	22'98	18'00	23'89	23'01
Normal price ...	14'00	21'00	...	...	...	*15'00	16'00	20'00	22'00
Scarcity price ...	11'20	16'80	...	...	...	*12'00	12'80	16'00	17'60

\* Prices for dal.

The 24 years between 1870 and 1893 have been divided into three equal periods of seven years each; the three years of scarcity and high prices 1877-1879 being shown separately.

The first septennial period, 1870-1876, a time of prosperity, shows but a small advance on the prices I have found for 1865-1870. Then came the three years 1877-1880 during which prices were on the average about one-third higher than they had been in the previous period. This was a period of scarcity. The next cycle contains one year 1880-1881 of a local scarcity, otherwise the seasons were good. Except for gram, of which the price advanced 13 per cent., there was hardly any change over the prices of 1870-76. At the beginning of the third period, however, in 1887 an abrupt rise occurred and has continued to the present time. The average figures for 1887-1893 are from one-fourth to two-fifths higher than those for 1865-70. The seasons of this period were on the whole about average, prices fluctuated but little, and the average prices for the period may, I think, be taken as the present normal prices of the district.

The years 1894 to 1896 show a further considerable rise owing to bad seasons, and, had it not been for the opening of the Lucknow-Rae Bareilly Railway in October 1893, there is no doubt that they would have risen still higher. What effect the railway now being carried on through the district to Benares will have in a normal season it is difficult to say, but there is no reason to anticipate that there will be any further rise of prices on account of the improvement in communications.

Rise in rents.

89. The following statement compares the area and rent of ordinary tenants at the present time, with the corresponding figures for last settlement.

Name of pargana.	Area and rent of last settlement.			Area and rent of present settlement			Percentage of rise.
	Area including unrented.	Recorded rent.	Rate.	Area including unrented.	Recorded rent.	Rate.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Inhauna ... ..	20,643	1,06,412	5 2 6	23,786	1,53,550	6 7 3	25.1
Mohanganj ... ..	15,115	79,132	5 3 9	18,782	1,28,889	6 13 9	33.0
Kumbhawan ... ..	13,667	68,841	5 0 7	14,945	1,10,282	7 6 1	46.6
Bachhrawan ... ..	19,350	81,846	4 3 8	24,441	1,38,648	5 10 9	34.3
Hardoi ... ..	5,176	27,985	5 6 6	5,268	36,614	6 15 2	28.2
Simrauta ... ..	21,191	1,14,019	5 6 1	21,646	1,47,033	6 12 8	26.2
Total, Tahsil Drighaijanj ..	95,142	4,78,235	5 0 5	1,08,868	7,15,016	6 9 1	30.6
Total, Tahsil Rae Bareilly ...	1,06,497	4,02,831	3 12 6	1,09,386	5,86,205	5 5 9	41.7
Khiron ... ..	27,318	1,29,011	4 11 7	28,892	1,86,184	6 7 1	36.4
Saroni ... ..	31,820	1,35,224	4 4 0	36,660	1,96,724	5 5 10	26.2
Dalman ... ..	65,261	3,22,426	4 15 1	67,349	4,20,602	6 3 11	26.3
Total, Tahsil Dalman ...	1,24,399	5,86,661	4 11 5	1,32,901	8,03,510	6 0 9	23.3
Rokha ... ..	30,675	1,60,469	5 3 8	37,443	2,42,300	6 7 6	24.9
Parshadepur ... ..	14,666	58,524	4 0 11	14,759	84,352	5 11 5	40.8
Salon ... ..	60,991	2,47,784	4 0 11	62,359	3,77,493	6 0 1	48.1
Total, Tahsil Salon ...	1,60,332	4,67,777	4 6 5	1,14,561	7,04,145	6 2 3	39.5
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,32,370	19,35,504	4 7 7	4,65,410	28,08,876	6 0 6	34.9

It will be seen that the rate of rise varies very largely. It is least in Rokha for the reason that much land in that pargana which was held at a grain rent at last settlement now pays cash rates, and the land being almost all merely rice land these



rates are low and bring down the average. In Salon, on the other hand, the rise is the largest of all, while in the Dalmau *tahsil* it is the smallest. That this would be the case has been already anticipated in Chapter II, where it was shown that Salon had always been in a disturbed state and, life and property being insecure, rents were much lower than in Baiswara, where the taluqdars kept the country in good order and where the Ganges, running along the whole length, afforded an easy outlet for surplus produce. The enhancement of rents in Salon has been very large, and now they are fully up to the average of the rest of the district, if indeed they do not exceed it. The average rise in rents throughout the district is about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. The rise in prices is from  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths or on the average rather more than the rise in rents; but I do not think that any deduction as to rent depending on prices should be drawn from this coincidence. Taking in all tenants (columns 2 and 3 of Appendix IX) we find that rents rose 19·4 per cent. between last settlement and 1882, and only 7 per cent. between 1882 and the present settlement. Yet the rise in prices before 1882 was much less than has occurred since that year, and there was ample opportunity for enhancement before the provisions of the new Rent Act took effect in 1886. It seems to me that rents were levelled up early in the period of settlement, and the additions that have been made to the rentroll since that first levelling up are due more to casual circumstances and competition for land in particular cases than to any general scheme of enhancement. High prices indeed are not without their drawbacks even to the producer. The substantial cultivator of an agricultural caste who cultivates a large area by the help of a numerous family benefits, for he has to sell less produce to pay his money rent; but the high caste man who has to employ hired labour, and the agricultural labourer who also holds two or three bighas of cultivation, are probably losers. Both grow grain crops principally for their own consumption (for this purpose a maund of wheat or gram at Rs. 3 a maund is no more valuable than a maund at Rs. 2), while they pay their rents from other sources, and the expenses of cultivation are larger when prices are high. A large class of the cultivators too pay their rents from the price of their opium or with the aid of outside remittances, and here also high prices are no advantage.

90. The rise in rent seems to be due to the following causes:—

Future movement of prices and rents.

- (1) Circumstances affecting the value of produce, *i.e.*, rise in prices.
- (2) Circumstances affecting the amount or quality of produce, such as land improvements, increased manuring, and the growth of the valuable poppy crop.
- (3) General levelling up of inadequate or favoured rents.
- (4) Competition for land, owing to increase of population and the unwillingness of the people to cultivate far from their homes.

To what extent each of these causes has affected rents it is impossible to determine, but I believe each of the last three to have had considerable influence and that the interdependence of prices and rents is not so close as is usually supposed. On this account I see little reason to fear that a possible rise in the value of silver, by bringing about a fall in prices, would have any effect in reducing rents, and am of opinion that the present recorded cash rents form a perfectly safe basis for a thirty-years' settlement.

91. There are but few points in which the figures of last settlement are not above suspicion, so that trustworthy materials for comparison are difficult to find. So much however is plain, that there has been considerable agricultural development. Many new wells have been constructed, many new hamlets founded (they now number 8,239 or nearly five to the square mile), in order to allow the cultivator to live close to his fields. The double-cropped area has largely increased and now amounts to 36·7 per cent. of the cultivated area—hot weather crops, little known

General economic progress.



before, cover  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and poppy which occupied only a few acres at last settlement now covers nearly 3 per cent. of the cultivated area. Population is slowly increasing and the demand for land and its value are much greater than they were 30 years ago; prices have risen in a ratio varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths and the rent rate of ordinary tenants by  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. Rents are secure, the large proprietors have a considerable profit and are, as a rule, well off; the small zamindárs, owing to extravagance, and I believe in part to high prices, are deeply sunk in debt and have only been enabled to retain their position by the lightness of the revenue assessment. On the other hand, there is a large body of substantial cultivators who benefit by the high prices and are in comfortable circumstances. They are probably less dependent on the village *mahajan* than they used to be. Behind them are the labourers who may or may not cultivate a field or two in addition. In ordinary times they do well enough, for wages have also risen, but, when prices go up as they do now on the occurrence of a scarcity in almost any part of India, they are hard put to it to find a living, and it appears to me for this reason that the position of this large class has grown worse since last settlement, though the agricultural interest, as a whole, has improved.

## CHAPTER IV.

## ASSESSMENT.

92. Inquiries as to the necessity for a revision of settlement and as to the means by which it could best be effected were first set on foot in 1890. There was some suggestion of an uniform rate of enhancement being fixed for each pargana and applied to each mahál thereof, but an examination of the statistics for various villages in detail showed that no such rate could be fixed which would secure to Government its fair share of revenue in the best villages, and at the same time suit the circumstances of others. Accordingly it was decided that a regular revision was necessary. The district was brought under settlement by notification No.  $\frac{2551}{1-802}$ , dated 14th October 1891.

Necessity for the new settlement.

93. The inspection of the Director of Land Records and of the district staff had shown that the existing maps were sufficiently correct to form the basis of the new settlement, and that they could be brought up to date with little difficulty; also that the *patwáris* records had been fairly well kept up. It was accordingly determined to follow the system of settlement already sanctioned for Unao, and the rules of the latter district were made applicable to Rae Bareli.

System of settlement to be followed.

94. Operations were begun by the deputation of M. Ali Hammád, Deputy Collector in October 1891. The revision of survey of *parganas* Inhauna and Mohanganj, Sareni and Khiron was carried out by that officer during the cold weather of 1891-92, and attestation shortly followed. Mr. D. C. Baillie was posted to the district as Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer on 10th October 1892. Pandit Lajja Ram, and M. Ashfaq Husain, Deputy Collectors, were also appointed to settlement work and the large *parganas* of Rae Bareli and Dalmau were surveyed and attested during the following cold weather. The *tahsil* of Salon and the four remaining *parganas* of *tahsil* Digbijaiganj were completed by M. Ali Hammad, Pandit Lajja Ram, and Bábu Badri Nath in 1893-94. I was appointed as Assistant Settlement Officer in November 1893 and after assisting for a time in the inspection work of Khiron and Sareni was put in charge of the revision of survey in Simrauta *parganas*. Mr. Baillie inspected Inhauna and Mohanganj and part of Sareni in 1892-93 and the remainder of Sareni, Khiron and Rae Bareli in 1893-94. In May of that year he was deputed to Naini Tal on special duty, and I officiated in his stead. After his return in November 1894 he inspected the *parganas* of Dalmau and Simrauta while Salon *tahsil* and the *parganas* of Bachhrawan, Kumhrawan and Hardoi were inspected by me in the same season. Owing to the Settlement Officer's absence in the previous year and to demands on his time in the cold weather it was not found possible to start the actual assessment till the beginning of 1895. The whole of the *parganas* inspected by Mr. Baillie had, however, been assessed and reported on when he went on leave in July. I was appointed Settlement Officer in his place, and reported the rest of the district during the same year.

Summary of settlement operations.

95. The *patwáris* had received no training in survey when settlement operation began, and it was only a few selected men who were able to give assistance in this branch of the work. *Amins*, who had been employed in the Basti and Gorakhpur surveys did the greater portion of the map revision while the *patwári* of the village wrote up the *khassra* at the same time. This field work was supervised by the *kanúngo* of the circle, assisted by those of other parts of the district not as yet under settlement, or the survey of whose circles had been completed. Each *pargana* or portion of a *pargana* was in charge of a Deputy Collector who exercised general supervision and tested the map and *khassra* on their completion. I had many opportunities before leaving the district of testing the maps so produced, and believe that

Revision of survey.

they are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The want of expert supervision (for the *kanúngoes* also had but a very slight knowledge of practical surveying) showed itself to some extent in cases where much fresh land had been broken up since last settlement and in others where the last settlement maps were inaccurate, and a few villages had to be done over again. There was also a tendency to make the survey too minute, small plots in *úsar* plains less than one *biswa* in area being frequently mapped, rice fields occupied by one tenant, but divided into partitions in order to retain, water being split up into several portions, and each cultivator's share of the rice seed beds being separately marked and numbered. The number of plots has risen from 10, 40, 110 at last settlement to 12, 70, 300 at this, and as each plot must have a line to itself both in the  *khasra* and *khatauni* the *patwáris*' work has been very much increased. Of course some of this increase in numbers was inevitable in consequence of partition of holdings and rise in cultivated area but much of the increase might have been avoided. With a staff of 20 *amíns* and surveying *patwáris* as many as one officer can properly supervise, about 40 square miles can be surveyed by the system in a month.

#### Preparation of records.

96. As soon as possible after the survey was completed and the  *khasra* written up, the *khatauni* was made up and slips abstracted therefrom by the *patwáris* and distributed to tenants. Doubt has frequently been expressed as to the utility of these slips or *parchas*; but certainly in Oudh, where all rights in land are so highly valued and competition for holdings is so strong, they serve an useful purpose. They were the cause of many mistakes being found in the record while they are prized by the cultivator as the charter of his rights. I may mention here that two *patwáris* were detected selling these slips at the price of one *anna* each and dismissed.

#### Attestation.

97. This was a very long and tedious business. It was begun on 23rd August 1892 and finished on 9th January 1895. The largest share of the work was borne by M. Ali Hammad, who was attached to the settlement during the whole of that time. Twothirds of the district was attested by him. He is an officer with a very large experience of settlement and his work was most efficiently and carefully done. The rest was shared between Pandit Lajja Ram and Bábu Badri Nath. Both of these officers were untrained in settlement duty, and, as they had to attest the greater portion of the *Salon tahsil* in which tenures are more complicated and the land more minutely sub-divided than in other parts of the district, it is not to be wondered at that mistakes arose, and there was some difficulty in rectifying them subsequently. I do not think that they will be found to be very numerous.

#### Office work.

98. Fairing was begun as soon as the records of each *pargana* had been attested and prepared. Two complete copies of the settlement records were made—one in *Urdu* to be filed at the *sadr*; and the other, the *patwáris* copy, in *Nágrí*. The *Nágrí* copies were made by the *patwáris* themselves or by substitutes paid by small rateable deductions from the pay of the incompetent men. For Jais and Nasírabad as well as for a few other Muhammadan estates, in which *Urdu*-knowing men are always appointed *patwáris* and *Urdu* is better known than *Nágrí* the *patwáris*' copy was written in *Urdu*. A third copy of the proprietary and under-proprietary *khewat* was also made for record in the *tahsili*. Of the village maps three fair copies were made, and these have been, I think, very well executed. After fairing and testing, the preparation of assessment statements from the faired records was taken in hand.

#### Inspection.

99. The assessment statements were not, however, made use of at inspection, so that assessment could follow immediately. In most of the *parganas* they were not ready in time, while in others it was found that land held on lenient customary rents had been included with favoured tenures, and it had to be restored to its proper place. In lieu of the assessment statement a field note-book was drawn up containing for each village statistics on all important points. A copy of the new village map with the soils marked on it in lines of different colours was also available; while the villagers had the slips which had been given them at attestation. With these



materials each village was inspected in turn, inquiries were made and notes recorded on the spot as to the genuineness of the rents, the prevailing "*har*" rates, the circumstances of the proprietors and tenants, and the cost and utility of any improvements made by them. The soil demarcation was at the same time considered and, if necessary, altered.

100. When the question of soil classification came up, it was soon evident that rent rates in each village depend principally on the distance of the field from the homestead. Accordingly the main classification of soils was made to depend on the same principle. Land nearest the village site, which is invariably manured and irrigable, was recorded as *gonid*, the main tract of the village usually manured and irrigated as *miana*, and the outlying land as *palo*. The width of these belts depended of course on various circumstances: as, for instance, the density of the population, the class of cultivators, and the facilities for irrigation. Usually each hamlet had its little circle of *gonid*, while in some villages with a small resident population no *gonid* was recorded, and in several uninhabited *mauzas* there was nothing but *palo*. A further classification was made into *dumat* or loam, *thar*, sandy soil, and *matiar* clay soil. It was found that *thar* land, which requires more irrigation and manure to make it equally productive with the loam, paid substantially lower rates, while most clay soils paid very much the same as loam; but there is a large area of clay soil which is too stiff to be worked except in the rains, and grows only a single crop of rice. Such land was accordingly distinguished and called by the name of "*matiar*." In the latter *parganas* assessed it was found that there was not sufficient difference in the *matiar* land of the different *hars* to necessitate the use of separate rates. All the *matiar* land in those *parganas* was therefore classed as *palo*. The soils were originally demarcated on the map by *kanúngos* on the completion of the revision of survey. The demarcation was revised by the Deputy Collector in charge of the survey party and altered, where necessary, by the Settlement Officer at inspection. The object kept in view throughout was to fix in one's mind a certain standard of productiveness for each class of soil in a *pargana*, and to classify all land in accordance with that standard. The actual rent rates paid were of course used to check, and were partly allowed to govern, the classification.

Soil demarcation.

101. It is obvious that the system of demarcating the natural and conventional soils described above takes account of the chief circumstances which differentiate the rents paid in the various villages of a *pargana*, i.e., quality of soil, density of population, class of cultivators, advantages of manure and irrigation, &c. As regards accessibility and proximity to market, there is no difference in this district between one village and another sufficient to materially affect rent, and the only other circumstance I know of which does influence rents, and to a considerable extent, is the character of the management. Of course, no formation of circles could take account of this disturbing influence; and as we have seen that all other circumstances have been already taken into consideration in the soil classification, logically no distribution of villages into assessment circles would be necessary; and it has actually been found possible to treat most of the smaller *parganas* Khiron, Sareni, Rokha, Inhauna, Mohanganj, Simrauta, Kumhrawan, and Hardoi as one circle each. But as a matter of fact it was found that where there were well-marked differences of soil in a *pargana*, some being much richer than others, it was impossible to reduce all to the same standard or standards, and, were the same rates used, the poorer tracts would inevitably suffer. The following statement shows the assessment circles, the proportion of each soil in each circle, and the standard rates:—

Assessment Circles.

Circle, pargana, and tahsil.	Goind.						Miana.						Palo.						Total.			
	Dumat.		Matiar.		Bhur.		Dumat.		Matiar.		Bhur.		Dumat.		Matiar.		Bhur.		Dumat.	Matiar.	Bhur.	Average Rate.
	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.	Area.	Rate.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs. a. p.
Inbauna ...	28.7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	45.7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	14.3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.3	25	...	...	88.7	11.3	...	6 9 0
Mohanganj ...	25.2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.8	75	...	...	35.2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	12.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.2	3	...	...	72.9	27.1	...	6 11 2
Bachhrawan, 1st Circle	16.8	12	...	...	...	...	43.3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	8.9	5	31.0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	69.0	31.0	...	6 13 11
Ditto 2nd ditto	12.7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0.9	6	34.0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5.8	4	9.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.5	2	56.2	22.6	21.2	5 2 6
Total pargana, Bachhrawan	13.6	...	...	...	0.7	...	36.0	...	...	...	4.5	...	9.4	...	24.6	...	12.2	...	59.0	24.6	16.4	5 8 6
Kamhrawan ...	21.7	11	...	...	...	...	36.2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	14.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	27.6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	72.4	27.6	...	6 11 11
Hardoi ...	23.8	11	...	...	...	...	37.0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	22.9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	83.7	16.3	...	6 14 11
Simrauta ...	16.1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0.1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	47.2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	16.4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0.1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.7	20.2	0.1	6 8 8
Total, tahsil Digbijaiganj	21.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	40.1	...	2.6	...	1.0	...	13.8	...	18.7	...	2.5	...	75.0	21.4	3.6	6 6 7
Rae Bareilly, 1st Circle...	22.9	10	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	43.2	7	1.9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	89.0	9.3	1.7	6 10 4
Ditto, 2nd ditto	14.9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	32.1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.8	2.0	36.2	5 3 5
Ditto, 3rd ditto	17.3	10	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	43.5	7	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.8	4	23.3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	84.0	6.4	9.5	6 4 2
Total, tahsil Rae Bareilly	17.5	...	1	...	8	...	36.8	...	1.1	...	6.3	...	18.2	...	3.4	...	15.6	...	72.5	4.6	22.9	5 12 2
Khiron ...	20.2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	38.8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.7	4	17.1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	76.1	2.1	21.8	6 7 8
Sareni ...	22.0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39.4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.5	4	4	4	11.8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.0	7	20.4	5 13 11
Dalmou ...	17.9	10	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	61.1	7	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.0	4	19.0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.0	3.9	8.1	6 8 11
Total, tahsil Dalmou	19.4	...	1	...	9	...	45.2	...	5	...	6.1	...	18.2	...	2.1	...	7.5	...	82.8	2.7	14.5	6 5 8
Bokha ...	20.4	10	...	...	...	...	47.5	7	...	...	...	...	6.7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.1	2	74.6	24.3	1.1	6 7 2
Parshadipur, Northern Circle	20.6	10	...	...	...	...	52.0	7	...	...	...	...	8.9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	81.5	17.2	1.3	6 10 5
Ditto Southern ditto	14.8	9	...	...	2.6	6	41.6	6	...	...	12.5	4	7.3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.7	1.5	34.8	5 2 4
Total, pargana Parshadipur	17.3	...	...	...	1.5	...	46.2	...	...	...	6.9	...	8.0	...	8.5	...	11.6	...	71.5	8.5	20.0	5 13 0
Salon, 1st Circle	31.3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	7	41.7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1.1	5	19.4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	4	4.9	2	92.4	1.5	6.1	7 8 2
do. 2nd do.	27.1	10	...	...	...	7	83.7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	77.7	21.8	5	6 12 4
do. 3rd do.	27.8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	7	44.0	7	...	...	1.6	4	19.1	4	4.4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.0	2	90.9	4.4	4.7	6 12 4
do. 4th do.	23.1	9	...	...	5	6	40.3	6	...	...	2.3	4	13.8	4	5.1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.9	2	77.2	5.1	17.7	5 10 4
Total, pargana Salon	26.9	...	...	...	0.2	...	38.6	...	...	...	1.1	...	16.9	...	11.2	...	5.1	...	82.4	11.2	6.4	6 9 11
Total, tahsil Salon	23.5	...	...	...	3	...	42.7	...	...	...	1.5	...	12.1	...	15.3	...	4.6	...	78.3	15.3	6.4	6 7 3
Total, district	20.5	...	1	...	5	...	41.2	...	1.0	...	3.8	...	15.6	...	9.9	...	7.4	...	77.3	11.0	11.7	6 4 2



As already remarked in paragraph 11 the six small parganas which compose the Digbijaiganj tahsil form a portion of the great tract of stiff soil, which extends between the *Sai* and the *Gumti* rivers, and the proportion of natural and conventional soils in each *pargana* shows a remarkable uniformity. The differences which do appear bear out what has already been said as to the characteristics of the different *parganas*. Thus Inhauna, which lies nearest the *Gumti*, has much less *matiar* than any other *pargana*; while Bachhrawan, which abuts on the *Sai*, is the only *pargana* in which *bhur* soil is recorded. In the other *parganas* one circle only was adopted; but in Bachhrawan it was found that there were a number of fine villages which under *Kurmi* and *Kachhi* cultivation paid rates very much above the average for the *pargana*. They were therefore formed into a separate circle.

