APPENDIX No. IV., TABLE III.—(concluded.)

REGISTERED TENANTS.

| Tahsíl | Pargana | Total land held on occupancy tenures. | | | Total land held at will. | | | PROPORTION OF PERSONS HOLDING OCCUPANCY TENURE TO THOSE WHO HOLD ONLY AT WILL. | | | | | | Proportion of land held on occupancy tenures to land at will. | | Proportion of tenants of superior castes to those of other castes. | |
| | | | | | | | | Having occupancy holdings. | | | Holding only at will. | | | | | | |
| | | By superior castes. | By other castes. | By both. | By superior castes. | By other castes. | By both. | Of superior castes. | Of other castes. | Both. | Of superior castes. | Of other castes. | Both. | Occupancy. | At will. | Superior castes. | Other castes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deogáon ... | Degáon ... | 5,029¼ | 9,925¼ | 14,954¾ | 3,221½ | 6,921¾ | 10,143¼ | 16·35 | 38·88 | 55·23 | 14·31 | 30·46 | 44·77 | 59·58 | 40·42 | 30·76 | 69·33 |
| | Belhábáns ... | 1,551½ | 4,167¼ | 5,719 | 1,750½ | 2,531½ | 4,262¼ | 14·30 | 38·41 | 52·71 | 19·33 | 27·96 | 47·29 | 57·18 | 42·82 | 33·63 | 66·37 |
| Azamgarh ... | Nizámábád | 18,991½ | 44,543 | 63,534½ | 4,047½ | 27,920½ | 31,968 | 11·45 | 59·37 | 70·77 | 1·81 | 27·42 | 29·23 | 66·63 | 33·47 | 13·24 | 86·76 |
| Máhul ... | Máhul ... | 16,575½ | 25,103¾ | 41,679 | 3,342 | 18,333¼ | 21,675¼ | 12·15 | 53·93 | 67·08 | 2·21 | 30·71 | 32·92 | 65·79 | 34·21 | 15·36 | 84·64 |
| | Kauriá ... | 3,834¾ | 4,219¾ | 8,054¾ | 614½ | 3,604 | 4,218½ | 16·50 | 47·34 | 63·84 | 1·76 | 34·40 | 36·16 | 65·63 | 34·37 | 18·24 | 81·76 |
| | Atrauliá ... | 10,948 | 10,966¾ | 21,914¾ | 1,408 | 8,230¼ | 9,638¼ | 17·92 | 51·90 | 69·82 | 1·68 | 28·50 | 30·18 | 69·45 | 30·55 | 19·60 | 80·40 |
| Sagrí ... | Gopálpur ... | 1,471 | 3,479¼ | 4,950¼ | 715¼ | 4,741¼ | 5,456¼ | 9·07 | 45·67 | 54·74 | 3·25 | 42·51 | 45·26 | 47·57 | 52·43 | 12·32 | 87·68 |
| | Sagrí ... | 3,424¾ | 16,631¾ | 20,056¼ | 1,581½ | 20,376 | 21,957¾ | 6·39 | 51·13 | 57·52 | 1·91 | 40·57 | 42·48 | 47·74 | 52·26 | 8·30 | 91·70 |
| | Ghosí ... | 4,753½ | 12,748 | 17,501½ | 2,570½ | 17,566½ | 20,137 | 7·98 | 46·66 | 54·64 | 3·10 | 42·26 | 45·36 | 46·50 | 53·50 | 11·08 | 88·92 |
| Muhammadábád ... | Kiriát Mittu | 1,090¼ | 1,198¼ | 2,289¼ | 190¾ | 1,053 | 1,243¾ | 15·65 | 43·30 | 58·95 | 1·73 | 39·32 | 41·05 | 64·79 | 35·21 | 17·37 | 82·63 |
| | Chiriákot ... | 3,744¼ | 4,724¾ | 8,469 | 792¼ | 4,772¾ | 5,575¼ | 14·57 | 44·66 | 59·23 | 2·93 | 37·84 | 40·77 | 60·30 | 39·70 | 17·51 | 82·49 |
| | Muhammadábád | 14,274½ | 27,272¾ | 41,547¼ | 3,539¼ | 22,116¼ | 25,656¼ | 10·86 | 53·90 | 64·76 | 2·06 | 33·18 | 35·24 | 61·83 | 38·17 | 12·91 | 87·09 |
| Sikandarpur ... | Mau Náthbhanjan | 808½ | 1,973¾ | 2,782¼ | 356¾ | 2,126 | 2,482¾ | 7·94 | 45·41 | 53·35 | 3·76 | 42·89 | 46·65 | 52·84 | 47·16 | 11·71 | 88·29 |
| | Nathúpur ... | 3,006¼ | 7,885½ | 10,892½ | 1,961 | 12,111¾ | 14,072¾ | 9·01 | 40·22 | 49·23 | 4·44 | 46·33 | 50·77 | 42·90 | 57·10 | 13·45 | 86·55 |
| Total ... | | 89,504¼ | 174,841 | 264,345¼ | 26,092¼ | 152,410½ | 178,503 | 11·58 | 51·26 | 62·84 | 3·35 | 33·81 | 37·16 | 59·69 | 40·31 | 14·95 | 85·05 |

# APPENDIX No. IV. TABLE IV.

## TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF INCOMES DERIVED FROM TRADE WHICH WERE ASSESSED WITH INCOME-TAX IN 1870-71, 1871-72, AND 1872-73.

| | | MERCHANTS AND TRADERS, NOT MANUFACTURERS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per annum. | | Incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum. | | Incomes between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 per annum | | Incomes above Rs. 10,000 per annum. | | Total. | |
| Year. | Nature of business. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1870-71, | Bankers and money-dealers, ... | 191 | 4,032 0 0 | 36 | 1,524 0 0 | 28 | 3,052 11 0 | 4 | 4,200 2 0 | 259 | 12,808 13 0 |
| | Dealers in piece goods ... | 36 | 762 0 0 | 3 | 132 0 0 | ... | | ... | ... | 39 | 894 0 0 |
| | Ditto grain ... ... | 24 | 498 0 0 | 10 | 510 0 0 | 4 | 574 6 0 | ... | ... | 38 | 1,582 6 0 |
| | Ditto salt ... ... | 1 | 19 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 19 8 0 |
| | Ditto drugs, tobacco and spirits. | ... | ... | 1 | 39 0 0 | 1 | 75 0 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 114 0 0 |
| | Ditto animal and vegetable substances (not food). | 2 | 39 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 39 0 0 |
| | Ditto animals ... | 3 | 58 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 58 8 0 |
| | Ditto miscellaneous, general and other commodities. | 16 | 327 0 0 | 2 | 78 0 0 | 1 | 54 0 0 | ... | ... | 19 | 459 0 0 |
| | Total ... | 273 | 5,736 0 0 | 52 | 2,283 0 0 | 34 | 3,756 1 0 | 4 | 4,200 2 0 | 363 | 15,975 3 0 |
| 1871-72, | Bankers and money-dealers, ... | 40 | 352 3 0 | 25 | 333 6 0 | 21 | 833 12 0 | 1 | 780 0 0 | 87 | 2,299 5 0 |
| | Dealers in piece goods ... | 20 | 169 14 0 | 6 | 84 14 0 | 3 | 105 4 0 | ... | ... | 29 | 360 0 0 |
| | Ditto grain ... ... | 8 | 66 0 0 | 9 | 121 0 0 | 15 | 462 8 0 | ... | ... | 32 | 649 8 0 |
| | Ditto salt ... ... | 1 | 7 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 13 0 |
| | Ditto drugs, tobacco and spirits. | 1 | 9 6 0 | 1 | 11 15 0 | 1 | 25 5 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 46 10 0 |
| | Ditto animal and vegetable substances (not food). | 1 | 7 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 13 0 |
| | Ditto animals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ditto miscellaneous, general and other commodities. | 6 | 49 4 0 | 2 | 28 10 0 | 2 | 53 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 | 131 8 0 |
| | Total ... | 77 | 662 5 0 | 43 | 579 13 0 | 42 | 1,480 7 0 | 1 | 780 0 0 | 163 | 3,502 9 0 |
| 1872-73. | Bankers and money-dealers ... | ... | ... | 31 | 419 15 0 | 19 | 733 9 0 | 3 | 1,188 0 0 | 53 | 2,341 8 0 |
| | Dealers in piece goods ... | ... | ... | 5 | 80 15 0 | 4 | 105 6 0 | ... | ... | 9 | 186 5 0 |
| | Ditto grain ... ... | ... | ... | 13 | 173 2 0 | 16 | 495 9 0 | ... | ... | 29 | 668 11 0 |
| | Ditto salt ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ditto drugs, tobacco and spirits. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 25 5 0 | ... | ... | 1 | 25 5 0 |
| | Ditto animal and vegetable substances (not food). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ditto animals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ditto miscellaneous, general and other commodities. | ... | ... | 3 | 40 9 0 | 1 | 32 13 0 | ... | ... | 4 | 73 6 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 52 | 714 9 0 | 41 | 1,392 10 0 | 3 | 1,188 0 0 | 96 | 3,295 3 0 |
| Average of each kind of business for the above years. | Bankers and money-dealers ... | 116 | 2,192 2 0 | 31 | 759 2 0 | 23 | 1,540 0 0 | 3 | 2,056 1 0 | 133 | 5,816 9 0 |
| | Dealers in piece goods ... | 28 | 465 15 0 | 5 | 92 10 0 | 4 | 105 5 0 | ... | ... | 26 | 480 2 0 |
| | Ditto grain ... ... | 16 | 282 0 0 | 11 | 268 0 0 | 12 | 510 4 0 | ... | ... | 33 | 966 14 0 |
| | Ditto salt ... ... | 1 | 13 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 13 11 0 |
| | Ditto drugs, tobacco and spirits. | 1 | 9 6 0 | 1 | 25 8 0 | 1 | 41 14 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 62 0 0 |
| | Ditto animal and vegetable substances (not food). | 2 | 23 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 23 7 0 |
| | Ditto animals ... | 3 | 58 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 58 8 0 |
| | Ditto miscellaneous, general and other commodities. | 11 | 180 2 0 | 2 | 49 1 0 | 1 | 46 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 | 291 5 0 |
| | Total ... | 178 | 3,225 3 0 | 50 | 1,194 5 0 | 41 | 2,244 4 0 | 3 | 2,056 1 0 | 211 | 7,642 8 0 |

# APPENDIX No. IV., TABLE IV.—(concluded).

## TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF INCOMES DERIVED FROM TRADE WHICH WERE ASSESSED WITH INCOME-TAX IN 1870-71, 1871-72, AND 1872-73.

| Year. | Nature of manufacture. | MANUFACTURERS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per annum. | | Incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum. | | Incomes between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 per annum. | | Incomes above Rs. 10,000 per annum. | | Total. | | Grand total. | |
| | | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. | Number of incomes taxed. | Tax realized. |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p |
| 1870-71, | Cotton goods, | 5 | 97 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 97 8 0 | ... | ... |
| | Silk do. ... | 5 | 112 8 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 108 0 0 | ... | ... | 7 | 220 8 0 | ... | ... |
| | Indigo ... | 106 | 2,277 0 0 | 23 | 927 0 0 | 21 | 2,640 11 0 | 1 | 339 8 0 | 151 | 6,184 3 0 | ... | ... |
| | Sugar ... | 812 | 17,354 12 0 | 147 | 6,453 0 0 | 90 | 7,807 4 0 | 1 | 312 8 0 | 1,050 | 31,927 8 0 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 928 | 19,841 12 0 | 170 | 7,380 0 0 | 113 | 10,555 15 0 | 2 | 652 0 0 | 1,213 | 38,429 11 0 | 1,576 | 54,404 14 0 |
| 1871-72, | Cotton goods, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Silk do. ... | 1 | 9 9 0 | 1 | 18 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 28 3 0 | ... | ... |
| | Indigo ... | 30 | 263 12 0 | 30 | 472 1 0 | 24 | 1,029 7 0 | ... | ... | 84 | 1,764 4 0 | ... | ... |
| | Sugar ... | 248 | 2,119 10 0 | 144 | 1,905 15 0 | 81 | 2,186 12 0 | 2 | 392 13 0 | 475 | 6,605 2 0 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 279 | 2,392 15 0 | 175 | 2,396 10 0 | 105 | 3,216 3 0 | 2 | 392 13 0 | 561 | 8,397 9 0 | 724 | 11,900 2 0 |
| 1872-73, | Cotton goods, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Silk do. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Indigo ... | ... | ... | 31 | 437 14 0 | 18 | 731 14 0 | ... | ... | 49 | 1,169 12 0 | ... | ... |
| | Sugar ... | ... | ... | 130 | 1,771 12 0 | 79 | 2,239 5 0 | 1 | 104 2 0 | 210 | 1,415 3 0 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 161 | 2,209 10 0 | 97 | 2,971 3 0 | 1 | 104 2 0 | 259 | 5,284 15 0 | 355 | 8,580 2 0 |
| Average of each kind of business for the above years. | Cotton goods, | 5 | 97 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 97 8 0 | ... | ... |
| | Silk do. ... | 3 | 61 0 0 | 1 | 18 10 0 | 2 | 108 0 0 | ... | ... | 5 | 124 6 0 | ... | ... |
| | Indigo ... | 68 | 1,269 14 0 | 28 | 612 5 0 | 21 | 1,467 5 0 | 1 | 339 8 0 | 95 | 3,039 6 0 | ... | ... |
| | Sugar ... | 530 | 9,737 3 0 | 140 | 3,376 14 0 | 83 | 4,074 8 0 | 1 | 269 13 0 | 578 | 14,216 0 0 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 606 | 11,165 9 0 | 169 | 4,007 13 0 | 106 | 5,649 13 0 | 2 | 609 5 0 | 683 | 17,477 4 0 | 885 | 24,961 11 0 |

# APPENDIX No. V.

## STANDARD TABLES OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN USE IN AZAMGARH.

### I.

Re. Sahams
1 = 18

### II.

Re. as. pies (Hindustáni.)
1 = 16 = 64
1 = 4

### III.

Re. as. pies. kránts.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,728
1 = 12 = 108
1 = 9

### IV.

Re. as. pies. kránts.
1 = 16 = 192 = 2,880
1 = 12 = 180
1 = 15

### V.

Re. as. pies. sahams.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,152
1 = 12 = 72
1 = 6

### VI.

Re. as. pies. bats.
1 = 16 = 192 = 576
1 = 12 = 36
1 = 3

### VII.

Re. as. pies. bats.
1 = 16 = 192 = 11,520
1 = 12 = 720
1 = 60

### VIII.

Re. as. pies. tassús.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,728
1 = 12 = 108
1 = 9

### IX.

Re. as. gandas. kaurís.
1 = 16 = 320 = 1,280
1 = 20 = 80
1 = 4

### X.

Re. as. pies. bats. sats.
1 = 18 = 192 = 960 = 2,880
1 = 12 = 60 = 180
1 = 5 = 15
1 = 3

### XI.

Re. as. pies. bats. sats.
1 = 16 = 192 = 960 = 57,600
1 = 12 = 60 = 3,600
1 = 5 = 300
1 = 60

### XII.

Re. as. pies. kránts. rens.
1 = 16 = 192 = 2,304 = 32,256
1 = 12 = 144 = 2,016
1 = 12 = 168
1 = 14

### XIII.

Re. as. pies. kaurís. dants.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,344 = 21,504
1 = 12 = 84 = 1,344
1 = 7 = 112
1 = 16

### XIV.

Re. as. pies. kaurís. kants.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,344 = 21,504
1 = 12 = 84 = 1,344
1 = 7 = 112
1 = 16

### XV.

Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants.
1 = 16 = 320 = 1,280 = 12,800
1 = 20 = 80 = 800
1 = 4 = 40
1 = 10

### XVI.

Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants.
1 = 16 = 320 = 1,280 = 14,080
1 = 20 = 80 = 880
1 = 4 = 44
1 = 11

### XVII.

Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants.
1 = 16 = 320 = 1,280 = 40,960
1 = 20 = 80 = 2,560
1 = 4 = 128
1 = 32

### XVIII.

Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants.
1 = 16 = 320 = 6,400 = 1,28,000
1 = 20 = 400 = 8,000
1 = 20 = 400
1 = 20

### XIX.

Re. as. pies. bats. sats. dants.
1 = 16 = 192 = 960 = 2,880 = 34,560
1 = 12 = 60 = 180 = 2,160
1 = 5 = 15 = 180
1 = 3 = 36
1 = 12

### XX.

Re. as. pies. kaurís. danta kants.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,344 = 20,160 = 2,01,600
1 = 12 = 84 = 1,260 = 12,600
1 = 7 = 105 = 1,050
1 = 15 = 150
1 = 10

### XXI.

Re. as. pies. kaurís. dants. kants.
1 = 16 = 192 = 1,344 = 20,160 = 2,41,920
1 = 12 = 84 = 1,260 = 15,120
1 = 7 = 105 = 1,260
1 = 15 = 180
1 = 12

### XXII.

Re. as. pies. kránts. rens. phens.
1 = 16 = 192 = 2,304 = 27,648 = 2,76,480
1 = 12 = 144 = 1,728 = 17,280
1 = 12 = 144 = 1,440
1 = 12 = 120
1 = 10

# APPENDIX No. V.—(*continued*).

## STANDARD TABLES OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN USE IN AZAMGARH.

### XXIII.

```
Re. as. pies. kants. jaus.    tils.
1=16=192=3,840=34,560=18,66,240
   1= 12= 240= 2,160= 1,16,640
       1= 20= 180=    9,720
           1=   9=      486
               1=        54
```

### XXIV.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16=320 = 1,280 = 3,840=11,520
   1= 20 =  80 =  240=   720
       1=   3 =   12=    36
           1=    3=     9
               1=       3
```

### XXV.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16 =320 = 1,280 = 6,400 = 19,200
   1 = 20 =  80 =  400=  1,200
       1 =   4 =   20=     60
           1 =    5=      15
               1=         3
```

### XXVI.

```
Re. as gandas. kauris. dants.   kants.
1=16 = 320 = 1,280 =11,520=1,38,240
   1 =  20 =  80 =  720=   8,640
       1 =   4 =   36=      504
           1 =    9=        108
               1=           12
```

### XXVII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280= 15,360=1,38,240
   1= 20 =  80=   960=   8,640
       1 =   4=    48=     432
           1=    12=      108
               1=          9
```

### XXVIII.

```
Re. as. gandas kauris. dants.   kants.
1=16 = 320 =1,280=15,360=1,84,320
   1 = 20 =  80=   960=  11,520
       1 =   4=    48=     576
           1=    12=      144
               1=          12
```

### XXIX.

```
Re. as, gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=17,920=2,64,880
   1= 20 =  80=  1,120=  15,680
       1 =   4=    56=     784
           1=    14=      196
               1=          14
```

### XXX.

```
Re. as, gandas. kauris. dants, kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280= 19 200=57,600
   1= 20 =  80=  1,200=  3,600
       1 =   4=    60=     120
           1=    15=       45
               1=           3
```

### XXXI.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280= 11,520=69,120
   1= 20 =  80=   720=  4,320
       1 =   4=    36=     216
           1=     9=       54
               1=           6
```

### XXXII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kanris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =19,200=1,15,200
   1= 20 =  80 = 1,200=  7,200
       1 =   4 =   60=     360
           1 =   15=       90
               1=           6
```

### XXXIII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16 = 320 = 1,280=19,200=2,30,400
   1 = 20 =  80= 1,200=  14,400
       1 =   4=   60=      720
           1=    15=       180
               1=           12
```

### XXXIV.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=19,200=3,07,200
   1= 20 =  80= 1,200=  19,200
       1 =   4=   60=      960
           1=    15=       240
               1=           16
```

### XXXV.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =20,480=1,84,320
   1= 20 =  80 = 1,280=  11,520
       1 =   4 =   64=      576
           1 =   16=       144
               1=            9
```

### XXXVI.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. darts. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =23,040=4,14,720
   1= 20 =  80 = 1,260=  22,680
       1 =   4 =   72=    1,296
           1 =   18=       324
               1=           18
```

### XXXVII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =25,600=4,60,800
   1= 20 =  80 = 1,600=  28,800
       1 =   4 =   80=    1,260
           1 =   20=       360
               1=           18
```

### XXXVIII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =25,600=5,12,000
   1= 20 =  80 = 1,600=  32,000
       1 =   4 =   80=    1,600
           1 =   20=       400
               1=           20
```

### XXXIX.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 = 30,720=7,37,280
   1= 20 =  80 = 1,920=  46,080
       1 =   4 =   96=    2,304
           1 =   24=       576
               1=           24
```

### XL.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =38,400=1,15,200
   1= 20 =  80 = 2,400=  7,200
       1 =   4 =  120=     360
           1 =   30=       90
               1=           3
```

### XLI.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =38,400=11,52,000
   1= 20 =  80 = 2,400=  72,000
       1 =   4 =  120=    3,600
           1 =   30=       900
               1=           30
```

### XLII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kauris. dants. phens.
1=16=320 = 1,280 =11,520=1,61,280
   1= 20 =  80 =  720=  10,080
       1 =   4 =   36=     504
           1 =    9=      126
               1=          14
```

# APPENDIX No. V.—(continued).

## STANDARD TABLES OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN USE IN AZAMGARH.

### XLIII.

```
Re. as. gandas. bats. sats. dants.
1=16= 320 = 960 =2,880=23,040
    1= 20 =  60=  180= 1,440
        1 =   3 =   9=    72
            1 =   3=    24
                1=     8
```

### XLIV.