In Digbijaiganj.

In Rae Bareilly *pargana* three circles were formed. The first is a continuation of the stiff soiled tract already mentioned; the second consists of the light soiled villages near the *Sai* and contains a large proportion of *bhur*; while the third is the tract of interrupted drainage south of the *Sai* (see paragraph 8).

In Rae Bareilly.

In Khiron and Sareni no tracts of soil were found sufficiently homogeneous to allow of the formation of circles; but as nearly all the poor soils of those *parganas* consists of undulating, unirrigated, sandy land, the use of the separate circle rates for *dumat* and *bhur* was of great value in differentiating between individual villages. In Dalmau *pargana* there are tracts which differ widely from each other, for the zones mentioned in paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 extend over this *pargana*; but Mr. Baillie notes that even in the "*tāl*" area the variations from stiff to light soil were so constant that only a small group of villages could be allotted in their entirety to a stiff soil circle, and that even in these villages the rates did not differ appreciably from those of the light soiled villages near the *Ganges*. Accordingly reliance was placed on variation of the *goind* and *miana* area and the adoption of separate *bhur* rates and Dalmau forms a single circle.

In Dalmau.

There remains only Salon tahsil. The northern *pargana* Rokha is almost all included within the stiff soiled tract. The few lighter soiled villages on the borders of the *nāla* were found to pay very much the same rate, so no separate circles were formed. Of Parshadepur the northern portion is included in the stiff soiled tract and forms the first circle; while the second consists of the villages of light loam and sandy soil near the *Sai* river. In Salon four circles were formed corresponding to the zones described in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10. The *Ganges* zone forms the 1st circle, and has a small proportion of *bhur* and no *matiar*. The 2nd circle is that in the stiff soiled tract with no *bhur*, but 20 per cent. of *matiar*. The 3rd circle consists of the villages in the *Naiya* zone, with again a small proportion of *bhur*, while the 4th circle corresponds on the south of the *Sai* with the second Parshadepur circle on the north. It is by far the poorest, having the smallest proportion of *goind* and by far the largest of *bhur*. The circles are shown in the map attached to this report.

In Salon.

102. The statement on page 50 gives the standard rates for each circle. During inspection actual rates quoted by the *patwari* or tenants as prevailing in each class of soil were noted and applied to the recorded areas of each soil. The resultant was then compared with the total rental of the village, and, if it agreed fairly well, the rates so found were included in a list. The most commonly occurring rates for each soil were then taken and a rental calculated from them was compared with the actual tenant rental of all the villages in a *pargana* not considered to be over-rented. The all-over rate of villages lying entirely or nearly entirely in one class of soil was also used as a guide. It was especially useful in finding a fair rate for *palo*, *dumat* and *matiar* land. The following statement shows the valuation of land held by statutory tenants at cash rents compared with the corrected rental of the same land.

Standard rate.



Pargana and Circle.	Goind.									Miana.								
	Dumat.			Matiar.			Bhur.			Dumat.			Matiar.			Bhur.		
	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.
Jehana ... ..	6,645	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,814	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,209	880	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,224	...	...	...
Mohanganj ... ..	5,303	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,151	119	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	857	...	...	...	7,166	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,595	932	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,474	...	...	...
Bachrawan, 1st Circle ... ..	748	12	8,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,105	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 2nd ditto ... ..	2,120	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,140	...	...	...	140	6	840	6,153	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,994	...	...	...	1,092	4	4,368
Total, pargana Bachrawan ... ..	2,868	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,116	...	...	...	140	6	840	8,258	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,782	...	...	...	1,092	4	4,368
Kumhrawan ... ..	3,103	11	34,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,606	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,606	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi ... ..	1,152	11	12,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,899	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,053	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semrauta ... ..	3,608	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,523	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	...	...	...	10,905	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,516	188	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	865	...	...	...
Total, tahsil Digbi, aiganj ... ..	22,679	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,32,387	134	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	956	140	6	840	44,648	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,11,761	2,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,563	1,092	4	4,368
Rae Bareilly 1st Circle ... ..	5,942	10	59,420	52	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	333	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	12,473	7	87,311	447	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,967	74	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	326
Ditto, 2nd ditto ... ..	8,927	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	82,128	30	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	192	768	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,915	19,151	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,26,396	370	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,628	6,009	4	24,036
Ditto, 3rd ditto ... ..	2,254	10	22,540	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	39	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	249	5,704	7	39,928	111	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	488	508	4	2,032
Total, tahsil Rae Bareilly ... ..	17,123	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,64,088	88	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	563	814	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,209	37,328	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,53,635	928	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,083	6,591	4	26,394
Khiron ... ..	5,435	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,524	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	449	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,874	10,652	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,694	105	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	756	2,784	4	11,136
Sareni ... ..	7,088	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,045	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	427	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,049	13,143	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	84,115	89	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	569	2,409	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,709
Do., alluvial ... ..	40	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	142	...	...	...	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	73	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	182	...	...	...	61	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	152
Daimau ... ..	11,090	10	1,10,900	74	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	474	146	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	934	32,748	7	2,29,236	354	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,558	2,662	4	10,648
Total, tahsil Daimau ... ..	23,653	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,35,611	105	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	788	1,029	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,882	56,616	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,90,227	548	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,883	7,916	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,645
Rokha ... ..	7,804	10	78,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,068	7	1,26,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parshadipur, Northern Circle ... ..	1,228	10	12,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	7	23,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Southern ditto ... ..	1,102	9	9,918	...	...	...	235	6	1,410	2,175	6	17,850	...	...	...	1,170	4	4,680
Total, pargana Parshadipur ... ..	2,330	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,198	...	...	...	235	6	1,410	6,275	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,950	...	...	...	1,170	4	4,680
Salon, 1st Circle ... ..	2,715	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,507	...	...	...	14	77	105	3,581	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,858	...	...	...	98	5	490
Do., 2nd ditto ... ..	6,143	10	61,430	...	...	...	1	...	7	8,132	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,990	...	...	...	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
Do., 3rd ditto ... ..	3,208	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,476	...	...	...	20	7	140	5,463	7	38,241	...	...	...	199	4	796
Do., 4th ditto ... ..	3,174	9	28,566	...	...	...	72	6	432	5,724	6	34,344	...	...	...	359	4	1,436
Total, pargana Salon ... ..	15,240	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,48,979	...	...	...	107	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	684	22,900	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,60,433	...	...	...	674	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,803
Total, tahsil Salon ... ..	25,374	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,49,217	...	...	...	342	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,094	47,243	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,27,859	...	...	...	1,844	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,483
Total, district ... ..	88,829	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,81,303	327	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,307	2,325	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,025	1,85,835	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,83,482	3,476	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,529	17,443	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,800

Pargana and Circle.	Palo.									Total.				
	Dumat.			Matiar.			Bhur.			Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Recorded rent.	
	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.	Area.	Rate.	Valuation.				Rent.	Rate.
Inhauna ... ..	3,366	3½	12,118	1,413	2½	3,391	...	...	...	23,118	6½	1,52,734	1,53,550	6½
Mohanganj ... ..	2,363	4½	10,397	1,978	3	5,934	...	...	...	17,861	7½	1,28,408	1,28,889	7½
Bachhrawan, 1st Circle ... ..	471	5	2,355	1,551	3½	5,816	...	...	...	4,875	6½	32,935	40,749	8½
Ditto, 2nd ditto ... ..	1,812	4½	7,701	3,924	3½	12,753	2,725	2	5,450	17,966	5½	91,246	97,899	5½
Total, pargana Bachhrawan ...	2,283	4½	10,056	5,475	3½	18,569	2,725	2	5,450	22,841	5½	1,24,181	1,38,648	6½
Kumhrawan ... ..	2,150	4½	9,890	2,950	3½	10,030	...	...	...	13,809	7	96,659	1,10,282	8
Hardoi ... ..	1,157	4½	5,322	668	3½	2,138	...	...	...	4,876	7	34,185	36,614	7½
Semrauta ... ..	3,513	4½	16,232	2,697	3½	8,966	19	2½	42	20,885	6½	1,42,243	1,47,033	7½
Total, tahsil Digbijaiganj ...	14,832	4½	64,015	15,121	3½	49,028	2,744	2	5,492	1,03,390	6½	6,78,410	7,15,016	6½
Rae Bareilly, 1st Circle ... ..	6,436	4½	27,031	1,727	3½	5,526	393	2½	865	27,551	6½	1,82,824	1,83,281	6½
Ditto, 2nd ditto ... ..	8,896	4½	37,363	681	3½	2,179	15,828	2½	34,822	60,060	5½	3,13,659	3,18,195	5½
Ditto, 3rd ditto ... ..	3,158	4½	13,263	693	3½	2,218	747	2½	1,618	13,220	6½	82,399	84,729	6½
Total, tahsil Rae Bareilly ...	18,490	4½	77,657	3,101	3½	9,923	16,968	2½	37,330	1,01,431	5½	5,78,882	5,86,205	5½
Khiron ... ..	4,995	4½	21,978	344	4½	1,514	2,984	2½	3,565	27,768	6½	1,78,249	1,86,184	6½
Sareni ... ..	5,787	4	23,148	132	4	528	4,043	1½	7,075	33,129	5½	1,93,344	1,95,686	5½
Do., alluvial ... ..	247	1	247	...	...	...	50	1	50	478	1½	798	1,038	2½
Dalman ... ..	12,007	4½	50,429	1,925	3½	6,160	2,486	2½	5,469	63,492	6½	4,15,808	4,20,602	6½
Total, tahsil Dalman ...	23,036	4½	95,802	2,401	3½	8,202	9,563	2	19,159	1,24,867	6½	7,88,159	8,03,510	6½
Rokha ... ..	2,519	4½	10,580	6,336	3½	20,275	332	2	664	35,059	6½	2,36,035	2,42,300	6½
Parshadipur, Northern Circle ... ..	587	4½	2,465	914	3½	2,925	77	2½	169	6,106	6½	40,939	44,197	7½
Ditto, Southern ditto ... ..	606	4½	2,545	119	4½	499	1,680	1½	2,520	7,887	5	39,422	40,155	5½
Total, pargana Parshadipur ...	1,193	4½	5,010	1,033	3½	3,424	1,757	1½	2,689	13,993	5½	80,361	84,352	6½
Salon, 1st Circle ... ..	1,567	4½	7,051	86	4	344	423	2	846	8,484	7½	64,201	62,145	7½
Do., 2nd ditto ... ..	3,958	4½	17,811	4,718	3½	16,513	128	2	256	23,098	6½	1,57,068	1,64,628	7½
Do., 3rd ditto ... ..	2,202	4	8,808	451	3½	1,578	404	2	808	11,947	6½	80,847	74,792	6½
Do., 4th ditto ... ..	2,002	4	8,008	716	3½	2,506	2,213	2	4,426	14,260	5½	79,718	75,928	5½
Total, pargana Salon ...	9,729	4½	41,678	5,971	3½	20,941	3,168	2	6,336	57,789	6½	3,81,854	3,77,493	6½
Total, tahsil Salon ...	13,441	4½	57,268	13,340	3½	44,640	5,257	1½	9,689	1,06,841	6½	6,98,250	7,04,145	6½
Total, district ...	68,799	4½	2,94,742	33,963	3½	1,11,793	34,532	2½	71,670	4,36,529	6½	27,43,741	28,08,876	6½



The actual recorded rents exceed the valuation by Rs. 65,220 or 2·3 per cent. In nearly all circles the valuation falls below the actual rental, because in fixing the rates both over-rented and under-rented villages were discarded and the number of the former far exceeds that of the latter.

The assets.

103. Assets have been defined to be the sum of—

- (a) the accepted cash rental ;
- (b) the rent obtained by a valuation of the assumption areas ;
- (c) the miscellaneous receipts or *siwāi* items.

Cash rents of ordinary tenants.

Fraudulent rentals.

There are but few *mahāls* in which it was not found possible to accept, for purposes of assessment, the rental actually attested as paid by ordinary tenants. The records on this point were even before attestation wonderfully accurate, and for several villages they were put right at attestation. In only three *mahāls* Tera Baraula in Rae Bareilly, Dunri in Sareni and Raunsi, *mahāl* Adhar Singh, in Dalmau was the jama-bandi rejected and a rental at standard rates substituted, and even in these cases concealment took the form of entering land in the name of relatives and hangers-on in the place of that of the tenant, rather than in falsifying the rent paid by the latter. In two estates there was good reason to suspect that unauthorized regular cesses was levied with the rents ; but if so, the recent run of bad seasons and the progress of settlement operations in the district has put a temporary check to the practice, while actual proof was unobtainable, and it was found that the suspected estates in each case have been assessed to pay an enhancement at least equal to that of their neighbours. In many small estates also there is no doubt concealment, but to a very small extent. Such cases have been amply provided for by the rule which allows an assessment up to 55 per cent. of the assets.

Inadequate rents.

In seven small *mahāls* the attested rent was found inadequate on account of the whole of the greater part of the *mahāl* being held on a favourable lease.

Excessive rentals.

In the case of 56 *mahāls*, a list of which is given in Appendix X, the rents were thought too high to form a reasonable basis for a long term settlement. The total of the rejected rent-rolls amounts to Rs. 67,812, giving a general rate of Rs. 8-13-0.

The amount substituted was Rs. 53,232, giving a rate of Rs. 6-14-9. The villages so treated were mostly those belonging to small proprietary communities, whose rent-rolls have been swelled by their necessities to an unsafe pitch. In such villages indeed, on account of the number of the shareholders, concealment is almost impossible, while inflation of rents is frequently resorted to when a co-sharer is about to sell or mortgage his share, both in order that he may get better terms by exaggerating the assets and in order that he may make as much as he can out of his share before it leaves his hands. Frequently, too, a dispossessed co-sharer agrees to retain his *sir* at a rent which does not represent the value of the land, but interest which is still due by him to the person in possession. Similarly in Rasulpur and other villages in *pargana* Salon belonging to Mir Muhammad Askari the mortgagee who held for a fixed term of years now expiring, and whose object was to make as much out of the villages as he could before he gave them up, had enhanced rents to such an extent that they could not be regularly collected and will certainly have to be reduced when the villages again return to the proprietor's possession. In such cases either the rental at standard rates, or the mean between this and the actual rental was substituted.

Valuation of assumption areas.

104. The methods by which the rent-roll may be corrected for lands held as *sir*, *khudkāsht*, lands held in under-proprietary and occupancy right, and lands held on grain or nominal rents or rent-free are stated in paragraph 17 of the rules of 1894.



They are—

- (1) by applying the village tenant rate ;
- (2) if the lands to be corrected for differentially from the land held by tenants, by applying to those lands (a) the rent rates ascertained to be actually paid in the immediate neighbourhood under similar conditions ;  
(b) the standard rates.

In the great majority of cases it has been thought fairer to proceed under 2 (b) and correct by means of standard rates. From what has been already said on the subject of these rates, it will be remembered that they are average rates, derived from actual rents ascertained to be those most frequently prevailing in each class of soil, and that the aim was so to demarcate the soils of each *pargana* that the application of average soil rates to any area would give a valuation corresponding to a fair average rental for such area, the proportion of *goind*, *miana*, and *palo* being varied according to the class of cultivation, and *matiar* recorded where single-cropped riceland was found. Large variations from the standard were provided for by the use of a separate set of rates for *bhur* throughout and by subdividing the larger *parganas* into topographical circles ; while the soil classification was carefully checked and in many places altered at inspection. Of the other two methods of correction allowed by the rules it was seldom found possible to make use of the first, i.e., the application of the ordinary cash tenant rate to the assumption areas because in almost every case there is a material difference between the land held by tenants and that included in the assumption areas, as will be seen later for each class of area in turn, and also in many cases the cash tenant rate is no index to the value of a village. Of two similar and contiguous villages one may have its poor single-cropped rice land grain-rented, the other may be cash-rented throughout, and the cash tenant rate of the one may be double that of the other. Similarly correction at the village rate in villages owned by a numerous proprietary community, where the rents of tenants have been raised enormously by the needs of the community and by competition would be ruinous to the community, and would be absurdly over-estimating the assets. It is only in small villages of uniform soil in which rates have not been run up by competition that the tenant rate is of use for correction purposes, and these cases are few. In the great majority of villages some system of differential rates is required. These may be either the circle standard rates or the soil rates of the village or its neighbour. In practice it has been found difficult to use either of the latter. To fix the rates that can be properly applied to the soil areas as classified requires as much care and labour in each case as to fix rates for the circle. Accordingly the standard rates were very largely used, and in the Government review of one of the earlier assessment reports adverse comment was made on their too general use. Accordingly in the later *parganas* reported on care was taken to compare in the case of each *mahál* the actual rental paid by cash tenants with the valuation of the area held by them at standard rates. If the two agreed or if the discrepancy between them was small or could be explained on grounds that did not impugn the accuracy of the soil demarcation, the standard rates were adhered to. If there was a considerable discrepancy not capable of such explanation, they were discarded and correction made, if possible at all-over rates, and if not, at the circle rates so altered that when applied to the soil areas held by tenants they gave a resultant approximate to the actual tenant rental. These rates then become village rates. It may be objected that this classification of soil (and therefore the rates depending thereon) is artificial and that the rates do not represent real *har* rates known to the people to be payable for certain description of soils, and this criticism is true, in the sense that the rates are average rates. The standard rate for *goind* land used in several *parganas* is Rs. 10½ per acre or Rs. 6-8-0 per *bigha*. In the *goinds* of most villages will be found land letting as high as Rs. 8, while perhaps the outer fields will pay Rs. 5 per *bigha*. Similarly in the *miana* one sometimes comes across a large tract which has a well-defined rate ; but as far as my experience goes, real *har* rates are the exception, not the rule. Rents are nearly always paid and enhancements

made in lump sums, the amount of which is settled between *zamindār* and tenant on general considerations. For outlying rice land or *matiar* there is frequently a well-established rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-2-0 per *bigha*; and these two rates will be constantly found in the table in the form of Rs. 3½ or Rs. 3¾ per acre. For *palo* and *bhur* the rates in the table vary from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2¼ per acre. Experience after the rates had been finally fixed tended to show that the former rate which corresponds to 15 annas per *bigha* would have been the best to use in nearly all circles.

High caste rates.

105. Mr. Baillie writes as follows in his Inhauna-Mohanganj Assessment Report :—

"It may be readily believed from the account above given of the way in which the above rates were ascertained and the closeness of their agreement with the actual tenant rental, that the valuation of a *pargana* or village made by means of them would indicate sufficiently accurately its rental value in these *parganas* with average management, if the areas which are not cash-rented were in each class of average value; and if they were held by cultivators whose rent-paying capacity was average. Neither of these assumptions is justified. Certain kinds of nominally-rented lands are frequently of less than average value, and the great bulk of nominally-rented lands are held by cultivators of much less than average rent-paying capacity. The allowance to be made for the natural inferiority of nominally-rented land has to be considered village by village. It is common only for grain-rented lands and by no means universal as regards these. Due attention has been given to the subject in valuing these lands in each village. The variation in the rent-paying capacity of the classes who hold almost the whole of the nominally-rented area other than the grain-rented, is, however, a matter which must be dealt with on general principles. The persons who cultivate these lands are the *zamindārs* or *ex-zamindārs* of the villages and the grantees of rent-free plots. Almost all are *Rājputs* or *Brāhmans*. It is obvious, almost *prima facie*, that land in the eastern districts must pay a smaller rent when let to persons who do not themselves plough, but who carry on almost all their field work by means of hired labour. An examination of the rent-rolls was therefore necessary to ascertain what proportion the rent paid by high caste tenants bears to that paid by tenants in general. If it is shown that they are, as a rule, permitted by *zamindārs* to hold at rents below average, it is clear that the rental value of their holdings should, for purposes of assessments, be rated at the lower rates usually paid by them. These rates would, under the Rent Law of both provinces, be the guide in fixing rents, if the lands were held by cultivators whose rents could be fixed in court. With a view to ascertain how far the rents of high caste tenants varied from those of low caste, the rent-rolls of 36 villages in Inhauna and 37 in Mohanganj were analysed in detail. It is found that high caste rates were—

In Inhauna—				And in Mohanganj—			
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
<i>Goind</i>	...	...	9 3 0	<i>Goind</i>	...	...	9 0 0
<i>Miana</i>	...	...	6 0 0	<i>Miana</i>	...	...	6 0 0
<i>Palo</i>	...	...	3 6 0	<i>Palo</i>	...	...	3 14 0
Against general rates of —				Against general rates of—			
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
<i>Goind</i>	...	...	10 3 0	<i>Goind</i>	...	...	10 3 0
<i>Miana</i>	...	...	6 13 0	<i>Miana</i>	...	...	7 3 0
<i>Palo</i>	...	...	4 13 0	<i>Palo</i>	...	...	4 6 0

A detailed examination, however, gave reason to believe that the usual difference was still larger. In a minority of highly rented villages belonging to small *zamindārs*, the high caste rents are mostly payable by the *zamindārs*, themselves, either to co-sharers or to mortgagees. In neither case are they genuine rentals. The amount payable by a co-sharer A to a co-sharer B is set off against the amount

due by B to A and the incidence is a matter of little importance to the co-sharers themselves, whilst they consider it important to show it high for use in mortgage transactions. The rents payable to mortgagees are more important and still less dependent on the value of the soil for which they are paid. They are in general the interest due on debt, and are often far beyond the rental value of the land mortgaged. In such villages rack rents are almost the rule and when a high caste tenant is rack-rented the rate he is forced to pay is quite as high as can be extracted from a low caste man. Excluding such villages, and taking for examination villages with ordinarily lenient management, such as those of the Tiloi estate, it was found that, as a rule, *Brahmans* and *Rajputs* pay rents nearly one-fourth below those paid by tenants in general. The rates paid in a few villages may be quoted :—

Villages.	Goind.		Miana.		Palo.	
	Bráhmans and Thákurs.	Others.	Bráhmans and Thákurs.	Others.	Bráhmans and Thákurs.	Others.
<i>Inhauna.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jagatpur ...	7 15 0	9 9 0	5 5 0	6 6 0	3 0 0	3 9 0
Satanpur ...	6 6 0	8 6 0	4 4 0	5 9 0	2 6 0	3 2 0
Godhana ...	10 15 0	14 0 0	7 4 0	9 9 0	4 1 0	5 5 0
Kathaura ...	6 0 0	8 12 0	4 0 0	5 14 0	2 4 0	3 4 0
Jiapur ...	9 4 0	14 0 0	6 2 0	9 10 0	3 6 0	5 6 0
Rasta Mau ...	7 11 0	12 12 0	5 2 0	8 8 0	2 14 0	4 12 0
<i>Mohanganj.</i>						
Kutmara ...	7 10 0	10 0 0	5 2 0	6 10 0	2 11 0	4 0 0
Saraiyan ...	9 10 0	12 0 0	6 6 0	8 0 0	3 9 0	4 8 0
Asni ...	8 10 0	15 0 0	5 12 0	10 0 0	3 4 0	6 0 0
Bhadsana ...	8 11 0	12 7 0	6 0 0	8 10 0	3 11 0	5 4 0
Pakargaon ...	7 13 0	16 0 0	5 6 0	7 3 0	3 4 0	4 6 0
Kura ...	7 13 0	11 11 0	5 6 0	8 4 0	3 4 0	5 0 0
Dhondhanpur ...	8 11 0	11 7 0	6 0 0	7 15 0	3 11 0	4 13 0

It is unnecessary to multiply instances; both my inquiries on the spot and examination of rent-rolls make it clear that as a rule, high caste tenants, *Brahmans*, *Rajputs*, and *Kayasths* pay rents nearly one-fourth below the usual level. I have therefore, in assessing, employed not only the average circle rates, but high caste rates one-fourth lower. I considered that, as a rule, the cultivation of a *Rajputs* landholder could pay as a fair rent only the high caste and not the circle rate."