```
Re. as. gandas. bats. sats. dants.
1=16= 320 = 960=2,880=25,920
    1= 20 =  60=  180= 1,620
        1 =   3=    9=    81
            1=    3=    27
                1=     9
```

### XLV.

```
Re. as. gandas. ruás. bhuás. jaus.
1=16 = 320 =6,400=1,28,000=61,44,000
    1 = 20 = 400=  8,000= 3,84,000
        1 =  20=    400=   19,200
            1=    20=     960
                1=      48
```

### XLVI.

```
Re. as. pies. kaurís. dants. kánts. rens.
1=16=192=1,344=20,160=3,02,400=45,36,000
    1= 12=   84= 1,260= 18,900= 2,83,500
        1=    7=  105=  1,575=   23,625
            1=   15=    225=    3,775
                1=     15=     225
                    1=      15
```

### XLVII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=11,520=1,03,680=5,18,400
    1= 20 =   80=  720=  6,480=  32,400
        1 =    4=   30=    324=   1,620
            1=     9=     81=     405
                1=      9=      45
                    1=       5
```

### XLVIII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280 =11,520=1,03,680=7,25,760
    1= 20 =   80 =  720=  6,480=  45,360
        1 =    4 =   36=    324=   2,268
            1=     9=     81=     567
                1=      9=      63
                    1=       7
```

### XLIX.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=11,520=1,03,680=8,29,440
    1= 20 =   80=  720=  6,480=  51,840
        1 =    4=   36=    324=   2,592
            1=     9=     81=     648
                1=      9=      72
                    1=       8
```

### L.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=11,520=1,03,680=9,33,120
    1= 20 =   80=  720=  6,480=  58,320
        1 =    4=   36=    324=   2,916
            1=     9=     81=     729
                1=      9=      81
                    1=       9
```

### LI.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=17,920=1,61,280=14,51,520
    1= 20 =   80= 1,120= 10,080=   90,720
        1 =    4=   56=    504=    4,536
            1=    14=    126=    1,134
                1=      9=      81
                    1=       9
```

### LII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=19,200=57,600=1,72,800
    1= 20 =   80= 1,200= 3,600=  10,800
        1 =    4=   60=   180=     540
            1=    15=    45=     135
                1=     3=       9
                    1=       3
```

### LIII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=19,200=1,72,800=15,55,200
    1= 20 =   80= 1,200= 10,080=   97,200
        1 =    4=   60=    540=    4,860
            1=    15=   135=    1,215
                1=      9=      81
                    1=       9
```

### LIV.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=19,200=1,72,800=17,28,000
    1= 20 =   80= 1,200= 10,800= 1,08,000
        1 =    4=   60=    540=    5,400
            1=    15=   135=    1,350
                1=      9=      90
                    1=      10
```

### LV.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=19,200=2,88,000=34,56,000
    1= 20 =   80= 1,200= 18,000= 2,16,000
        1 =    4=   60=    900=   10,800
            1=    15=   225=    2,700
                1=     15=     180
                    1=      12
```

### LVI.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. rens.
1=10= 320 = 1,280=11,520=1,03,680=20,73,600
    1= 20 =   80=  720=  6,480= 1,29,600
        1 =    4=   36=    324=    6,480
            1=     9=     81=    1,620
                1=      9=     180
                    1=      20
```

### LVII.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. bats.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=11,520=1,03,680=21,77,280
    1= 20 =   80=  720=  6,480= 1,36,080
        1 =    4=   36=    324=    6,804
            1=     9=     81=    1,701
                1=      9=     189
                    1=      21
```

### LVIII.

```
Re. as. gandas. bats. sats. dants. kants.
1=16= 320 = 960=2,880=25,920=2,33,280
    1= 20 =  60= 180= 1,620= 14,580
        1 =   3=   9=    81=     729
            1=    3=   27=     243
                1=    9=      81
                    1=       9
```

### LIX.

```
Re. as. gandas. kaurís. dants. kants. bats. sats.
1=16= 320 = 1,280=11,520=1,03,680=9,33,120=83,98,080
    1= 20 =   80=  720=  6,480= 58,320= 5,24,880
        1 =    4=   36=    324=  2,916=   26,244
            1=     9=     81=    729=    6,561
                1=      9=      81=     729
                    1=       9=      81
                        1=       9
```

## APPENDIX No. V.—(concluded).

## STANDARD TABLES OF RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN USE IN AZAMGARH.

LX.

| Re. | as. | gandas. | kauris. | dants. | kants. | bats. | sats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = | 16 = | 320 = | 1,280 = | 11,520 = | 1,03,680 = | 20,73,600 = | 4,14,72,000 |
| | 1 = | 20 = | 80 = | 720 = | 6,480 = | 1,29,600 = | 25,92,000 |
| | | 1 = | 4 = | 36 = | 324 = | 6,480 = | 1,29,600 |
| | | | 1 = | 9 = | 81 = | 1,620 = | 32,400 |
| | | | | 1 = | 9 = | 180 = | 3,600 |
| | | | | | 1 = | 20 = | 400 |
| | | | | | | 1 = | 20 |

LXI.

| Re. | as. | gandas. | kauris. | dants. | kants. | rens. | phens. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = | 16 = | 320 = | 1,280 = | 19,200 = | 1,92,000 = | 23,04,000 = | 2,76,48,000 |
| | 1 = | 20 = | 80 = | 1,200 = | 12,000 = | 1,44,000 = | 17,28,000 |
| | | 1 = | 4 = | 60 = | 600 = | 7,200 = | 86,400 |
| | | | 1 = | 15 = | 150 = | 1,800 = | 21,600 |
| | | | | 1 = | 10 = | 120 = | 1,440 |
| | | | | | 1 = | 12 = | 144 |
| | | | | | | 1 = | 12 |

LXII.

| Re. | as. | gandas. | kauris. | dants. | kants. | ruás. | ghuás. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = | 16 = | 320 = | 1,280 = | 19,200 = | 2,88,000 = | 43,20,000 = | 6,48,00,000 |
| | 1 = | 20 = | 80 = | 120 = | 18,000 = | 2,70,000 = | 40,50,000 |
| | | 1 = | 4 = | 60 = | 900 = | 13,500 = | 2,02,500 |
| | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 = | 3,375 = | 50,625 |
| | | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 = | 3,375 |
| | | | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 |
| | | | | | | 1 = | 15 |

LXIII.

| Re. | as. | gandas. | kauris. | dants. | kants. | rens. | phens. | ruás. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = | 16 = | 320 = | 1,280 = | 19,200 = | 2,88,000 = | 43,20,000 = | 6,48,00,000 = | 97,20,00,000 |
| | 1 = | 20 = | 80 = | 1,200 = | 6,000 = | 90,000 = | 13,50,000 = | 2,02,50,000 |
| | | 1 = | 4 = | 60 = | 900 = | 13,500 = | 2,02,500 = | 30,37,500 |
| | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 = | 3,375 = | 50,625 = | 7,59,375 |
| | | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 = | 3,375 = | 50 625 |
| | | | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 = | 3,375 |
| | | | | | | 1 = | 15 = | 225 |
| | | | | | | | 1 = | 15 |

LXIV.

| Bigha. | biswas. | dhúrs. | rens. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = | 20 = | 400 = | 8,000 |
| | 1 = | 20 = | 400 |
| | | 1 = | 20 |

LXV.

| Mauza. | bíghas. | biswas. | dhúrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = | 100 = | 2,000 = | 40,000 |
| | 1 = | 20 = | 400 |
| | | 1 = | 20 |

APPEN

CROP STATE

| Tahsil. | Pargana. | | | Rice Land. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Early rice. | Transplanted rice. | Behnaur. | Total rice land. |
| Deogáon ... | Deogáon ... | Area | ... | 1,801½ | 24,004 | 915½ | 26,720½ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 2·67 | 35·63 | 1·36 | 39·66 |
| | Belhábáns ... | Area | ... | 3,339¾ | 3,339½ | 249½ | 6,928½ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 15·36 | 15·36 | 1·16 | 31·88 |
| Azamgarh ... | Nizamábad ... | Area | ... | 24,365 | 24,890½ | 1,827 | 51,082½ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 15·34 | 15·67 | 1·15 | 32·16 |
| Máhul ... | Máhul ... | Area | ... | 2,627¼ | 27,943 | 1,337 | 31,907¼ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 3·03 | 32·22 | 1·54 | 36·79 |
| | Káuriá ... | Area | ... | 650 | 4,973½ | 333½ | 5,956¾ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 2·84 | 21·78 | 1·46 | 26·08 |
| | Atrauliá ... | Area | ... | 5,696¾ | 6,865 | 632½ | 11,194¼ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 8·24 | 15·29 | 1·41 | 24·94 |
| Sagrí ... | Gopálpur ... | Area | ... | 511¾ | 2,028 | 146¼ | 2,686 |
| | | Percentage | ... | 2·69 | 10·67 | ·77 | 14·13 |
| | Sagrí ... | Area | ... | 1,888 | 13,828¾ | 1,037½ | 16,754¼ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 2·25 | 16·52 | 1·24 | 20·01 |
| | Ghosí ... | Area | ... | 823½ | 12,558½ | 235½ | 13,617 |
| | | Percentage | ... | 1·35 | 20·55 | ·38 | 22·28 |
| Muhammadábád ... | Kiriát Mittú ... | Area | ... | 107½ | 3,568¾ | 186¾ | 3,863¼ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 1·40 | 46·22 | 2·41 | 50·03 |
| | Chiriákot ... | Area | ... | 643¾ | 9,196½ | 336½ | 10,176½ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 2·42 | 34·59 | 1·26 | 38·27 |
| | Muhammadábád ... | Area | ... | 1,970¾ | 35,177 | 1,220¼ | 38,368½ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 1·64 | 29·56 | 1·02 | 32·22 |
| | Mau Nátbhanjan, | Area | ... | 244¾ | 1,467 | 43½ | 1,755 |
| | | Percentage | ... | 2·99 | 17·92 | ·53 | 21·44 |
| Sikandarpur ... | Nathúpur ... | Area | ... | 575¾ | 5,327½ | 368½ | 6,271½ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 1·48 | 13·63 | ·94 | 16·05 |
| | District Total ... | Area | ... | 43,246 | 175,166¾ | 8,869 | 2,27,281¾ |
| | | Percentage | ... | 5·64 | 22·83 | 1·15 | 29·63 |

DIX No. VI.

MENT.

RABI LAND.

*Harjins.*

| Siwán. | Tángun. | Manruá. | Kodo. | Maize. | Bajrí. | Urd. | Mothí. | San | Wheat. | Barley. | Peas. | Wheat and barley (gojai) | Barley and peas (jau-kerai.) | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71¾ | ... | 5¾ | 19½ | ... | 209 | 3¼ | ... | ... | 96 ½ | 19,989¾ | 4,505 | 679¾ | 1,143¾ | ... |
| ·11 | ... | ·01 | ·03 | ... | ·30 | ... | ... | ... | 1·42 | 29·67 | 6 68 | 1·01 | 1·70 | ... |
| 49½ | ... | 14½ | 10¾ | 35¼ | 167¾ | 19 | ... | ... | 212 | 7,629 | 1,050¾ | 23¼ | 67¼ | ... |
| ·23 | ... | ·06 | ·05 | ·16 | ·77 | ·09 | ... | ... | ·98 | 35·09 | 4·84 | ·11 | 31 | ... |
| 486¾ | 9½ | 206¾ | 81 | 420 | 117¾ | 242¼ | 113¾ | 10¼ | 2,989 | 44,477 | 9,236½ | 2,596½ | 2,100¾ | 3 |
| ·30 | ·01 | ·13 | ·05 | ·27 | ·07 | ·15 | ·07 | ·01 | 1·88 | 28·01 | 5·82 | 1·63 | 1·38 | ... |
| 197 | 1¾ | 258½ | 227½ | 357¾ | 10¾ | 737½ | 76½ | ... | 2,093½ | 23,621¾ | 5,915½ | 752½ | 750¼ | ... |
| ·23 | ... | ·30 | ·26 | ·39 | ·01 | ·85 | ·09 | ... | 2·41 | 27·24 | 8· | ·87 | ·86 | ... |
| ... | ... | 5 | 21 | ... | 3¼ | 54¾ | 83½ | 18¼ | 277 | 6,640½ | 1,925½ | 275¾ | 549¾ | 2 |
| ... | ... | ·02 | ·09 | ... | ·01 | ·24 | ·36 | ·08 | 1·20 | 29·17 | 8·43 | 1·21 | 2·41 | ·01 |
| 9½ | ¼ | 18 | 91 | ... | 8 | 550½ | 115 | ¾ | 625¾ | 13,539½ | 3,851 | 837¾ | 864½ | 2¼ |
| ·02 | ... | ·04 | ·20 | ... | ·02 | 1·22 | ·24 | ... | 1·39 | 30·16 | 8·58 | 1·87 | 1·93 | ... |
| ... | ... | 3¼ | 7½ | 10 | 1½ | 28¼ | 7½ | ¼ | 220 | 6,726 | 2,089 | 249¾ | 955¼ | ·88 |
| ... | ... | ·02 | ·04 | ·05 | ·01 | ·15 | ·04 | ... | 1·16 | 35·40 | 10·99 | 1·32 | 5·03 | ·46 |
| 18 | 18½ | 33½ | 134¾ | 2¼½ | 8¼ | 3¼ | 110¾ | ... | 1,208¾ | 26,235¼ | 10,049½ | 1,012½ | 2,808½ | ... |
| ·02 | ·02 | ·04 | ·16 | ·03 | ·01 | ... | ·13 | ... | 1·44 | 31·31 | 12· | 1·21 | 3·35 | ... |
| 10¼ | ½ | 72½ | 138¾ | 15 | 16 | 7½ | 75¼ | ... | 348¾ | 15,300½ | 11,317½ | 130¾ | 1,196½ | ... |
| ·01 | ... | ·12 | ·23 | ·02 | ·03 | ·01 | ·12 | ... | ·57 | 25·19 | 18·76 | 21 | 1·59 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2½ | ... | ½ | ¼ | ... | ... | 17½ | 1,137½ | 1,097½ | 22¾ | 150 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ·04 | ... | ·01 | ... | ... | ... | ·23 | 14·74 | 14·21 | ·30 | 1·93 | ... |
| 8½ | ... | 1½ | ½ | ... | 2¾ | ... | 12¾ | ... | 129¼ | 5,562¼ | 4,188½ | 59¾ | 285 | ... |
| ·04 | ... | ·01 | ... | ... | ·01 | ... | ·05 | ... | ·49 | 20·92 | 15·75 | ·23 | 1·07 | ... |
| 27¾ | ... | 71¼ | 53½ | 48 | 172½ | 20½ | 53¾ | ... | 322½ | 25,562¼ | 21,377 | 438½ | 2,401½ | ... |
| ·02 | ... | ·06 | ·04 | ·04 | ·14 | ·02 | ·05 | ... | ·27 | 21·42 | 17·91 | ·37 | 2 01 | ... |
| ... | ... | 2¼ | 7¾ | ¾ | 150½ | 1¼ | 9 | ... | 25½ | 1,799½ | 1,372½ | 20 | 556½ | ... |
| ... | ... | ·02 | ·10 | ... | 1·84 | ... | ·11 | ... | ·31 | 21·97 | 16·7 | ·25 | 6·79 | ... |
| 1¼ | 1¼ | 26 | 117½ | 2¾ | 3¼ | 22½ | 8½ | ... | 415½ | 8,950 | 9,186 | 239¼ | 1,140½ | 16¼ |
| ... | ... | ·08 | ·29 | ·01 | ·01 | ·07 | 0·02 | ... | 1·06 | 22·91 | 23·51 | ·61 | 2·92 | ·04 |
| 881¼ | 31¾ | 718½ | 913 | 891 | 871½ | 1,690½ | 666 | 30 | 9,846 | 2,07,170 | 85,181 | 7,332 | 14,970 | 111½ |
| 0·12 | ... | ·09 | ·12 | ·13 | ·12 | ·22 | ·09 | ... | 1·30 | 27·09 | 11·49 | ·97 | 1·96 | ·02 |

| Tahsil. | Pargana. | | RABI | | | Har | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Gram. | Masur. | Latri. | Arhar. | Linseed. |
| DEOGÁON | Deogáon | Area | 205½ | 4½ | 44¾ | 3,505½ | 58½ |
| | | Percentage | ·30 | ·01 | ·06 | 5·22 | ·09 |
| | Belhábáns | Area | 51¼ | 2¼ | 3½ | 1,713½ | 34¾ |
| | | Percentage | ·23 | ·01 | ·01 | 7·90 | ·16 |
| AZAMGARH | Nizámábád | Area | 1,740½ | 26½ | 96½ | 7,439¾ | 575½ |
| | | Percentage | 1·09 | ·02 | ·06 | 4·67 | ·36 |
| MÁHUL | Máhul | Area | 216 | 15¾ | 60¾ | 2,407 | 959½ |
| | | Percentage | ·25 | ·02 | ·07 | 2·78 | 1·11 |
| | Kauriá | Area | 125¼ | 16¾ | ·40 | 1,067½ | 187½ |
| | | Percentage | ·54 | ·06 | ·17 | 4·66 | ·81 |
| | Atraulia | Area | 627¾ | 9¾ | ·53 | 2,098½ | 558½ |
| | | Percentage | 1·40 | ·02 | ·12 | 4·68 | 1·25 |
| SAGRI | Gopálpur | Area | 138½ | 55¾ | 566¼ | 589½ | 158½ |
| | | Percentage | ·73 | ·29 | 2·98 | 3·10 | ·84 |
| | Sagrí | Area | 744¾ | 277¾ | 792¾ | 1,827¼ | 539 |
| | | Percentage | ·89 | ·33 | ·95 | 2·18 | ·64 |
| | Ghosí | Area | 1,053 | 187½ | 121¼ | 3,927 | 161 |
| | | Percentage | 1·72 | ·31 | ·18 | 6·42 | ·26 |
| MUHAMMADÁBÁD | Kiriát Mittú | Area | 11½ | ¼ | 42¼ | 82 | 14½ |
| | | Percentage | ·14 | ... | ·56 | 1·06 | ·19 |
| | Chiriákot | Area | 136 | 1¼ | 20 | 332½ | 295 |
| | | Percentage | ·51 | ... | ·07 | 1·25 | 1·11 |
| | Muhammadábád | Area | 956½ | 313¾ | 136½ | 5,105 | 494¾ |
| | | Percentage | ·80 | ·26 | ·11 | 4·28 | ·42 |
| | Mau Nátbhanjan, | Area | 159½ | 116½ | 4½ | 623½ | 83¾ |
| | | Percentage | 1·94 | 1·43 | ·06 | 7·61 | 1·03 |
| SIKANDARPUR | Nathúpur | Area | 520¾ | 140 | 483¾ | 2,256½ | 267¾ |
| | | Percentage | 1·33 | ·35 | 1·24 | 5·77 | ·68 |
| | District Total | Area | 6,685 | 1,169 | 2,466 | 3,2974 | 4,383½ |
| | | Percentage | ·88 | ·03 | ·32 | 4·29 | ·58 |

DIX No. VI.—*(concluded).*

MENT.