For the whole district, as will be seen from the statement in paragraph 41, the rates are as follows :—

Thákur.	All high castes.	All low castes.	General.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 5 5	3 8 10	4 4 2	4 0 1

The *Thákur* rate is 21·4 per cent. lower than the low caste rate and 16·6 per cent. lower than the general rate. It has already been shown (paragraph 38) what an enormous sum annually comes into the district in order to support high caste men and to help them pay their rents. Were it not for this, the difference would probably be still more than it is, for the extra expenses of cultivation of the high caste man are undoubtedly more than Re. 1 a *bigha* (which is all the difference in the rates), while his standard of living is higher and his physique usually better than in the case of low caste men. Accordingly for application to high caste cultivation, which forms the great proportion of assumption areas, the standard circle rates have been reduced by 25 per cent. and the resulting rates denominated high caste rates. Mr. Benett, in paragraphs 20—22 of his note on Oudh settlements, has conclusively shown that they give a full and fair valuation.

106. The Local Government by their letter No. 2741, dated 5th November 1895, to the Government of India, adverted to the different methods of "correction" in use

Application of high caste rates.



by different Settlement Officers, and called attention to the necessity of an uniform and precise representation of the assets. By the time that a copy of the letter had been received, the Rae Bareli assessments had all been made and reported. It has since been suggested that in the *parganas* assessed by myself the assets have been under-estimated, and the villages under-assessed, because full rent rates have not been applied to the assumption areas. Accordingly in Appendix XI the actual amount assessed on each class of assumption areas has been compared with its valuation at high caste rates. In the portions of the district assessed by Mr. Baillie these rates were used almost exclusively for assessment, and the variations one way or the other are very small. In the six *parganas* assessed by myself high caste rates were usually employed, but frequently also the corresponding village rate, while rarely lower rates than either were brought into use. The following figures abstracted from the statement show for the six *parganas* the divergence from standard rates, the cause being explained under each head :—

					Area.	Rental as estimated.	Valuation at high caste rates.
					Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	3,886	17,557	19,315
Sir	...	...	...	...	5,924	30,788	30,649
Khudkásht	...	...	...	...	12,990	65,364	66,661
Grain-rented	...	...	...	...	8,554	28,991	26,368
Under-proprietors	...	...	...	...	11,359	54,022	60,182
Nominally-rented	...	...	...	...	15,291	52,033	65,645

#### Occupancy tenants.

The land held by occupancy tenants is by the rules to be valued for assessment purposes at the rent which the proprietor could have assessed on it, namely, a sum two annas in the rupee less than that paid by tenants of the same class for similar land, that is to say, two *annas* in the rupee below high caste rates, for these occupancy tenants being old proprietors are almost invariably of high caste. The amount assessed on them is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *annas* in the rupee below the valuation at high caste rates, and is certainly not unduly lenient.

#### Sir and khudkásht.

The *sir* being generally good land has been valued at slightly higher, and the *khudkásht* which includes a lot of poor land abandoned by tenants at slightly lower, rates.

#### Grain-rented land.

Grain rented land in this district is almost entirely in the poorer soils,  $66\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., being in outlying land—*palo*. Soil for soil, too, it is well known that the produce of such land is inferior. A tenant who holds both cash-rented and grain-rented fields will neglect the latter for the former and high cultivation there is unknown. The grain-rented area is of course held by all classes of tenants, not by high caste men only. The full valuation for the six *parganas* is Rs. 35,157. It has been assessed at Rs. 28,991 or 82.4 per cent., which is fully as much as it is worth. Some assistance in judging of its value was derived from a statement of actual receipts for grain-rented land in the Tiloi estate for a series of years. These averaged almost exactly Rs. 2 per *bigha*, and this rate would give a valuation of Rs. 27,372. The actual assessment is somewhat higher, because there is a larger proportion of the better soils in the total grain-rented area than in that of the Tiloi estate alone. The *patwáris'* returns of the produce and value of the crops on grain-rented lands for past years were found in most cases to be utterly unreliable. As a special paper the *bahi-khatajins* is kept up for this purpose and

has to record full details, it is worth while attempting to get an accurate return for future years: up to the present this paper seems to have been hardly ever checked.

The land held on decrees for under-proprietary rights was assessed at Rs. 54,022, the valuation at high caste rates being Rs. 60,128, but the actual rents paid by under-proprietors amounted to Rs. 35,200. The question of enhancing these rents will be considered later on; but there is no doubt that in most cases they cannot be enhanced to at all the extent of the difference (40 per cent.) between their present payments and their full valuation, and that the greater portion of the difference has to be paid by the proprietor of the *mahāl*, and there is no hardship in this, for it is a portion of this share, not of the Government share, which has been decreed away to an under-proprietor. The difference, 10·2 per cent. between the assessment of this land and its fair valuation, was due principally to the fear of very large enhancements of under-proprietors' rents in individual cases; but afterwards, on taking up these cases, it was found that in the great majority the under-proprietors were protected from enhancement even though paying very low rents. The assets in this respect have been therefore to a slight extent under-stated; but something may well be allowed off the full (high caste) valuation for improvements made by the under-proprietors since last settlement, which have not been taken into consideration, and this still further reduces the difference.

Under-proprietors,  
land.

In nominally-rented land are included—

- (1) rent-free land or land held on favoured rentals given by the *zamindārs*;
- (2) unrented land or land of which the rent is undetermined; this is usually of one or other of the following descriptions:—
  - (a) small plots of land growing *jarhan* seedlings;
  - (b) small patches of land within village sites growing tobacco or vegetable;
  - (c) cultivation in old *bāghs*;
  - (d) cultivation in new *bāghs* before the shade of the trees has grown dense enough to make it unprofitable;
  - (e) extension of cultivation by tenants into *banjar* and *āsar* land not included in their leases.

Nominally-rented land.

Of these (a) and (b) never pay rent. The plots are very small and they were almost always exempted from assessment. As to (c) it is a frequent practice in this district to scratch the surface of grove land with a plough and sow *juār*, *chari*, *māng*, *urd* or *moth* as fodder crops. A good deal of the cultivation in old *bāghs* was of this description, and therefore not assessed, while a good deal was permanent cultivation after the trees had been cut, and will no doubt soon be made to pay rent. This was assessed usually at three-quarters or half rates. As to (d) such land also was usually exempt from assessment as being only temporarily cultivated. The custom is for a *māli* or *Pāsi* to cultivate rent-free in return for tending the growing trees. The greater portion, however, of the unrented area is included in (e). Often these extensions were portions of existing fields, and it was doubtful whether they should have been recorded as rented. In other cases the land was really unrented, through neglect of the proprietor. The encroachments had usually been going on for many years. The practice has been to value such lands at three-quarters of the full rates (i.e. high caste rates) unless it was found that the actual rents paid were so high that no enhancement appeared probable; in that case they were left unassessed. From these remarks it will be seen that much of the land recorded as nominally-rented was not assessed at all and much could only be assessed at lower rates. This account for the difference which appears in the statement between the valuation and actual assessment.

107. The amount added for *sayar* or *siwāi* items was Rs. 30,914. The sum declared at attestation was no less than Rs. 1,24,039 but this includes income from *bazār* and weighing fees, *nazrāna* and other manorial dues, which are not liable to

Sayar or mis ellanque  
items.

assessment. The greater part of the income assessed is that derived, in the light soil portions, from *mahuas*, *sarpāt*, and grazing dues, and in the stiff soiled tract from sale of *dhāk* jungle, lac, wild rice, reeds, thatching-grass, fish, and other lake produce: mangoes are very plentiful but seldom sold, their sale being considered shameful by the countryfolk. Several *talūqdārs*, however, have recently outraged public opinion by selling the trees. *Mahuas* usually pay a fixed rate per tree, varying from one *anna* to eight *annas*; but frequently there is no fixed rate and their produce is when nearly ripe estimated and the proprietors' share, according to the usual rate of sharing, assessed. Some proprietors claim three-fourths, leaving the tenant who planted the tree but one-fourth, only sufficient remuneration for the trouble of picking the flower. Some such as the Babu of Tikāri deny any right whatever in the tenant who planted the trees. It is probable that these illiberal and shortsighted tactics will, by next settlement, have very much reduced the number of *mahua* trees and so shortened the food supply of the district. But few *mahuas* are now planted, while the supply of mangoes is well-maintained. *Sarpāt* along the edges of fields is taken by the cultivator, patches of the grass are sold to contractors. Its many uses are well known, and it is very valuable. Grazing dues are not common except along the banks of the *Ganges* and in a few *talūqdār's* estates where nothing is free. There are no grazing reserves, though the grass in groves is often preserved for hay. The cattle are either stall-fed or maintain a precarious existence on the thin—though, it is said, nourishing—grass of the *āsar* plains. Of *dhāk* jungle there is not very much in the district. Most of what there is has been recently cut to provide fuel for the railway and will take some time to grow again. Lac is found on *pipal* trees all over the district; and where the trees are plentiful, the right of taking the lac throughout a tract is usually sold to *Khatiks*, or *Pāsīs*. Wild rice (*pāsāi*) is found in shallow ponds; and another description (*tinni*) in deeper ponds; the produce when nearly ripe is estimated and a certain quantity or sum agreed on between the proprietor and some *Pāsī* or *Chamār*, the heads are then tied together, and when the pond dries the rice is winnowed and collected. It is much valued as being the only grain that can be eaten on fast days. Thatching-grass (*tin* or *gandar*) is common in some parts and finds a ready sale. It is the best grass for thatching purposes, and its roots provide the fragrant *khas*. Reeds and rushes are used for thatching when *gandar* is not obtainable and are also given as fodder to buffaloes. Fish in ponds are a valuable source of income and when the ponds nearly dry up *Pāsīs* buy the right to catch them. If they do not dry up the fish are safe from interference, for there are no professional fishermen except on the rivers *Sai* and *Ganges*. The fishermen in the rivers ply their trade without paying special dues. The extent to which *siwāi* items are assessed is left by the rules to the discretion of the Settlement Officer. The receipts therefrom especially in the case of *mahua* the most important item, vary very much from year to year, and are by nature precarious. Although, therefore, acknowledged *sayar* income was only left out of account in exceptional cases, the amount added has always been a studiously moderate estimate of the expected income.

Deduction for *sir*.

108. Under G. O. No. 1763 of 23rd June 1894, a reduction of 25 per cent. was sanctioned "from the full rates assessable on proprietary *sir* in the Rae Bareilly district." It was found that a literal application of the definition of the *sir* land printed in the revised settlement rules changed so much land from *sir* into *khudkāsht*, many villages being deprived of their *sir* altogether, that it was in equity necessary to allow this reduction in many cases of *khudkāsht* also. The total valuation of *sir* and *khudkāsht* together was Rs. 2,12,828, on which the allowance made was Rs. 25,898 or about 12 per cent. The concession has been made where it was most required and has cost Government but a small sum.

Allowance for improvements.

109. In the rules for the temporary exemption from assessment to land revenue, of improvements consisting of irrigation works, &c., it is provided that the increase in rental derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account at the revision of the assessment of land revenue next following the date when the



works were constructed; but in this district, where nearly all land which needs it gets more or less irrigation, and no separate rates were framed for irrigated and unirrigated land, it was in but few cases possible to estimate the increase in rental due to an improvement, nor indeed if practicable would it be a fair system on which to make the allowance. There are many enlightened proprietors who make improvements not in view of an immediate return in increased rent-rolls, but for the sake of the permanent improvement of their property and greater security of produce and therefore of collections, while not a few works have been started and carried through in order to assist tenants and labourers in times of distress. It is only politic to encourage such measures by the only method likely to be appreciated, *viz.*, a direct allowance at the time of settlement. Most improvements, however, by landlords do, if not at once, yet in course of time result in an increase of rent; but as already stated, it was found impossible to estimate this and the only other method was to allow a certain amount per well according to its size and difficulty of construction or a certain percentage of the cost estimated to have been incurred. The amount usually allowed was 10 per cent. on the cost of the well, deducted from the assets. The concession was made in the case of no less than 1,212 wells and 52 *bāndhs* and amounted to Rs. 27,749, or an average of about Rs. 23 each for wells and Rs. 1,522 or an average of nearly Rs. 30 each for *bāndhs*. Besides this Rs. 455 was allowed for a canal two miles long constructed by Rāna Sir Shankar Bakhsh at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The allowances made are shown by *parganas* in Appendix XII. The landlords of Rae Bareilly are certainly an improving race. Almost all small *zamindārs* have done something to improve their property and among the *talūqdārs*, Rāni Harbans Kuar of Tiloi, Bābu Sorabjit Singh of Tikari, Rāja Rampal Singh of Kurri Sudauli, Thākur Bhagwan Bakhsh of Rajamau and many others have distinguished themselves in this respect, while of course in the many estates which have at one time or another been under the Court of Wards improvements have been the rule. No pressure is ever necessary to induce the *zamindārs* to take Government *takāvi*. The number of wells and *bāndhs* constructed during the drought of 1877 was very large as in very dry seasons the water level is low and wells are comparatively easy to make; and one of the first results of the failure of the rains in 1896 was to produce a crop of applications for advances on the ordinary terms to be expended in permanent improvements.

110. The following figures show at a glance how the assets have been framed and how the amount assessed on each class of area compares with the actual payments on that area and the valuation of that area at fair rates:—

Summary view of assessment.

Description.	Assets as found.	Actual recorded rents.	Valuation at full rates.	Valuation at high caste rates.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash rents of ordinary tenants ...	27,93,855	28,08,876	27,43,741	20,57,806
Occupancy tenants ...	43,601	36,486	58,048	43,536
Sir cultivated by proprietors ...	62,780	1,07,798	83,521	62,641
Khudkāsht (including sublet sir) ...	1,50,048		2,00,643	1,50,482
Under-proprietors' land ...	1,50,853	1,03,975	2,08,603	1,56,452
Grain rented land ...	96,451	1,17,903	1,10,527	82,895
Nominally-rented land ...	1,33,375	12,506	1,96,493	1,47,370
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>34,30,963</b>	<b>31,87,544</b>	<b>36,01,576</b>	<b>27,01,182</b>
Add for <i>simāsi</i> assets* ...	30,914	...	...	...
Ditto concealed cultivation ...	610	...	...	...
Ditto new cultivation ...	433	...	...	...
Ditto <i>maāfi</i> plots ...	1,866	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>34,64,786</b>	<b>32,21,367</b>	<b>36,35,399</b>	<b>27,35,005</b>
Deduct for sir ...	25,958	...	...	...
Ditto improvements ...	29,726	...	...	...
<b>Total of deductions</b> ...	<b>55,684</b>	...	...	...
<b>Net assets</b> ...	<b>34,09,102</b>	<b>31,65,683</b>	<b>35,79,715</b>	<b>26,79,321</b>

It will be seen that very little use was made of the power of rejecting rent-rolls. In most cases it was found that even apparently exorbitant rents were collected almost in full, and there seemed no reason to be particularly lenient with the strictest landlords—nor were the average collections ever substituted for the demand in assessment Statement VII of Appendix XIII, as has been done in some districts. The assets show very nearly the full rental demand recoverable in a good year and allowance for precarious villages has been made in the proportion of assets taken. As a matter of fact in Rae Bareli rents are wonderfully secure. Statement III of Appendix XIII shows the average demand of tenants for the five years, ending in 1300 fasli to be Rs. 29,89,237 and the average collections as Rs. 28,91,819, or 96·7 per cent. In the Tiloi estate according to the Court of Wards accounts, the average demand for cash rents for the year 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 was Rs. 1,03,542 and collections Rs. 1,01,320 or nearly 98 per cent., and it is only in really bad years or in exceptional cases that collections are much lower than the demand. As to the assumption areas which are either held by specially privileged persons or are naturally inferior, the high caste or three-quarter rates give a full valuation for them. The amount assessed usually agrees closely with the valuation at those rates. Where they diverge an explanation has been given in paragraph 104. *Sir* allowance has been given on about half of the area cultivated by proprietors. Less than 1 per cent. of the rental has been excluded from assessment as being an addition due to improvements made by the proprietors and a necessarily lenient estimate has been added as the income from *sayar*. The steps by which the assessment of each *pargana* and circle arrived at and the amount assessed on each class of area are exhibited in Appendix XI.

The Revenue assessed.

111. The full jama originally assessed on these assets was Rs. 16,15,510 or about 47·4 per cent. The assessments, however, passed through a very strict scrutiny.

First, a considerable number of alterations were made by the Settlement Commissioner which the Board passed with only one modification; then the jamas of the *parganas* of Rae Bareli, Kumhrawan, Hardoi, and Bachhrawan were adjudged insufficient by Government and enhancement ordered, while on the numerous objections and appeals to objections which were filed after declaration of the new *jamas*, reductions, in most cases of small amount, were made. On the whole the assessment may be said to have emerged satisfactorily from this ordeal, and the jama was finally fixed at Rs. 16,07,628 or a reduction of Rs. 7,882 on the original figures. Appendix XIV compares the assessments as first reported and ultimately decided on.

\*NOTE.—Some slight reduction have since been made but as finality has not yet been attained they are not recorded here.

# CHAPTER V. FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The new revenue.

112. A statement showing the final result of the new settlement by parganas is given below :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Old Jama.								New Jama.												Percentage of enhancement of Jama for realization.	Percentage of enhancement on gross Jama.	Proportion of assets taken.	Incidence per cultivated area.
		Actual.				Nominal.				Total old Jama.	Actual.					Nominal.			Total new Jama.						
		Ordinarily-settled villages (permanent).	Ordinarily-settled villages (alluvial).	Permanently-settled villages.	Total.	Ten per cent. increase in permanently-settled villages.	Muafi villages.	Total.	Ordinarily settled villages (permanent).		Ordinarily settled villages (alluvial).	Permanently settled villages.	Total.			Enhancement in permanently-settled villages.	Muafi villages.	Total.							
													For 1st five years.	For 2nd five years.	Ultimate.										
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
Dirgbijaganj.	1. Inhauna	65,854	...	548	66,402	61	...	61	66,463	82,467	...	548	78,950	82,985	83,011	172	...	172	83,187	25.01	25.10	46.3	2 13 6		
	2. Mohanganj	52,810	...	...	52,810	...	...	...	52,810	76,137	...	...	64,837	75,477	76,137	...	...	...	76,137	44.17	44.17	46.7	2 14 3		
	3. Kumhawan	57,191	...	...	57,191	...	173	173	57,364	68,505	...	...	68,505	68,505	68,505	...	300	300	68,805	19.78	19.96	48.2	3 2 2		
	4. Bachrawan	47,727	...	19,651	67,378	2,183	...	2,183	69,561	55,845	...	19,651	74,771	75,496	75,496	9,839	...	9,839	85,335	12.04	22.67	50.2	2 12 5		
	5. Hardai	16,544	...	3,086	19,630	343	...	343	19,973	19,390	...	3,086	22,438	22,476	22,476	1,424	...	1,424	23,900	14.50	19.66	50.1	3 4 11		
	6. Simrauta	61,716	...	...	61,716	...	...	...	61,716	80,237	...	...	76,985	80,067	80,237	...	...	...	80,237	30.01	30.01	45.9	2 14 0		
	Total, tahsil Dirgbijaganj.	3,01,842	...	23,285	3,25,127	2,587	173	2,760	3,27,887	3,82,581	...	23,285	3,86,486	4,05,006	4,05,864	11,435	300	11,735	4,17,601	24.83	27.36	47.4	2 14 7		
Dalmau.	7. Rae Bareilly	2,53,220	...	...	2,53,220	...	11,777	11,777	2,64,997	3,19,603	...	...	3,09,383	3,18,853	3,19,603	...	17,463	17,463	3,37,066	26.21	27.19	46.7	2 9 7		
	8. Khiron	89,187	...	1,531	90,718	170	295	465	91,183	102,764	...	1,531	1,03,384	1,04,237	1,04,295	539	400	939	1,05,234	14.96	15.40	47.3	2 15 11		
	9. Sareni	86,734	1,311	1,420	88,465	158	6,838	6,996	95,461	101,663	625	1,420	1,03,533	1,03,618	1,03,708	230	8,636	9,066	1,12,774	15.92	16.96	48.2	2 11 4		
	10. Dalmau	1,99,241	580	...	1,99,821	...	5,616	5,616	2,05,437	2,29,330	4,791	...	2,31,518	2,33,956	2,34,121	...	5,989	5,989	2,40,110	17.16	16.87	47.8	3 0 4		
	Total, tahsil Dalmau	3,75,162	1,891	2,951	3,80,004	328	12,749	13,077	3,93,081	4,33,757	5,416	2,951	4,38,435	4,41,811	4,42,124	769	15,225	15,994	4,58,118	16.34	16.54	47.8	2 14 10		
Salon.	11. Rokha	1,00,252	...	...	1,00,252	...	550	550	1,00,802	1,36,865	...	...	1,23,970	1,34,295	1,36,865	...	568	568	1,37,433	36.52	36.33	46.1	2 11 7		
	12. Parshadepur	39,592	...	...	39,592	...	624	624	40,216	47,972	...	...	46,602	47,672	47,972	Muafi ... 725	...	...	1,350	49,322	27.17	22.64	46.9	2 8 3	
	13. Salon	147,931	237	...	1,48,168	...	12,392	12,392	1,60,560	1,88,229	558	...	176,329	185,042	1,88,787	Muafi ... 16,050	...	...	19,301	2,08,088	24.41	29.60	46.5	2 11 6	
		Total, tahsil Salon	2,87,775	237	...	2,88,012	...	13,566	13,566	3,01,578	3,73,066	558	...	3,46,901	3,67,009	3,73,624	...	21,219	21,219	3,94,843	29.73	30.92	46.5	2 11 1	
	Total, district	12,17,999	2,128	26,236	12,46,363	2,915	38,265	41,180	12,87,543	15,09,007	5,974	26,236	14,81,205	15,32,679	15,41,217	12,204	54,207	66,411	16,07,628	23.66	24.86	47.2	2 12 7		



The total revenue for realization is Rs. 15,41,217, an increase of 23·66 per cent. on the former *jama*. The gross revenue is Rs. 16,07,628, an enhancement of 24·86 on the former gross *jama* and it is on this that the rates and incidences have been calculated.

Its incidence.

113. The incidence on cultivation has risen from Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 2-12-7 per acre. The actual rise in the cultivated area is from 5,64,582 acres to 5,76,263 acres or a little over 2 per cent. The area under the plough at settlement was somewhat below the normal area, but on the other hand the newly broken land is not half as productive, acre for acre, as the old cultivation, and the increased production due to extension of cultivated area is certainly less than 2 per cent. The remainder of the enhancement about 23 per cent. is due to the rise in rent-rates which we have found to be 33·4 per cent.

The enhancement.

114. It will be noticed that the enhancement on the old Rae Bareli *parganas* Kumbhawan, Bachhrawan, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, Khiron, Sareni and Dalmau is very much less than in the *parganas* received from Partágarh and Sultánpur. The increase in the former case is 20·1 and in the latter 31·5 per cent. and in the *jama* for realization the difference is still greater because in the permanently-settled estates of Bachhrawan and Hardoi the enhancement in the nominal *jama* is large. The reason for the difference is of course the different character of these settlements, a matter which has been already discussed. The inequality of the former Partágarh assessment is incidentally shown by the difference in the rate of enhancement in the different circles. In both Parshadepur and Salon *parganas* the better circles show very much higher rates of enhancement than the poorer ones. The greatest enhancement is in the *parganas* of Mohanganj, Rokha and Semrauta, all formerly belonging to Sultánpur and owned for the most part by large and wealthy *talúqdárs*, but the rise in the revenue of *parganas* Salon and Rae Bareli, a fair proportion of which is owned by proprietary communities, is also considerable. In 68 maháls the *jama* was unchanged and in 67 it was reduced.

Assessment of different forms of tenure.

115. The proportion of *jama* to assets is 47·2 per cent. Mr. Benett in his note on Oudh Settlements has shown that this proportion is but a delusive test of the character of a settlement, but the method by which the assets have been calculated has been fully explained and a few remarks on it are necessary. In the numerous villages owned by large proprietors where enhancements are moderate and rents fairly secure a small margin only has been left. On the other hand where there is a numerous proprietary body or enhancement is considerable or rents insecure the assessment has very frequently been at 45 per cent., and in cases of very large communities sometimes only 40 per cent. of the estimated assets has been taken. But in several cases of this latter description it is not at all certain that the rents recorded can be realised and it would have been perhaps more logical to reject the rent-roll and to substitute an estimate of assets by the circle rate. Appendix V shows the enhancement and proportion of assets taken for each separate kind of property as follows :—

Description.	Enhancement.	Proportion of assets.
I.—Talúqdári—		
1. Temporarily-settled—		
(a) Khalsa ... ..	23·7	47·5
(b) Sub-settled ... ..	20·6	45·2
2. Permanently-settled ... ..	46·5	52·5
II.—Single zamindari ... ..	31·0	45·9
III.—Coparcenary bodies—		
1. Nain community ... ..	22·6	47·4
2. Other landlord communities ... ..	25·7	45·9
3. Cultivating communities ... ..	21·6	45·8
IV.—Revenue-free ... ..	24·3	49·5

It will be seen that the greater portion of the enhancement has been obtained from the *talúqdárs* and from the owners of single *maháls* who were best able to bear it. In the statement co-parcenary bodies have been divided into three classes, first the Nain community, who should really be included among *talúqdárs* (*vide* paragraph 43). The rents on their estates have remained remarkably low and this accounts for the small enhancement. Under the head 'other landlord communities' are included bodies of joint owners who hold several villages. Though they usually cultivate some *śir* land they are not real cultivating proprietors and, as their numbers are small, each share has usually considerable profits. The third head includes the real cultivating proprietors who hold only about 15 per cent. of the total area. On them the enhancement is 21·6 per cent., quite as much as it is safe to take and the proportion of *jama* to assets is 45·8. Lastly we come to the Sub-settlement holders. These are sometimes single persons but more frequently communities. Their position is of course worse than that of communities holding full *zamīndārī* rights, as the superior proprietor absorbs a portion of the profits. The enhancement on their villages is 20·6 per cent. and proportion of assets taken only 45·2. Appendix XV gives a list of cases where the *jama* assessed has been materially lower than 45 per cent. of the assets.

116. The enhancement in individual *talúqas* can be found in Appendix V. From it it will be seen that the great Kanhpuria *talúqdárs* whose possessions are principally in Rokha, Parshadepur, Salon and Mohanganj which were lightly assessed have to pay a very largely increased *jama*. The following table shows the largest and smallest enhancements :—

Enhancement in individual *talúqas*.

Largest.				Smallest.			
1.	Pariawan ...	...	68·9	1.	Khajurgaon ...	...	11·2
2.	Tikari ...	...	52·4	2.	Khajuri ...	...	11·6
3.	Azizabad ...	...	41·4	3.	Kurri Sudauli ...	...	11·9
4.	Lodhwari ...	...	39·5	4.	Simarpoha ...	...	14·1
5.	Shahmau ...	...	39·0	5.	Murarmau ...	...	14·2
6.	Bhira Gobindpur ...	...	36·4	6.	Kathgarh ...	...	15·3
7.	Pahremau ...	...	35·2	7.	Hamirmau Kola ...	...	16·2
8.	Tiloi ...	...	35·2	8.	Rampur ...	...	16·6
9.	Panhanna ...	...	32·2	9.	Kurihar Sataun ...	...	18·1
10.	Gaura (Unao) ...	...	32·1	10.	Simri ...	...	20·7
11.	Rahwan ...	...	31·2				
12.	Khurehti ...	...	31·2				
13.	Simrauta ...	...	29·4				

117. These then are the new burdens which the revision of settlement has laid on the owners of land. From the comparison given in paragraph 113 of the enhancement in revenue and in rents it would appear that the new revenue will fall easier than its predecessor. I do not think myself that this is the case. Greater consideration has certainly been exercised in the cases of large proprietary communities, but there is very little doubt that the position occupied by the majority of landowners ten years from now will be less favourable than it was 10 years after last settlement. It is very difficult to say to what extent rents are economically open to enhancement though it is practically certain that many strong landowners will be able to transfer a considerable portion of the increased burden to their tenants. Enhancements however are now limited by the Rent Act and the rise of 19·7 per cent. in 16 years noted in paragraph 89 appears now an arithmetical impossibility, though from the wording of the Act it is by no means certain that it provides any real safeguard. Another consideration is that the higher prices of the present day, though they are of advantage to the landowner in helping to bring him increased rents, are also injurious in that they enhance the cost of living and especially the cost of marriage entertainments and other festivals, the chief extraordinary expenditure of the small proprietor. It is impossible for him to live on the same amount as satisfied his father 30 years ago.

Pressure of the new and old revenue compared.

Progressive *jamas*.

118. Progressive *jamas* have usually been allowed on any enhancements over 25 per cent. Where they were between 25 per cent. and 40 per cent. the full *jama* is to be reached in five years 25 per cent. being the first step while, in the case of enhancements above 40 per cent. a second five years progression has been allowed. In the case of *talukas* the enhancement has been calculated on the whole number of villages lying in each *pargana*. The total amounts suspended for five years and for 10 years respectively have been shown in the statement on page 63.

## Working of the revised assessments up to date.

119. The new *jamas* assessed by Mr. Baillie were brought into force in the *parganas* of Inhauna and Mohanganj, Sareni and Khiron from 1895-96 and from March 1896 I was myself officiating as Deputy Commissioner. Owing to the character of the recent seasons the revenue did not come in quite so easily as it was accustomed to do, but there was no more difficulty in collections in those *parganas*, than there was in the rest of the district and no balances accrued. The term of settlement for the rest of the district with the exception of the *parganas* Bashhrawan, Kamhrawan and Hardoi expired on 30th June 1896, but the introduction of the revised assessments was postponed in consequence of the famine, so they will be first realised from 1897-98.

## Cost of the settlement.

120. The cost of the settlement up to 30th September 1897, was Rs. 2,27,998-12-3 and it is expected that Rs. 1,000 more will finish the work, so the total expense may be put down at Rs. 2,29,000, somewhat less than the enhancement which will be obtained in the first year during which the whole of the revised assessments are in force. The statement given below shows, as far as can be done, the approximate amount expended on each class of settlement operations. Another statement showing the expenditure each year on each head of account is printed as Appendix XVI.

Major head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure.	Per square mile.	Per village.	Per cultivated acre.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.
I.—Survey ...	Revision of survey ...	41,603	23·7	23·5	1 2
II.—Preparation of record of rights.	Preparation of record ...	33,306	19·0	18·9	0 11
	Attestation of record ...	20,785	11·9	11·8	0 7
	Fairing of maps ...	9,608	5·5	5·5	0 3
	Fairing and testing of record ...	34,640	19·8	19·6	0 11½
	Total ...	98,339	56·2	55·8	2 8½
III.—Assessment ...	Preparation of assessment papers ...	38,325	21·9	21·7	1 1
	Inspection for assessment ...	33,775	19·3	19·1	0 11½
	Distribution of <i>jama</i> ...	8,444	4·8	4·7	0 3
	Total ...	80,544	46·0	45·5	2 3½
IV.—Miscellaneous ...	Miscellaneous ...	7,513	4·3	4·3	0 2½
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,27,999	130·2	129·1	6 4

These figures have been taken from the annual reports. The litigation inseparable from a revision of the record of rights is responsible I believe for a large portion of the expense debited to that head. During the currency of settlement operations it was decided after some discussion to complete the record of rights and on the whole I am of opinion that it was worth doing. The old *khewat* of under proprietors especially was very faulty and in many cases agreed neither with the original decrees nor with present possession. During the whole currency of settlement operations the vernacular office was under the charge of Munshi Ali Hammad, Deputy Collector, and if it be found that the expense in Rae Bareilly has been less than in the other districts settled on the same principle, it is to him that the credit is mainly due.



## CHAPTER VI.

*Miscellaneous.*

121. A considerable amount of miscellaneous work subsidiary to the settlement was done by the settlement establishment and may conveniently be referred to here.

Miscellaneous work.

122. During pargana inspections the cases of all villages which appeared to be subject to fluvial action were considered and the alluvial register revised. The villages along the Ganges, the only alluvial tract in the district, were divided into five portions one of which will come under examination each year. The following roster was made up and sanctioned by the Board:—

Alluvial maháls.

Tract.	Year in which assessed.	Number of years for which assessment sanctioned.	Year of first revision.
Sareni ... ..	1303F.	5	1308F.
Dalmau, West ... ..	1304F.	5	1309F.
Salon ... ..	1304F.	6	1310E.
Dalmau, Central ... ..	1304F.	7	1311F.
Dalmau, East ... ..	1304F.	8	1312F.

According to the Board's orders each new assessment is to take effect from the beginning of the year during which it is made, not, as hitherto has been customary in Oudh, from the succeeding year.

123. Tracings of the Revenue Survey maps for each *tahsil* were received from the Board to be corrected and brought up to date. They were then sent to be printed and received back complete in 1894. They supplied a great want in district administration.

Preparation of tahsil maps.

124. During the revision of survey notices were issued on all lambardárs directing them to repair the '*Sihaddas*.' These were in no cases complied with and the work of repairing them had to be given out on contract and the expense thereof realised from the zamindárs. Meanwhile the Director of Land Records and Agriculture had been calling for reports as to the respective costs and advantages of stone and masonry pillars and the enquiries made in consequence established so fully the superiority of stone pillars and the ultimate saving brought about by their use, that I at once stopped all repairs to the present masonry platforms in the hope that stone pillars would be shortly introduced. Even if some delay occurs before the matter is decided, I do not think that any serious inconvenience will ensue.

Tri-junction platforms.

125. Pargana books and registers have been prepared for each *pargana* under the orders of the Director of Land Records. If intelligently used and for this purpose the District officer's constant vigilance is required, they will no doubt be found useful. The *pargana* or rather *tahsil* hand-books have been prepared at the cost of considerable time and trouble both of myself and of the office and I doubt whether they are worth it. If they are meant for the use of the district authorities, then in my opinion a week's tour in the *tahsil* by an officer with his eyes open would give him a better idea of it than all the elaborate and detailed village statistics set forth in the hand-book. If statistics for larger areas are required they can be obtained from this report and from the *pargana* assessment reports, of which there are several copies available. For superior officers these reports should supply quite sufficient information.

Preparation of pargana books, registers and hand-books.

126. The question of reallocation of *patwaris'* circles was gone into in the cold weather of 1895-96 and proposals were submitted in July 1896. These were

Reorganisation of patwaris' circles.

returned in the following month in order that the pay of the *patwaris* might be fixed according to personal qualifications. This was done and the proposals resubmitted in November 1896. They were then retained in the Commissioner's office until September 1897 when they were again returned for revision in view of a new set of rules. It was proposed to reduce the number of *patwaris* from 676 to 565 including *naibs*. This involved a reduction of 137 *patwaris* but for 35 of them temporary circles were provided for their lifetime. Of the remainder many were acting only till the revision of circles and the great majority of the rest were incapable. The final result showed a saving to Government of Rs. 300 monthly. Two statements showing statistics of the present and former circles and the grading of the present staff are printed in the appendix numbers XVII and XVIII. The average number of villages per circle was 3.3, the average total area 2,074 and cultivated area 1,073. Four grades were fixed on pay of Rs. 10, 9, 8 and 7. There are at present four *kánungos* for each *tahsil*. It is probable that some reduction could safely be made in their number. Certainly three would be ample for the *sadar tahsil*.

#### Litigation.

127. There has been a very considerable amount of litigation in connection with the settlement. After the attestation of each *pargana* was completed a period was allowed during which claims would be brought on unstamped paper and a large number of petitions was the result. The claims most frequently disputed were those relating to groves, ponds and scattered trees and many were accounted for by the survey revealing to one of the parties the fact that certain land out of his possession ought according to some decree to belong to him. Several *talúqdárs* advanced preposterous claims with regard to trees on their estates. Thus one claimed full proprietary right in all *mohwas* whether planted by himself or any body else. Several opposed entries made in favour of persons who had either planted groves or inherited them from their direct progenitors, on the ground that these had not been formerly recorded in their names, while one *talúqdár* at least claimed as *lawaris* all trees the owner of which had no direct heir and lived separate from his brothers. Claims for mutation were, while settlement operations were carried on, decided by the settlement staff and caused a large addition to the work. The usual statement of case work is printed as Appendix XIX.

#### Sub-settlements.

128. There are 136 sub-settlements or permanent leases of *maháls* or portion of *maháls*, the great majority being for whole villages. A list of them showing present and past payments is printed as Appendix XX, with in each case a note of the conditions on which they are held. The list includes all sub-settlements and all permanent leases which are held by the representatives of the old proprietors of the villages and which were granted or decreed on consideration of proprietary right. Of late a second small class of permanent leases has sprung up by private arrangement between the proprietor and a lessee unconnected with the village; the latter being given a permanent lease in consideration of money paid or of services rendered. Such lessees have not been recorded in Register No. IV, nor have their rents been fixed under section 40 of the Land Revenue Act, the parties being left to settle the question of the new rent between themselves. This appears to be the intention of that section, as the rent of such lessees have been fixed by contract, and it is obviously undesirable to encourage intermediate holders unconnected with the village between the proprietor and tenants. In all other cases rents have been fixed by me under section 40. In most cases where the decree fixed the *malikana* or portion of the profits due to the superior proprietor at a certain proportion (usually 20 or 25 per cent.) of the Government revenue, there was no difficulty, but in very many cases decrees at last settlement were given for a fixed sum without reference to the revenue assessed. In such cases as a rule the new payments were so fixed, that the whole enhancement was borne or reduction enjoyed by the sub-settlement holder, the *malikana* remaining the same, but in *maháls* where, as sometimes happened, the former revenue was half or but little more than half of the amount

decreed, the *malikana* formerly allowed was considered excessive and its amount reduced. Where the area sub-settled was a *chak* or portion of a village on which no separate revenue was assessed at last settlement, the fairest method of fixing the new payments was usually found to be to enhance in the same proportion as the *jama* of the whole village was enhanced. It has been shown in paragraph 115 that great consideration has been extended in assessment to these sub-settlement holders and the total amount payable by them has risen from Rs. 97,355 to Rs. 1,10,309 or by 13.3 per cent. only. The sub-settled properties shown in the list are subject to full rights of alienation and there are but few of those owned by communities in which debts and mortgages are not heavy. The true permanent leases (this expression was sometime used at last settlement for a tenure differing in no way from sub-settlement) are hereditary but not transferable. The tenure was a creation of the appellate courts at last settlement when in claims for sub-settlement they were confronted with the fact that the claimants were in many cases the founders and had always had the management of the village, but on the other hand had voluntarily placed their village under or otherwise come under the sway of some powerful *talúqdár*, and usually paid to him the whole of the rent-roll only getting their *sir* free. The compromise as was to be expected was hardly successful. The communities of lessees owing to internal disputes and occasional bad seasons with a rigid demand in many cases fell quickly into arrears and, as they were unable to borrow on the security of their property, many of the leases were cancelled and they now number much fewer than they did at last settlement.

129. There are no less than 10,304 holdings of under-proprietors recorded. Their total area is 45,659 acres, of which about 15,000 acres are uncultivated, and consist of groves or ponds. These plots were decreed either by the settlement courts at last settlement or by civil courts since. Full registers of these plots have now been made up showing the terms on which they are held. This was a very tedious business, owing to many of the original holdings decreed having now through partitions and transfers by sale and mortgage been split up into several holdings and the original authority being often difficult to trace. As regards the fixing of new rents for these plots under section 40 of the Land Revenue Act, the original orders received directed that the parties should be summoned only in cases where the rent was specifically decreed at a certain proportion of the revenue demand. Cases where rents were fixed on any other principal were only to be taken up on the application of any of the parties concerned. One thousand two hundred and thirty-three cases were taken up under these orders and settled by the Settlement Officer in person. Since then notifications have issued directing parties who wish to apply for enhancement or reduction of rents to file their applications by a certain date and the result was a further crop of 1,961 applications to dispose of which a special Deputy Collector was deputed to the district. The Board's circular laying down rules for the determination of these rents was issued after the first group of applications had been disposed of, but the principles on which they were settled were very much the same as those subsequently laid down, except that rents fixed at a lump sum were not raised if they amounted to more than half the valuation of the holding, while Rules 7 (3) and 9 of the Sub-settlement Act were not considered to apply to decrees for specific plots. Land decreed at settlement as *bágh* or *banjar* or other uncultivated land was only assessed to rent if it was under regular permanent cultivation; fodder crops were not held to render the land liable to rent.

Under-proprietors of scattered plots.

130. The distribution of the new revenue was effected for the four *paragans* where the new revenue took effect from 1895-96 by Maulvi Ali Hammad and for the rest of the district by myself. The proprietors of each *mahál* were first asked by what means they preferred to distribute the revenue, and in most *pattidari* villages were unanimous in desiring the distribution according to recorded shares in *annas* and *biswas*. Occasionally, but rarely they agreed to some other principle of

Distribution of jama.



distribution. In many cases however one party desired distribution by *annas* and *pies* and the other party by *nikasi*, i.e., corrected rental or by the application of rates ; in such cases a certain form of statement was made up showing :—

- (1) the old *jama* paid by each *patti* ;
- (2) the new *jawa* of each *patti* calculated by recorded shares ;
- (3) the corrected rental of each *patti* ;
- (4) the valuation at standard rates.

The distribution was made on a consideration of the four sets of figures.

The use of the fourth is not contemplated by the assessment rules (section 40) but in the case of *bhaiyachara* villages and of *pattidari* villages where there was good reason against distribution by recorded shares, it was found that the results given by assessing according to corrected rent-roll alone were often most unsatisfactory, and in many cases distribution was made either by valuation alone or by taking the mean of the result given by valuation and corrected rent-roll taken together. The new distribution was announced to the proprietors at the *tahsils* on the same date as the revenue of each *mahál* was announced and but very few protests in connection with it were received. The subjoined statement shows the method by which it was effected :—

Name of tahsil.			Number of maháls in which distribution was made.					Total.
			By anna or bis-wa shares.	By nikasi.	By valuation.	By average of nikasi and valuation.	By rate on cultivation.	
Dirgbijaiganj	...	...	110	14	13	...	7	144
Rae Bareli	...	...	59	6	...	...	...	65
Dalman	...	...	75	3	2	...	1	81
Salon	...	...	125	51	6	22	...	204
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	369	74	21	22	8	494

Period occupied in settlement operations.

131. The settlement operations have lasted from first to last six years from October 1891 to October 1897, but during the first and last years when there was no Settlement Officer, but very little was done and the real period occupied may be put down at four years.

Services of officers.

130. The whole superintendence of office work and the brunt of the drudgery of attestation and case work have fallen on Maulvi Ali Hammad, Deputy Collector. This officer was first appointed to settlement work in Basti in April 1884. He was in charge of the vernacular establishment throughout that settlement and at its close was very highly spoken of by the Settlement Officer. In 1891 he started the settlement office at Rae Bareli and remained the mainstay of the work until the vernacular office was practically closed at the end of 1895. During the greater portion of the time the Deputy Commissioner was in charge of the settlement and had little time to spare to look into the details of records and accounts. Maulvi Ali Hammad was therefore in practically independent charge of the office and by his energy and resourcefulness has been able to carry the work through in a most efficient manner, in a comparatively short time and at a very moderate cost. By far the greater portion of the case work has fallen to his lot, and his decisions in the large majority of cases have been accepted by the parties concerned. This officer's exceptionally long and successful service in the settlement department entitle him I think to some special reward.

Of the other Deputy Collectors attached to the settlement M. Ashfaq Husain served for six months in 1893 and left before I joined. I can say nothing as to his work. Pandit Lajja Ram was attached to the settlement for 28 months being employed in survey and attestation work. He is a man of active habits and good education and a thoroughly reliable officer though inclined to be rather too hasty in his decisions.

B. Badri Nath, Officiating Deputy Collector, was attached for 16 months. His attestation was not so good as that of the other Deputy Collectors as he had very slight previous experience of practical revenue matters, but he did his best to rectify his deficiencies in this respect and his case work was very carefully done.

The good work done by B. Ram Swarup, who was Head Clerk in the settlement has been rewarded by his appointment to officiate as Deputy Collector. He is a conscientious and painstaking officer who I am confident will do well in the future. He was ably seconded by Babu Lalita Prasad, now Head Clerk of the Lalitpur Settlement, and Pandit Ganesh Prasad, the latter of whom has been in charge of the office since the Head Clerk left at the beginning of 1896. Both of these officials would make efficient Settlement Head Clerks.