Land.

| | *jins.* | | | | | | *Garden crops.* | | | | |
| Rape. | Cotton. | Fallow for sugarcane and sugarcane sowings. | Private gardens and ground. | Total harjins land. | Sugarcane. | Indigo. | Poppy. | Other crops. | Total garden crops. | Total rabi land. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | 123½ | 3,977½ | ... | 35,509½ | 4,837 | 15 | 224½ | 59½ | 284 | 40,645½ | 67,866½ |
| ... | ·17 | 5·94 | ... | 52·72 | 7·18 | ·02 | ·33 | ·09 | ·42 | 60·34 | 100· |
| ½ | 67½ | 1·586½ | ... | 12,738½ | 1,826½ | 7¼ | 186 | 49½ | 235½ | 14,807½ | 21,736 |
| ... | ·31 | 7·30 | ... | 58·61 | 8·40 | ·03 | ·85 | ·23 | 1·08 | 68·12 | 100· |
| 37½ | 1 20½ | 8,560¼ | 2⅜ | 81,690¼ | 20,451 | 3,662 | 1,495½ | 405¼ | 1,900⅜ | 1,07,704 | 1,58,786½ |
| ·02 | ·09 | 5·38 | ... | 51·47 | 12·88 | 2·30 | ·94 | ·25 | 1·19 | 67·84 | 100· |
| ... | 35¼ | 3,323¾ | ... | 43,018½ | 9,850¾ | 1,196½ | 594¼ | 157½ | 751½ | 54,817½ | 86,724¾ |
| ... | ·04 | 3·83 | ... | 49·61 | 11·36 | 1·38 | ·68 | ·18 | ·86 | 63·21 | 100· |
| ½ | 1 | 1,511¾ | ... | 12,806½ | 3,144½ | 748½ | 142⅜ | 38 | 180⅜ | 16,879⅜ | 22,836½ |
| ... | ... | 6·61 | ... | 56·08 | 13·77 | 3·28 | ·63 | ·16 | ·79 | 73·92 | 100· |
| ·1 | 19¾ | 2,746½ | ... | 26,628½ | 6,137¾ | 317½ | 484½ | 128¾ | 613½ | 33,697½ | 44,891½ |
| ... | ·05 | 6·12 | ... | 59·31 | 13·67 | ·71 | 1·08 | ·29 | 1·37 | 75·06 | 100· |
| ¾ | 2½ | 1,272¾ | 19½ | 13,189½ | 2,506½ | 215½ | 518¾ | 84½ | 403½ | 16,314½ | 19,000½ |
| ... | ·02 | 6·69 | ·10 | 69·42 | 13·18 | 1·14 | 1·68 | ·45 | 2·13 | 85·87 | 100· |
| 12½ | 3½ | 7,542½ | ... | 53,403 | 11,841½ | 676½ | 817½ | 236½ | 1,053⅜ | 66,974⅜ | 83,729 |
| ·01 | ... | 9·07 | ... | 63·79 | 14·14 | ·81 | ·97 | ·28 | 1·25 | 79·99 | 100· |
| 34½ | ... | 4,106½ | ... | 38,220½ | 7,357 | 462 | 1,149¾ | 318 | 1,467¾ | 47,507 | 61,124 |
| ·06 | ... | 6·71 | ... | 62·52 | 12·04 | ·76 | 1·88 | ·52 | 2·40 | 77·72 | 100· |
| 1¾ | ... | 302½ | ... | 2,882½ | 918½ | 15¾ | 33½ | 9 | 42½ | 3,859 | 7,722½ |
| ·01 | ... | 3·91 | ... | 37·33 | 11·88 | ·20 | ·44 | ·12 | ·56 | 49·97 | 100· |
| ... | ¼ | 1,483 | 1 | 12,519½ | 3,492 | 78 | 255½ | 67¾ | 323¼ | 16,412¾ | 26,589¼ |
| ... | ... | 5·58 | ... | 47·09 | 13·13 | ·29 | ·96 | ·26 | 1·22 | 61·73 | 100 |
| 30½ | ¼ | 6,783¾ | ... | 64,369½ | 13,664½ | 1,179 | 1,360¾ | 348¾ | 1,709½ | 80,922 | 1,19,290½ |
| ·03 | ... | 5·67 | ... | 53·92 | 11·45 | ·98 | 1·14 | ·29 | 1·43 | 67·78 | 100· |
| 3¼ | ... | 462¾ | ... | 5,398¼ | 735½ | 5½ | 231½ | 61¾ | 293¼ | 6,432½ | 8,187¼ |
| ·05 | ... | 5·66 | ... | 65·93 | 8·98 | ·07 | 2·82 | ·76 | 3·58 | 78·56 | 100· |
| 145 | 20¼ | 2,608½ | ... | 26,572¾ | 4,535¼ | 393½ | 1,032½ | 273 | 1,305½ | 32,807 | 39,078½ |
| ·38 | ·05 | 6·67 | ... | 68· | 11·60 | 1·01 | 2·64 | ·70 | 3·34 | 83·95 | 100· |
| 268½ | 394 | 46,267½ | 23 | 428·947 | 91,297 | 8,972 | 8,327 | 2,338 | 10,565 | 5,39,781 | 7,67,062½ |
| ·03 | ·05 | 6·02 | ... | 55·92 | 11·90 | 1·17 | 1·09 | ·29 | 1·38 | 70·37 | 100· |

# APPENDIX No. VII.

## PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN—(*Quantity in standard weight per rupee*).

### UNHUSKED RICE.

(Values given as M. s. c. — maunds, seers, chittacks.)

| Months. | 1857-58. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1861-62. | 1862-63. | 1863-64. | 1864-65. | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | Average for foregoing years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | 0 14 0 | 0 24 0 | ... | 0 36 14 | 1 1 5 | ... | ... | 0 23 10 | 0 14 12 | ... | 0 29 8 | ... | ... | 0 29 8 | ... | ... | 0 15 7 | ... | 0 25 7 |
| July | ... | 0 14 8 | 0 23 8 | 0 22 0 | 0 36 14 | 1 1 5 | ... | 0 26 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 15 8 | 0 27 4 | 0 29 8 | ... | ... | 0 25 1 | 0 23 10 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 5 | ... | 0 24 5 |
| August | ... | 0 15 0 | ... | 0 22 0 | 0 36 14 | ... | ... | 0 23 9 | 0 20 10 | 0 15 2 | 0 36 6 | 0 19 3 | 0 22 2 | ... | 0 30 15 | 0 20 11 | 0 20 10 | ... | ... | 0 23 5 |
| September | ... | 0 16 0 | 0 22 0 | 0 22 0 | 1 1 5 | ... | ... | 0 25 1 | ... | 0 23 9 | 0 36 14 | 0 20 10 | 0 23 10 | ... | 0 29 8 | 0 22 2 | 0 22 2 | 0 36 14 | ... | 0 27 1 |
| October | 0 29 8 | 0 16 0 | 0 30 0 | 0 22 0 | 1 1 5 | 1 1 5 | ... | 0 23 9 | ... | 1 4 10 | ... | ... | 0 28 12 | ... | 0 29 8 | 0 26 9 | 0 21 6 | ... | ... | 0 30 9 |
| November | 0 28 0 | ... | ... | 0 26 0 | 0 25 0 | 1 1 5 | 1 1 5 | 0 23 9 | 0 23 9 | 0 30 15 | 1 4 4 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 1 | 1 4 4 | 0 32 7 | 0 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 7 |
| December | 0 32 7 | ... | 0 20 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 29 0 | 1 2 12 | ... | 0 23 9 | ... | 0 31 11 | ... | 0 24 5 | 0 28 0 | 1 4 4 | 0 28 0 | 0 22 2 | ... | 0 32 7 | ... | 0 28 6 |
| January | ... | 0 19 0 | 0 22 0 | 0 28 0 | 1 1 5 | ... | ... | 0 23 9 | ... | 0 32 8 | 0 39 13 | 0 29 8 | 0 29 8 | 1 1 5 | 0 23 10 | 0 23 10 | ... | ... | ... | 0 29 8 |
| February | ... | 0 18 0 | ... | 0 29 0 | 1 1 4 | ... | ... | 0 23 9 | ... | 0 28 0 | ... | 0 20 10 | 0 27 5 | 0 30 15 | 0 25 1 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 11 | ... | ... | 0 25 10 |
| March | ... | 0 18 0 | ... | 0 29 0 | 1 1 5 | ... | ... | 0 23 9 | ... | 0 29 8 | 0 29 8 | 0 20 10 | 0 25 1 | 0 30 15 | 0 23 10 | 0 20 10 | ... | ... | ... | 0 25 12 |
| April | 0 18 0 | 0 21 0 | 0 22 0 | 0 29 0 | 1 1 5 | ... | ... | 0 23 9 | 0 19 3 | ... | 0 29 8 | ... | 0 23 9 | ... | ... | 0 17 11 | 0 16 9 | ... | ... | 0 23 1 |
| May | 0 15 0 | 0 19 0 | 0 22 0 | 0 26 0 | 1 1 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Average for the year,** | 0 24 9 | 0 17 4 | 0 23 9 | 0 26 2 | 1 0 7 | 1 1 5 | ... | 0 24 1 | 0 21 10 | 0 27 10 | 0 34 5 | 0 24 5 | 0 25 14 | 0 38 5 | 0 27 10 | 0 22 5 | 0 22 5 | 0 24 8 | ... | 0 26 9 |

### HUSKED RICE.

| Months. | 1857-58. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1861-62. | 1862-63. | 1863-64. | 1864-65. | 1865-66. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | Average for foregoing years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | 0 10 8 | 0 9 8 | 0 11 0 | 0 19 3 | 0 22 2 | 0 21 6 | 0 22 14 | 0 15 8 | 0 9 9 | 0 16 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 11 1 | 0 16 3 | 0 22 2 | 0 13 4 | 0 14 12 | 0 10 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 15 10 |
| July | ... | 0 9 8 | 0 9 0 | 0 11 8 | 0 20 11 | 0 23 10 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 3 | 0 15 2 | 0 10 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 18 7 | 0 11 7 | 0 15 8 | 0 19 3 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 12 | 0 10 5 | 0 18 7 | 0 15 5 |
| August | ... | 0 9 8 | 0 10 0 | 0 11 4 | 0 19 3 | 0 22 2 | 0 25 1 | 0 19 3 | 0 13 10 | 0 9 15 | 0 16 15 | 0 17 11 | 0 11 4 | 0 16 3 | 0 20 11 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 12 | 0 11 13 | 0 19 3 | 0 15 10 |
| September | ... | 0 9 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 19 14 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 16 3 | 0 13 10 | 0 14 0 | 0 20 11 | 0 14 12 | 0 14 12 | 0 15 14 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 14 0 | 0 16 4 | 0 20 11 | 0 16 7 |
| October | 0 11 13 | 0 10 0 | ... | 0 11 0 | 0 21 6 | 0 26 9 | 0 25 1 | 0 16 3 | 0 13 10 | 0 14 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 14 12 | 0 12 8 | 0 20 11 | 0 19 14 | 0 16 6 | 0 11 13 | 0 17 11 | 0 21 7 | 0 17 9 |
| November | 0 8 14 | ... | 0 14 8 | 0 13 8 | 0 22 14 | 0 28 0 | 0 25 1 | 0 16 4 | 0 13 11 | 0 18 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 14 12 | 0 16 3 | 0 18 7 | 0 16 4 | 0 19 3 | 0 12 8 | 0 21 0 | 0 18 6 | 0 17 13 |
| December | 0 10 5 | ... | 0 14 8 | 0 13 8 | 0 23 9 | 0 28 12 | 0 25 1 | 0 16 15 | 0 13 11 | 0 18 7 | 0 25 1 | 0 14 12 | 0 16 3 | 0 18 7 | 0 19 3 | 0 11 1 | 0 11 0 | 0 19 2 | 0 24 6 | 0 17 13 |
| January | 0 12 8 | 0 12 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 13 8 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 2 | 0 15 8 | 0 13 5 | 0 18 13 | 0 19 14 | 0 13 10 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 16 15 | 0 11 13 | 0 19 3 | 0 24 5 | 0 17 2 |
| February | 0 11 12 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 10 | 0 13 0 | 0 22 2 | 0 24 5 | 0 22 2 | 0 16 15 | 0 12 3 | 0 14 12 | 0 18 7 | 0 14 0 | 0 18 7 | 0 21 6 | 0 14 12 | 0 17 11 | 0 11 13 | 0 19 3 | 0 23 10 | 0 16 13 |
| March | 0 11 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 19 3 | 0 24 5 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 4 | 0 10 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 3 | 0 14 0 | 0 18 7 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 15 8 | 0 11 13 | 0 17 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 16 4 |
| April | 0 9 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 21 6 | 0 24 5 | 0 22 14 | 0 17 11 | 0 10 5 | 0 14 12 | 0 19 3 | 0 11 14 | 0 16 4 | 0 15 8 | 0 15 7 | 0 14 7 | 0 10 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 20 4 | 0 15 7 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Average for the year,** | 0 10 13 | 0 10 7 | 0 10 7 | 0 12 1 | 0 21 8 | 0 24 15 | 0 23 3 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 13 | 0 14 14 | 0 20 2 | 0 15 4 | 0 14 5 | 0 17 8 | 0 18 7 | 0 15 10 | 0 12 13 | 0 16 7 | 0 21 2 | 0 16 9 |

## BARLEY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | | 0 17 0 | 0 25 0 | 0 29 0 | 0 38 6 | 0 36 14 | 0 33 13 | 0 28 0 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 10 | 0 29 8 | 0 26 9 | 0 17 6 | 0 23 10 | 0 30 15 | 0 19 3 | 0 18 7 | 0 20 11 | 0 33 15 | 0 25 15 |
| July | ... | | 0 15 4 | 0 23 0 | | 0 36 14 | 0 34 11 | 0 36 2 | 0 26 9 | 0 21 6 | 0 15 8 | 0 32 8 | 0 28 1 | 0 15 8 | 0 23 10 | 0 31 0 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 3 | 0 20 11 | 0 33 15 | 0 24 1 |
| August | ... | | 0 19 0 | 0 22 10 | | 0 36 14 | 0 34 11 | 0 35 6 | 0 20 11 | 0 18 7 | 0 16 4 | 0 36 14 | 0 26 9 | 0 15 14 | 0 23 10 | 0 29 8 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 3 | 0 21 7 | 0 33 15 | 0 23 15 |
| September | ... | | 0 16 0 | 0 23 12 | | 0 36 2 | 0 36 14 | 0 33 14 | 0 20 11 | 0 15 2 | 0 15 14 | 0 35 7 | 0 22 14 | 0 18 5 | 0 25 13 | 0 29 8 | 0 19 15 | 0 19 3 | 0 21 7 | 0 34 11 | 0 23 10 |
| October | ... | 0 16 4 | 0 16 0 | 0 22 0 | | 0 38 6 | 0 36 2 | 0 33 3 | 0 17 11 | 0 15 7 | 0 16 15 | 0 33 15 | 0 16 4 | 0 14 12 | 0 24 5 | 0 26 9 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 22 2 | 0 33 12 | 0 22 1 |
| November | ... | 0 16 4 | | 0 25 0 | | 0 36 14 | 0 39 14 | 0 32 7 | 0 18 7 | 0 15 2 | 0 22 8 | 0 38 6 | 0 20 11 | 0 15 8 | 0 29 8 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 13 | 0 16 4 | 0 25 1 | 0 35 6 | 0 21 9 |
| December | ... | 0 19 3 | | 0 28 0 | 0 28 0 | 0 36 6 | 0 38 6 | 0 30 15 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 11 | 0 20 5 | 0 35 7 | 0 21 7 | 0 16 4 | 0 28 1 | 0 20 11 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 24 6 | 0 36 14 | 0 26 7 |
| January | ... | 0 19 15 | 0 20 0 | 0 25 0 | | 0 30 15 | 0 35 7 | 0 28 0 | 0 18 7 | 0 13 11 | 0 25 13 | 0 31 12 | 9 18 7 | 0 16 15 | 0 28 1 | 0 22 2 | 0 19 3 | 0 14 12 | 0 22 2 | 0 36 2 | 0 23 9 |
| February | ... | 0 25 1 | 0 20 0 | 0 23 8 | 0 28 0 | 0 30 4 | 0 35 7 | 0 24 5 | 0 20 11 | 0 15 2 | 0 23 15 | 0 30 15 | 0 20 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 29 8 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 15 | 0 16 4 | 0 22 15 | 0 36 14 | 0 26 8 |
| March | ... | 0 31 0 | 0 20 0 | 0 25 0 | 0 28 0 | 0 35 6 | 0 36 2 | 0 30 15 | 0 22 2 | 0 26 9 | 0 30 15 | 0 25 2 | 0 24 6 | 0 25 1 | 0 29 8 | 0 19 3 | 0 20 11 | 0 20 11 | 0 32 7 | 0 36 14 | 0 27 6 |
| April | ... | 0 20 0 | 0 24 0 | | 0 29 0 | 0 36 2 | 0 36 14 | 0 32 7 | 0 25 13 | 0 24 6 | 0 30 4 | 0 26 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 23 11 | 0 30 4 | 0 22 2 | 0 20 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 30 15 | 0 36 14 | 0 27 4 |
| May | ... | 0 17 0 | 0 25 0 | 0 28 0 | 0 29 0 | 0 37 11 | 0 33 15 | 0 33 12 | 0 25 2 | 0 16 14 | 0 29 8 | 0 29 8 | 0 17 12 | 0 25 1 | 0 20 11 | 0 20 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 19 3 | 0 32 7 | 0 33 13 | 0 27 4 |
| Average for the year, | 0 20 9 | 0 19 4 | 0 24 10 | 0 28 8 | 0 35 12 | 0 36 4 | 0 31 2 | 0 20 2 | 0 18 6 | 0 22 1 | 0 31 2 | 0 22 2 | 0 18 4 | 0 26 6 | 0 24 11 | 0 19 12 | 0 17 14 | 0 24 12 | 0 34 14 | 0 24 15 | |

## WHEAT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | | 0 14 3 | 0 14 8 | 0 21 0 | 0 29 8 | 0 28 12 | 0 28 12 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 9 | 0 12 9 | 0 21 6 | 0 21 6 | 0 13 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 14 7 | 0 14 12 | 0 15 2 | 0 25 7 | 0 19 13 |
| July | ... | | 0 13 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 20 0 | 0 28 3 | 0 31 12 | 0 29 8 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 9 | 0 12 2 | 0 23 10 | 0 22 2 | 0 12 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 14 6 | 0 14 12 | 0 15 2 | 0 25 1 | 0 19 14 |
| August | ... | | 0 13 12 | 0 15 10 | 0 21 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 28 12 | 0 29 8 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 9 | 0 12 2 | 0 27 2 | 0 19 15 | 0 13 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 23 9 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 1 | 0 15 8 | 0 24 6 | 0 19 6 |
| September | ... | | 0 13 12 | 0 16 4 | 0 20 0 | 0 28 1 | 0 29 8 | 0 28 12 | 0 18 1 | 0 13 10 | 0 11 7 | 0 24 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 12 15 | 0 19 9 | 0 22 14 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 1 | 0 15 8 | 0 24 6 | 0 19 6 |
| October | ... | 0 16 4 | 0 13 12 | 0 15 8 | 0 19 0 | 0 28 12 | 0 30 15 | 0 27 5 | 0 14 12 | 0 12 3 | 0 12 2 | 0 24 6 | 0 14 6 | 0 11 7 | 0 18 13 | 0 21 6 | 0 13 5 | 0 12 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 24 5 | 0 18 5 |
| November | ... | 0 14 1 | | 0 17 0 | 0 20 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 31 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 15 8 | 0 12 9 | 0 14 6 | 0 29 8 | 0 15 8 | 0 12 3 | 0 21 12 | 0 20 10 | 0 13 2 | 0 12 9 | 0 16 15 | 0 25 1 | 0 19 2 |
| December | ... | 0 16 4 | | 0 17 8 | 0 20 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 31 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 15 8 | 0 10 5 | 0 14 12 | 0 28 1 | 0 14 1 | 0 12 3 | 0 22 2 | 0 20 10 | 0 13 11 | 0 12 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 15 |
| January | ... | 0 18 7 | 0 13 10 | 0 18 0 | 0 19 8 | 0 26 9 | 0 28 1 | 0 19 3 | 0 15 8 | 0 11 13 | 0 15 8 | 0 28 1 | 0 14 1 | 0 12 3 | 0 22 2 | 0 19 3 | 0 13 11 | 0 12 15 | 0 17 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 8 |
| February | ... | 0 16 15 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 0 | 0 19 0 | 0 28 0 | 0 28 1 | 0 17 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 9 15 | 0 16 15 | 0 23 10 | 0 16 10 | 0 14 12 | 0 21 18 | 0 16 4 | 0 13 5 | 0 13 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 5 |
| March | ... | 0 23 10 | 0 13 10 | 0 18 6 | 0 19 4 | 0 25 1 | 0 29 8 | 0 25 13 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 9 | 0 20 10 | 0 19 15 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 3 | 0 21 12 | 0 14 1 | 0 16 4 | 0 14 0 | 0 20 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 19 15 |
| April | ... | 0 13 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 20 0 | 0 20 8 | 0 26 9 | 0 28 1 | 0 25 13 | 0 19 3 | 0 15 2 | 0 19 15 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 3 | 0 22 14 | 0 16 4 | 6 15 8 | 0 15 8 | 0 20 11 | 0 25 13 | 0 19 15 |
| May | ... | 0 14 3 | 0 15 0 | 0 20 0 | 0 21 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 26 9 | 0 25 13 | 0 17 12 | 0 13 5 | 0 20 5 | 0 24 6 | 0 14 12 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 16 4 | 0 14 12 | 0 14 12 | 0 25 2 | 0 26 9 | 0 19 10 |
| Average for the year, | 0 16 9 | 0 13 15 | 0 15 0 | 0 20 5 | 0 27 3 | 0 29 6 | 0 25 10 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 11 | 0 15 2 | 0 24 9 | 0 17 1 | 0 14 7 | 0 20 1 | 0 20 1 | 0 14 1 | 0 13 14 | 0 17 14 | 0 25 2 | 0 17 9 | |