133. The new assessments of parganas Inhauna and Mohanganj, Sareni and Khiron came into force from 1st July 1895, those of parganas Bachhrawan, Kumhrawan and Hardoi from 1st July 1897. The new assessments in the other parganas should have come into force from 1st July 1896 but their introduction was postponed for a year owing to the famine. I understand, however, that in cases where progressive *jamas* have been allowed the first term of progression will extend now for four years only, i. e., the second rise will be taken in 1901-1902 as if the new *jamas* had taken effect from 1896-97. In sanctioning, I presume for 30 years, the new assessments it would be convenient that whole *tahsils* should fall in during the same year and I would suggest the following roster which leaves one *tahsil* for the first year, two for the second and one for the third year :—

Conclusion.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Term of settlement proposed.	Remarks.
Dalmau ...	Sareni ...	30 years ...	To expire on June 30th, 1924 A.D.
	Khiron ...	30 do. ...	
	Dalmau ...	29 do. ...	
Rae Bareilly ...	Rae Bareilly ...	30 do. ...	Ditto 1925 "
Salon ...	Salon ...	30 do. ...	
	Parshadepur ...	30 do. ...	
	Rokha ...	30 do. ...	Ditto 1926 "
Dirghajaganj	Inhauna ...	32 do. ...	
	Mohanganj ...	31 do. ...	
	Simrauta ...	31 do. ...	
	Bachhrawan ...	30 do. ...	
	Kumhrawan ...	30 do. ...	
	Hardoi ...	30 do. ...	

The *jamas* which have been fixed are believed to be sufficient yet moderate, and capable of easy realisation. In the future as in the past there should be no need for remissions except in calamities of exceptional intensity. Experience has shown that suspensions granted are recoverable almost in full in subsequent years and these should be liberally granted where necessary.

THE END.

---

## APPENDICES.

---



---

## APPENDICES.

---

## Comparative area Statement

Pargana and circle.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.					Asses				
			Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Out of cultivation.				
								Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Old.	New.	13
TAHSIL												
INHAUNA.	Last Settlement.	Acres. 63,954	Acres. 48 cultd.	Acres. 1,820	Acres. 6,210	Acres. 5,554	Acres. 13,632	Acres. 7,145	Acres. 10,729	Acres. 4,486	Acres. 185	Acres. 22,505
	Present Settlement.	64,014	...	1,752	5,474	4,027	11,253	7,279	9,261	6,048	928	23,516
	Past percentage.	100	08	2.84	9.71	8.69	21.32	11.17	16.78	6.95	0.29	35.19
MOHANGANJ.	Last Settlement.	50,895	...	1,557	5,881	9,177	16,615	4,397	4,594	660	76	9,727
	Present Settlement.	50,926	...	1,522	4,677	8,242	14,441	4,169	1,504	3,683	788	10,144
	Past percentage.	100	...	3.06	11.56	18.03	32.65	8.64	9.02	1.30	0.15	19.11
KUMHRAWAN.	Last Settlement.	44,619	...	1,005	5,739	5,272	12,016	2,182	6,732	1,763	142	10,819
	Present Settlement.	44,631	...	977	5,079	4,903	10,959	2,372	6,759	1,942	651	11,724
	Past percentage.	100	...	2.25	12.86	11.82	26.93	4.89	15.09	3.95	0.32	24.25
BACHHA- WAN (1st CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	14,262	...	298	1,553	741	2,592	1,066	3,680	11	18	4,775
	Present Settlement.	14,234	...	302	1,346	1,907	3,555	1,014	2,264	319	311	3,908
	Past percentage.	100	...	2.09	10.89	5.19	18.17	7.47	25.80	0.08	0.13	33.48
BACHHA- WAN (2nd CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	46,156	...	904	4,161	5,238	10,303	2,830	8,336	271	278	11,715
	Present Settlement.	46,144	...	903	4,282	4,842	10,027	3,100	7,607	930	534	12,171
	Past percentage.	100	...	1.96	9.01	11.35	22.32	6.13	18.06	0.59	0.60	25.38
TOTAL PAR- GANA BACHH- RAWAN.	Last Settlement.	60,418	...	1,202	5,714	5,979	12,895	3,896	12,016	282	296	16,490
	Present Settlement.	60,378	...	1,205	5,628	6,749	13,582	4,114	9,871	1,249	845	16,079
	Past percentage.	100	...	1.9	9.5	9.9	21.3	6.4	19.9	0.5	0.5	27.3
HARDOL.	Last Settlement.	15,559	...	381	1,587	1,040	2,958	1,027	3,200	1,016	10	5,253
	Present Settlement.	15,575	...	310	1,555	1,889	3,754	1,110	3,066	303	124	4,603
	Past percentage.	100	...	2.1	10.2	6.7	19.0	6.6	20.6	6.5	0.1	33.8
SINRATTA.	Last Settlement.	62,279	27 cultd.	1,584	7,194	13,342	22,147	5,207	2,687	3,926	444	12,264
	Present Settlement.	62,288	...	1,633	6,737	11,991	20,361	4,958	6,039	2,283	770	14,050
	Past percentage.	100	04	2.55	11.55	21.42	35.56	8.36	4.32	6.30	0.71	19.69
TOTAL TAHSIL DHUGBIAI- GANJ.	Last Settlement.	297,724	75 cultd.	7,499	32,325	40,364	80,263	23,854	39,958	12,043	1,153	77,058
	Present Settlement.	297,812	...	7,399	29,150	37,801	74,350	24,002	36,500	15,508	4,106	80,116
	Past percentage.	100	03	2.51	10.86	13.56	26.96	8.01	13.42	4.06	0.39	25.88
RAI BARELI (1st CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	76,355	(a)5	1,963	6,373	3,633	11,974	5,314	23,196	...	186	28,696
	Present Settlement.	76,327	4 cultd.	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Past percentage.	100	00	2.57	8.35	4.76	15.68	6.96	30.38	...	0.24	37.58
RAI BARELI (2nd CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Present Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Past percentage.	100	00	2.57	8.35	4.76	15.68	6.96	30.38	...	0.24	37.58
RAI BARELI (3rd CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Present Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Past percentage.	100	00	2.57	8.35	4.76	15.68	6.96	30.38	...	0.24	37.58
TAHSIL												
RAI BARELI (4th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Present Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Past percentage.	100	00	2.57	8.35	4.76	15.68	6.96	30.38	...	0.24	37.58
RAI BARELI (5th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Present Settlement.	76,327	...	2,045	5,659	5,856	13,294	5,889	17,069	2,183	458	25,599
	Past percentage.	100	00	2.57	8.35	4.76	15.68	6.96	30.38	...	0.24	37.58

## DIX I.

for Rae Bareilly district.

Cultivated.											Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.				Irrigable.	Dry.	Total.	Total.						
Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
DIRGUBAJGANJ.													
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
10,583	12,419	...	23,002	23,002	4,815	27,817	50,322	2 6 3	1 5 2				
6,692	5,623	...	12,315	22,730	16,920	29,245	52,761	2 13 6	1 9 8				
16-54	19-42	...	35-96	35-96	7-53	43-49	78-68	...	...				
10-45	8-78	...	19-23	35-49	26-45	45-68	82-41	...	...				
7,289	14,407	...	21,696	21,696	2,857	24,553	34,280	2 2 5	1 8 8				
9,182	3,315	...	12,497	19,396	13,844	26,341	36,485	2 14 3	2 1 5				
14-32	28-31	...	42-63	42-63	5-61	48-24	67-35	...	...				
18-03	6-51	...	24-54	38-08	27-19	51-73	71-65	...	...				
8,653	11,282	...	19,935	19,935	1,849	21,784	32,603	2 10 2	1 12 2				
6,073	4,899	...	10,972	16,619	10,976	21,948	33,672	3 2 2	2 0 9				
19-39	25-29	...	44-68	44-68	4-14	48-82	73-07	...	...				
13-61	10-98	...	24-59	37-24	24-59	49-18	75-44	...	...				
2,662	3,257	...	5,919	...	976	6,895	11,670	2 12 4	1 10 2				
2,356	1,304	...	3,660	...	3,111	6,771	10,679	3 11 4	2 5 8				
18-66	22-84	...	41-50	...	6-85	48-35	81-83	...	...				
16-55	9-16	...	25-71	...	21-86	47-57	75-02	...	...				
5,067	12,246	...	17,313	...	6,825	24,138	35,853	2 0 0	1 5 7				
4,830	5,614	38	10,482	...	13,464	23,946	36,117	2 8 2	1 11 0				
10-98	26-53	...	37-51	...	14-79	52-30	77-68	...	...				
10-47	12-17	07	22-71	...	29-18	51-89	78-27	...	...				
7,729	15,503	...	23,232	23,232	7,801	31,033	47,523	2 3 8	1 7 5				
7,186	6,918	38	14,142	23,659	16,575	30,717	46,796	2 12 5	1 13 2				
12-8	25-7	...	38-5	38-5	12-9	51-4	78-7	...	...				
11-9	11-5	...	23-4	39-2	27-5	50-9	77-5	...	...				
4,005	2,941	...	6,946	6,946	402	7,348	12,601	2 11 6	1 9 4				
1,739	2,449	...	4,188	6,080	3,030	7,218	11,821	3 4 11	2 0 4				
25-8	18-9	...	44-7	44-7	2-5	47-2	81-0	...	...				
11-2	15-7	...	26-9	39-0	19-4	46-3	75-9	...	...				
5,497	16,937	...	22,434	22,434	5,434	27,868	40,132	2 3 5	1 8 7				
8,581	7,000	88	15,669	22,514	12,208	27,877	41,927	2 14 1	1 15 5				
8-83	27-19	...	36-02	36-02	8-73	44-75	64-44	...	...				
13-78	11-24	14	25-16	36-14	19-59	44-75	67-31	...	...				
43,756	73,489	...	117,245	117,245	23,158	140,403	217,461	2 5 4	1 8 1				
39,453	30,204	126	69,783	110,998	73,563	143,346	223,462	2 14 7	1 13 11.				
14-70	24-68	...	39-38	39-38	7-78	47-16	73-04	...	...				
13-25	10-14	04	23-43	37-28	24-70	48-13	75-03	...	...				
RAE BAREILY.													
18,680	11,637	...	30,317	30,317	5,368	35,685	64,381	2 6 8	1 5 5	(a) Uncultivated=1.			
15,618	2,823	20	18,461	28,638	18,973	37,434	68,033	2 14 6	1 11 8				
24-47	15-24	...	39-71	39-71	7-03	46-74	84-32	...	...				
20-46	3-70	03	24-19	37-52	24-85	49-04	82-58	...	...				



## Comparative area Statement

Pargana and circle.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.					Assess.				
			Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Out of cultivation.				
								Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Old.	New.	13
TAHSIL												
RAE BARELI (2ND CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Present Settlement.	129,111	(a)38	2,620	7,608	4,499	14,765	9,602	25,041	1	2,197	36,841
RAE BARELI (3RD CIRCLE).	Past percentage,	129,083	(b)38	2,847	7,533	6,238	16,656	10,424	16,101	6,195	3,698	36,318
	Present percentage.	100	03	203	589	348	1143	744	1940	...	170	2854
RAE BARELI (3RD CIRCLE).	Past percentage,	100	03	220	584	483	1290	808	1247	480	279	2814
	Present percentage.	100	...	719	3,199	1,515	5,433	1,869	9,022	...	240	11,131
RAE BARELI (3RD CIRCLE).	Past percentage,	32,352	...	720	2,800	3,656	7,176	2,245	5,579	660	344	8,828
	Present percentage.	32,369	...	222	989	468	1679	578	2789	...	74	3441
RAE BARELI (3RD CIRCLE).	Past percentage,	100	...	223	865	1129	2217	694	1723	204	106	2727
	Present percentage.	100	...	236	672	651	1561	780	1630	380	185	2975
TAHSIL												
TOTAL PARGANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI	Last Settlement,	237,818	(c)43	5,302	17,180	9,647	32,172	16,785	57,259	1	2,623	76,668
	Present Settlement.	237,779	(d)42	5,612	15,992	15,480	37,126	18,558	38,749	9,038	4,400	70,745
TOTAL PARGANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI	Past percentage,	100	02	223	722	406	1353	706	2408	...	110	3224
	Present percentage.	100	02	236	672	651	1561	780	1630	380	185	2975
TAHSIL												
KEIRON.	Last Settlement,	65,106	(e)33	1,610	4,928	5,969	12,540	4,899	12,102	...	514	17,615
	Present Settlement.	65,086	...	1,724	4,931	7,184	13,839	4,995	5,609	4,721	753	16,078
KEIRON.	Past percentage,	100	05	247	757	917	1926	752	1859	...	79	2690
	Present percentage.	100	...	265	757	1104	2126	767	862	725	116	2470
SARENI.	Last Settlement,	72,977	...	1,897	3,305	6,315	11,517	6,338	14,015	...	281	20,634
	Present Settlement.	72,880	...	1,901	4,144	6,569	12,614	6,535	3,998	7,255	804	18,592
SARENI.	Past percentage,	100	...	260	453	865	1578	869	1920	...	39	2628
	Present percentage.	100	...	261	569	901	1731	897	548	995	111	2551
DALMAU.	Last Settlement,	160,617	...	4,474	12,341	14,317	31,132	10,359	37,812	...	532	48,596
	Present Settlement.	164,207	...	4,496	13,563	22,519	40,578	12,146	20,605	9,333	2,125	44,209
DALMAU.	Past percentage,	100	...	279	769	891	1939	638	2354	...	33	3025
	Present percentage.	100	...	274	826	1371	2471	740	1255	568	129	2692
TOTAL DALMAU.	Last Settlement,	298,700	(f)33	7,981	20,574	26,601	55,189	21,489	68,929	...	1,327	86,745
	Present Settlement.	302,173	...	8,121	22,638	36,272	67,031	23,676	30,212	21,309	3,682	78,879
TOTAL DALMAU.	Past percentage,	100	01	267	689	891	1848	719	2140	...	45	2904
	Present percentage.	100	...	269	749	1200	2218	784	999	705	123	2611
TAHSIL												
ROZHA.	Last Settlement,	98,885	(g)693	2,429	9,644	19,949	32,715	7,858	5,223	7,302	353	20,741
	Present Settlement.	99,063	(h)198	2,600	8,492	15,859	27,149	7,263	10,396	3,294	772	21,665
ROZHA.	Past percentage,	100	7	25	98	201	331	79	53	74	4	210
	Present percentage.	100	1	26	87	160	274	73	104	33	8	218
PARGANA FOR NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Last Settlement,	15,953	cultd. 20	390	1,559	2,980	4,949	1,529	739	695	83	3,046
	Present Settlement.	15,930	...	408	1,330	2,251	3,989	1,561	1,129	478	100	3,268
PARGANA FOR NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Past percentage,	100	1	24	98	187	310	96	46	44	5	191
	Present percentage.	100	...	26	83	141	250	98	71	30	6	205

## DIX I.

for Rae Bareilly district—(continued).

Cultivated.											Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.				Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Total.						
Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
RAE BARELI—(concluded).													
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
24,365	21,380	67	45,812	45,812	31,693	77,505	114,346	1 12 10	1 2 8	(a) Uncultivated = 8.			
16,042	6,629	802	23,473	45,704	52,636	76,109	112,427	2 6 5	1 9 11	(b) Uncultivated = 4.			
18 87	16 56	05	35 48	35 48	24 55	60 03	88 57	...	...				
12 43	5 13	62	18 18	35 41	40 78	58 96	87 10	...	...				
4,153	9,394	...	13,547	13,547	2,241	15,788	26,919	2 7 10	1 7 3				
3,949	3,976	85	8,010	12,324	8,355	16,365	25,193	2 15 4	1 14 9				
12 84	29 03	...	41 87	41 87	6 03	48 80	83 21	...	...				
12 20	12 28	27	24 75	38 07	25 81	50 56	77 83	...	...				
47,198	42,411	67	89,676	89,676	39,802	128,978	205,646	2 2 2	1 5 6	(c) Uncultivated = 9.			
35,609	13,428	907	49,944	86,666	79,964	129,908	200,653	2 9 6	1 10 10	(d) Uncultivated = 4.			
19 85	17 83	03	37 71	37 71	16 52	54 23	86 47	...	...				
14 08	5 65	38	21 01	36 45	33 63	54 64	84 39	...	...				
DALMAU.													
9,266	17,583	...	26,849	26,849	8,202	35,051	52,566	2 9 7	1 11 9	(e) Uncultivated = 14.			
8,623	8,749	8	17,380	27,883	17,789	35,169	51,247	2 15 11	2 0 10				
14 23	27 01	...	41 24	41 24	12 60	53 84	80 74	...	...				
13 25	13 44	01	26 70	42 84	27 34	54 04	78 74	...	...				
21,916	2,968	...	24,884	24,884	15,942	40,826	61,460	2 5 10	1 9 1				
14,981	2,572	188	17,741	26,665	23,933	41,674	60,266	2 11 4	1 14 0				
30 03	4 07	...	34 10	34 10	21 84	55 94	84 22	...	...				
20 55	3 53	26	24 34	36 58	32 84	57 18	82 69	...	...				
22,549	36,054	140	58,743	58,743	22,146	80,889	129,485	2 8 8	1 9 4				
20,890	17,896	519	39,305	50,023	40,115	79,420	123,629	3 0 5	1 15 0				
14 04	22 45	08	36 57	36 57	13 79	50 36	80 61	...	...				
12 73	10 90	31	23 94	30 46	24 43	48 37	75 29	...	...				
53,731	56,605	140	110,476	110,476	46,290	156,766	243,511	2 8 1	1 9 10	(f) Uncultivated = 14.			
44,494	29,217	715	74,426	104,571	81,837	156,263	235,142	2 14 11	1 15 2				
17 99	18 95	05	36 99	36 99	15 49	52 48	81 52	...	...				
14 72	9 67	24	24 63	34 61	27 08	51 71	77 82	...	...				
SALON.													
17,416	15,454	...	32,870	32,870	12,559	45,429	66,170	2 6 0	1 10 1	(g) Uncultivated = 39.			
20,402	5,507	43	25,952	38,879	24,297	50,249	71,914	2 11 9	1 14 7	(h) Uncultivated = 8.			
17 6	15 6	...	33 2	33 2	12 7	45 9	66 9	...	...				
20 6	5 6	1	26 3	39 3	24 5	50 8	72 6	...	...				
3,577	3,314	...	6,891	...	1,067	7,958	11,604	2 7 7	1 12 6				
3,256	634	...	3,890	...	4,783	8,673	11,941	2 14 5	2 1 9				
22 4	20 8	...	43 2	...	6 7	49 9	69 0	...	...				
20 5	4 0	...	24 5	...	30 0	54 5	75 0	...	...				

## Comparative area Statement

Pargana and circle.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.					Assess				
			Revenue free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Out of cultivation.				
								Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Old.	New.	13
PARSHADPUR (SOUTHERN CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	TAHSIL
	Present Settlement.	18,687	(a)32	468	1,043	1,544	3,087	2,404	2,032	715	94	5,245
TOTAL PAR- GANA PAR- SHADPUR.	Past percentage,	18,655	...	490	886	1,098	2,474	2,323	1,937	594	384	5,238
	Present percentage.	100	2	2.5	5.6	8.2	16.5	12.9	10.9	3.8	5	28.1
SALON (1st CIRCLE).	Past percentage,	100	...	2.6	4.8	5.9	13.3	12.5	10.4	3.2	2.0	28.0
	Present percentage.	100	...	2.6	4.8	5.9	13.3	12.5	10.4	3.2	2.0	28.0
SALON (2nd CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	34,640	(b)52	858	2,602	4,524	8,036	3,933	2,771	1,410	177	8,291
	Present Settlement.	34,585	...	898	2,216	3,849	6,463	3,884	3,066	1,072	484	8,506
SALON (3rd CIRCLE).	Past percentage,	100	2	2.5	7.5	13.0	23.2	11.3	8.0	4.1	5	23.9
	Present percentage.	100	...	2.6	6.4	9.7	18.7	11.2	8.9	3.1	1.4	24.6
SALON (4th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	24,055	...	584	2,137	3,170	5,891	2,448	1,024	3,583	111	7,166
	Present Settlement.	25,011	...	640	2,735	3,053	6,428	2,135	3,568	799	474	6,976
TOTAL PAR- GANA SALON.	Past percentage,	100	...	2.42	8.88	13.19	24.49	10.18	4.26	14.89	46	29.79
	Present percentage.	100	...	2.56	10.93	12.21	25.70	8.58	14.31	3.19	1.82	27.90
SALON (5th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	61,105	cultd.24	1,501	6,632	13,882	22,039	4,379	2,548	3,012	190	10,129
	Present Settlement.	63,443	cultd.24	1,529	5,293	12,160	19,006	4,254	6,099	2,141	871	13,365
TOTAL PAR- GANA SALON.	Past percentage,	100	03	2.45	10.86	22.72	36.06	7.17	4.17	4.93	31	16.58
	Present percentage.	100	03	2.41	8.34	19.17	29.95	6.71	9.62	3.37	1.37	21.07
SALON (6th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	25,945	(c)21	629	2,581	1,775	5,006	2,036	2,121	1,264	13	5,434
	Present Settlement.	25,988	7	665	2,323	1,803	4,798	1,909	2,063	989	397	5,358
TOTAL PAR- GANA SALON.	Past percentage,	100	cultd.08	2.42	9.95	6.84	19.29	7.85	8.18	4.87	05	20.95
	Present percentage.	100	02	2.56	8.94	6.94	18.46	7.34	7.95	3.81	1.52	20.62
SALON (7th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	33,056	...	817	2,240	2,797	5,854	3,109	3,283	1,964	197	8,553
	Present Settlement.	33,781	...	855	1,879	2,459	5,193	3,222	4,505	1,987	763	10,477
TOTAL PAR- GANA SALON.	Past percentage,	100	...	2.47	6.78	8.46	17.71	9.40	9.93	5.94	60	25.87
	Present percentage.	100	...	2.53	5.56	7.28	15.37	9.54	13.33	5.88	2.26	31.01
SALON (8th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	*148,416	(d)45	3,531	13,590	21,624	38,790	11,972	*13,231	9,823	511	*35,537
	Present Settlement.	148,223	31	3,689	12,230	19,475	35,425	11,520	16,235	5,916	2,505	36,176
TOTAL PAR- GANA SALON.	Past percentage,	100	cultd.	2.5	9.2	14.5	26.2	8.1	8.7	6.7	4	23.9
	Present percentage.	100	0	2.5	8.2	13.2	23.9	7.8	10.9	3.9	1.8	24.4
SALON (9th CIRCLE).	Last Settlement,	281,941	(e)790	6,818	25,836	46,097	79,541	23,763	21,230	18,535	1,041	64,569
	Present Settlement.	281,871	(f)229	7,187	22,938	38,683	69,037	22,667	29,637	10,282	3,761	66,347
TOTAL PAR- GANA SALON.	Past percentage,	100	3	2.4	9.1	16.4	28.2	8.5	7.4	6.6	4	22.9
	Present percentage.	100	1	2.6	8.1	13.6	24.4	8.1	10.6	3.6	1.3	23.6
TOTAL DIS- TRICT KAN- BAREIL.	Last Settlement,	1,116,183	(g)941	27,600	95,915	122,709	247,165	85,891	182,376	30,629	6,144	305,040
	Present Settlement.	1,119,635	(h)271	28,319	90,718	128,236	247,544	88,903	135,098	56,137	15,949	296,089
TOTAL DIS- TRICT KAN- BAREIL.	Past percentage,	100	0	2.5	8.6	11.0	22.1	7.7	16.2	2.8	6	27.3
	Present percentage.	100	0	2.5	8.1	11.5	22.1	7.9	12.1	5.0	1.4	26.4

\* Including 4,255 acres of fee simple estate, of  
NOTE.—Details of column 18 by



## DIX I.

for Rae Bareilly district—(concluded).