## UNHUSKED PEAS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | | 0 16 0 | | | 0 38 6 | 0 36 14 | 0 37 10 | 0 30 4 | 0 20 11 | | 0 29 8 | 0 30 4 | 0 17 6 | 0 22 2 | 0 30 15 | 0 20 10 | 0 20 10 | 0 18 7 | 0 33 15 | 0 26 14 |
| July | ... | | 0 16 0 | | | 0 36 14 | 0 35 7 | 0 36 14 | 0 28 0 | 0 19 3 | 0 15 7 | 0 30 4 | 0 29 8 | 0 14 6 | 0 19 14 | 0 30 15 | 0 20 10 | 0 20 10 | 0 18 1 | 0 31 0 | 0 25 3 |
| August | ... | | | | | 0 38 6 | 0 35 7 | 0 36 14 | 0 20 10 | 0 18 7 | 0 12 2 | 0 36 14 | 0 26 9 | 0 15 2 | 0 20 11 | 0 32 7 | 0 20 10 | 0 21 6 | 0 20 10 | 0 33 15 | 0 26 0 |
| September | ... | | | | | 0 36 14 | 0 36 14 | 1 2 13 | 0 22 2 | | 0 14 6 | 0 38 6 | 0 23 9 | 0 14 12 | 0 22 2 | 0 33 3 | 0 20 10 | 0 20 10 | 0 19 5 | 0 33 15 | 0 28 9 |
| October | ... | 0 18 7 | | | | 0 38 6 | 0 33 14 | 0 35 7 | 0 18 7 | | 0 18 7 | 0 35 7 | 0 22 2 | 0 10 5 | 0 23 10 | 0 26 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 17 11 | 0 16 15 | 0 36 14 | 0 24 15 |
| November | ... | | | | | 0 36 14 | 0 38 6 | 0 38 6 | 0 19 15 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 9 | 1 2 1 | 0 21 6 | 0 11 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 23 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 16 15 | 0 22 2 | 0 38 6 | 0 26 6 |
| December | ... | 0 19 3 | | | | 0 32 8 | 0 36 14 | 0 33 15 | 0 18 7 | | 0 19 9 | 0 38 6 | 0 21 6 | 0 11 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 23 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 17 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 36 2 | 0 25 15 |
| January | ... | 0 19 15 | 0 22 0 | | | 0 32 7 | 0 33 6 | 0 30 15 | 0 23 10 | | 0 19 9 | 0 35 7 | 0 19 3 | 0 11 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 21 12 | 0 15 2 | 0 23 10 | 0 38 6 | 0 24 2 |
| February | ... | 0 29 8 | 0 26 0 | | | 0 37 9 | 1 1 5 | 0 30 15 | 0 21 6 | 0 24 5 | 0 30 4 | 0 36 14 | 0 22 14 | 0 25 1 | 0 30 15 | 0 24 6 | 0 26 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 23 10 | 0 39 13 | 0 28 15 |
| March | ... | 0 33 15 | 0 25 0 | | | 0 38 6 | 1 2 13 | 0 32 7 | 0 21 6 | 0 20 11 | 0 28 1 | 0 39 14 | 0 21 6 | 0 25 1 | 0 28 12 | 0 25 1 | 0 27 5 | 0 21 6 | 0 33 14 | 1 1 12 | 0 29 15 |
| April | ... | 0 21 0 | 0 25 0 | | | 0 36 14 | 1 2 13 | 0 32 7 | 0 18 7 | 0 19 9 | | 0 30 4 | 0 20 11 | 0 22 8 | 0 29 8 | 0 25 13 | 0 26 9 | 0 19 15 | 0 30 15 | 0 35 6 | 0 27 9 |
| May | ... | | | | | 0 35 7 | 0 39 13 | 0 29 8 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 15 | 0 28 1 | 0 30 15 | 0 17 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 26 5 | 0 26 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 17 0 | 0 33 15 | 0 39 1 | 0 27 9 |
| Average for the year, | 0 23 11 | 0 21 11 | | | 0 36 9 | 0 38 4 | 0 34 14 | 0 22 2 | 0 19 14 | 0 20 9 | 0 35 6 | 0 23 4 | 0 16 9 | 0 24 13 | 0 27 12 | 0 23 4 | 0 18 14 | 0 23 10 | 0 36 10 | 0 26 13 | |

# APPENDIX No. VII.—(concluded).

## PRICE CURRENT OF GRAIN—(Quantity in standard weight per rupee).

### UNHUSKED GRAM.

| Months. | 1857-58. M. s. c. | 1858-59. M. s. c. | 1859-60. M. s. c. | 1860-61. M. s. c. | 1861-62. M. s. c. | 1862-63. M. s. c. | 1863-64. M. s. c. | 1864-65. M. s. c. | 1865-66. M. s. c. | 1866-67. M. s. c. | 1867-68. M. s. c. | 1868-69. M. s. c. | 1869-70. M. s. c. | 1870-71. M. s. c. | 1871-72. M. s. c. | 1872-73. M. s. c. | 1873-74. M. s. c. | 1874-75. M. s. c. | 1875-76. M. s. c. | Average for foregoing years. M. s. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | 0 14 8 | 0 14 8 | 0 20 0 | 0 28 0 | 0 29 8 | 0 33 3 | 0 30 4 | 0 19 15 | 0 12 2 | 0 28 9 | 0 28 1 | 0 15 14 | 0 16 4 | 0 25 1 | 0 19 3 | 0 20 5 | 0 17 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 22 2 |
| July | ... | 0 15 0 | 0 17 8 | 0 20 0 | 0 28 0 | 0 31 0 | 0 34 11 | 0 25 13 | 0 15 8 | 0 12 2 | 0 29 8 | 0 29 11 | 0 14 12 | 0 16 4 | 0 28 0 | 0 20 11 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 28 9 | 0 24 4 |
| August | ... | 0 14 12 | 0 17 0 | 0 20 8 | 0 27 5 | 0 29 8 | 0 35 6 | 0 20 11 | 0 12 15 | 0 11 13 | 0 31 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 4 | 0 28 0 | 0 19 3 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 27 5 | 0 21 1 |
| September | ... | 0 14 0 | 0 16 8 | 0 18 8 | 0 27 5 | 0 35 6 | 0 33 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 14 12 | 0 12 3 | 0 31 0 | 0 28 10 | 0 14 12 | 0 17 0 | 0 31 0 | 0 20 11 | 0 19 15 | 0 17 11 | 0 28 2 | 0 22 2 |
| October | 0 18 7 | 0 14 0 | 0 17 0 | 0 17 8 | 0 28 2 | 0 33 6 | 0 33 13 | 0 19 15 | 0 14 2 | 0 12 14 | 0 35 7 | 0 22 2 | 0 10 5 | 0 18 1 | 0 23 10 | 0 21 6 | 0 17 11 | 0 16 3 | 0 28 0 | 0 21 9 |
| November | 0 16 4 | ... | 0 17 0 | 0 17 0 | 0 27 5 | 0 32 7 | 0 32 3 | 0 19 15 | 0 12 3 | 0 16 9 | 0 33 15 | 0 21 6 | 0 9 10 | 0 19 5 | 0 25 1 | 0 21 6 | 0 17 6 | 0 19 3 | 0 29 14 | 0 21 9 |
| December | 0 15 8 | ... | 0 17 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 26 5 | 0 32 7 | 0 31 0 | 0 19 15 | 0 12 9 | 0 14 2 | 0 31 0 | 0 20 11 | 0 10 11 | 0 22 2 | 0 20 10 | 0 21 2 | 0 17 0 | 0 19 3 | 0 31 0 | 0 21 3 |
| January | 0 17 0 | ... | 0 16 8 | 0 14 0 | 0 28 1 | 0 32 7 | 0 31 9 | 0 20 11 | 0 12 9 | 0 19 8 | 0 35 0 | 0 18 7 | 0 11 1 | 0 21 6 | 0 20 11 | 0 21 6 | 0 15 8 | 0 19 3 | 0 31 0 | 0 20 15 |
| February | 0 17 0 | 0 16 8 | 0 14 8 | 0 15 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 30 15 | 0 25 1 | 0 22 2 | 0 14 9 | 0 19 3 | 0 32 7 | 0 17 11 | 0 12 9 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 26 9 | 0 6 4 | 0 19 3 | 0 31 0 | 0 20 13 |
| March | 0 19 15 | 0 18 8 | 0 15 1 | ... | 0 26 9 | 0 32 7 | 0 22 0 | 0 22 2 | 0 16 10 | 0 21 6 | 0 25 1 | 0 21 6 | 0 12 9 | 0 22 14 | 0 22 2 | 0 26 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 20 10 | 0 31 0 | 0 21 13 |
| April | 0 13 0 | 0 17 8 | 0 20 0 | ... | 0 28 1 | 0 33 15 | 0 31 0 | 0 22 2 | 0 16 10 | 0 25 1 | 0 31 11 | 0 20 11 | 0 16 10 | 0 22 14 | 0 23 10 | 0 25 2 | 0 17 11 | 0 23 10 | 0 32 7 | 0 23 6 |
| May | 0 13 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 19 0 | 0 22 0 | 0 30 4 | 0 35 6 | 0 29 8 | 0 22 2 | 0 14 1 | 0 26 9 | 0 33 3 | 0 15 15 | 0 16 4 | 0 22 2 | 0 22 2 | 0 20 17 | 0 17 0 | 0 25 15 | 0 33 15 | 0 22 13 |
| **Average for the year,** | 0 16 5 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 14 | 0 18 2 | 0 27 11 | 0 32 5 | 0 36 7 | 0 22 5 | 0 14 1 | 0 17 1 | 0 31 8 | 0 22 2 | 0 13 1 | 0 19 9 | 0 23 15 | 0 22 3 | 0 13 1 | 0 19 6 | 0 29 8 | 0 21 12 |

### UNHUSKED ARAHAR.

| Months. | 1857-58. M. s. c. | 1858-59. M. s. c. | 1859-60. M. s. c. | 1860-61. M. s. c. | 1861-62. M. s. c. | 1862-63. M. s. c. | 1863-64. M. s. c. | 1864-65. M. s. c. | 1865-66. M. s. c. | 1866-67. M. s. c. | 1867-68. M. s. c. | 1868-69. M. s. c. | 1869-70. M. s. c. | 1870-71. M. s. c. | 1871-72. M. s. c. | 1872-73. M. s. c. | 1873-74. M. s. c. | 1874-75. M. s. c. | 1875-76. M. s. c. | Average for foregoing years. M. s. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 34 11 | 0 32 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 30 4 | 0 31 1 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 15 | 0 26 9 | 0 17 11 | 0 23 9 | ... | ... | 0 25 15 |
| July | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 33 15 | 0 31 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 32 7 | 0 31 11 | 0 14 12 | 0 19 15 | 0 26 9 | 0 19 3 | ... | 0 17 11 | ... | 0 25 4 |
| August | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 32 7 | 0 25 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 33 15 | 0 29 8 | 0 15 8 | ... | ... | 0 17 11 | ... | ... | ... | 0 26 12 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 6 | 0 24 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 36 14 | 0 28 12 | 0 14 8 | 0 19 15 | ... | ... | 0 19 3 | ... | ... | 0 22 8 |
| October | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 0 | 0 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 10 5 | 0 19 15 | 0 18 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 22 8 |
| November | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 32 7 | 0 26 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 12 | ... | 0 11 1 | 0 19 15 | 0 22 2 | ... | 0 20 11 | ... | ... | 0 23 15 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 24 5 | 0 28 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 32 15 | ... | 0 10 5 | 0 22 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 22 9 |
| January | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 30 15 | 0 28 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 23 10 | ... | 0 20 10 | ... | 0 17 11 | ... | 0 24 3 |
| February | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 21 0 | 0 27 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 18 7 | 0 18 7 | 0 26 9 | ... | ... | 0 18 7 | ... | ... | 0 26 5 |
| March | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 28 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 36 2 | ... | ... | 0 22 14 | 0 22 14 | ... | ... | 0 18 7 | 0 17 11 | ... | 0 24 5 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 0 | 0 30 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 19 15 | 0 25 1 | ... | ... | 0 19 14 | ... | ... | 0 25 5 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 0 | 0 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 19 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 24 5 |
| **Average for the year,** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 31 0 | 0 27 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 33 8 | 0 24 8 | 0 15 8 | 0 22 1 | 0 22 14 | 0 18 3 | 0 20 | 0 71 11 | ... | 0 24 10 |

## HUSKED ARAHAR (DAL).

| Month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 28 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 25 1 | 0 23 10 | 0 23 10 | 0 17 0 | 0 10 10 | 0 22 2 | 0 23 10 | 0 14 0 | 0 16 4 | 0 20 11 | 0 14 0 | 0 18 7 | 0 14 7 | 0 20 11 | 0 19 15 |
| July | ... | ... | 0 21 6 | 0 25 13 | 0 28 0 | 0 25 1 | 0 22 2 | 0 23 10 | 0 20 11 | 0 15 2 | 0 10 10 | 0 24 5 | 0 23 5 | 0 11 1 | 0 15 8 | 0 19 15 | 0 14 12 | 0 18 7 | 0 13 11 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 11 |
| August | ... | ... | ... | 0 25 13 | 0 28 0 | 0 24 5 | 0 19 15 | 0 23 10 | 0 20 10 | 0 13 10 | 0 9 3 | 0 26 9 | 0 22 2 | 0 11 12 | 0 15 8 | 0 20 1 | 0 13 4 | 0 16 4 | 0 14 0 | 0 19 15 | 0 19 3 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | 0 25 1 | 0 25 11 | 0 24 5 | 0 22 2 | 0 22 2 | 0 19 15 | 0 12 3 | 0 10 0 | 0 25 13 | 0 22 2 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 5 | 0 15 8 | 0 13 4 | 0 16 4 | 0 13 5 | 0 20 11 | 0 18 7 |
| October | ... | 0 14 0 | ... | 0 25 1 | 0 25 5 | 0 24 5 | 0 21 6 | 0 22 14 | 0 18 7 | 0 10 5 | 0 10 9 | 0 25 1 | 0 19 3 | 0 9 4 | 0 15 8 | 0 15 8 | 0 14 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 12 9 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 10 |
| November | ... | 0 14 0 | ... | 0 24 6 | 0 24 5 | 0 24 5 | 0 20 10 | 0 21 6 | 0 16 15 | 0 10 5 | 0 12 3 | 0 26 9 | 0 19 3 | 0 8 14 | 0 17 0 | 0 16 4 | 0 14 12 | 0 14 0 | 0 13 5 | 0 22 2 | 0 17 13 |
| December | ... | ... | 0 24 5 | 0 25 13 | ... | 0 25 1 | 0 22 2 | 0 22 2 | 0 16 10 | 0 10 0 | 0 12 8 | 0 26 9 | 0 18 7 | 0 8 14 | 0 17 11 | 0 15 14 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 5 | 0 15 2 | 0 22 2 | 0 18 8 |
| January | ... | 0 14 10 | ... | 0 22 12 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 22 14 | 0 21 6 | 0 17 0 | 0 10 5 | 0 12 9 | 0 27 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 8 8 | 0 17 11 | 0 15 7 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 5 | 0 14 12 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 5 |
| February | ... | 0 15 8 | ... | 0 20 10 | 0 25 1 | 0 25 1 | 0 20 11 | 0 20 10 | 0 17 0 | 0 19 0 | 0 11 13 | 0 29 8 | 0 18 7 | 0 10 5 | 0 17 11 | 0 17 0 | 0 17 11 | 0 12 9 | 0 14 12 | 0 23 10 | 0 18 3 |
| March | ... | 0 17 11 | ... | 0 21 6 | 0 25 1 | 0 24 5 | 0 22 2 | 0 21 6 | 0 17 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 15 1 | 0 20 11 | 0 17 11 | 0 13 4 | 0 18 7 | 0 17 11 | 0 19 3 | 0 13 11 | 0 14 0 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 9 |
| April | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 29 8 | 0 24 5 | 0 20 11 | 0 19 15 | 0 18 7 | 0 13 11 | 0 20 11 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 7 | 0 16 4 | 0 19 3 | 0 16 4 | 0 16 4 | 0 15 8 | 0 14 0 | 0 26 9 | 0 19 11 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 29 8 | 0 24 5 | 0 22 14 | 0 25 1 | 0 18 7 | 0 11 13 | 0 21 0 | 0 23 10 | 0 16 4 | 0 16 4 | 0 20 11 | 0 16 4 | 0 20 11 | 0 14 0 | 0 15 8 | 0 25 1 | 0 20 11 |
| Average for the year, | 0 15 3 | 0 22 14 | 0 24 1 | 0 26 10 | 0 24 12 | 0 21 14 | 0 22 5 | 0 18 12 | 0 12 0 | 0 13 1 | 0 25 13 | 0 19 13 | 0 11 8 | 0 17 14 | 0 17 7 | 0 15 14 | 0 14 15 | 0 14 2 | 0 22 9 | 0 18 13 |

## PRICE CURRENT OF REFINED SUGAR.—(*Price per standard maund.*)

| Month | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | ... | ... | ... | 7 3 7 | 7 4 7 | 7 9 11 | 9 6 0 | 9 6 0 | 8 2 0 | 9 12 11 | 8 2 0 | 10 2 7 | 9 3 5 | 10 2 7 | 9 6 0 | 9 3 10 | 9 3 10 | 8 3 5 | 8 13 9 | 8 13 5 |
| July | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 9 11 | 8 1 2 | 9 6 0 | 7 6 10 | ... | 8 2 0 | 8 8 3 | 9 8 5 | 9 6 0 | 9 6 0 | 9 6 0 | 10 2 7 | 10 2 7 | 8 6 1 | 8 14 2 |
| August | ... | ... | ... | 7 3 1 | ... | 7 9 11 | 9 6 0 | 9 6 0 | 7 15 7 | 10 9 2 | 9 2 1 | 9 6 0 | 9 12 11 | ... | 9 11 5 | 9 6 0 | 8 6 1 | 8 6 1 | 8 8 2 | 8 7 6 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 9 | 8 0 0 | 9 8 5 | 9 6 0 | 8 2 0 | 8 1 6 | 10 9 2 | 9 6 10 | 9 6 0 | 10 11 5 | 11 1 4 | 8 15 3 | 9 6 0 | 9 8 5 | 9 8 5 | 8 10 5 | 9 3 10 |
| October | ... | ... | 8 10 8 | 8 15 9 | 7 10 8 | 7 9 11 | 9 8 5 | 8 5 4 | 8 5 4 | ... | 9 6 10 | 8 9 11 | 10 6 1 | 11 1 4 | 9 14 6 | 10 4 7 | 9 8 5 | 9 8 5 | 8 8 0 | 9 2 5 |
| November | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 10 | 9 7 3 | 9 6 0 | 10 2 7 | 8 2 0 | 8 2 1 | 9 14 6 | 11 1 4 | 8 11 2 | ... | 10 0 7 | 10 2 10 | 10 0 3 | 9 2 3 | 9 2 3 | 9 5 4 | 9 6 5 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 6 | 9 5 4 | 7 12 11 | 8 2 0 | 9 6 0 | ... | 11 1 4 | 9 6 0 | 10 2 7 | 12 3 5 | 9 6 0 | 9 6 10 | 9 8 5 | 9 8 5 | 8 12 8 | 9 8 10 |
| January | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 5 | 9 7 7 | 7 9 11 | 8 2 0 | 9 13 9 | 9 3 10 | 9 12 2 | 8 5 4 | 9 11 5 | 10 1 6 | 10 7 7 | 9 11 5 | 9 5 4 | 9 8 5 | 9 4 7 | 8 0 0 | 9 4 1 |
| February | ... | ... | 8 3 10 | ... | 9 14 6 | 9 6 0 | 8 2 0 | 8 11 4 | 9 3 10 | 9 12 2 | 10 13 9 | 9 11 5 | 10 1 6 | 10 7 7 | 9 11 5 | 9 5 4 | 9 8 5 | 9 11 8 | 9 0 0 | 9 6 8 |
| March | ... | ... | 7 15 7 | 7 3 1 | 9 10 10 | 7 15 3 | 8 2 0 | 9 6 0 | 9 12 2 | 9 5 4 | 10 13 9 | 9 11 5 | 10 1 6 | 10 7 7 | 9 11 5 | 9 5 4 | 9 8 5 | 9 11 8 | 8 6 1 | 9 3 11 |
| April | ... | ... | 7 15 7 | 7 3 1 | 9 14 6 | 8 3 1 | 8 0 0 | 8 11 4 | 10 2 0 | 11 1 4 | 9 9 8 | 9 6 0 | ... | 9 6 0 | 10 2 7 | 9 6 1 | ... | 8 13 9 | 9 0 9 | 9 2 1 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 15 3 | 10 2 7 | 9 6 0 | 8 2 0 | ... | 8 2 0 | 10 2 7 | 8 11 4 | 9 6 10 | 9 6 0 | 9 12 1 | 9 0 9 | 8 10 3 | 8 13 9 | 9 0 9 | 9 2 0 |
| Average for the year, | ... | ... | 8 3 5 | 7 14 2 | 8 15 10 | 8 8 0 | 8 12 8 | 8 12 9 | 8 11 5 | 9 14 1 | 9 11 0 | 9 4 6 | 9 15 2 | 10 6 0 | 9 10 6 | 9 7 4 | 9 5 5 | 9 3 10 | 8 10 0 | 9 2 3 |