Cultivated.								Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.				Irrigable.	Dry.	Total.	Total.			
Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SALON—(concluded).										
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(a) Uncultivated=3.
4,394	1,696	8	6,098	...	4,257	10,355	15,600	1 15 8	1 5 11	
3,567	666	...	4,233	...	6,710	10,943	16,181	2 3 5	1 7 11	
23.5	9.0	.1	32.6	...	22.8	55.4	83.5	...	...	
19.1	3.6	...	22.7	...	36.0	58.7	86.7	...	...	
7,971	5,010	8	12,989	12,989	5,324	18,313	26,604	2 4 0	1 8 9	(b) Uncultivated=3.
6,823	1,300	...	8,123	14,529	114.93	19,616	28,122	2 8 3	1 12 1	
22.9	14.5	.1	37.5	37.5	15.4	52.9	76.8	...	...	
19.7	3.8	...	23.5	42.0	33.2	56.7	81.3	...	...	
5,937	1,720	...	7,657	...	3,341	10,998	18,164	2 4 0	1 5 10	
4,307	1,216	22	5,545	...	6,062	11,607	18,583	3 1 8	1 14 2	
24.68	7.15	...	31.83	...	13.89	45.72	75.51	...	...	
17.22	4.86	.09	22.17	...	24.23	56.40	74.30	...	...	
10,656	15,019	...	25,675	...	3,262	28,937	29,066	2 4 9	1 11 3	
19,751	6,183	47	15,981	...	15,091	31,072	34,437	2 13 11	2 0 1	
17.43	24.59	...	42.02	...	5.34	47.36	63.94	...	...	
15.37	9.75	.07	25.19	...	23.79	48.98	70.05	...	...	
4,326	8,083	...	12,409	...	3,096	15,505	20,939	2 1 4	1 8 7	(c) Uncultivated=2.
2,625	5,739	21	8,385	...	7,447	15,832	21,190	2 9 5	1 14 11	
16.67	31.16	...	47.83	...	11.93	59.76	80.71	...	...	
10.10	22.09	.08	32.27	...	28.65	60.92	81.54	...	...	
6,001	5,643	...	11,644	...	7,005	18,649	27,202	1 15 9	1 5 9	
4,489	2,146	114	6,749	...	11,362	18,111	28,588	2 5 10	1 7 11	
18.15	17.07	...	35.22	...	21.19	56.42	82.29	...	...	
13.29	6.35	.33	19.97	...	33.65	53.62	84.63	...	...	
26,920	30,465	...	57,385	57,385	16,704	74,089	109,626	2 3 8	1 9 1	(d) Uncultivated=2.
21,172	15,284	204	36,660	67,113	39,962	76,622	112,798	2 11 6	1 13 6	
18.0	20.4	...	38.4	38.4	11.5	49.9	73.8	...	...	
14.3	10.3	.1	24.7	45.3	27.0	51.7	76.1	...	...	
52,307	50,929	8	103,244	103,244	34,587	137,831	202,400	2 3 9	1 8 10	(e) Uncultivated=44.
48,397	22,091	247	70,735	120,521	75,752	146,487	212,834	2 11 1	1 13 8	(f) Uncultivated=8.
18.5	18.2	...	36.7	36.7	12.2	49.9	71.8	...	...	
17.3	7.8	.1	25.2	42.7	26.8	52.0	75.6	...	...	
196,992	223,434	215	420,641	420,641	143,327	563,978	869,018	2 5 0	1 8 1	(g) Uncultivated=67.
167,953	94,940	1,995	264,888	422,756	311,116	578,004	872,091	2 12 8	1 13 6	(h) Uncultivated=12.
17.7	20.0	.0	37.7	37.7	12.9	50.6	77.9	...	...	
15.0	8.5	.2	23.7	37.8	27.8	51.5	77.9	...	...	

which details by circle are not available.  
circle are not available.

# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareilly district.

Name of pargana and circle.		Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.															
				Wheat alone.		Wheat in combination.		Barley alone and in combination.		Gram and peas.		Garden crops.		Poppy.		Other crops.		Total.	
				Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		
INHAUNA.	Former Settlement,	27,865	8,228	29.5	225	.8	463	1.7	6,659	23.9	18	.1	114	.4	934	3.3	16,641	59.7	
	Present ditto ...	29,245	5,720	19.5	102	.3	1,361	4.7	9,430	32.2	81	.3	892	3.1	329	1.1	17,915	61.2	
	Increase ...	1,380	...	...	...	...	898	176.5	2,771	34.8	63	350.0	778	682.6	...	...	1,274	7.7	
	Decrease ...	...	2,508	33.4	123	54.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	64.7	...	...	
MOHAN- GANJ.	Former Settlement,	24,553	6,958	28.4	172	.7	1,070	4.4	4,165	16.9	14	...	149	.6	563	2.3	13,091	53.3	
	Present ditto ...	26,341	4,323	16.4	163	.6	3,600	13.7	4,267	16.2	94	.4	1,018	3.8	198	0.8	13,663	51.9	
	Increase ...	1,788	...	...	...	...	2,530	236.4	102	2.4	80	571.4	869	583.2	...	...	572	4.3	
	Decrease ...	...	2,635	37.9	9	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	64.8	...	...	
KUMH- RAWAN.	Former Settlement,	21,784	5,679	26.1	415	1.9	600	2.8	2,716	12.4	7	.0	30	.1	471	2.2	9,918	45.5	
	Present ditto ...	21,948	5,864	26.7	519	2.4	1,093	4.9	4,041	18.4	35	.2	637	2.8	533	2.5	12,722	57.9	
	Increase ...	164	185	3.3	104	25.0	493	82.1	1,325	48.7	28	400.0	607	2,023.3	62	13.1	2,804	28.2	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BACHRAWAN. 1st Circle.	Former Settlement,	6,895	1,214	17.6	21	.3	267	3.8	696	10.1	13	.2	5	.1	24	.4	2,240	32.5	
	Present ditto ...	6,771	2,472	36.5	84	1.2	220	3.2	832	12.3	83	1.2	119	1.8	104	1.5	3,914	57.7	
	Increase ...	...	1,258	103.6	63	300.0	...	...	136	19.5	70	538.5	114	2,280.0	80	333.3	1,674	74.7	
	Decrease ...	124	...	...	...	...	47	17.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd Circle.	Former Settlement,	24,138	3,833	15.9	757	3.1	2,026	8.4	2,428	10.1	12	...	87	.4	100	.4	9,243	38.3	
	Present ditto ...	23,946	5,709	23.9	304	1.3	3,031	12.6	3,425	14.3	68	.2	330	1.4	241	1.0	13,108	54.7	
	Increase ...	...	1,876	48.9	...	...	1,005	49.6	997	41.1	56	46.6	243	279.3	141	141.0	3,865	41.8	
	Decrease ...	192	...	...	453	59.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL PARGANA BACHH- RAWAN.	Former Settlement,	31,033	5,047	16.3	778	2.5	2,293	7.3	3,124	10.1	25	.1	92	.3	124	.4	11,483	37.0	
	Present ditto ...	30,717	8,181	26.6	388	1.3	3,251	10.5	4,257	13.9	151	.5	449	1.5	345	1.1	17,022	55.4	
	Increase ...	...	3,134	62.1	...	...	958	41.7	1,133	36.2	126	504.0	357	397.8	221	178.2	5,539	48.2	
	Decrease ...	316	...	...	390	50.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
HARDOL.	Former Settlement,	7,348	2,061	27.9	169	2.3	317	4.2	999	13.6	7	.1	24	.4	133	1.9	3,710	50.4	
	Present ditto ...	7,218	2,149	29.8	98	1.3	611	8.5	1,483	20.5	17	.2	339	4.7	128	1.8	4,825	66.8	
	Increase ...	...	88	4.2	...	...	294	92.7	484	48.4	10	142.8	315	1,312.5	...	...	1,115	80.0	
	Decrease ...	130	...	...	71	42.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.7	...	...	

# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareilly district—(continued).

Name of pargana and circle.	Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Kharif.														Dofasli.		Zaid crops.		
			Rice.		Juar alone and in combination.		Bajra alone and in combination.		Urd, mung, mothi.		Sugarcane.		Other crops.		Total.						
			Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	
TOTAL PARGANA BACHHAWAN.	INHAUNA.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
		Former Settlement,	27,865	5,831	20.8	685	2.4	46	.2	2,322	8.4	41	.2	2,765	9.9	11,690	41.9	874	3.1	408	1.5
		Present ditto ...	29,245	13,367	45.7	4,524	15.4	5	.0	2,670	9.1	1	.0	3,621	12.5	24,188	82.7	15,222	52.0	2,364	8.1
	Increase ...	1,380	7,536	129.2	3,839	560.4	...	...	348	14.9	...	...	856	30.9	12,498	106.8	14,348	1,641.6	1,956	479.4	
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	89.1	...	...	40	97.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	MOHAN- GANG.	Former Settlement,	24,553	8,850	36.0	1,055	4.4	31	.1	1,287	5.2	2	.0	2,159	8.8	13,384	54.5	2,101	8.5	179	.7
		Present ditto ...	26,341	16,569	62.9	3,671	14.0	7	...	1,710	6.5	7	...	1,729	6.5	23,693	89.9	13,587	51.5	2,572	9.7
		Increase ...	1,788	7,719	87.2	2,616	246.0	...	...	423	32.9	5	256.0	...	...	10,309	77.0	11,486	546.7	2,393	1,336.9
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	77.4	...	...	...	...	430	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KUMH- BAWAN.	Former Settlement,	21,784	10,833	49.7	846	3.9	18	.1	989	4.6	185	.9	1,742	7.9	14,613	67.1	2,932	13.4	185	.8
		Present ditto ...	21,948	14,965	68.2	1,541	7.0	40	.2	804	3.6	186	.9	1,883	8.6	19,419	88.5	11,764	53.5	1,571	7.1
		Increase ...	164	4,132	38.1	695	82.1	22	122.2	...	...	1	.1	141	8.1	4,806	32.8	8,832	301.2	1,386	749.1
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BACHHAWAN. 2nd Circle. 1st Circle.	Former Settlement,	6,895	3,933	57.0	371	5.4	4	.1	272	3.9	183	2.6	391	5.7	5,154	74.7	612	8.8	113	1.6
		Present ditto ...	6,771	4,740	70.0	576	8.5	80	1.2	67	1.0	108	1.6	550	8.1	6,121	90.4	3,679	54.3	415	6.2
		Increase ...	...	807	20.6	205	55.3	76	1,900.0	...	...	...	...	159	40.7	967	18.7	3,067	501.1	302	267.2
		Decrease ...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	75.3	75	40.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Circle.	Former Settlement,	24,138	10,188	42.2	897	3.7	1,311	5.4	3,050	12.7	78	.3	1,605	6.6	17,129	70.9	2,460	10.1	226	.9
		Present ditto ...	23,946	12,765	53.3	1,700	7.1	1,247	5.2	1,847	7.7	28	.1	1,554	6.5	19,141	79.9	9,337	36.9	1,034	4.3
		Increase ...	...	2,577	25.3	803	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	11.7	6,877	279.6	808	357.5
		Decrease ...	192	...	...	...	...	64	4.9	1,203	39.4	50	64.1	51	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BACHHAWAN.	Former Settlement,	31,033	14,121	45.5	1,268	4.1	1,315	4.3	3,322	10.7	261	.8	1,996	6.4	22,283	71.8	3,072	9.9	339	1.1
		Present ditto ...	30,717	17,505	56.9	2,276	7.4	1,327	4.3	1,914	6.3	136	.4	2,104	6.9	25,262	82.2	13,016	42.3	1,449	4.7
		Increase ...	...	3,384	23.9	1,008	79.5	12	.9	...	...	...	...	108	5.4	2,979	13.3	9,944	325.9	1,110	330.9
		Decrease ...	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	42.4	125	47.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HARDOL.	Former Settlement,	7,348	2,570	35.0	570	7.6	...	...	389	5.3	11	.2	738	10.1	4,278	58.2	832	11.3	192	2.7
		Present ditto ...	7,218	4,203	58.2	860	11.9	13	.2	349	4.9	8	.1	825	11.4	6,258	86.7	4,458	61.7	593	8.2
Increase ...		...	1,633	63.5	290	50.9	13	...	...	...	...	...	87	11.9	1,980	46.3	3,626	435.8	401	208.8	
Decrease ...		130	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10.2	3	27.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	



# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareli district—(continued).

Name of pargana and circle.	Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.															
			Wheat alone.		Wheat in combination.		Barley alone and in combination.		Gram and peas.		Garden crops.		Poppy.		Other crops.		Total.	
			Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 27,895 27,877 ... 18	Acres. 7,918 6,002 ... 1,916	28.4 21.5 ... 24.2	Acres. 265 714 449 ...	.9 2.6 16.4 ...	Acres. 988 3,492 2,504 ...	3.6 12.5 25.3 ...	Acres. 5,855 5,786 ... 69	20.9 20.8 ... 1.2	Acres. 34 131 97 ...	.1 .4 28.2 ...	Acres. 219 1,057 838 ...	.8 3.8 38.6 ...	Acres. 687 213 ... 474	2.5 .8 ... 68.9	Acres. 15,966 17,395 1,429 ...	57.2 62.4 8.9 ...
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 140,478 143,346 2,868 ...	Acres. 35,891 32,239 ... 3,652	25.5 22.5 ... 10.6	Acres. 2,024 1,984 ... 40	1.4 1.4 ... 1.9	Acres. 5,731 13,408 7,677 ...	4.1 9.4 13.9 ...	Acres. 23,518 29,264 5,746 ...	16.7 20.4 24.4 ...	Acres. 105 509 404 ...	.1 .3 38.4 ...	Acres. 628 4,392 3,764 ...	.5 3.1 60.9 ...	Acres. 2,912 1,746 ... 1,166	2.1 1.2 ... 40.4	Acres. 70,809 83,542 12,733 ...	50.4 58.8 17.9 ...
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 35,689 37,438 1,749 ...	Acres. 8,374 6,234 ... 2,090	23.5 16.8 ... 24.9	Acres. 1,093 883 ... 210	3.1 2.3 ... 19.2	Acres. 3,133 6,026 2,893 ...	8.8 16.1 92.3 ...	Acres. 3,798 7,269 3,471 ...	10.6 19.4 91.4 ...	Acres. 19 101 82 ...	.1 .3 43.6 ...	Acres. 99 1,310 1,211 ...	.2 3.5 1,223.2 ...	Acres. 1,471 198 ... 1,273	4.1 .5 ... 86.5	Acres. 17,987 22,071 4,084 ...	50.4 58.9 22.7 ...
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 77,535 76,143 ... 1,392	Acres. 11,121 7,989 ... 3,132	14.4 10.5 ... 28.1	Acres. 5,117 2,885 ... 2,232	6.6 3.8 ... 43.6	Acres. 10,328 12,426 2,098 ...	13.3 16.3 20.3 ...	Acres. 5,195 12,533 7,338 ...	6.7 16.5 141.3 ...	Acres. 29 134 105 ...	.0 .2 36.2 ...	Acres. 133 1,513 1,380 ...	.2 1.9 1,037.6 ...	Acres. 1,474 319 ... 1,155	1.9 .4 ... 78.4	Acres. 33,397 37,799 4,402 ...	43.1 49.6 13.2 ...
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 15,788 16,365 577 ...	Acres. 2,419 1,957 ... 462	15.3 11.9 ... 19.0	Acres. 1,379 763 ... 616	8.7 4.7 ... 44.7	Acres. 2,338 4,377 2,039 ...	14.9 26.7 87.2 ...	Acres. 1,344 2,827 1,483 ...	8.5 17.3 110.4 ...	Acres. 10 36 26 ...	.1 .2 260.0 ...	Acres. 20 605 585 ...	.1 3.7 2,925.0 ...	Acres. 834 92 ... 742	5.3 .6 ... 88.9	Acres. 8,344 10,657 2,313 ...	52.9 65.1 27.7 ...
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 129,012 129,946 934 ...	Acres. 21,914 16,230 ... 5,684	17.0 12.5 ... 26.0	Acres. 7,589 4,531 ... 3,058	5.9 3.5 ... 40.3	Acres. 15,799 22,629 7,030 ...	12.3 17.6 44.5 ...	Acres. 10,337 22,629 12,292 ...	6.0 17.4 118.9 ...	Acres. 58 271 213 ...	.0 .2 367.5 ...	Acres. 252 6,428 3,176 ...	.2 2.6 1,260.3 ...	Acres. 3,779 609 ... 3,170	2.9 .5 ... 83.9	Acres. 59,728 70,527 10,799 ...	46.3 54.3 18.1 ...
TOTAL PAR- GANA AND TAHSIL RAE BARELI.	Former Settlement, Present ditto ... Increase ... Decrease ...	Acres. 35,070 35,169 99 ...	Acres. 4,216 3,431 ... 785	12.2 9.8 ... 18.8	Acres. 1,705 1,329 ... 376	4.8 3.8 ... 22.0	Acres. 11,964 11,295 ... 669	34.1 32.1 ... 5.6	Acres. 1,569 2,559 990 ...	4.5 7.3 63.1 ...	Acres. 52 73 21 ...	.1 .2 40.3 ...	Acres. 60 771 711 ...	.2 2.2 1,185.0 ...	Acres. 166 201 35 ...	.4 .5 21.1 ...	Acres. 19,732 19,659 ... 73	56.3 55.9 ... .3

# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareilly district—(continued).

Name of pargana and circle.	Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Kharif.														Defasli.		Zaid crops.	
			Rice.		Juar alone and in combination.		Bajra alone and in combination.		Urd, mung, mothi.		Sugarcane.		Other crops.		Total.		Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
			Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.				
TOTAL PARGANA AND TABEL RAE BAREILLY.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
SIMRAU TA.	Former Settlement,	27,895	10,482	37.6	1,620	5.8	22	.1	1,154	4.1	2	.0	2,675	9.6	15,955	57.2	4,671	16.7	645	2.3
	Present ditto ...	27,877	16,645	59.8	2,934	10.5	165	.6	2,025	7.2	51	.2	2,158	7.7	23,978	86.0	16,701	59.9	3,205	11.5
	Increase ...	...	6,163	58.9	1,314	81.1	143	650.0	871	75.4	49	2,450.0	...	...	8,023	50.2	12,030	257.5	2,560	396.8
	Decrease ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	19.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRGH- JAIGANI.	Former Settlement,	140,478	52,687	37.5	6,044	4.3	1,432	1.0	9,463	6.7	502	.4	12,075	8.6	82,203	58.5	14,482	10.3	1,948	1.4
	Present ditto ...	143,346	83,254	58.1	15,806	11.0	1,557	1.1	9,472	6.6	390	.3	12,320	8.6	122,798	85.7	74,748	52.2	11,754	8.2
	Increase ...	2,868	30,567	58.0	9,762	161.5	125	8.7	9	.1	...	...	245	2.0	40,595	49.4	60,266	416.2	9,806	503.4
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PARGANA RAE BAREILLY. 1st Circle.	Former Settlement,	35,689	4,618	12.9	5,449	15.3	1,394	3.9	4,148	11.6	105	.3	4,080	11.5	19,794	55.5	3,015	8.5	923	2.6
	Present ditto ...	37,438	15,194	40.5	5,775	15.4	63	.2	4,747	12.7	145	.4	4,440	11.9	30,364	81.1	18,539	49.5	3,542	9.5
	Increase ...	1,749	10,576	229.0	326	6.0	...	...	599	14.4	40	38.1	360	8.8	10,570	53.4	15,524	514.9	2,619	283.7
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	95.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PARGANA RAE BAREILLY. 2nd Circle.	Former Settlement,	77,535	4,760	6.1	6,134	7.9	5,570	7.2	18,131	23.4	202	.3	12,122	15.6	46,919	60.5	3,495	4.5	714	.9
	Present ditto ...	76,143	12,678	16.7	9,119	11.9	4,241	5.6	17,550	23.0	364	.5	11,068	14.6	55,020	72.3	19,738	25.9	3,062	4.0
	Increase ...	...	7,918	166.3	2,985	48.6	...	...	...	...	162	80.2	...	...	8,101	17.3	16,243	464.8	2,348	328.8
	Decrease ...	1,392	...	...	...	...	1,329	23.9	581	3.2	...	...	1,054	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
PARGANA RAE BAREILLY. 3rd Circle.	Former Settlement,	15,788	2,725	17.3	1,278	8.1	501	3.2	2,110	13.3	67	.4	2,661	16.9	9,342	59.2	2,348	14.9	450	2.8
	Present ditto ...	16,365	5,634	34.4	2,078	12.7	232	1.4	1,503	9.2	147	.9	1,854	11.4	11,448	70.0	6,620	40.5	880	5.4
	Increase ...	577	2,909	106.8	800	62.6	...	...	...	...	80	119.4	...	...	2,106	22.5	4,272	181.9	430	95.5
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	269	53.7	607	28.8	...	...	807	30.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TABEL RAE BAREILLY.	Former Settlement,	129,012	12,103	9.4	12,861	9.9	7,465	5.8	24,389	18.9	374	.3	18,863	14.6	76,055	58.9	8,858	6.8	2,087	1.6
	Present ditto ...	129,946	33,506	25.8	16,972	13.0	4,536	3.5	23,800	18.3	656	.5	17,662	13.4	96,832	74.5	44,897	34.6	7,484	5.8
	Increase ...	934	21,403	176.8	4,111	31.9	...	...	...	...	282	75.4	...	...	20,777	27.3	36,039	406.8	5,397	258.6
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,929	39.2	589	2.4	...	...	1,501	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
KUTON.	Former Settlement,	35,070	2,346	6.6	4,941	14.1	1,552	4.4	4,909	13.9	480	1.4	2,127	6.2	16,355	46.6	1,103	3.2	86	.3
	Present ditto ...	35,169	3,277	9.3	8,861	25.2	1,862	5.3	2,322	6.6	1,457	4.1	2,674	7.6	20,453	58.1	5,816	16.5	873	2.5
	Increase ...	99	931	39.7	3,920	79.3	310	19.9	...	...	977	203.5	547	25.7	4,098	25.0	4,713	427.2	787	915.1
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,587	52.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareilly district—(continued).