# APPENDIX No. VIII.

## STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATED PRODUCE OF THE CULTIVATED LAND IN ZILA AZAMGARH.

| Name of produce. | | | Area in acres. | Estimated out-turn per acre in favourable years. | Total esti-mated out-turn from the culti-vated area. | Average price rate of produce. | Total esti-mated va-lue of pro-duce. | Esti-mated value per acre. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Mds. | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Early rice... | ... | Grain ... | 43,246 | 17 maunds ... | 735,182 | 26½ sers to the rupee | 11,09,709 | 26 0 0 | |
| | | Straw ... | | 20 bundles or 25 maunds. | 1,081,150 | 1 anna per bundle ... | 54,058 | 1 4 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,63,767 | 27 4 0 | |
| Jarhan ... | ... | Grain ... | 175,167 | 25 maunds ... | 4,379,175 | 26½ sers to the rupee | 66,10,075 | 38 0 0 | |
| | | Straw ... | | 35 bundles or 40 maunds. | 7,006,680 | 1 anna per bundle ... | 3,83,178 | 2 4 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,93,253 | 40 4 0 | |
| Bhadein ... | ... | Grain ... | 114,741 | 13 maunds ... | 1,491,633 | 26½ sers to the rupee | 22,51,522 | 20 0 0 | See paragraphs 392 and 407. |
| | | Bhúsá ... | | 25 ditto ... | 2,868,525 | 3 maunds to ditto | 9,56,175 | 8 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,07,697 | 28 0 0 | |
| Wheat ... | ... | Grain ... | 9,846 | 20 maunds ... | 196,920 | 17½ sers to the rupee | 4,50,104 | 46 0 0 | |
| | | Bhúsá ... | | 25 ditto ... | 246,150 | 3 maunds to ditto | 82,050 | 8 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,32,154 | 54 0 0 | |
| Barley ... | ... | Grain ... | 207,170 | 25 maunds ... | 5,179,250 | 25 sers to the rupee ... | 82,86,800 | 40 0 0 | |
| | | Bhúsá ... | | Ditto ... | 5,179,250 | 3 maunds to ditto ... | 17,26,417 | 8 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,00,13,217 | 48 0 0 | |
| Peas ... | ... | Grain ... | 88,187 | 32 maunds ... | 2,821,792 | 27 sers to the rupee | 41,80,432 | 47 0 0 | |
| | | Bhúsá ... | | 30 ditto ... | 2,645,430 | 3 maunds to ditto | 8,81,810 | 10 0 0 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,62,242 | 57 0 0 | |
| Wheat and barley (go-jaí) | | Grain ... | 7,339 | 22 maunds ... | 161,458 | 22 sers to the rupee | 2,93,560 | 40 0 0 | |
| | | Bhúsá ... | | 25 ditto ... | 183,475 | 3 maunds to ditto | 61,158 | 8 0 6 | |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,54,718 | 48 0 0 | |

| Crop | Type | Acres | Rate | Amount | Price | Value (Rs) | Rate per acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barley and peas, (jau-kerai.) | Grain | 14,970 { | 29 maunds ... | 434,130 | 26 sers to the rupee... | 6,67,892 | 45 0 0 |
| | Bhúsá | | 28 ditto ... | 419,160 | 3 maunds to the ditto, | 1,39,720 | 9 0 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,07,612 | 54 0 0 |
| Gram ... ... | Grain | 6,686 { | 18 maunds ... | 120,748 | 22 sers to the rupee... | 2,18,815 | 33 0 0 |
| | Bhúsá | | 22 ditto ... | 147,092 | 3 maunds to ditto, ... | 49,031 | 7 0 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,67,846 | 40 0 0 |
| Masur ... ... | Grain | 1,169 { | 10 maunds ... | 11,690 | 25 sers to the rupee... | 18,704 | 16 0 0 |
| | Bhúsá | | 22 ditto ... | 25,674 | 3 maunds to ditto, ... | 8,558 | 8 0 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,262 | 24 0 0 |
| Latrí ... ... | Grain | 2,466 { | 10 maunds ... | 24,660 | 30 sers to the rupee... | 32,880 | 13 0 0 |
| | Bhúsá | | 30 ditto ... | 73,980 | 3 maunds to ditto, ... | 24,660 | 10 0 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,540 | 23 0 0 |
| Arahar ... ... | Grain | 32,974 { | 22 maunds ... | 725,428 | 25 sers to the rupee... | 11,60,685 | 35 0 0 |
| | Bhúsá | | 25 ditto ... | 824,350 | 3 maunds to ditto, ... | 2,74,783 | 8 0 0 |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,35,468 | 43 0 0 |
| Total of food grains ... | Grain | ... | ... | 16,281,666 | ... | 2,52,81,178 | ... |
| | Fodder | ... | ... | 20,700,916 | ... | 46,41,598 | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 36,982,582 | ... | 2,99,22,776 | ... |
| Linseed ... ... | ... | 4,389 | 10 maunds ... | 43,890 | 25 sers to the rupee... | 70,224 | 16 0 0 |
| Rape ... ... | ... | 268 | Ditto ... | 2,680 | Ditto ditto ... | 4,288 | 16 0 0 |
| San ... ... | ... | 30 | 22 ditto ... | 660 | 30 ditto ditto ... | 881 | 29 0 0 |
| Sugar ... ... | ... | 91,297 | 60 ditto ... | 5,477,820 | Rs. 2-2-9 per maund... | 1,18,97,140 | 130 0 0 |
| Indigo ... ... | ... | 23,400 | 25 bundles ... | ... | ... | 7,02,000 | 30 0 0* |
| Poppy ... ... | ... | 8,327 | ... | ... | ... | 7,49,430 | 90 0 0† |
| Other garden crops ... | ... | 2,238 | ... | ... | ... | 2,014,20 | 90 0 0‡ |
| Contingencies at five rupees an acre on the cultivated area of the district. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,35,315 | 5 0 0§ |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,78,63,473 | 62 0 0 |

( 67A )

* On the average 13¼ seers of dry colour are obtained from 50 bundles of plant (para. 555) and 19 bundles of plant may be put down as the average crop per acre (para. 487); for vicissitude of seasons affects not only the gross amount of the plant, but the quantity and quality of the colouring matter which it yields. To obtain 1,000 maunds of dry indigo, therefore (para. 552), on the average about 7,800 acres of the plant would have to be sown. Guided by the return of vats in paragraph 549 we may estimate the indigo trade to be now about one-third of what it was at the time of the survey (para. 465). The average price per bundle is Rs. 1 3, and per acre is Rs. 30 (para. 466). It will observed that the estimated value of the crop is nearly the same as that of bhadein. If the land is not used for indigo, it is used for the former.

† For the estimated and actual average outturn see paragraph 473. The average price paid by Government is Rs. 44 per acre (para. 472). To it may be added para. 490) the average value of the roti (about Rs. 3 an acre); and of the seed and dry capsule (about Rs. 10 an acre). Rating additional crops from the poppy land all round (para. 468), at the rate for bhadein and allowing something for embezzlement on the one hand, and for the expense to the cultivators of oiling palms in the opium department on the other, we may safely put down the average value of the produce from poppy land at about Rs. 90 an acre.

‡ Average struck at the same rate as poppy.

§ Rupees 5 an acre are added to cover petty produce which the area returns do not show. e.g. rape sprinkled in some rabi fields; linseed, masur, gram, safflower, sown in the same way or round the edges of rabi fields; castor-oil plant and patsan sown round the edges of sugar-cane fields; the crop on fields put down as bearing linseed, latri, peas, gram, which had borne early rice; the crop in fields put down as having borne jarhan on which latri and linseed were afterwards scattered; and the fodder from sugar-cane tops. Considering how very large a proportion of rice land bears a single crop only and how much rabi is sown plain, Rs. 5 an acre all-round is an ample allowance to make for the petty unregistered produce.

# APPENDIX No. IX.

## TABLE SHOWING THE VARIOUS MEASURES OF WEIGHT CURRENT IN ZILA AZAMGARH.

| Retail Weights for hardware, metal, cotton thread, spice. &c. | | | | Retail weights for grain, &c. | | | | | | Wholesale weights for grain, &c. | | | | | | | | Wholesale weight used in the sugar trade. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local ser of 21 gandas. | Standard ser of 60 tolas. | Local ser of 22 gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 24 gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 26 gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 26½ gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 28 gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 29½ gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 30 gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 32 gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. | Local ser of 26½ gandas. | Standard ser of 80 tolas. |  |
| M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. | M. s. | M. s. c. |  |
| 0 1 | 0 1 0½ | 0 1 | 0 1 1½ | 0 1 | 0 1 3½ | 0 1 | 0 1 4½ | 0 1 | 0 1 5 | 0 1 | 0 1 6½ | 0 1 | 0 1 7½ | 0 1 | 0 1 8 | 0 1 | 0 1 9½ | 0 1 | 0 1 5 | The ganda (four) is the unit with which villagers work in money. *E. g.*, they speak of four gandas of kauris (that is sixteen kauris), of five gandas of rupees (that is twenty rupees), and they say of pice that they are selling at so many gandas to the rupee—eighteen gandas (72 pice) or eighteen and a half gandas (74 pice), or whatever the market rate happens to be. |
| 0 2 | 0 2 1½ | 0 2 | 0 2 3½ | 0 2 | 0 2 6½ | 0 2 | 0 2 9½ | 0 2 | 0 2 10 | 0 2 | 0 2 12½ | 0 2 | 0 2 15½ | 0 2 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 | 0 3 3½ | 0 2 | 0 2 10 |  |
| 0 3 | 0 3 2½ | 0 3 | 0 3 4½ | 0 3 | 0 3 9½ | 0 3 | 0 3 14½ | 0 3 | 0 3 15 | 0 3 | 0 4 3½ | 0 3 | 0 4 6½ | 0 3 | 0 4 8 | 0 3 | 0 4 12½ | 0 3 | 0 3 15 |  |
| 0 4 | 0 4 3½ | 0 4 | 0 4 6½ | 0 4 | 0 4 12½ | 0 4 | 0 5 3½ | 0 4 | 0 5 4 | 0 4 | 0 5 9½ | 0 4 | 0 5 14½ | 0 4 | 0 6 0 | 0 4 | 0 6 6½ | 0 4 | 0 5 4 |  |
| 0 5 | 0 5 4 | 0 5 | 0 5 8 | 0 5 | 0 6 0 | 0 5 | 0 6 8 | 0 5 | 0 6 9 | 0 5 | 0 7 0 | 0 5 | 0 7 6 | 0 5 | 0 7 8 | 0 5 | 0 8 0 | 0 5 | 0 6 9 |  |
| 0 6 | 0 6 4½ | 0 6 | 0 6 9½ | 0 6 | 0 7 3½ | 0 6 | 0 7 12½ | 0 6 | 0 7 14 | 0 6 | 0 8 6½ | 0 6 | 0 8 13½ | 0 6 | 0 9 0 | 0 6 | 0 9 9½ | 0 6 | 0 7 14 |  |
| 0 7 | 0 7 5½ | 0 7 | 0 7 11½ | 0 7 | 0 8 6½ | 0 7 | 0 9 1½ | 0 7 | 0 9 3 | 0 7 | 0 9 12½ | 0 7 | 0 10 5½ | 0 7 | 0 10 8 | 0 7 | 0 11 3½ | 0 7 | 0 9 3 |  |
| 0 8 | 0 8 6½ | 0 8 | 0 8 12½ | 0 8 | 0 9 9½ | 0 8 | 0 10 6½ | 0 8 | 0 10 8 | 0 8 | 0 11 3½ | 0 8 | 0 11 13 | 0 8 | 0 12 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 12½ | 0 8 | 0 10 8 |  |
| 0 9 | 0 9 7½ | 0 9 | 0 9 14½ | 0 9 | 0 10 12½ | 0 9 | 0 11 11½ | 0 9 | 0 11 13 | 0 9 | 0 12 9½ | 0 9 | 0 13 4½ | 0 9 | 0 13 8 | 0 9 | 0 14 6½ | 0 9 | 0 11 13 |  |
| 0 10 | 0 10 8 | 0 10 | 0 11 0 | 0 10 | 0 12 0 | 0 10 | 0 13 0 | 0 10 | 0 13 2 | 0 10 | 0 14 0 | 0 10 | 0 14 12 | 0 10 | 0 15 0 | 0 10 | 0 16 0 | 0 10 | 0 13 2 |  |
| 0 11 | 0 11 8½ | 0 11 | 0 12 1½ | 0 11 | 0 13 3½ | 0 11 | 0 14 4½ | 0 11 | 0 14 7 | 0 11 | 0 15 6½ | 0 11 | 0 16 3½ | 0 11 | 0 16 8 | 0 11 | 0 17 9½ | 0 11 | 0 14 7 |  |
| 0 12 | 0 12 9½ | 0 12 | 0 13 3½ | 0 12 | 0 14 6½ | 0 12 | 0 15 9½ | 0 12 | 0 15 12 | 0 12 | 0 16 12½ | 0 12 | 0 17 11½ | 0 12 | 0 18 0 | 0 12 | 0 19 3½ | 0 12 | 0 15 12 |  |
| 0 13 | 0 13 10½ | 0 13 | 0 14 4½ | 0 13 | 0 15 9½ | 0 13 | 0 16 14½ | 0 13 | 0 17 1 | 0 13 | 0 18 3½ | 0 13 | 0 19 1½ | 0 13 | 0 19 8 | 0 13 | 0 20 12½ | 0 13 | 0 17 1 |  |
| 0 14 | 0 14 11½ | 0 14 | 0 15 6½ | 0 14 | 0 16 12½ | 0 14 | 0 18 3½ | 0 14 | 0 18 6 | 0 14 | 0 19 9½ | 0 14 | 0 20 10½ | 0 14 | 0 21 0 | 0 14 | 0 22 6½ | 0 14 | 0 18 6 |  |
| 0 15 | 0 15 12 | 0 15 | 0 16 8 | 0 15 | 0 18 0 | 0 15 | 0 19 8 | 0 15 | 0 19 11 | 0 15 | 0 21 0 | 0 15 | 0 22 2 | 0 15 | 0 22 8 | 0 15 | 0 24 0 | 0 15 | 0 19 11 |  |
| 0 16 | 0 16 12½ | 0 16 | 0 17 9½ | 0 16 | 0 19 3½ | 0 16 | 0 20 12½ | 0 16 | 0 21 0 | 0 16 | 0 22 6½ | 0 16 | 0 23 9½ | 0 16 | 0 24 0 | 0 16 | 0 25 9½ | 0 16 | 0 21 0 |  |
| 0 17 | 0 17 13½ | 0 17 | 0 18 11½ | 0 17 | 0 20 6½ | 0 17 | 0 22 1½ | 0 17 | 0 22 5 | 0 17 | 0 23 12½ | 0 17 | 0 25 1½ | 0 17 | 0 25 8 | 0 17 | 0 27 3½ | 0 17 | 0 22 5 | The ganda of rupees is the unit of weight. Formerly the Lucknow rupee was generally used and *sonars* still use it. It is known as *the sicca*. Now the current English rupee is used. It is called the Lat sáhí (Lord Shahi). |
| 0 18 | 0 18 14½ | 0 18 | 0 19 12½ | 0 18 | 0 21 9½ | 0 18 | 0 23 6½ | 0 18 | 0 23 10 | 0 18 | 0 25 3½ | 0 18 | 0 26 8½ | 0 18 | 0 27 0 | 0 18 | 0 28 12½ | 0 18 | 0 23 10 |  |
| 0 19 | 0 19 15½ | 0 19 | 0 20 14½ | 0 19 | 0 22 12½ | 0 19 | 0 24 11½ | 0 19 | 0 24 15 | 0 19 | 0 26 9½ | 0 19 | 0 28 0 | 0 19 | 0 28 8 | 0 19 | 0 30 6½ | 0 19 | 0 24 15 |  |
| 0 20 | 0 21 0 | 0 20 | 0 22 0 | 0 20 | 0 24 0 | 0 20 | 0 26 0 | 0 20 | 0 26 4 | 0 20 | 0 28 0 | 0 20 | 0 29 8 | 0 20 | 0 30 0 | 0 20 | 0 32 0 | 0 20 | 0 26 4 |  |
| 0 21 | 0 22 0½ | 0 21 | 0 23 1½ | 0 21 | 0 25 3½ | 0 21 | 0 27 4½ | 0 21 | 0 27 9 | 0 21 | 0 29 6½ | 0 21 | 0 30 15½ | 0 21 | 0 31 8 | 0 21 | 0 33 9½ | 0 21 | 0 27 9 |  |
| 0 22 | 0 23 1½ | 0 22 | 0 24 3½ | 0 22 | 0 26 6½ | 0 22 | 0 28 9½ | 0 22 | 0 28 14 | 0 22 | 0 30 12½ | 0 22 | 0 32 7½ | 0 22 | 0 33 0 | 0 22 | 0 35 3½ | 0 22 | 0 28 14 |  |
| 0 23 | 0 24 2½ | 0 23 | 0 25 4½ | 0 23 | 0 27 9½ | 0 23 | 0 29 14½ | 0 23 | 0 30 3 | 0 23 | 0 32 3½ | 0 23 | 0 33 14½ | 0 23 | 0 34 8 | 0 23 | 0 36 12½ | 0 23 | 0 30 3 |  |
| 0 24 | 0 25 3½ | 0 24 | 0 26 6½ | 0 24 | 0 28 12½ | 0 24 | 0 31 3½ | 0 24 | 0 31 8 | 0 24 | 0 33 9½ | 0 24 | 0 35 6½ | 0 24 | 0 36 0 | 0 24 | 0 38 6½ | 0 24 | 0 31 8 |  |
| 0 25 | 0 26 4 | 0 25 | 0 27 8 | 0 25 | 0 30 0 | 0 25 | 0 32 8 | 0 25 | 0 32 13 | 0 25 | 0 35 0 | 0 25 | 0 36 14 | 0 25 | 0 37 8 | 0 25 | 1 0 0 | 0 25 | 0 32 13 |  |
| 0 26 | 0 27 4½ | 0 26 | 0 28 9½ | 0 26 | 0 31 3½ | 0 26 | 0 33 12½ | 0 26 | 0 34 2 | 0 26 | 0 36 6½ | 0 26 | 0 38 5½ | 0 26 | 0 39 0 | 0 26 | 1 1 9½ | 0 26 | 0 33 2 |  |
| 0 27 | 0 28 5½ | 0 27 | 0 29 11½ | 0 27 | 0 32 6½ | 0 27 | 0 35 1½ | 0 27 | 0 35 7 | 0 27 | 0 37 12½ | 0 27 | 0 39 13½ | 0 27 | 1 0 8 | 0 27 | 1 3 3½ | 0 27 | 0 35 7 |  |

| Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value | Sers | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 28 | 0 29 6¾ | 0 28 | 0 30 12¼ | 0 28 | 0 33 9½ | 0 28 | 0 36 6¾ | 0 28 | 0 36 12 | 0 28 | 0 39 3¾ | 0 28 | 1 1 4½ | 0 28 | 1 2 0 | 0 28 | 1 4 12¼ | 0 28 | 0 36 12 |
| 0 29 | 0 30 7½ | 0 29 | 0 31 14¾ | 0 29 | 0 34 12¼ | 0 29 | 0 37 11¼ | 0 29 | 0 38 1 | 0 29 | 1 0 9¾ | 0 29 | 1 2 12¾ | 0 29 | 1 3 8 | 0 29 | 1 6 6½ | 0 29 | 0 38 1 |
| 0 30 | 0 31 8 | 0 30 | 0 33 0 | 0 30 | 0 36 0 | 0 30 | 0 39 0 | 0 30 | 0 39 6 | 0 30 | 1 2 0 | 0 30 | 1 4 4 | 0 30 | 1 5 0 | 0 30 | 1 8 0 | 0 30 | 0 39 6 |
| 0 31 | 0 32 8½ | 0 31 | 0 34 1¾ | 0 31 | 0 37 3¼ | 0 31 | 1 0 4½ | 0 31 | 1 0 11 | 0 31 | 1 3 6½ | 0 31 | 1 5 11½ | 0 31 | 1 6 8 | 0 31 | 1 9 9½ | 0 31 | 1 0 11 |
| 0 32 | 0 33 9½ | 0 32 | 0 35 3¾ | 0 32 | 0 38 6½ | 0 32 | 1 1 9½ | 0 32 | 1 2 0 | 0 32 | 1 4 12½ | 0 32 | 1 7 3½ | 0 32 | 1 8 0 | 0 32 | 1 11 3½ | 0 32 | 1 2 0 |
| 0 33 | 0 34 10¾ | 0 33 | 0 36 4¾ | 0 33 | 0 39 9¾ | 0 33 | 1 2 14½ | 0 33 | 1 3 5 | 0 33 | 1 6 3¼ | 0 33 | 1 8 10¾ | 0 33 | 1 9 8 | 0 33 | 1 12 12½ | 0 33 | 1 3 5 |
| 0 34 | 0 35 11¼ | 0 34 | 0 37 6¾ | 0 34 | 1 0 12¾ | 0 34 | 1 4 3½ | 0 34 | 1 4 10 | 0 34 | 1 7 9½ | 0 34 | 1 10 2¾ | 0 34 | 1 11 0 | 0 34 | 1 14 6½ | 0 34 | 1 4 10 |
| 0 35 | 0 36 12 | 0 35 | 0 38 8 | 0 35 | 1 2 0 | 0 35 | 1 5 8 | 0 35 | 1 5 15 | 0 35 | 1 9 0 | 0 35 | 1 11 10 | 0 35 | 1 12 8 | 0 35 | 1 16 0 | 0 35 | 1 5 15 |
| 0 36 | 0 37 12½ | 0 36 | 0 39 9¾ | 0 36 | 1 3 3¼ | 0 36 | 1 6 12½ | 0 36 | 1 7 4 | 0 36 | 1 10 6½ | 0 36 | 1 13 1¾ | 0 36 | 1 14 0 | 0 36 | 1 17 9½ | 0 36 | 1 7 4 |
| 0 37 | 0 38 13¾ | 0 37 | 1 0 11¾ | 0 37 | 1 4 6¾ | 0 37 | 1 8 1½ | 0 37 | 1 8 9 | 0 37 | 1 11 12½ | 0 37 | 1 14 9½ | 0 37 | 1 15 8 | 0 37 | 1 19 3¼ | 0 37 | 1 8 9 |
| 0 38 | 0 39 14½ | 0 38 | 1 1 12¾ | 0 38 | 1 5 9¾ | 0 38 | 1 9 6½ | 0 38 | 1 9 14 | 0 38 | 1 13 3½ | 0 38 | 1 16 0½ | 0 38 | 1 17 0 | 0 38 | 1 20 12½ | 0 38 | 1 9 14 |
| 0 39 | 1 0 15½ | 0 39 | 1 2 14¾ | 0 39 | 1 6 12¾ | 0 39 | 1 10 11½ | 0 39 | 1 11 3 | 0 39 | 1 14 9½ | 0 39 | 1 17 8½ | 0 39 | 1 18 8 | 0 39 | 1 22 6½ | 0 39 | 1 11 3 |
| 1 0 | 1 2 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 0 | 1 8 0 | 1 0 | 1 12 0 | 1 0 | 1 12 8 | 1 0 | 1 16 0 | 1 0 | 1 19 0 | 1 0 | 1 20 0 | 1 0 | 1 24 0 | 1 0 | 1 12 8 |
| 2 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 0 | 2 16 0 | 2 0 | 2 24 0 | 2 0 | 2 25 0 | 2 0 | 2 32 0 | 2 0 | 2 38 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 0 | 2 25 0 |
| 3 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 0 | 3 24 0 | 3 0 | 3 36 0 | 3 0 | 3 37 8 | 3 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 0 | 4 17 0 | 3 0 | 4 20 0 | 3 0 | 4 32 0 | 3 0 | 3 37 8 |
| 4 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 16 0 | 4 0 | 4 32 0 | 4 0 | 5 8 0 | 4 0 | 5 10 0 | 4 0 | 5 24 0 | 4 0 | 5 36 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 0 | 4 0 | 6 16 0 | 4 0 | 5 10 0 |
| 5 0 | 5 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 20 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 0 | 5 0 | 6 20 0 | 5 0 | 6 22 8 | 5 0 | 7 0 0 | 5 0 | 7 15 0 | 5 0 | 7 20 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 0 | 5 0 | 6 22 8 |
| 6 0 | 6 12 0 | 6 0 | 6 24 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 0 | 6 0 | 7 32 0 | 6 0 | 7 35 0 | 6 0 | 8 16 0 | 6 0 | 8 34 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 0 | 6 0 | 9 24 0 | 6 0 | 7 35 0 |
| 7 0 | 7 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 28 0 | 7 0 | 8 16 0 | 7 0 | 9 4 0 | 7 0 | 9 7 8 | 7 0 | 9 32 0 | 7 0 | 10 13 0 | 7 0 | 10 20 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 0 | 7 0 | 9 7 8 |
| 8 0 | 8 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 32 0 | 8 0 | 9 24 0 | 8 0 | 10 16 0 | 8 0 | 10 20 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 32 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 0 | 8 0 | 12 32 0 | 8 0 | 10 20 0 |
| 9 0 | 9 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 36 0 | 9 0 | 10 32 0 | 9 0 | 11 28 0 | 9 0 | 11 32 8 | 9 0 | 12 24 0 | 9 0 | 13 11 0 | 9 0 | 13 20 0 | 9 0 | 14 16 0 | 9 0 | 11 32 8 |
| 10 0 | 10 20 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 0 | 10 0 | 14 30 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 0 | 10 0 | 13 5 0 |

A ser of so many gandas therefore means a ser equal to so many sets of four rupees. *E g* the 26½ ganda ser is equal in weight to 105 rupees.

APPEN

## TABLE OF PERMANENT TRANSFERS OF LAND

| Tahsíl. | Pargana. | Period. | PRIVATE SALES. | | | | | | AUCTION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of sales. | Area in acres. | | Price. | Rate per acre of total area. | Rate per acre of cultivated area. | Number of sales. | Area in acres. | |
| | | | | Total. | Cultivated. | | | | | Total. | Cultivated. |
| | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Deogáon | Deogáon | 1837-47, | 52 | 1,658 | 870½ | 25,451 13 6 | 15 5 7 | 29 3 7 | 6 | 166 | 87½ |
| | | 1848-58, | 83 | 2,124 | 1,116½ | 42,593 8 0 | 20 0 10 | 38 2 8 | 13 | 114 | 59½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 314 | 4,608 | 2,421 | 1,71,648 15 0 | 37 4 0 | 70 14 5 | 29 | 415 | 217½ |
| | Belhábáns | 1837-47, | 51 | 1,410 | 778½ | 15,422 0 0 | 10 15 0 | 19 12 9 | 9 | 45 | 24¾ |
| | | 1848-58, | 187 | 1,774 | 979¾ | 41,130 5 9 | 23 3 0 | 41 15 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1859-74, | 250 | 3,101 | 1,713 | 94,483 2 3 | 30 7 6 | 55 2 6 | 10 | 201 | 111 |
| Azamgarh | Nizámábád | 1837-47, | 446 | 14,421 | 8,077 | 1,84,587 12 4 | 12 12 10 | 22 13 8 | 39 | 1,375 | 1,050 |
| | | 1848-58, | 823 | 16,191 | 9,068 | 3,31,410 9 8 | 20 7 6 | 36 8 9 | 69 | 1,741 | 975 |
| | | 1859-74, | 1,796 | 23,238 | 13,015 | 7,14,841 10 3 | 30 12 2 | 54 14 9 | 150 | 4,446 | 2,490 |
| Máhul | Máhul | 1837-47, | 51 | 2,818 | 1,463½ | 41,268 11 6 | 14 10 4 | 28 3 4 | 18 | 1,209 | 628½ |
| | | 1848-58, | 145 | 7,022 | 3,645¾ | 1,13,966 7 0 | 16 3 8 | 31 4 1 | 20 | 2,409 | 1,251½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 389 | 13,216 | 6,862½ | 3,40,148 10 8 | 25 11 10 | 49 9 1 | 41 | 3,783 | 1,963¾ |
| | Kauriá | 1837-47, | 32 | 448 | 265 | 4,394 4 0 | 9 13 0 | 16 9 2 | 1 | 14 | 8 |
| | | 1848-58, | 64 | 590 | 348½ | 17,634 8 0 | 29 14 3 | 50 8 6 | 1 | 12 | 6½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 180 | 2,254 | 1,333 | 56,084 5 9 | 24 14 1 | 42 1 2 | 12 | 125 | 74 |
| | Atrauliá | 1837-47, | 59 | 1,347 | 813 | 15,727 13 0 | 11 10 9 | 19 5 6 | 20 | 1,014 | 612 |
| | | 1848-58, | 83 | 1,783 | 1,076 | 24,760 10 5 | 13 14 2 | 23 0 2 | 17 | 596 | 360½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 309 | 5,922 | 3,574 | 1,13,293 4 0 | 19 2 1 | 31 11 3 | 30 | 616 | 372 |
| Sagrí | Gopálpur | 1837-47, | 43 | 1,062 | 485 | 11,271 8 0 | 10 9 10 | 23 3 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1848-58, | 59 | 2,065 | 942¾ | 37,835 8 0 | 18 5 2 | 40 2 0 | 6 | 674 | 307½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 95 | 1,549 | 694 | 49,690 10 0 | 32 11 6 | 71 9 7 | 33 | 1,073 | 48?½ |
| | Sagrí | 1837-47, | 172 | 4,459 | 2,538 | 92,587 13 0 | 20 12 3 | 36 7 8 | 11 | 288 | 163½ |
| | | 1848-58, | 559 | 8,105 | 4,613 | 2,17,186 2 0 | 26 12 9 | 47 1 4 | 32 | 996 | 567½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 926 | 11,020 | 6,271¾ | 4,33,687 7 0 | 39 5 8 | 69 2 4 | 129 | 1,476 | 839½ |
| | Ghosí | 1837-47, | 87 | 1,997 | 1,152 | 33,943 8 0 | 17 0 0 | 29 7 5 | 10 | 881 | 508 |
| | | 1848-58, | 194 | 2,778 | 1,602½ | 66,783 14 0 | 24 0 8 | 41 10 7 | 9 | 125 | 71½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 521 | 5,121 | 2,954¼ | 1,74,600 12 2 | 34 1 5 | 59 1 8 | 37 | 657 | 579¼ |
| Muhammadábád | Kiriát Mittú | 1837-47, | 22 | 860 | 450 | 3,788 0 0 | 4 6 4 | 8 6 8 | 8 | 616 | 322½ |
| | | 1848-58, | 32 | 1,273 | 665½ | 13,455 4 0 | 10 9 1 | 20 3 3 | 4 | 33 | 17½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 88 | 1,600 | 836½ | 34,708 0 0 | 21 11 1 | 41 7 6 | 1 | 4 | 1½ |
| | Chiriákot | 1837-47, | 88 | 1,787 | 1,001 | 21,868 6 0 | 12 3 3 | 21 13 6 | 14 | 612 | 343 |
| | | 1848-58, | 160 | 1,696 | 950½ | 32,276 0 0 | 19 0 6 | 33 15 7 | 7 | 434 | 243½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 417 | 4,515 | 2,529½ | 1,26,364 7 0 | 27 15 9 | 49 15 6 | 20 | 527 | 295½ |
| | Muhammadábád | 1837-47, | 103 | 5,275 | 3,195¾ | 64,012 12 0 | 12 2 3 | 20 0 6 | 16 | 170 | 102¾ |
| | | 1848-58, | 633 | 13,223 | 8,012 | 2,41,773 8 3 | 18 4 7 | 30 2 10 | 11 | 414 | 250½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 1,668 | 17,944 | 10,873½ | 5,06,930 2 0 | 28 4 0 | 46 10 0 | 163 | 2,223 | 1,346½ |
| | Mau Nátbhanjan | 1837-47, | 3 | 162 | 91½ | 685 0 0 | 4 3 8 | 7 8 5 | 7 | 59 | 32½ |
| | | 1848-58, | 35 | 1,269 | 711½ | 24,242 0 0 | 19 1 8 | 34 0 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1859-74, | 81 | 1,449 | 813 | 32,286 10 0 | 22 4 9 | 39 13 7 | 8 | 99 | 51 |
| Sikandarpur | Nathúpur | 1837-47, | 19 | 692 | 414½ | 5,897 14 8 | 8 8 4 | 14 3 11 | 11 | 702 | 419½ |
| | | 1848-58, | 72 | 1,167 | 698½ | 16,716 8 0 | 14 5 2 | 23 15 2 | 5 | 68 | 38½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 367 | 4,091 | 2,446½ | 1,75,483 10 6 | 42 14 4 | 71 11 6 | 29 | 426 | 254½ |
| | District total | 1837-47, | 1,228 | 38,396 | 21,594½ | 5,20,907 3 7 | 13 9 1 | 24 1 11 | 170 | 7,65? | 4,302 |
| | | 1848-58, | 3,129 | 61,060 | 34,430½ | 12,21,764 13 1 | 20 0 2 | 35 7 9 | 194 | 7,611 | 4,148½ |
| | | 1859-74, | 7,401 | 99,598 | 56,337 | 30,24,251 10 7 | 30 6 0 | 53 10 11 | 692 | 16,064 | 8,885¾ |
| | | Whole period | 11,758 | 1,99,054 | 1,12,361¾ | 47,66,923 11 3 | 23 15 3 | 42 6 10 | 1,056 | 31,326 | 17,336½ |

# DIX No. X.

## DURING THE PERIOD OF THE FIFTH SETTLEMENT.

| SALES. | | | Total land permanently transferred during the whole period of the fifth settlement. | | DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRANSFERRED LAND. | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | | Area. | | | | Percentage. | | | |
| Price. | Rate per acre of total area. | Rate per acre of cultivated area. | Area. | Percentage of the whole area of the pargana. | Transferred to co-sharers. | Transferred to relatives. | Transferred to other land-holders of the land-holding castes. | Transferred to mahájans. | Transferred to co-sharers. | Transferred to relatives. | Transferred to other land-holders of the land-holding castes. | Transferred to mahájans. |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6,049 11 6 | 36 7 2 | 69 8 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,9s0 0 0 | 17 5 11 | 33 0 0 | 9,085 | 8·16 | 1,156 | 4,976 | 2,085 | 868 | 1·04 | 4·47 | 1·87 | 0·78 |
| 11,435 0 0 | 27 8 9 | 52 7 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,400 0 0 | 31 1 9 | 56 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6,531 | 16·61 | 1,034 | 3,110 | 1,058 | 1,329 | 2·63 | 7·92 | 2·67 | 3·39 |
| 5,386 6 9 | 26 12 9 | 48 8 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16,834 5 0 | 8 15 8 | 16 0 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20,588 4 0 | 11 13 3 | 21 2 0 | 61,912 | 21 87 | 11,124 | 11,782 | 23,101 | 15,905 | 3·93 | 4·16 | 8·16 | 5·62 |
| 1,09,380 2 0 | 24 9 8 | 43 14 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6,080 6 3 | 5 0 6 | 9 10 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14,149 0 0 | 5 14 0 | 11 5 0 | 30,457 | 18·61 | 2,839 | 3,089 | 7,876 | 16,653 | 1·74 | 1·89 | 4·84 | 10·14 |
| 44,694 8 6 | 11 13 0 | 22 12 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 0 0 | 7 8 0 | 13 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 213 0 0 | 17 12 0 | 30 6 10 | 3,443 | 8·93 | 998 | 123 | 683 | 1,639 | 2·59 | ·32 | 1·77 | 4·25 |
| 1,750 5 0 | 14 0 0 | 23 10 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7,399 0 0 | 7 4 9 | 16 1 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,336 0 0 | 3 14 8 | 6 7 1 | 11,278 | 15·18 | 1,089 | 2,103 | 4,559 | 3,527 | 1·47 | 2·83 | 6·14 | 4·75 |
| 9,319 14 9 | 15 2 1 | 25 0 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16,594 4 0 | 24 9 11 | 53 14 0 | 6,393 | 15·42 | 1,866 | 1,064 | 2,134 | 1,329 | 4·50 | 2·57 | 5·15 | 3·20 |
| 12,172 9 0 | 11 5 6 | 24 13 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,761 0 0 | 20 0 1 | 35 2 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18,351 0 0 | 18 6 10 | 32 5 10 | 26,344 | 17·92 | 5,424 | 4,649 | 11,622 | 4,649 | 3·69 | 3·16 | 7·91 | 3·16 |
| 50,711 7 0 | 34 5 9 | 60 5 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,208 0 0 | 3 10 3 | 6 5 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,227 13 0 | 33 13 2 | 58 11 7 | 11,559 | 10·95 | 3,699 | 1,848 | 5,088 | 924 | 3·50 | 1·75 | 4·82 | 0·88 |
| 13,604 6 0 | 20 11 4 | 35 14 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,300 0 0 | 6 15 8 | 13 5 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400 0 0 | 12 1 11 | 23 8 6 | 4,386 | 29·73 | 1,493 | 614 | 1,316 | 963 | 10·12 | 4·16 | 8·92 | 6·53 |
| 55 0 0 | 13 12 0 | 27 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,045 12 0 | 4 15 8 | 8 14 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,306 0 0 | 3 0 2 | 5 6 0 | 9,571 | 20·21 | 2,103 | 3,034 | 2,801 | 1,633 | 4·44 | 6·40 | 5·92 | 3·45 |
| 11,953 0 0 | 22 10 11 | 40 8 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,982 0 0 | 11 10 6 | 19 3 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,794 2 1 | 13 15 11 | 23 1 5 | 39,249 | 21·12 | 11,184 | 7,762 | 12,217 | 8,086 | 6·02 | 4·18 | 6·57 | 4·35 |
| 67,380 4 9 | 30 5 0 | 50 0 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 0 0 | 1 12 6 | 3 2 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 3,031 | 21·16 | 1,244 | 460 | 778 | 549 | 8·69 | 3·21 | 5·43 | 3·83 |
| 769 0 0 | 8 5 9 | 15 1 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7,790 0 0 | 11 1 7 | 18 8 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,075 0 0 | 17 1 0 | 28 4 8 | 7,141 | 20·67 | 1,100 | 1,648 | 2,928 | 1,465 | 3·19 | 4·77 | 8·47 | 4·24 |
| 12,193 2 6 | 28 10 0 | 47 13 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64,060 2 9 | 8 6 0 | 14 14 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87,014 7 1 | 11 6 11 | 20 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,50,805 2 3 | 21 13 5 | 39 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,01,879 12 1 | 16 0 4 | 28 15 11 | 2,30,380 | 17·70 | 46,353 | 46,262 | 78,246 | 59,519 | 3·56 | 3·55 | 6·2 | 4·57 |

## TABLE OF CASES INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE SETTLEMENT

ORIGI

| Tahsíl ... | DEOGÁON. | | | | | | AZAMGARH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pargana ... | Deogáon. | | | Bethábáns. | | | Nizámábád. | | |
| Class of Applications or Cases. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. |
| I.—Cases connected with patwáris ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 7 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 27 | 4 |
| II.—Boundary disputes ... ... | 209 | 68 | 141 | 58 | 39 | 19 | 734 | 648 | 86 |
| III.—Cases connected with admission to or exclusion from settlement. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV.—Distribution of assessment, or re-distribution of land and revenue. | 4 | 4 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 151 | 151 | ... |
| V.—Sub-settlements ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... |
| VI.—Settlement of waste land ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII.—CASES ARISING OUT OF THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS. (a.) Proprietary right | 2,568 | 2,125 | 443 | 633 | 491 | 142 | 5,811 | 4,540 | 1,271 |
| (b.) Cultivating right | 190 | 152 | 38 | 73 | 48 | 25 | 3,633 | 2,831 | 802 |
| (c.) Rent-free tenures | 194 | 193 | 1 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 240 | 226 | 14 |
| (d.) Revenue-free tenures. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| (e.) Cesses ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (f.) Any other matter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII.—RENT CASES (a.) Determination of rent on dispute. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 113 | 5 | 108 |
| (b.) Ditto of rent of excluded proprietors. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c.) Enhancement of rent. | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 10 | 6 | 812 | 379 | 433 |
| (d.) Abatement of rent. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e.) Commutation of rent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX.—PARTITION OF MAHÁLS, (a.) Imperfect ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| (b.) Perfect ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| X.—Union of maháls ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| XI.—Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 1,116 | ... | 1,116 | 376 | ... | 376 | 6,808 | ... | 6,808 |
| Total ... | 4,300 | 2,561 | 1,739 | 1,198 | 627 | 571 | 18,373 | 8,844 | 9,529 |

# DIX XI.

## COURTS DURING THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

NAL.

| | MÁHUL. | | | | | | | | | SAGRY. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Máhul. | | | Kauriá. | | | Atrauliá. | | | Gopálpur. | | | Sagrt. | | | Ghost. | | |
| | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 13 | 12 | 1 |
| | 288 | 216 | 72 | 110 | 101 | 9 | 184 | 174 | 10 | 76 | 59 | 17 | 282 | 236 | 46 | 174 | 154 | 20 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 73 | 73 | ... | 44 | 44 | ... | 52 | 52 | ... | 30 | 30 | ... | 68 | 68 | ... | 102 | 102 | ... |
| | 9 | 9 | ... | 32 | 32 | ... | 170 | 170 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | 42 | 42 | ... | 52 | 52 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1,045 | 694 | 351 | 553 | 486 | 67 | 839 | 681 | 158 | 423 | 383 | 40 | 1,805 | 1,335 | 470 | 1,089 | 769 | 320 |
| | 1,479 | 1,017 | 462 | 329 | 304 | 25 | 795 | 713 | 82 | 258 | 239 | 19 | 957 | 823 | 134 | 659 | 260 | 399 |
| | 178 | 165 | 13 | 64 | 46 | 18 | 93 | 93 | ... | 32 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 50 | 43 | 7 |
| | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 394 | 282 | 112 | 103 | 92 | 11 | 213 | 135 | 78 | 23 | 20 | 3 | 83 | 40 | 43 | 86 | 56 | 30 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 26 | ... | 71 | 68 | 3 | 62 | 60 | 2 |
| | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | 19 | 16 | 3 | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2,220 | ... | 2,220 | 482 | ... | 482 | 1,120 | ... | 1,120 | 556 | ... | 556 | 2,128 | ... | 2,128 | 1,452 | ... | 1,452 |
| | 5,716 | 2,483 | 3,233 | 1,721 | 1,109 | 612 | 3,483 | 2,032 | 1,451 | 1,451 | 808 | 643 | 5,475 | 2,644 | 2,831 | 3,770 | 1,534 | 2,236 |

TABLE OF CASES INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE SETTLEMENT

ORIGINAL—

| Class of Applications or Cases. | Kiriát Miltu. | | | Chiriákot. | | | Muhammadábád. | | | Mau Nátbhanjan. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Tahsíl: MUHAMMADÁBÁD) | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. |
| I.—Cases connected with patwáris | 2 | 2 | ... | 12 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II.—Boundary disputes | 35 | 32 | 3 | 158 | 153 | 5 | 270 | 165 | 105 | 21 | 8 | 13 |
| III.—Cases connected with admission to or exclusive from settlement. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV.—Distribution of assessment, or re-distribution of land and revenue. | 10 | 10 | ... | 57 | 57 | ... | 228 | 228 | ... | 40 | 40 | ... |
| V.—Sub-settlements | 7 | 7 | ... | 17 | 17 | ... | 31 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI.—Settlement of waste land | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII.—CASES ARISING OUT OF THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS. (a.) Proprietary right. | 143 | 107 | 36 | 595 | 472 | 123 | 1,967 | 1,307 | 660 | 950 | 183 | 67 |
| (b.) Cultivating right. | 89 | 75 | 14 | 471 | 385 | 86 | 1,037 | 814 | 223 | 94 | 77 | 17 |
| (c.) Rent-free tenures. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 64 | 23 | 41 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| (d.) Revenue-free tenures. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. |
| (e.) Cesses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (f.) Any other matter. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII.—RENT CASES. (a.) Determination of rent on dispute. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| (b.) Ditto of rent of excluded proprietors. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c.) Enhancement of rent. | 20 | 20 | ... | 81 | 66 | 15 | 236 | 172 | 64 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| (d.) Abatement of rent. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| (e.) Commutation of rent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| IX.—PARTITION OF MAHÁLS. (a.) Imperfect | 8 | 8 | ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 146 | 143 | 3 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| (b.) Perfect | 7 | 7 | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 31 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| X.—Union of mahál | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| XI.—Miscellaneous | 182 | ... | 182 | 840 | ... | 840 | 1,758 | ... | 1,758 | 189 | ... | 189 |
| Total | 507 | 270 | 237 | 2,244 | 1,168 | 1,076 | 5,815 | 2,945 | 2,870 | 646 | 350 | 296 |