Name of pargana and circle.		Period.	Total cultivated area per khassam.	Rabi.															
				Wheat alone.		Wheat in combination.		Barley alone and in combination.		Gram and peas.		Garden crops.		Poppy.		Other crops.		Total.	
				Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
TOTAL TARAIL DALMAU.	SARENI.	Former Settlement,	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
		Present ditto ...	40,826	3,876	9.5	2,060	5.0	15,072	36.9	1,182	2.9	17	.1	6	.0	106	.3	22,319	54.7
		Increase ...	41,674	4,463	10.7	940	2.3	16,351	39.2	1,741	4.2	44	.1	...	...	98	.2	23,637	56.7
		Decrease ...	848	587	15.1	...	...	1,279	8.5	559	47.2	27	158.8	...	6	...	8	7.5	1,318
	DALMAU.	Former Settlement,	80,889	14,529	17.9	5,605	6.9	20,727	25.6	4,048	5.1	73	.1	127	.2	660	.8	45,769	56.6
		Present ditto ...	79,420	10,515	13.2	2,069	2.6	24,646	31.0	11,776	14.8	152	.2	2,639	3.4	331	.4	52,127	65.6
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,919	18.9	7,727	190.4	79	108.2	2,512	1,977.9	...	...	6,358	13.9
		Decrease ...	1,469	4,014	27.6	3,536	63.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	49.8	...	...
	TARAIL.	Former Settlement,	156,785	22,621	14.5	9,370	5.9	47,763	30.4	6,799	4.4	142	.1	193	.1	932	.6	87,820	56.0
		Present ditto ...	156,263	18,409	11.9	4,338	2.8	52,292	33.4	16,075	10.2	269	.2	3,410	2.2	630	.4	95,423	61.1
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,529	9.5	9,276	136.5	127	89.4	3,217	1,666.8	...	...	7,603	8.6
		Decrease ...	522	4,212	18.6	5,032	53.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	32.4	...	...
PARGANA PARSHADPUR.	ROKHA.	Former Settlement,	46,083	12,007	26.1	614	1.4	5,115	11.1	4,063	8.8	42	.1	197	.4	804	1.7	22,842	49.6
		Present ditto ...	50,439	10,558	20.9	413	.8	9,097	18.0	6,155	12.2	125	.3	1,605	3.2	635	1.3	28,588	56.7
		Increase ...	4,356	...	...	...	...	3,982	77.9	2,092	51.2	83	197.6	1,408	714.7	...	...	5,746	25.1
		Decrease ...	...	1,449	12.0	201	32.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	21.0	...	...
	Northern Circle.	Former Settlement,	7,978	1,838	23.0	137	1.7	1,352	16.9	756	9.5	5	.1	35	.4	262	3.3	4,385	54.9
		Present ditto ...	8,673	1,696	19.6	100	1.2	1,597	18.3	1,032	11.9	15	.2	334	3.8	65	.8	4,839	55.8
		Increase ...	695	...	...	...	...	245	18.1	276	36.5	10	200.0	299	854.2	...	...	454	10.3
		Decrease ...	...	142	7.7	37	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	75.2	...	...
	Southern Circle.	Former Settlement,	10,384	1,603	15.4	193	1.9	2,331	22.4	1,162	11.2	1	.0	16	.2	121	1.2	5,427	52.3
		Present ditto ...	10,943	1,508	13.8	308	2.8	2,214	20.2	2,157	19.7	10	.1	430	3.9	70	.7	6,697	61.2
		Increase ...	559	...	...	115	59.5	...	...	995	85.3	9	900.0	414	2,587.5	...	...	1,270	23.4
		Decrease ...	...	95	5.9	...	...	117	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	42.1	...	...
TOTAL PARGANA PARSHADPUR.	Former Settlement,	18,362	3,441	18.8	330	1.8	3,683	20.1	1,918	10.4	6	.0	51	.3	383	2.1	9,812	53.5	
	Present ditto ...	19,616	3,204	16.3	408	2.1	3,811	19.4	3,189	16.3	25	.1	764	3.9	135	.7	11,536	58.8	
	Increase ...	1,254	...	...	78	23.6	128	3.7	1,271	66.2	19	316.6	713	1,389.0	...	...	1,724	17.5	
	Decrease ...	...	237	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	64.7	...	...	



# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareilly district—(continued).

Name of pargana and circle	Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra	Kharif.														Dofasli.		Zaid crops.	
			Rice.		Juar alone and in combination.		Bajra alone and in combination.		Urd, mung, mothi.		Sugarcane.		Other crops.		Total.		Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
			Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.				
RAE BAREILLY DISTRICT	SABER.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
		40,826	594	1.4	7,713	18.9	1,883	4.6	5,570	13.6	433	1.1	2,573	6.3	18,766	45.9	259	0.6	...	...
		41,674	1,149	2.8	11,568	27.7	1,636	3.9	3,545	8.5	1,329	3.2	2,323	5.6	21,550	51.7	3,883	9.3	370	0.9
		848	555	93.4	3,855	49.9	...	...	...	...	866	206.9	250	9.7	2,784	14.8	3,624	140.0	370	...
	DALMA.	...	...	...	...	...	247	13.1	2,025	36.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80,889	7,168	8.8	9,997	12.3	3,484	4.3	9,358	11.6	873	1.1	7,374	9.1	38,254	45.8	3,188	3.9	54	0.1
		79,420	17,226	21.7	14,488	18.3	1,868	2.3	5,959	7.5	1,205	1.6	7,246	9.1	48,062	60.5	24,374	30.6	3,615	4.5
		1,469	10,058	140.3	4,491	5.8	...	...	3,399	36.3	36.2	46.1	...	...	9,798	25.6	21,186	664.5	3,561	6,594.7
	TOTAL TALUK DALMA.	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	46.4	...	...	...	...	123	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		156,785	10,108	6.4	22,651	14.4	6,919	4.5	19,837	12.7	1,786	1.1	12,074	7.7	73,375	46.8	4,550	2.9	140	0.1
		156,263	21,652	13.9	34,917	22.4	5,366	3.4	11,826	7.6	4,051	2.6	12,243	7.8	90,055	57.7	34,073	21.9	4,858	3.1
		522	11,544	114.2	12,266	54.2	...	...	...	...	2,265	126.7	169	1.4	16,680	22.7	29,523	648.8	4,718	3,370.0
	ROKHA.	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	22.4	8,011	40.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46,083	15,882	34.5	3,631	7.8	216	0.5	2,754	5.9	26	0.1	3,756	8.1	26,265	56.9	3,847	8.4	863	1.9
		50,439	29,777	59.0	7,311	14.5	322	0.6	2,673	5.2	41	0.1	2,067	4.1	42,191	83.5	24,124	47.7	3,784	7.5
		4,356	13,895	87.5	3,680	101.0	106	49.0	...	...	15	57.6	...	...	15,926	60.6	20,237	520.4	2,921	338.4
	Northern Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	2.8	...	...	1,689	47.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7,978	1,515	18.9	509	6.4	46	0.6	771	9.7	...	...	855	10.7	3,696	46.3	229	2.8	126	1.6
		8,673	3,384	39.0	1,157	13.4	345	3.9	839	9.7	16	0.2	836	9.7	6,577	75.9	3,390	39.2	647	7.5
		695	1,869	123.3	648	127.3	299	650.0	68	8.8	16	...	...	...	2,881	77.9	3,161	142.5	521	413.5
	Southern Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10,384	94	0.9	383	3.7	490	4.6	2,188	21.0	...	...	1,810	17.5	4,955	47.7	218	2.2	220	2.2
		10,943	1,630	14.8	1,739	15.9	1,103	10.0	2,028	18.6	37	0.4	1,157	10.6	7,694	79.3	3,856	35.2	408	3.7
		559	1,586	1,631.9	1,356	354.0	623	129.8	...	...	37	...	...	...	2,739	55.2	3,638	1,666.8	188	85.4
	TOTAL PARGANA PARSADA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	7.3	...	...	653	36.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18,362	1,609	8.7	892	4.9	526	2.9	2,959	16.1	...	...	2,665	14.5	8,651	47.1	447	2.4	346	1.8
		19,616	5,014	25.6	2,896	14.8	1,448	7.4	2,867	14.6	53	0.2	1,993	10.1	14,271	72.7	7,246	36.9	1,055	5.4
		1,264	3,405	211.6	2,004	229.1	922	175.2	...	...	53	...	...	...	5,620	64.9	6,799	1,521.0	709	204.9
	TOTAL PARGANA PARSADA DEPU.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3.1	...	...	672	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareli district—(continued).

Name of pargana and circle.	Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.																
			Wheat alone.		Wheat in combination.		Barley alone and in combination.		Gram and peas.		Garden crops.		Poppy.		Other crops.		Total.		
			Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	
PARGANA SALON.	1st Circle.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		
		Former Settlement,	10,998	2,063	18.8	556	5.0	1,786	16.3	803	7.3	22	.2	50	.5	419	4.5	5,779	52.6
		Present ditto ...	11,607	1,850	15.9	161	1.4	3,659	31.5	1,689	14.6	16	.1	706	6.1	71	.6	8,152	70.2
		Increase ...	609	...	...	...	...	1,873	10.5	886	110.3	...	...	656	1,314.0	...	...	2,373	41.1
	Decrease ...	...	213	10.3	395	71.0	...	...	...	...	6	27.3	...	...	428	85.8	...	...	
	2nd Circle.	Former Settlement,	28,961	5,862	20.2	854	2.9	4,044	13.9	2,512	8.9	29	.1	143	.4	1,330	4.6	14,774	51.0
		Present ditto ...	31,096	5,421	17.4	211	.7	6,633	21.3	3,901	12.5	72	.2	1,668	5.4	422	1.4	18,328	58.9
		Increase ...	2,135	...	...	...	...	2,589	64.0	1,389	55.3	43	148.3	1,525	1,066.5	...	...	3,554	24.1
		Decrease ...	...	441	7.5	643	75.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	68.2	...	...
	3rd Circle.	Former Settlement,	15,524	3,021	19.4	907	5.9	2,466	15.9	1,424	9.2	14	.1	100	.6	641	4.1	8,573	55.2
		Present ditto ...	15,839	2,796	17.7	128	.8	5,221	32.9	2,779	17.5	11	.1	705	4.5	94	.6	11,734	74.1
		Increase ...	315	...	...	...	...	2,755	111.7	1,355	95.2	...	...	605	605.0	...	...	3,161	36.9
		Decrease ...	...	225	70.0	779	85.9	...	...	...	...	3	2.2	...	...	547	85.3	...	...
	4th Circle.	Former Settlement,	18,214	2,607	14.3	584	3.2	3,652	20.1	1,973	10.8	24	.1	43	.3	604	3.3	9,487	52.1
		Present ditto ...	18,111	2,378	13.1	253	1.4	4,091	22.6	3,014	16.6	21	.1	521	2.9	113	.6	10,391	57.3
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	439	12.0	1,041	52.8	...	...	478	1,112.0	...	...	904	9.1
Decrease ...		103	229	8.8	331	56.7	...	...	...	...	3	12.5	...	...	491	81.3	...	...	
TOTAL PARGANA SALON.		Former Settlement,	73,897	13,553	18.4	2,901	3.9	11,948	16.2	6,712	9.1	89	.1	336	.5	3,074	4.2	38,613	52.4
		Present ditto ...	76,653	12,445	16.3	753	.9	19,604	25.6	11,383	14.8	120	.2	3,600	4.7	700	.9	48,605	63.4
		Increase ...	2,956	...	...	...	...	7,656	63.9	4,671	69.6	31	34.8	3,264	971.4	...	...	9,992	25.9
		Decrease ...	...	1,108	8.2	2,148	745.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374	77.2	...	...	
TOTAL TALUK SALON.		Former Settlement,	138,142	29,001	20.9	3,845	2.8	20,746	15.1	12,693	9.2	137	.1	584	.4	4,261	3.1	71,267	51.6
		Present ditto ...	146,708	26,207	17.9	1,574	1.1	32,512	22.1	20,727	14.1	270	.2	5,969	4.0	1,470	1.0	88,729	60.4
		Increase ...	8,566	...	...	...	...	11,766	56.7	8,034	63.3	133	97.1	5,385	922.1	...	...	17,462	24.5
		Decrease ...	...	2,794	9.6	2,271	69.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791	65.5	...	...	
TOTAL DISTRICT RAE BARELI.		Former Settlement,	564,417	109,427	19.4	22,828	4.1	90,039	15.9	53,347	9.4	442	.1	1,657	.8	11,884	2.1	289,624	51.3
		Present ditto ...	576,263	93,085	16.2	12,427	2.2	121,041	21.0	88,695	15.4	1,319	.2	17,193	2.9	4,455	.8	338,221	58.7
		Increase ...	11,846	...	...	...	...	31,002	34.4	35,348	66.2	877	198.4	15,542	937.9	...	...	48,597	16.7
		Decrease ...	...	16,342	14.9	10,401	45.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,429	62.5	...	...	



# APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the areas under each crop at last and present settlements for Rae Bareilly district—(concluded).

Name of pargana and circle.	Period.	Total cultivated acres per khasra.	Kharif.														Dofasli.		Zaid crops.		
			Rice.		Juar alone and in combination.		Bajra alone and in combination.		Urd, mung, mothi.		Sugarcane.		Other crops.		Total.						
			Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.
PARGANA SALON.	1st Circle.	Former Settlement.	10,998	584	5.3	1,834	16.7	1,091	9.9	990	9.0	6	1	915	8.3	5,420	49.3	208	2.0	7	1
		Present ditto ...	11,607	1,446	12.5	2,236	19.3	1,146	9.9	621	5.3	9	1	843	7.2	6,301	54.3	3,108	26.8	262	2.3
		Increase ...	609	862	147.6	402	21.9	55	5.0	...	...	3	50.0	...	...	881	16.3	2,900	139.4	255	3,643.0
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	37.3	...	...	72	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd Circle.	Former Settlement.	28,961	8,510	29.3	1,945	6.6	817	2.8	1,756	6.0	99	3	2,267	8.2	15,394	53.2	1,354	4.7	147	5
		Present ditto ...	31,096	15,484	49.8	3,773	12.1	1,140	3.7	985	3.2	18	1	1,397	4.5	22,797	73.4	11,568	37.2	1,539	4.9
		Increase ...	2,135	6,974	81.9	1,828	94.0	323	39.5	...	...	...	...	7,403	48.1	10,214	75.4	1,392	947.0	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	43.9	81	82.0	870	38.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Circle.	Former Settlement.	15,524	1,926	12.4	1,288	8.3	1,558	10.0	1,191	7.7	16	1	1,323	8.5	7,302	47.0	362	2.3	11	1
		Present ditto ...	15,839	4,221	26.7	2,239	14.1	1,764	11.1	528	3.3	11	1	1,010	6.4	9,773	61.7	6,172	39.0	504	3.2
		Increase ...	315	2,295	119.2	951	73.8	206	13.2	...	...	...	...	2,471	33.9	5,810	1605.0	493	4,481.8	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	55.6	5	31.2	313	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Circle.	Former Settlement.	18,214	1,754	9.6	1,320	7.3	1,220	6.7	3,785	20.8	2	...	1,580	8.6	9,661	53.0	1,115	6.1	181	1.0	
	Present ditto ...	18,111	3,794	20.9	2,715	15.0	1,745	9.6	2,655	14.7	49	3	1,533	8.5	12,491	69.0	5,544	30.6	773	4.3	
	Increase ...	103	2,040	116.3	1,395	105.7	525	43.0	...	...	47	2,350.0	...	2,830	29.2	4,429	397.2	592	327.1	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	29.8	...	...	47	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL PARGANA SALON.	...	Former Settlement.	73,697	12,774	17.3	6,387	8.7	4,686	6.3	7,722	10.5	123	2	6,085	8.2	37,777	51.2	3,039	4.1	346	5
		Present ditto ...	76,653	24,945	32.6	10,963	14.3	5,795	7.5	4,789	6.3	87	1	4,783	6.2	51,362	67.0	26,392	34.4	3,078	4.0
		Increase ...	2,956	12,171	95.2	4,576	71.6	1,109	25.7	...	...	...	...	13,585	35.8	23,585	768.4	768.4	2,732	789.0	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	37.9	36	29.2	1,302	21.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL TAHSIL SALON.	...	Former Settlement.	138,142	30,265	21.9	10,910	7.9	5,428	3.9	13,435	9.7	149	1	12,506	9.1	72,693	52.6	7,373	5.3	1,555	1.1
		Present ditto ...	146,708	59,736	40.7	21,170	14.4	7,566	5.2	10,329	7.0	181	1	8,843	6.1	107,824	73.5	57,762	39.3	7,917	5.4
		Increase ...	8,565	29,471	97.3	10,260	94.0	2,137	57.5	...	...	32	21.4	...	...	35,131	43.3	50,369	683.4	6,362	409.1
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,106	23.1	...	...	3,663	29.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DISTRICT RAE BAREILLY.	...	Former Settlement.	564,417	105,163	18.6	52,466	9.3	21,244	3.8	67,124	11.9	2,811	5	55,518	9.8	304,326	53.9	35,263	6.2	5,730	1.0
		Present ditto ...	576,263	198,148	34.4	88,865	15.5	19,024	3.3	55,427	9.6	5,277	9	50,768	8.8	417,509	72.5	211,480	36.7	32,013	5.5
		Increase ...	11,846	92,985	88.4	36,399	69.3	...	...	...	...	2,466	87.7	...	...	113,183	37.1	176,217	499.8	26,283	458.6
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220	10.4	11,697	17.4	...	...	4,750	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...



## Statement showing the area cultivated by each caste

Pargana.	Description.	High caste (chhapparband).						Low caste.	
		Brahman.	Chhatttri.	Rania.	Kayasth.	Musalman.	Total.	Musalman.	Abir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INHAUNA.	Number of khataas ...	2,123	1,043	37	189	968	4,360	881	1,532
	Area in bighas ...	5,964	3,230	33	468	2,512	12,207	2,907	970
	Percentage to total area ...	15.9	8.7	1	1.2	6.8	32.7	7.8	10.6
	Rent ...	24,235	12,350	153	1,380	8,188	46,256	11,576	18,218
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 1 0	Rs. a. p. 3 13 2	Rs. a. p. 4 10 2	Rs. a. p. 2 15 2	Rs. a. p. 3 3 10	Rs. a. p. 3 12 8	Rs. a. p. 3 15 8	Rs. a. p. 4 9 5
MOHANGANJ.	Number of khataas ...	927	926	44	89	51	2,037	733	397
	Area in bighas ...	4,166	4,853	139	499	206	9,863	2,080	1,346
	Percentage to total area ...	14.3	16.6	5	1.8	7	33.9	7.2	4.7
	Rent ...	16,971	18,248	532	2,051	784	38,586	10,412	6,435
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 1 2	Rs. a. p. 3 12 2	Rs. a. p. 3 13 2	Rs. a. p. 4 1 9	Rs. a. p. 3 12 10	Rs. a. p. 3 14 7	Rs. a. p. 5 0 1	Rs. a. p. 4 12 5
KUMHAWAN.	Number of khataas ...	840	363	5	46	19	1,273	89	340
	Area in bighas ...	3,273	2,120	14	317	26	5,750	258	1,446
	Percentage to total area ...	13.9	9.0	1	1.3	1	24.4	1.1	6.4
	Rent ...	16,236	8,351	61	1,063	98	25,809	1,264	7,258
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 15 4	Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Rs. a. p. 4 5 8	Rs. a. p. 3 5 7	Rs. a. p. 3 12 4	Rs. a. p. 4 7 9	Rs. a. p. 4 14 4	Rs. a. p. 5 0 4
BACHH- RAWAN.	Number of khataas ...	1,214	389	12	66	79	1,760	156	722
	Area in bighas ...	6,094	4,504	67	208	367	11,240	350	5,010
	Percentage to total area ...	16.3	12.0	2	5	9	29.9	9	13.3
	Rent ...	22,630	13,642	341	707	1,378	38,698	1,432	16,900
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 3 11 5	Rs. a. p. 3 0 5	Rs. a. p. 5 1 5	Rs. a. p. 3 6 4	Rs. a. p. 3 12 9	Rs. a. p. 3 7 1	Rs. a. p. 4 1 5	Rs. a. p. 3 5 11
HAEDOL.	Number of khataas ...	440	85	5	20	30	580	41	331
	Area in bighas ...	1,427	555	11	93	74	2,160	58	974
	Percentage to total area ...	17.8	6.9	...	1.3	9	26.9	7	12.2
	Rent ...	6,031	2,377	42	284	299	9,033	281	4,613
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 3 3	Rs. a. p. 4 4 6	Rs. a. p. 3 13 1	Rs. a. p. 3 0 10	Rs. a. p. 4 0 8	Rs. a. p. 4 2 11	Rs. a. p. 4 13 6	Rs. a. p. 4 11 9
SIMRAUTA.	Number of khataas ...	1,137	1,685	11	86	55	2,974	92	1,032
	Area in bighas ...	5,418	7,850	33	573	243	14,117	226	4,386
	Percentage to total area ...	15.8	22.9	1	1.7	7	41.2	7	12.8
	Rent ...	23,272	29,059	145	1,549	1,024	55,049	1,055	20,348
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 4 8	Rs. a. p. 3 11 2	Rs. a. p. 4 1 5	Rs. a. p. 2 11 3	Rs. a. p. 4 3 5	Rs. a. p. 3 14 5	Rs. a. p. 4 10 8	Rs. a. p. 4 10 2
TOTAL TARAIL DIRGIBJAI- GANJ.	Number of khataas ...	6,681	4,491	114	496	1,202	12,984	1,992	4,354
	Area in bighas ...	26,342	23,112	297	2,158	3,428	55,337	5,879	17,132
	Percentage to total area ...	15.5	13.6	2	1.3	2.0	32.6	3.4	10.1
	Rent ...	1,09,375	84,027	1,274	7,034	11,721	2,13,431	26,020	73,772
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 2 5	Rs. a. p. 3 10 1	Rs. a. p. 4 4 7	Rs. a. p. 3 4 1	Rs. a. p. 3 6 8	Rs. a. p. 3 13 8	Rs. a. p. 4 6 9	Rs. a. p. 4 4 10
PARGANA AND TARAIL RAE BAREIL.	Number of khataas ...	3,254	2,654	144	420	357	6,829	488	5,744
	Area in bighas ...	21,122	21,182	584	3,400	2,670	48,958	2,101	38,347
	Percentage to total area ...	12.2	12.2	3	1.9	1.6	28.2	1.2	22.1
	Rent ...	73,300	67,981	2,231	8,704	6,799	1,59,015	8,461	1,32,540
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 3 7 7	Rs. a. p. 3 3 4	Rs. a. p. 3 13 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 11	Rs. a. p. 2 8 8	Rs. a. p. 3 3 11	Rs. a. p. 4 0 5	Rs. a. p. 3 7 3
KHILON.	Number of khataas ...	1,138	904	30	60	75	2,207	99	1,479
	Area in bighas ...	6,720	5,741	100	275	613	13,449	395	7,491
	Percentage to total area ...	14.5	12.5	2	6	1.4	29.2	9	16.3
	Rent ...	28,713	19,482	428	1,083	2,068	51,774	1,363	31,023
	Rate per bigha ...	Rs. a. p. 4 4 4	Rs. a. p. 3 6 3	Rs. a. p. 4 4 5	Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Rs. a. p. 3 5 11	Rs. a. p. 3 13 7	Rs. a. p. 3 6 9	Rs. a. p. 4 2 3

## DIX III.

in the Rae Bareilly district and the rent paid by them.

caste (chhaparband).