# D I X X I.—(continued).

## COURTS DURING THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

| (concluded). | | | DISTRICT TOTAL. | | | APPEALS TO SETTLEMENT OFFICER AND COMMISSIONER. | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SIKANDARPUR. | | | | | | DEOGÁON. | | | | | | AZAMGARH. | | |
| Nathúpur. | | | | | | Deogáon. | | | Belhábáns. | | | Nizámábád. | | |
| Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Disposed of after investigation. | Otherwise disposed of. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 99 | 87 | 12 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 131 | 108 | 23 | 2,730 | 2,161 | 569 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 28 | 28 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | 39 | ... | 901 | 900 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | ... | 390 | 390 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 537 | 339 | 198 | 18,258 | 13,912 | 4,346 | 41 | 39 | 2 | 13 | 13 | ... | 308 | 305 | 3 |
| 611 | 397 | 284 | 10,675 | 8,065 | 2,610 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 81 | 1 |
| 25 | 23 | 2 | 990 | 879 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 126 | 13 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 40 | 28 | 2,175 | 1,542 | 833 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 28 | 21 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | 38 | 2 | 398 | 384 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 9 | 6 | 3 | 127 | 105 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 890 | ... | 890 | 20,117 | ... | 20,117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,359 | 928 | 1,431 | 57,058 | 28,303 | 28,755 | 46 | 44 | 2 | 18 | 18 | ... | 441 | 435 | 6 |

# TABLE OF CASES INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE SETTLEMENT

| | Tahsíl ... | Máhul. | | | | | | | | | Sagrí. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pargana ... | Máhul. | | | Kauriá. | | | Atrauliá. | | | Gopálpur. | | | Sagrí. | | | Ghosí. | | |
| Class of Applications or Cases. | | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. |
| I.—Cases connected with patwáris ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| II.—Boundary disputes ... | | 16 | 16 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| III.—Cases connected with admission to or exclusive from settlement. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV.—Distribution of assessment, or redistribution of land and revenue. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V.—Sub-settlements ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI.—Settlement of waste land ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII.—CASES ARISING OUT OF THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS. (a.) Proprietary right | | 159 | 158 | 1 | 40 | 40 | ... | 19 | 19 | ... | 18 | 16 | 2 | 65 | 64 | 1 | 40 | 39 | 1 |
| (b.) Cultivating right | | 19 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 7 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| (c.) Rent-free tenures | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| (d.) Revenue-free tenures. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e.) Cesses. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (f.) Any other matter. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII.—RENT CASES (a.) Determination of rent on dispute. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b.) Ditto of rent of excluded proprietors. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c.) Enhancement of rent. | | 18 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 5 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d.) Abatement of rent. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (e.) Commutation of rent. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX.—PARTITION OF MAHÁLS (a.) Imperfect | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b.) Perfect | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| X.—Union of maháls ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI.—Miscellaneous ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | 212 | 208 | 4 | 54 | 54 | ... | 39 | 39 | ... | 27 | 25 | 2 | 82 | 80 | 2 | 66 | 63 | 3 |

APPEALS TO SETTLEMENT

# DIX XI.—(concluded).

## COURTS DURING THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

### OFFICER AND COMMISSIONER—(concluded).

| | MUHAMMADÁBÁD. | | | | | | | | | | | | SIKANDARPUR. | | | DISTRICT TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kiriát Mittu. | | | Chiriákot. | | | Muhammadábád. | | | Mau Nátbhanjan. | | | Nathúpur. | | | | | |
| | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. | Instituted. | Decided on merits. | Otherwise decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... |
| | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 418 | 117 | 1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 13 | 13 | ... | 29 | 29 | ... | 73 | 66 | 7 | 5 | 5 | ... | 27 | 27 | ... | 850 | 833 | 17 |
| | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 33 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 166 | 163 | 3 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 63 | 4 |
| | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15 | 15 | ... | 46 | 46 | ... | 137 | 129 | 8 | 5 | 5 | ... | 43 | 43 | ... | 1,23 | 1,204 | 27 |

# ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

## No. 875 of 1881.

## RESOLUTION.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Naini Tal, the 4th June, 1881.*

READ—

OBSERVATIONS.—The temporarily-settled portion of the Azamgarh district came under re-settlement between the years 1868-75. The report submitted by Mr. J. R. Reid, C.S., who was in charge of settlement proceedings from first to last, is extremely able and full. It is, apart from its special character, an encyclopædia of valuable information on matters connected with agricultural operations, and with the history and condition of the agricultural classes, landholders and tenants in the Azamgarh district. The value of the information collected by so long and patient inquiry, so clearly set forth and so ably discussed, it is impossible to exaggerate. It is unnecessary at this stage of the proceedings to summarise the report, or even to review it in detail; and the brief remarks now to be recorded refer solely to those matters which have a direct bearing on the revised assessment which is proposed for the confirmation of Government.

2. The Azamgarh district at the time of settlement contained 16 parganas, which are included in six tahsíls or revenue sub-divisions. Two of these 16 parganas, which are permanently-settled, were transferred to Ballia on the creation of that district in 1879; it is with the remaining 14, which constitute the present district of Azamgarh, that the report deals. The area of this tract, which is part of the great Gangetic plain, is 2,147 square miles; and of this 55·8 per cent. is cultivated land, 17·1 culturable, and 27·1 unculturable. On the north the district is bounded by the river Ghogra. It is bisected from west to east by a smaller stream, the Tons, which flows in a line roughly parallel with the Ghogra. The southern portion of the district, as thus defined, is a land of swamps, with treeless villages placed on the narrow stretches of intervening upland. The upland, where it is not unculturable waste encrusted with *reh* and saline efflorescence, bears crops of sugar, wheat, and pulses. Below it spread broad rice-fields, where the natural moisture of the soil is supplemented by irrigation from sluggish streams and marshes. Westwards the character of the country improves; but, as a whole, the southern half of the district, though not unfertile, is less rich and less densely peopled than the northern. North of the Tons the swamps are fewer, the drainage flows in defined channels, the country is better wooded and more thickly dotted with villages, and the watery rice-plain gives place to the firm loams and clays of the ordinary Gangetic upland (bángar.) To the extreme north the wanderings of the Ghogra and its affluent the Choti Sarju have formed several extensive alluvial tracts. These are known as the *kachhár:* in places

fertile, they are as a rule too sandy to bear comparison with the soils of the uplands, and in assessing them the Settlement Officer has usually employed lower rates of rent.

3. The average rainfall is abundant, and the district, as might be expected, is well watered throughout. The only tract in which a canal would be of any use is the rice-growing country to the south-west of the Tons, where the harvest is somewhat precarious. But water there is already artificially stored to a considerable extent, and a canal would probably not be a financial success. Ninety per cent. of the cultivated area of the district is returned as irrigated, though much of the alluvial land, which is included in these figures, is actually irrigated in dry years alone. The sources of irrigation are wells, streams, lakes, and tanks. Wells predominate in the upland, and are usually earthen. Of the 24,000 masonry wells in the district, only 1,800 are used for irrigation. Earthen (*kachha*) wells are in most places easily and cheaply constructed. In the rice tracts the agriculturist relies on the swamps and streams, storing and economising the water with the simple contrivances of earthen dams and embankments.

4. The district has as yet no railway, but metalled roads connect it with the Oudh and Rohilkhand *viâ* Jaunpur, and the East Indian Line *viâ* Gházipur. On the north the Ghogra supplies a natural highway for the export trade, until it can reach the rail at Patna. Communication by road—both within the district and with adjoining ones —has immensely improved within the last 30 years. This is a very important fact to a district like Azamgarh, which pays its way by its export of sugar, and depends largely on Gorakhpur and Basti for its food-supply. A hundred thousand tons of refined sugar and molasses are exported every year, the annual value of which is computed at over one million sterling. This is five times the amount of the Government revenue and cesses. Mr. Reid justly observes that a serious fall in the value of sugar would practically ruin the district. The contingency is luckily very unlikely. On the other hand, improved communications strengthen the position of the district trade, and, as has been said, much progress has of late years been made.

5. Sugar in all its branches is the staple industry of the district, One-tenth of the soil—and probably one-half of the labour and capital of the agriculturist—is given up to its cultivation. The towns, such as they are, are mere aggregates of refining-houses and sugar warehouses, and in every large village the manufacture is carried on. Besides sugar, a little business is done in opium and indigo; and the cloth-trade, though crippled by the influx of English cloths, still affords employment to some 13,000 looms. But the general character of the district is essentially rural and agricultural. Azamgarh, the capital, contains only 15,000 inhabitants. There are some half a dozen other towns or villages, with populations from 2,000 to 8,000. The great mass of the people live in small hamlets. These average eight or nine to the square mile, so thickly is the country studded. In all, the 14 parganas contain between 18,000 and 19,000 villages, with an average population of 50 persons.

6. Though there are no large towns, the population is extremely dense, averaging 746 persons to the square mile. These are the figures given by the census of 1881. The total population according to it is 1,602,036 against 1,317,554 returned by the previous census. Within nine years the population has thus increased by no less than 17 per cent. The alluvial or *kachhár* tracts, and the swamp lands to the south, are perforce somewhat thinly populated. The northern half of the district, even in 1872, had over 700 persons to the square mile, exclusive of the towns. To the fertility of the soil and a long immunity from famines is ascribed this thronging population. The district also lay out of the regular track of the Muhammadan or Mahratta invader, and was comparatively little affected by the disruption of the Mughal Empire. Two-thirds of the entire population, or 846,852 persons, were returned by the census of 1872 as agriculturists. Of these—whether men or women, children or adults—fully half would be actually engaged in cultivation of the 767,062 acres in the district under the plough. Half the entire population belong to the inferior, hard-working Hindu castes. The labour expended on the soil is therefore enormous, and the result is seen in the high cultivation which the district generally exhibits. The average holding of a high caste tenant is 4·4 acres, and of a low caste 2·2 acres. But in either case this has to support a family, and in the high caste tenant's case field-labourers as well.

7. The number of persons owning land, and the smallness of estates in this district, is remarkable. The recorded proprietors amount to 64,057, so that the average area of each share is 21½ acres, of which 12 would be cultivated. Mr. Reid enumerates 64 of the largest landholders. Setting aside two, who do not strictly belong to the district, the wealthiest of these does not enjoy an income of more than Rs. 10,000 a year, and the majority have between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000. The district is essentially a Hindu one, and the sub-division of property, which the Hindu Law of inheritance enjoins, has not been counteracted by the growth of large estates through conquest or confiscation. The Muhammadans only own 22½ per cent. of the entire district; 2⅛ per cent. is owned by Europeans : of the remaining 75 per cent., 62·89 per cent. is held by the superior Hindu castes, and only 3·32 by the purely trading and mercantile classes. "Whatever," writes Mr. Reid, "may be the histories of the individuals who make up the land-owning classes, the latter still consist principally of those castes which we are accustomed to consider the hereditary masters of the soil." The castes which are here referred to are the Brahmins, the Bhuinhárs, and the Kshattris. The Bhuinhárs, as Mr. Reid shows, are off-shoots from the Brahminical caste, either by degradation or by renunciation of priestly offices. The Kshattris, who own 35 per cent. of the entire district, represent the ordinary Rájpút or Thákur stocks of other districts.

The history of the district and of the leading families, to which Mr. Reid has devoted great pains, throws light upon the present disposition of the land. The first occupants were the aboriginal Bhars and Suiris. They were dispossessed by Aryan invaders of Rájpút or Brahminical descent, who proceeded to parcel out the soil in tribal fashion, and to

form coparcenary communities based on relationship of blood. The era of Muhammadan supremacy succeeded. Azamgarh was first annexed by the Sultáns of Jaunpur, and then became an integral part of the Mughal Empire. Towards the end of the 17th century an obscure member of the Gautam clan of Kshattris rose to eminence in the Imperial service, and founded the family of the Rájas of Azamgarh. Internal dissensions eventually destroyed this powerful house, and its present representative is dependent on a State pension. The Mughal rule, though it established a few Muhammadan families, left the bulk of the land with the Kshattri and Bhuinhár village communities.

8. Where cultivating brotherhoods are so numerous and of such old standing, complexity of tenures is natural. In coping with this part of his work, and framing an accurate and minute record-of-rights, Mr. Reid has been most successful. The first peculiarity of tenures in Azamgarh is the frequent distribution of the land of a mahál over several *mauzas* in different localities. The *mauzas*, of which there are 5,532, preceded the mahál as the revenue unit, and the so-called "complex maháls," which contain several *mauzas* or portions of *mauzas*, usually have owed their existence to the partition of a common estate which consisted of several *mauzas*. The internal constitution of the mahál is sometimes equally perplexing. The constant division and sub-division of the village lands often result in a multiplicity of petty estates, not a single one of which has two of its fields contiguous. The commonest constitution of a mahál is that in which there is found "land held severally by individual households, land held in common by certain households, land held in common by all the households of the main pattis, and land held in common by all the sharers in the mahál." These shares are usually regulated by ancestral right, but in some villages, which are technically known as *bighadám*, possession is recognised as the basis. In others, the discrepancy between admitted ancestral right and actual possession is a constant source of quarrel. It is not surprising that with sharers so numerous and interests so divided, the *lambardári* system has, as Mr. Reid shows (page 95), completely broken down in this district. Mr. Reid adopted the only course possible. He drew out for each sharer a complete record of the fields of his holding, and the Government dues assessed thereon, so that no proprietor has any doubt as to the amount due by him. The Board, in para. 15 of their review, have summarised Mr. Reid's procedure in the preparation of these records, and it appears to have been extremely careful and complete.

9. Of the total cultivated area of 767,062 acres, 250,245 acres are held by proprietors as *sir*, and 73,964 in addition to their *sir*; 264,345 by occupancy-tenants, and 178,508 by tenants-at-will : 324,209 acres, or 42·26 per cent., are thus cultivated by proprietors. The tenants are further divided by Mr. Reid into superior and low caste, and he shows what effect this has had in keeping down rents. The point will be noticed lower down in dealing with the assessment.

10. In chapter X. Mr. Reid discusses many interesting questions of agricultural economy, manure, irrigation, the profits of the cultivator,

and the outturn and value of the several kinds of produce. The rice-growing area is 227,281 acres, or 29 per cent. of the total cultivation. The rest of the land is locally known as the *harjins* area. The most valuable crop is of course the sugar-cane, which occupies 91,297 acres : 8,972 acres are under indigo, and 8,327 under poppy. Of the latter, Mr. Reid says that the cultivation is not extending, as it cannot compete with sugar-cane as a rent-paying crop. Very little wheat is grown, barley being the chief *rabi* staple. It yields a heavier crop than wheat; and to the cultivator, who pays his rent from his sugar or opium, and grows other crops for his own use, this is more important than the higher selling price of wheat. At pages 141-143 Mr. Reid makes an elaborate cal-culation of the total value of the annual produce of the district. After setting aside a year's food for the agricultural population of the district, he estimates the value of the balance remaining of the food-grain at $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. This is increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions by the sale proceeds of sugar, opium, and other valuable crops. From this about one-fourth of a million has to be deducted on account of the land-revenue and cesses, seed-grain, and indirect taxes. There remains $2\frac{1}{4}$ million sterling, which gives a clear income of Rs. 81 a year to each adult male of the agricul-tural population. The average value of the produce of each acre is Rs. 62 in favourable seasons, and the average land-revenue on the same is Rs. 2-9-4. These figures, it is true, apply only to a good year, and do not take account of the cultivator's indebtedness and his consequent inability to take his produce to the best market. But allowing for all this, they seem to show that the land-revenue and cesses do not amount to one-tenth of the value of the gross produce.

11. The fiscal history of the district from the days of Akbar to the present revision of settlement is told by Mr. Reid with great fulness. To judge from the *Ain-i-Akbari*, five-sixths of the present cultivated area was waste, while the revenue assessed fell heavier on the actual cultiva-tion than what is now taken. But, as Mr. Reid remarks, it was an ideal assessment, in the sense that the full amount was in no year actually collected, and further the cultivated area was in all probability under-es-timated. From the *Ain-i-Akbari* to the cession of the district by the Oudh Government to the Company in 1801, the fiscal history is a blank. At the date of the cession the revenue of 12 out of the 14 parganas, which Mr. Reid has re-assessed, was estimated at nearly seven lakhs. But so great was the poverty of the people, and the previous exactions of the ámils of the Oudh Government, that less than six lakhs were collected in spite of the utmost efforts of a very able collector. In 1802 a summary settlement for a term of three years yielded a little over 6 lakhs, although only ten per cent. of the estimated rental was left to the zamindárs. The second triennial settlement (1805-1808) yielded in the best year of the period for *all* the 14 parganas $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which was collected with tolerable ease. The country was gradually settling down into tranquillity, and the administration had grown in strength. A third triennial settlement (1809-12) yielded Rs. 9,28,085, and the fourth settlement for a term of ten years (1812-22) Rs. 9,33,035. The character of these four settlements was precisely the same. They were rough and ready contracts between the Government and the persons who were thought to have the best

title to engage for the revenue. In the absence of a survey or of ascertained facts as to assets, the revenue administration resolved itself into a struggle with the zamindárs, in which the latter strove to mislead and embarrass the authorities by chicanery, combination, and fraud. An elaborate inquiry into the capabilities of every estate, preliminary to a new settlement, was contemplated by Regulation VII. of 1822; but for reasons explained by Mr. Reid, the fourth settlement of Azamgarh was practically allowed to run on until Regulation IX. of 1833 became law.

12. Defective as these early settlements had been, the regularity with which the revenue was collected proves that they were not severe. With the regular settlement of 1833 a new era opened. Under Mr. Thomason, afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, the assessment of each village was made for the first time on the data furnished by a survey and the actual rent-roll. Standard rent-rates were assumed for the two main classes of land—rice-bearing and *harjins*—in the district, which, though lacking the refinements of the modern settlement school, were probably sufficient guides to an officer of Mr. Thomason's exceptional ability. The revenue fixed by Mr. Thomason was Rs. 12,42,274, or Rs. 3,09,239 more than the highest *jama* of the fourth settlement; but a considerable portion of this was due to the assessment of lands which previously had been held revenue-free on forged deeds of grant. The story of this " noon-day robbery " of the rights of the State is fully told by Mr. Reid. Mr. Thomason's settlement, as might be expected, was a thoroughly good one. The revenue was collected with ease. During the continuance of the settlement one estate only was sold for arrears; less than a dozen were farmed, and in no case was the farm for more than three years; while after the mutiny none of the severer processes were resorted to. About 230,380 acres, or rather more than one-sixth of the entire area of the district, changed hands by sale within the same period. This amount seems large, but where the sub-division of land has, as in Azamgarh, been carried to the extreme, transfers must be numerous irrespective of the incidence of the revenue. The high prices realised for land, especially in the last decade of the settlement, Rs. 53 per acre at private and Rs. 39 at auction sales, point to a light assessment; and the fact that but one-fourth of the transferred area passed into the hands of traders, is a proof of the general well-being of the landholding class.

13. The destruction of the public records in Azamgarh in the mutiny prevents an accurate opinion being formed as to the correctness of the village records framed at this settlement. They were probably accurate as far as they went; but they failed to take notice of every individual right, and for years after their preparation the civil courts were occupied in deciding controversies which the settlement had provoked without allaying. In 1864 an abortive attempt to correct the records was made. This has now been effectively done in the present settlement; and the benefit conferred on the agricultural classes by the minute and accurate record of every right, proprietary or cultivating, in a district where tenures are unusually complex and numerous, cannot be over-rated.

14. The revenue-demand in 1867, when Mr. Thomason's settlement expired, was Rs. 12,45,722. Mr. Thomason had recorded his belief that

the district would never be able to bear any substantial increase on this sum. Mr. Reid's settlement gives a revenue of Rs. 16,58,191, or 33 per cent. in excess of Mr. Thomason's assessment. It has further to be remembered that the former settlement was supposed to be based on 66 per cent. of the assets, while Mr. Reid was limited to 50 per cent., and actually took even less than 45 per cent. of the district rental as he computed it. The increase is therefore remarkable. One of the causes undoubtedly is the leniency of Mr. Thomason's assessments. He did not investigate every source of profit to the landlord with the rigor of the modern Settlement Officer, and he did not exact in every case the full 66 per cent. Another cause is the increase of cultivation. Mr. Reid's measurements gave the cultivated area liable to assessment as 730,308 acres against 560,738 in 1837, showing an increase of 30 per cent. This was partly due to resumption of *jágírs* and revenue-free holdings, and partly to the detection of under-measurements in the previous survey. The main cause, however, that made an increase in the revenue demand possible, is undoubtedly the rise of rent. It is true that Mr. Reid, unlike many Settlement Officers, has not attempted to guage the extent of this rise. On the contrary, he says that owing to the destruction of the records there are no means of ascertaining the rental of the district in 1837, or the prevailing rent-rates. But if Mr. Reid's calculation of the present rental be accepted as correct (and there is every reason to suppose that it is), it points to a general standard of rent that was unknown 30 years ago in any part of these provinces.