Looh.	Gadaria.	Kutmi.	Murai.	Pasi.	Chamar, Kori.	Others.	Total.	Total chhaparband.	Pahikash.	GRAND TOTAL.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
916	289	22	977	1,413	549	1,684	8,233	12,623	2,077	14,700
2,185	686	134	2,540	3,378	809	3,094	19,703	31,910	5,398	37,308
58	18	4	68	91	22	83	528	855	145	1000
9,366	3,192	659	15,725	14,574	3,395	13,152	89,859	1,36,115	17,429	1,53,544
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.
4 4 7	4 10 5	4 14 8	6 3 1	4 5 6	4 3 1	4 4 0	4 8 11	4 4 3	3 3 8	4 1 10
1,317	138	76	753	664	208	947	5,233	7,270	1,089	8,359
4,767	298	442	2,256	1,979	395	2,230	15,793	25,656	3,426	29,082
163	10	16	77	68	13	77	543	882	118	1000
22,693	1,410	2,391	14,214	9,127	1,713	10,280	78,475	1,17,061	12,138	1,29,199
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.
4 12 2	4 11 9	4 15 3	6 4 9	4 9 9	4 5 5	4 9 9	4 15 6	4 9 0	3 8 7	4 7 1
251	98	1,563	262	1,142	355	518	4,618	5,891	1,223	7,114
903	386	4,827	821	2,902	848	1,622	14,013	19,763	3,757	23,520
38	16	205	34	123	36	69	596	840	160	1000
4,565	1,641	26,920	5,918	12,633	4,472	8,225	72,896	98,705	14,614	1,13,319
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.
5 0 11	4 4 0	5 9 3	7 3 3	4 5 7	5 4 4	5 1 2	5 3 3	4 15 11	3 14 3	4 13 1
370	118	1,368	278	1,452	533	804	5,801	7,561	874	8,435
2,160	650	4,451	1,027	5,406	1,592	2,392	23,038	34,278	3,270	37,548
58	17	119	27	144	43	63	613	912	88	1000
7,439	1,938	24,204	6,330	18,739	5,716	8,164	90,862	1,29,560	9,492	1,39,052
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.
3 7 1	2 15 8	5 7 0	6 2 7	3 7 5	3 9 5	3 6 7	3 15 1	3 12 5	2 14 5	3 11 3
392	13	324	267	213	156	246	1,983	2,563	452	3,015
1,107	32	469	870	491	330	461	4,792	6,952	1,050	8,002
138	4	58	108	62	42	58	599	868	132	1000
5,142	172	2,245	6,258	2,395	1,517	1,743	24,366	33,399	3,522	36,921
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.
4 10 4	5 6 0	4 12 7	7 3 1	4 14 1	4 9 6	3 12 6	5 1 4	4 12 10	3 5 8	4 9 9
996	81	66	591	657	187	882	4,584	7,558	477	8,035
4,321	277	298	2,443	2,363	449	2,322	17,085	31,202	3,088	34,290
127	8	9	72	66	13	68	498	910	90	1000
20,848	1,096	2,053	13,953	10,617	1,994	11,898	83,862	1,38,911	8,057	1,46,968
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.
4 13 2	3 15 2	6 14 2	5 11 4	4 7 10	4 7 0	5 1 11	4 14 6	4 7 2	2 9 9	4 4 7
4,242	737	3,419	3,128	5,541	1,988	5,081	30,482	43,466	6,192	49,658
15,443	2,329	10,621	9,957	16,519	4,423	12,121	94,424	149,761	19,989	169,750
91	14	62	59	98	26	71	556	882	118	1000
70,953	9,451	58,272	62,398	68,085	18,807	53,462	4,40,320	6,59,751	65,252	7,19,003
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.
4 9 3	4 0 11	5 7 9	6 4 3	4 1 11	4 4 0	4 6 7	4 10 7	4 5 10	3 4 2	4 3 9
1,564	620	1,623	2,100	2,362	1,421	3,413	19,335	25,164	4,671	30,835
8,760	2,810	9,889	9,927	10,296	4,637	14,525	101,292	150,250	23,016	173,266
51	16	56	57	58	26	88	585	867	133	1000
30,063	9,723	37,440	52,510	34,336	15,983	48,747	3,69,788	5,29,803	58,662	5,87,465
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.
3 6 10	3 7 4	3 12 7	5 4 7	3 5 4	3 7 1	3 5 8	3 10 5	3 8 3	2 8 9	3 6 3
1,115	210	121	701	722	461	920	5,828	8,035	1,621	9,656
5,461	1,122	430	2,448	2,954	1,363	3,757	25,421	39,870	7,157	46,027
119	25	9	53	64	29	81	552	844	156	1000
22,252	4,788	2,579	15,707	12,388	5,769	15,137	1,11,296	1,63,070	22,912	1,85,982
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.
4 1 2	4 4 3	6 11 2	6 6 3	4 3 1	4 3 8	4 0 5	4 6 1	4 3 1	3 3 2	4 0 7



## Statement showing the area cultivated by each caste

Pargana.		Description.	High caste (chhapparband).					Low		
			Brahman.	Chhatti.	Bania.	Kayasth.	Musalman.	Total.	Musalman.	Ahir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
TOTAL TAHSIL DALMAU.	SARENI.	Number of khataas ...	1,553	1,207	17	92	51	2,920	55	600
		Area in bighas ...	12,158	11,178	54	811	360	24,561	274	5,672
		Percentage to total area ...	21.7	19.9	1	1.5	7	43.9	5	10.1
		Rent ...	44,436	34,684	171	2,570	1,381	83,292	1,015	21,918
		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.
	Rate per bigha	3 10 5	3 11 7	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 13 5	3 6 2	3 11 3	3 13 9	
	DALMAU.	Number of khataas ...	2,262	1,875	114	154	189	4,594	171	3,702
		Area in bighas ...	15,061	15,389	451	1,329	1,365	33,595	643	22,911
		Percentage to total area ...	14.2	14.5	4	1.2	1.3	31.6	6	21.5
		Rent ...	58,990	49,408	1,845	4,258	5,023	1,19,524	2,667	1,00,787
		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.
	Rate per bigha	3 14 8	3 3 4	4 1 3	3 3 3	3 3 10	3 8 11	4 2 4	4 6 4	
	DALMAU.	Number of khataas ...	4,953	3,986	161	306	315	9,721	325	5,781
		Area in bighas ...	33,939	32,308	605	2,415	2,338	71,605	1,312	36,074
		Percentage to total area ...	16.3	15.4	2	1.2	1.1	34.2	6	17.3
		Rent ...	1,32,189	1,03,574	2,444	7,911	8,472	2,54,590	5,035	1,53,728
		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.
	Rate per bigha	3 14 4	3 3 3	4 0 7	3 4 5	3 9 11	3 8 8	3 13 4	4 4 2	
BOHHA.	Number of khataas ...	1,090	696	86	151	243	2,266	1,220	877	
	Area in bighas ...	7,716	7,329	559	1,043	1,299	17,946	7,259	5,796	
	Percentage to total area ...	13.2	12.7	9	1.8	2.2	30.8	12.5	9.9	
	Rent ...	27,053	27,462	2,164	3,275	4,790	64,744	32,009	25,283	
	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.	
Rate per bigha	3 8 1	3 11 11	3 13 11	3 2 2	3 11 0	3 9 8	4 6 7	4 5 9		
PARSHADE- PUR.	Number of khataas ...	510	316	33	37	29	925	78	831	
	Area in bighas ...	3,423	2,932	136	244	111	6,846	359	5,491	
	Percentage to total area ...	14.7	12.6	6	1.1	5	29.5	1.5	23.6	
	Rent ...	12,400	8,844	435	753	388	22,820	1,447	19,604	
	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.	
Rate per bigha	3 9 11	3 0 3	3 3 2	3 1 4	3 7 11	3 5 4	4 0 6	3 9 1		
SALON.	Number of khataas ...	2,319	1,090	38	155	495	4,097	275	3,690	
	Area in bighas ...	13,559	8,299	132	1,182	2,234	25,406	980	15,584	
	Percentage to total area ...	13.9	8.6	1	1.2	2.3	26.1	1.0	16.0	
	Rent ...	49,665	25,811	487	3,454	9,116	88,533	4,483	61,614	
	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.	
Rate per bigha	3 10 7	3 1 9	3 11 0	2 14 9	4 1 3	3 7 9	4 9 2	3 15 4		
TOTAL TAHSIL SALON.	Number of khataas ...	3,919	2,102	157	343	767	7,288	1,573	5,398	
	Area in bighas ...	24,698	18,560	827	2,469	3,644	50,198	8,598	26,871	
	Percentage to total area ...	13.9	10.4	4	1.4	2.0	28.1	4.8	15.1	
	Rent ...	89,118	62,117	3,086	7,482	14,294	1,76,097	37,939	1,06,501	
	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.	
Rate per bigha	3 9 1	3 5 6	3 11 8	3 0 5	3 14 9	3 8 1	4 6 6	3 15 5		
TOTAL DISTRICT RAE BAREIL.	Number of khataas ...	18,807	13,233	576	1,565	2,641	36,822	4,378	21,277	
	Area in bighas ...	1,06,101	95,162	2,313	10,442	12,080	226,098	17,890	118,424	
	Percentage to total area ...	14.5	13.0	3	1.5	1.6	30.9	2.5	16.2	
	Rent ...	4,03,982	3,17,699	9,035	31,131	41,286	8,03,133	77,455	4,66,541	
	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.	
Rate per bigha	3 12 11	3 5 5	3 14 5	2 15 8	3 5 8	3 8 10	4 5 3	3 15 0		

NOTE.—The appendix includes the area



## DIX III.

in the Rae Bareilly district and the rent paid by them—(concluded).

caste (chhapparband).										
Loth.	Gadaria.	Kurmi.	Murmi.	Pasi.	Chamar, Kori.	Others.	Total.	Total chhapparband.	Pahikashit.	GRAND TOTAL.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
204 1,530 27 5,823 Rs. a. p. 3 12 9	285 2,195 29 9,633 Rs. a. p. 4 6 2	154 1,283 23 6,307 Rs. a. p. 4 14 8	77 501 9 2,922 Rs. a. p. 5 13 3	428 2,630 47 10,654 Rs. a. p. 4 0 9	171 725 12 2,617 Rs. a. p. 3 9 9	511 3,023 54 12,325 Rs. a. p. 4 1 2	2,485 17,833 317 73,214 Rs. a. p. 4 1 8	5,405 42,394 766 1,56,506 Rs. a. p. 3 11 0	1,879 13,710 244 40,461 Rs. a. p. 2 15 2	7,284 56,104 1000 1,96,967 Rs. a. p. 3 8 2
1,100 5,832 55 23,603 Rs. a. p. 4 0 9	453 1,739 16 7,319 Rs. a. p. 4 3 4	727 4,186 39 17,817 Rs. a. p. 4 4 1	1,334 7,102 68 40,908 Rs. a. p. 5 12 2	1,149 4,888 46 20,034 Rs. a. p. 4 1 7	940 3,011 28 12,589 Rs. a. p. 4 2 10	1,824 6,757 63 27,333 Rs. a. p. 4 0 8	11,400 57,069 536 2,53,057 Rs. a. p. 4 6 11	15,994 90,664 852 3,72,581 Rs. a. p. 4 1 9	3,247 15,687 148 48,729 Rs. a. p. 3 1 8	19,241 1,06,351 1000 4,21,310 Rs. a. p. 3 15 4
2,419 12,823 62 51,678 Rs. a. p. 4 0 6	948 5,056 24 21,740 Rs. a. p. 4 4 9	1,002 5,899 28 27,003 Rs. a. p. 4 9 3	2,112 10,051 48 59,537 Rs. a. p. 5 4 9	2,299 10,472 51 43,076 Rs. a. p. 4 1 10	1,572 5,099 25 20,975 Rs. a. p. 4 1 10	3,955 13,537 65 54,795 Rs. a. p. 4 0 9	19,713 100,323 482 4,37,567 Rs. a. p. 4 5 9	29,434 171,928 824 6,92,157 Rs. a. p. 4 0 5	6,747 36,554 176 1,12,102 Rs. a. p. 3 1 1	36,181 208,482 1000 8,04,259 Rs. a. p. 3 13 9
688 3,182 55 14,894 Rs. a. p. 4 10 10	290 1,505 26 6,864 Rs. a. p. 4 8 11	547 2,702 46 13,009 Rs. a. p. 4 13 0	983 4,181 72 26,346 Rs. a. p. 6 4 10	1,024 4,459 76 18,985 Rs. a. p. 4 4 1	454 1,275 22 5,751 Rs. a. p. 4 8 2	1,341 5,347 92 23,519 Rs. a. p. 4 6 4	7,424 35,706 613 1,66,660 Rs. a. p. 4 10 5	9,690 53,652 921 2,31,404 Rs. a. p. 4 5 0	1,113 4,587 79 14,574 Rs. a. p. 3 3 10	10,803 58,239 1000 2,45,978 Rs. a. p. 4 3 7
45 254 19 1,408 Rs. a. p. 5 8 7	100 403 16 1,689 Rs. a. p. 4 3 1	191 1,200 54 4,599 Rs. a. p. 3 10 4	300 1,750 75 9,683 Rs. a. p. 5 8 6	370 1,820 78 6,432 Rs. a. p. 3 8 6	230 796 32 2,822 Rs. a. p. 3 8 11	433 2,013 86 7,412 Rs. a. p. 3 10 11	2,578 14,146 611 55,096 Rs. a. p. 3 14 3	3,503 20,992 906 77,918 Rs. a. p. 3 11 4	500 2,175 94 6,724 Rs. a. p. 3 1 5	4,003 23,167 1000 84,640 Rs. a. p. 3 10 5
397 2,120 21 9,713 Rs. a. p. 4 9 3	545 2,425 24 10,172 Rs. a. p. 4 3 1	1,801 11,987 123 49,147 Rs. a. p. 4 1 7	2,613 9,708 99 47,370 Rs. a. p. 4 14 1	2,319 6,163 62 27,632 Rs. a. p. 4 7 8	847 2,775 27 11,497 Rs. a. p. 4 1 11	3,839 6,873 77 32,304 Rs. a. p. 4 11 1	16,326 58,615 603 2,53,932 Rs. a. p. 4 5 4	20,423 84,021 864 3,42,465 Rs. a. p. 4 1 2	3,372 13,131 136 37,574 Rs. a. p. 2 14 3	23,795 97,152 1000 3,50,039 Rs. a. p. 3 14 7
1,130 5,556 32 26,015 Rs. a. p. 4 10 11	935 4,333 24 18,725 Rs. a. p. 4 5 1	2,539 15,949 89 66,755 Rs. a. p. 4 2 11	3,806 15,639 89 83,399 Rs. a. p. 5 5 4	3,713 12,442 69 53,049 Rs. a. p. 4 4 2	1,531 4,846 27 20,070 Rs. a. p. 4 2 3	5,613 14,233 79 63,235 Rs. a. p. 4 7 1	26,328 108,467 608 4,75,688 Rs. a. p. 4 6 2	33,616 158,665 889 6,51,785 Rs. a. p. 4 2 8	4,985 19,893 111 58,872 Rs. a. p. 2 15 6	38,601 178,558 1000 710,657 Rs. a. p. 3 15 8
9,355 42,582 58 1,77,809 Rs. a. p. 4 2 9	3,240 14,528 19 59,639 Rs. a. p. 4 1 8	8,583 42,358 58 1,89,470 Rs. a. p. 4 7 6	11,236 45,574 63 2,57,844 Rs. a. p. 5 10 6	13,915 49,729 69 1,98,546 Rs. a. p. 3 15 10	6,512 19,005 26 75,820 Rs. a. p. 3 15 9	17,362 54,416 74 2,20,239 Rs. a. p. 4 0 9	95,858 404,506 554 17,23,363 Rs. a. p. 4 4 2	1,32,680 630,604 863 25,26,496 Rs. a. p. 4 0 1	22,595 99,452 137 2,94,888 Rs. a. p. 2 15 5	1,55,275 730,056 1000 28,21,384 Rs. a. p. 3 13 10

and rent of favoured tenures also.

Statement showing the area held by

Description.	Hin											
	Ahir.	Bania.	Bhat.	Brahman, including Bengali Brahman.	Chhatri.							Fakir and Goshain.
					Ametia.	Bais.	Gautam.	Janwar.	Kanhpuria in- cluding Raj Kumar.	Others.	Total of Chhatri.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>PARGANA INHAUNA.</b>												
Talúqdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,710	...	...	1,421	...	8,131	...
Single zamindári ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,251	...	...	...	...	5,251	...
Joint zamindári ...	...	659	...	226	...	3,666	...	...	116	230	4,012	...
Imperfect pattidári ...	...	1,126	...	4,238	871	6,627	...	...	405	90	7,993	...
Perfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	194	...
Bhaiyachara ...	...	...	...	14	266	2,832	...	...	...	...	3,098	...
Subsettled ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	...	1,070	...
Miscellaneous property ...	...	12	...	227	12	40	...	...	320	...	372	1
Total ...	...	1,797	...	4,705	1,149	26,390	...	...	2,262	320	30,121	1
Percentage ...	...	2.81	...	7.35	1.79	41.23	...	...	3.53	.50	47.05	...
<b>PARGANA MOHANGANJ.</b>												
Talúqdári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,658	...	34,658	...
Single zamindári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	486	3,175	395
Joint zamindári ...	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	2,145	...	2,145	...
Imperfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	360	...	59	...	...	7,807	21	7,887	...
Perfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	281	...
Bhaiyachara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsettled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	...	1,265	...
Miscellaneous property ...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	...
Total ...	...	2	...	639	...	59	...	...	48,910	507	49,476	395
Percentage ...	...	...	...	1.26	...	.12	...	...	96.04	.99	97.15	.78
<b>PARGANA KUMHRAWAN.</b>												
Talúqdári ...	...	...	...	...	22,529	...	...	...	...	...	22,529	...
Single zamindári ...	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	124
Joint zamindári ...	...	...	...	...	3,031	...	...	...	...	...	3,031	...
Imperfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	391	3,217	...	...	...	...	...	3,217	...
Perfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	684	...
Bhaiyachara ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsettled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous property ...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	161	...
Total ...	...	...	...	394	30,762	...	...	...	...	...	30,762	124
Percentage ...	...	...	...	.88	68.96	...	...	...	...	...	68.96	.28
<b>PARGANA BACHHRAWAN.</b>												
Talúqdári ...	...	...	...	1,600	...	28,015	...	...	...	...	28,015	...
Single zamindári ...	...	...	...	720	...	1,084	...	...	...	...	1,084	...
Joint zamindári ...	...	...	61	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	2,311	38	722	...	...	...	...	760	...
Perfect pattidári ...	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaiyachara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsettled ...	...	...	...	989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous property ...	...	...	4	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	65	7,480	38	29,821	...	...	...	...	29,859	...
Percentage ...	...	...	.11	12.29	.06	49.39	...	...	...	...	49.45	...



## DIX IV.

each caste in the Rae Bareilly district.

du.						Muhammadian.							Sikh.	Government property.	GRAND TOTAL.
Kalwar.	Kayasth.	Khatti.	Kurmi.	Others.	Total, Hindu.	Rajput.	Pathan.	Saiyed.	Sheikh.	Others.	Total of Muhammadan.	Christian.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	8,131	8,896	...	...	...	...	8,896	...	...	35	17,062
...	1,112	...	...	...	6,363	227	...	...	5,552	...	5,779	...	...	90	12,232
...	333	...	...	82	5,312	2,842	...	...	...	...	2,842	...	...	2	8,156
...	158	...	...	11	13,526	4,348	355	...	...	...	4,703	...	...	61	18,290
...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
...	...	...	...	...	3,112	3,087	...	...	...	...	3,087	...	...	8	6,207
...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070
...	3	...	...	1	616	150	...	17	20	...	187	...	...	...	803
...	1,606	...	...	94	38,324	19,550	355	17	5,572	...	25,494	...	...	196	64,014
...	251	...	...	15	59'87	30'54	55	03	8'70	...	39'82	...	...	31	100'00
...	...	...	...	...	34,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	34,777
...	...	...	...	...	3,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,577
...	...	...	...	...	2,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,425
...	...	...	...	...	8,247	...	...	...	...	258	258	...	...	18	8,523
...	...	...	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
...	...	...	...	...	1,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,267
...	1	...	...	2	75	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	76
...	1	...	...	2	50,515	...	...	...	...	259	259	...	...	152	50,926
...	...	...	...	...	99'19	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	30	100'00
...	...	...	2,946	...	25,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,287	21	28,783
...	...	...	...	...	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264
...	19	...	16	...	3,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073
...	406	...	750	...	4,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,770
...	...	...	...	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	684
...	...	...	2,494	...	2,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,497
...	...	...	3,379	...	3,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,395
...	3	...	1	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	165
...	423	...	9,586	...	41,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,287	50	44,631
...	96	...	21'45	...	92'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'36	11	100'00
...	...	17,148	...	...	46,763	...	452	...	...	...	352	...	...	299	47,414
...	...	121	...	...	1,925	...	...	...	819	...	819	...	...	13	2,757
...	113	...	444	...	2,033	...	110	10	275	...	395	...	...	...	2,428
...	134	...	1,354	...	4,559	...	7	...	55	...	62	...	...	15	4,636
...	...	...	297	...	623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	638
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,305
...	...	826	490	...	2,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	16	21	...	160	...	2	2	36	...	40	...	...	...	...
...	247	18,111	2,606	...	58,368	...	471	12	1,185	...	1,668	...	...	342	60,378
...	41	29'99	4'32	...	96'67	...	78	02	1'96	...	2'76	...	...	57	100'00