15. The total rental of the district is computed by Mr. Reid at Rs. 34,81,649. On a cultivated assessable area of 730,308 acres, this gives an average rent of Rs. 4-12-3 an acre. The entries in the patwáris' papers of cash rents are said to be fairly accurate. Had all the land therefore been held by ordinary tenants paying cash rents, the gross rental of the district could have been found by a simple arithmetical process. But the 730,308 acres were actually held thus :—

|  |  |  | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By tenants paying cash rents ... | { | (rice) | 91,494½ |
|  |  | (harjins) | 353,320¼ |
| By proprietors as *sir* ... | { | (rice) | 89,194¼ |
|  |  | (harjins) | 148,725¼ |
| Rent-free or paying kind rents ... | { | (rice) | 39,077 |
|  |  | (harjins) | 8,497 |

The distinction between rice-lands and lands bearing other crops, which is made above, naturally results from the distinct physical features and the difference in the letting value of the two classes. The rental of the lands held by tenants paying cash rents could alone be ascertained from the patwáris' papers. It amounted to—

Rs.
3,58,898 on rice-lands
16,94,412 on harjins lands
—————
20,53,310

giving an average rent of Rs. 3-14-9 per acre on rice, and Rs. 4-12-9 per acre on *harjins* lands. The application of these rates to the area recorded

as *sir*, or as paying kind rents, would have given a rental for these of Rs. 12,57,240. This, added to the ascertained cash rental, would have given Rs. 33,10,550 as the rental of the district. According to Mr. Reid, it would have been unfair to apply these rates to *sir* and *batai* land, as the land held by cash-paying tenants is of a better average quality, and they themselves are better able to pay high rents. To ascertain the rent-rates that might be assessed upon such land, and " to *check the recorded rental of tenants' cash lands,*" he therefore resorted to the inductive method in ordinary use among Settlement Officers. He may best be allowed to describe it for himself:—

" At the survey land was classified into rice-land and *harjins* or rabi land. The former was further sub-divided into three classes according to quality, while the latter was sub-divided into *per* and *pálo*. The sub-divisions were coloured on the field map, and all fields returned by the surveyor as unirrigated were marked with a cross. A column for rent-rates was added to the khasra, and into this the existing rent-rate of each field was filled as survey proceeded. Previous to assessment the assessing officer visited each mauza with the map and khasra. He had also before him the village papers filed in preceding years by the patwáris, and returns regarding suits for rent in the revenue courts. Traversing each mauza in such directions as enabled him to see every tract in it, all the sources of irrigation and every hamlet, and to check the surveyors' soil returns as coloured on the map, he examined the rent-rates recorded in the khasra as he went along, and formed his opinion as to the proper classification of the lands of the village.

<p align="center">*　　　*　　　*　　　*</p>

" He tested and corrected the paper returns by what he saw and heard, and was eventually able to pick out, from among the varying rent-rates, the rates which, personal and caste consideration being set aside, were commonest, and seemed fairest in each of the sub-divisions of the cultivated land which he had been led to make."

16. *Per* and *pálo* are local terms for the home-lands and the outlying area respectively of a village. They correspond to the *gonda* (or *gauhán*) and *barha* lands of western districts; the classification being based not on natural qualities of the soil, but mainly on the quantity of manure which the fields—from their proximity to or distance from the village site—receive. Mr. Reid, therefore, discarded the natural divisions of soils into clays, loams, and sands, which most Settlement Officers take as the basis of their rent-rates. " The rent," he says (page 212), " of the land may bear reference to the quality of the soil, but its texture hardly discloses the quality ; and the people do not consciously rate *harjins* land according as it is a little more or less clayey or sandy." In other words, the questions of (*a*) situation and of (*b*) manure or no manure have in Azamgarh much more important bearing on the rate of rent than the chemical constituents of the soil. The explanation of this is probably to be found in the comparatively even character of the natural soil of this district. The same peculiarity was noticed in the settlement of Gorakhpur, the adjoining district. In assessing the parganas separated by the Ghogra from Azamgarh, Mr. Lumsden remarked that the classification best understood by the people " has for its basis *solely* the relative position of the land with reference to the village site." Though he adopted natural soil-rates himself, he admitted that the " situation of the land has materially to do with the adjustment of the rent." Mr. Reid's classification had therefore the great merit of being familiar to the people : and an examination of his rent-rates shows that he did allow for the natural quality of the soil, so

far as it affected the rent. For rice-lands he had five classes, the fourth and fifth classes being further sub-divided into "irrigated" and "unirri-gated" lands. For *harjins* land he divided the *per* and the *pálo* into three classes each, with sub-divisions for irrigation and non-irrigation. To the proper classification of the fields in each village under these heads particular attention was paid. It is therefore pretty clear that wherever the natural quality of the soil was remarkable for goodness or badness, it would affect the classification, and eventually the rent-rates educed from it.

17. As a separate rent-rate report was submitted for each pargana, the rates used for the several classes varied greatly. In the margin, those most frequently adopted, are noted. In the whole district the rice-lands amounted to 219,766 acres, and the *harjins* to 510,542. Half of the rice-lands were entered in class III., at an average rate of Rs. 3-10-5 an acre, and half the *harjins* area in classes II. and III., as *per* land. Of first class *per* there were only 48,004 acres, and of first class rice-land only 11,289 acres. The *per* or home-lands, it may be noted, comprised two-thirds of the entire *harjins* area. The extraordinary number of villages and hamlets with which the district is dotted account for the very large area which is thus classed as manured.

|  |  | Rs. | a. | p. | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RICE-LANDS... | Class I. ... | 5 | 6 | 11 | | | | |
| | " II. ... | 4 | 8 | 8 | | | | |
| | " III. ... | 3 | 10 | 5 | | | | |
| | " IV.} ... | 1 | 14 | 2 | | | | |
| | " V. | | | | | | | |
| PER ... | Class I. ... | 8 | 15 | 7 | | | | |
| | " II. ... | 7 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| | " III. ... | 5 | 6 | 11 | and | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| PÁLO ... | Class I. ... | 4 | 8 | 8 | and | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| | " II. ... | 3 | 10 | 5 | and | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| | " III. ... | 1 | 14 | 2 | | | | |

18. The general result of the rent-rates thus obtained can now be examined. Applied to the total cultivated area of 730,308 acres, they gave a rental of Rs. 34,81,649. This assumed an average rent of Rs. 4-12-0 an acre all round, or Rs. 3-6-11 an acre on the rice-growing area, and Rs. 5-5-6 on the *harjins*. But the actually ascertained rental of the cash-paying area gave an average rent per acre of only Rs. 4-12-9 on *harjins*, and Rs. 3-14-9 on rice-land. Mr. Reid deprecated applying these latter rates to the area of which the rental could not be ascertained, yet they now turn out to be lower than those arrived at by his inductive method. The real object of his search for average rates was not so much to fix an equitable rent for the lands cultivated by proprietors, as " *to check the recorded rental of the tenants' cash-paying lands.*" Why such a check was needed is obvious from Mr. Reid's remarks on pages 212 and 218 of his report. The rent paid in many villages and by many tenants was not the true economic rent of the land. A high caste man usually paid less than a low caste; turbulent tenants often dictated their own terms to a new landlord; and the general tendency of rents to rise was everywhere subject to checks of varying strength. The average rates of rent obtained by Mr. Reid eliminated the more extraordinary variations from the economic standard, and so far approached more closely to it than would rates deduced without discrimination from the gross rental.

19. The assumed letting value of the tract under assessment being Rs. 34,81,649, the revenue assessed strictly on the half-assets principle

would have amounted to Rs. 17,40,825. The revenue actually fixed by Mr. Reid was Rs. 82,634 less than this, or Rs. 16,58,191. The chief cause of this was the deduction made on account of the lower rents paid by high caste tenants. Of tenant right in Azamgarh Mr. Reid writes :— "There are according to native custom in this part of the country two great orders of cultivators : *first*, those who are supposed to employ farm servants to perform the more menial operations ; and, *second*, those who do all for themselves. As to Hindús, the former order of course contains Brahmins, Bhuinhárs, and Kshattris, but some of the mixed classes also which wear a *janeo*, such as Bháts, Kayeths, Sonárs, are included in it. Among Muhammadans, the Milkis, Mughals, and Viláiti and Indian Patháns belong to it. All the inferior castes of Hindús, and zamíndárs and other mixed classes of Muhammadans are included in the second order. The orders are usually spoken of as *sharif* and *razil*.   *   *   *   * The principal result of the division, as far as revenue officers are concerned, is that tenants of the former orders are generally found paying lower rates of rent than those of the latter" (page 86). An analysis of the area held at cash rents by tenants showed that high caste tenants had occupancy rights in 120,078 acres, and paid an average rent of Rs. 4-1-10 an acre. The average rent paid by low caste tenants, holding occupancy rights in 154,283 acres, was Rs. 5-3-1. Assuming that the land was of similar quality, it is clear that the rent paid by occupancy-tenants of the superior classes was one-fifth less than that paid by low caste occupancy-tenants. The custom appears to be sufficiently well established to justify a rent court allowing a privileged rate of rent in an enhancement suit brought against a high caste tenant. That being so, Mr. Reid was right to make a drawback from the assumed assets of many estates wherever privileged tenants were numerous. The following passage shows how he employed this principle:—

" The rate of drawback was determined with reference to the special circumstances of each estate. In some mauzas in which high caste tenants cultivate, there is no difference between the rent-rates payable by them and those payable by other tenants. In such mauzas a difference was of course not introduced. In others the rent-rates payable by the high caste tenants were relatively so low, that, if the rights of the landlord were to be respected, the State's fair share of the produce of the land would not have been obtained had the difference not been diminished. In others, the existing difference is moderate and it was maintained. As a rule, the drawback allowed was about twelve and a half per cent. on the full assumed rental of land held in occupancy right by high caste tenants who had hitherto cultivated at privileged rates. But in some instances as much as 20 per cent. seemed necessary, and in others less than twelve and a half per cent."

20.   Further deductions were in special cases made on account of the turbulent character of the tenantry, the uncertainty of assets, or the poverty and numbers of the coparcenary body. The first and third grounds, though recognised in other settlements, apply with peculiar force to Azamgarh. There the proprietary bodies are often numerous and weak, and tenant right exceptionally strong. To take such facts into account is part of the duty of a Settlement Officer, and Mr. Reid's intimate knowledge of the district and the people of it is a sufficient assurance that he exercised his discretion wisely.

21. The revenue as finally determined involved an increase of Rs. 4,12,469, or 33 per cent. on Mr. Thomason's settlement. The two tables on page 220 show respectively the increase in each pargana on the previous demand, and the incidence of the present and past assessments on the cultivated area. The greatest increase was obtained in Muhammadabad and Mau Natbhánjan, in both of which it was nearly 60 per cent. This, however, was solely due to extension of cultivation, as the incidence of Mr. Thomason's assessment (Rs. 2-4-0 per acre) was not exceeded. In Atraulia, where the revenue has been increased only 17 per cent., the incidence of the revised *jama* is heavier than that of Mr. Thomason's, as the cultivated area had not perceptibly increased. On the whole, the assessments of the several parts of the district are singularly uniform, due allowance being made for varying fertility and soils. The only pargana in which the revenue imposed by Mr. Reid may be considered unduly light is Deogaon. In spite of an increase of 24 per cent. in the assessable cultivated area, the revision resulted in an increase of only 7 per cent. on Mr. Thomason's assessment : the incidence of the latter was Rs. 2-2-9 per acre, while Mr. Reid's gave only Re. 1-13-11. For the rest of the district his revised jama fell at the rate of Rs. 2-4-4 the cultivated acre, against Rs. 2-3-7, the incidence of the former settlement. Mr. Reid has fully explained the reasons which led him to under-estimate the assets of Deogaon, the first pargana which he assessed, and the under-assessment is not so serious as to call for a fresh revision.

22. With this exception the settlement now concluded has in all probability fully secured for a number of years the State's share of the rental. The difference between the ascertained cash rental and that arrived at by Mr. Reid's rent-rates proves that he made sufficient allowance for enhancements of rent in the immediate future. That his rates are lower than the rents obtainable where competition has full play, is not denied. But that competition is in this district tightly fettered by custom, social conditions, and class distinctions, is equally true. Contrasted with Mr. Thomason's settlement, the increase of 4 lakhs or 33 per cent. is large, but the area under the plough had increased by 30 per cent., and rents and prices had risen. The incidence on the assessable cultivated area of the two assessments is practically the same, being Rs. 2-4-4 against Rs. 2-3-7. Mr. Thomason's revenue-rate, it is true, represented from 60 to 66 per cent. of the rental, but rents have risen sufficiently in the interval to reduce that revenue-rate to a moiety of the assets.

23. It is interesting to compare with the above figures the rates adopted in the adjoining parts of the Gorakhpur district, which were settled in 1859. In population, quality of soil, and agricultural staples, parganas Chilupár, Daryapár, and Salímpur Majhauli closely resemble the Azamgarh parganas of Sagri, Ghosi, and Nathupur, from which they are divided by the Ghogra. The revenue-rates per cultivated acre for the three Gorakhpur parganas were Re. 1-3-4, Re. 0-15-9, and Re. 1-2-5, respectively. For the Azamgarh parganas Mr. Reid's rates were Rs. 2-0-1, Rs. 2-3-9, and Rs. 2-4-1. A revision of the settlement of the Gorakhpur parganas would probably lead to the application of revenue-rates similar to Mr. Reid's. The adequacy of the present settlement of Azamgarh

may be tested by a comparison with that lately sanctioned for Aligarh, one of the wealthiest districts in the province. The revenue-rate in Aligarh is Rs. 2-6-3 per acre, against Rs. 2-4-4 in Azamgarh. The assessment of Aligarh has been pronounced to be in every way a full one : and conceding to that district a slight superiority in natural and acquired advantages over Azamgarh, the slight difference in the incidence of the revenue in the two districts denotes substantial equality of assessment.

24. The Board in their review have shown that up to 1879 the revenue has been collected with ease. The figures for 1879-80 are still more favourable, as not a single rupee remained in balance at its close; while four attachments of shares represented the severer processes which alone were had resort to during the year. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation therefore in recommending that the settlement be confirmed for the full term of 30 years from the dates on which the new assessments of the several parts of the district took effect.

R. SMEATON,
*Offg. Secretary to Government,*
*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, with reference to his letter No. 241, dated 21st May, 1879, for the information of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the above, together with a copy of the report, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with the recommendation that the settlement of the temporarily-settled portion of the Azamgarh district be confirmed as proposed.

By order, &c.,
W. R. BARRY,
*Offg. Under-Secretary to Government,*
*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

No. 21, dated Simla, the 15th July, 1881.

*From*—C. L. TUPPER, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,*

*To*—*Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Settlement Report on the temporarily-settled portion of the Azamgarh district, with the resolution thereon by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 875, dated the 4th ultimo.

2. The settlement is confirmed by the Governor-General in Council for thirty years, as proposed, from the various dates on which the revised assessments were introduced in the several parts of the district. The Government of India has observed with satisfaction the careful and complete manner in which Mr. J. R. Reid, the Settlement Officer, has done his work.

---

No. 117⅞ of 1881.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

*Dated Naini Tal, the 29th July,* 1881.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for the information of the Board, in continuation of Resolution No. 875, dated the 4th June last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

C. ROBERTSON,

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

---

No. 1178 of 1881.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

*Dated Naini Tal, the 29th July,* 1881.

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to Mr. J. R. Reid for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

W. R. BARRY,

For *Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

# REPORT

# SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN

## PARGANAS SIKANDARPUR AND BHADAON,

## DISTRICT AZAMGARH,

FOR 1875—1879.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THIS report is to be read as an appendix or continuation of the report on the district of Azamgarh by Mr. J. R. Reid. The statistical and other information has, as far as possible, been collected and arranged in the order and forms adopted by that officer.

J. VAUGHAN,

*Deputy Collector, in charge of Settlement.*

*The 10th December, 1879.*

No. $\frac{260}{\text{I.-8}}$ OF 1880.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

DATED THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1880.

SIR,

*Present:*
H. S. REID, ESQ.

     I AM desired to submit Mr. Vaughan's report on the settlement operations in parganas Sikandarpur and Bhadaon of the Azamgarh district, with the Commissioner's review.

2. The settlement records have been drawn up with very great care by Mr. Vaughan, specially the share lists (khewats), which, under the system introduced by Mr. J. R. Reid, late Settlement Officer of Azamgarh, have been prepared *mauzawár*, the mahál liabilities being shown in the *kitáb-i-bach-bandi*, not only in regard to each mahál, but also to each sharer in each mahál.

3. With reference to the subject of para. 122 of Mr. Vaughan's report, I am to observe that Mr. Vaughan's revised patwári arrangements were sent up to the Board by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, on the 17th November, 1879 ; and on the 16th of the following month the Board's order—sanctioning Mr. Vaughan's proposals—was transmitted to the Director. Mr. Vaughan will be directed to complete and issue the *bach-bandis,* if this has not been done already.

4. In conclusion, I am to say that the Senior Member concurs in the opinion recorded by the Commissioner of Mr. Vaughan's excellent work, which will, Mr. Reid trusts, receive favourable recognition at the hands of Government.

       I have, &c.,

       J. S. MACKINTOSH,

        *Secretary.*

———

No. $\frac{3}{\text{I}}$ OF 1880.

FROM

THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER, BENARES DIVISION,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

DATED BENARES, THE 29TH OCTOBER, 1880.

SIR,

     As directed in your letter No. $\frac{153\text{N.}}{\text{I.-76}}$, dated 21st May last, received by me on my return from leave on 15th July, I have the honor to submit my review on the report on the settlement operations in parganas Sikandarpur and Bhadaon, by Mr. J. Vaughan, Deputy Collector.

At the time of the settlement work those parganas formed a part of the Azamgarh district, but they were transferred to the Ballia district in November, 1879.

2. The report is written by Mr. J. Vaughan, Deputy Collector, who held the appointment of assistant to Mr. J. R. Reid, C.S., Settlement Officer of Azamgarh. On Mr. Reid's transfer from Azamgarh after the completion of the settlement of the temporarily-settled parganas of Azamgarh, Mr. Vaughan remained in charge of the Settlement Office, and completed the operations in the two parganas now under report.

*Settlement Officers.*

3. The maháls in the parganas of Sikandarpur and Bhadaon bear a permanent settlement, excepting five villages subject to fluvial action.

*Permanency of settlement.*

4. The operations now under report consist of—(1) the demarcation of village boundaries ; (2) the village (including boundaries and field) survey done under cadastral survey by the Revenue Survey Department ; (3) the correction of records by which the condition of properties of every description was placed on record in the state in which it was found to exist at the time of the present settlement operations.

*Operations under review.*

5. Mr. Vaughan has drawn up his report in the same form as that which was carried out by Mr. J. R. Reid in his Azamgarh district report.

*Form of Settlement Officer's report.*

Chapter I. contains IX. sections, which deal with the following subjects :—

Section    I.—Boundaries and areas.
    ,,    II.—Physical features.
    ,,    III.—Climate.
    ,,    IV.—Rainfall.
    ,,    V.—Irrigation.
    ,,    VI.—Communications.
    ,,    VII.—Population with other particulars.
    ,,    VIII.—Towns and markets.
    ,,    IX.—Trades and manufactures.

Chapter II. contains IV. sections, dealing with the following subjects :—

Section    I.—Fiscal history and report.
    ,,    II.—Transfer of property.
    ,,    III.—Tenures and their statistics.
    ,,    IV.—Records.

6. For the purposes of this review I cannot keep very close to the arrangement of Mr. Vaughan's report. There are certain subjects which require little or no notice by me, while other subjects require to be brought together under review from different parts of the Settlement Officer's report.

*Review.*

7. The parganas under report at one time formed a portion of the Sirkár Gházipur, and were transferred to the Azamgarh district in 1832. At the time of the present settlement they were included in the Sikandarpur tahsíli, which had its head-quarters at Nagra.

*Constitution of parganas.*

When the new district of Ballia was formed and came into life in November, 1879, these two permanently-settled parganas were joined to the parganas of the Rasra tahsíli of the Gházipur district, and contributed to form the district of Ballia.

The parganas now in question have on the north and north-east the river Gogra, beyond which are the districts of Gorakhpur and Saran.

*Boundaries.*

On the west is the present district of Azamgarh.

On the south and east the parganas of Rasra tahsíli now in Ballia district.

8. The pargana of Sikandarpur contains an area of 363·48 square miles, with a population of 194,284 ; while Bhadaon contains an area of 50·27 square miles and a population of 19,572. The popula-

*Area and population.*

tion is according to the census of 1872, and on the combined parganas gives a rate of 517 to the square mile. The area is divided into 746 villages or mauzas, of which 617 are in Sikandarpur and 129 in Bhadaon.

9. There is nothing remarkable in the general features of the land. The highest
<br>Local features.
land is on the northern side, and such fall as there is, is towards the south-east.

There are two large jhíls—Haldi and Siwan—which are fed by the Gogra and several other smaller jhíls and swamps. These are more or less used for irrigation.

There is a considerable plain of *úsar* in the south-west portion of Sikandarpur and the centre of Bhadaon. The high lands are well covered with trees.

The Gogra river, as above stated, borders the northern side of the parganas, and the Choti Sarju touches for about a mile the border of Bhadaon.

There are 28 villages permanently-settled which are subject to fluvial action, and five other villages which are wholly subject to periodical settlement on account of fluvial action. These latter were lately transferred from the Saran district.

10. The parganas contain two towns under Act XX. of 1856 : Sikandarpur with
<br>Towns.
a recorded population of 4,170, and the combined towns of Turtipar and Abhaon with a population of 4,458. There is also Nagra, which is little more than a collection of mud huts, having a population of 3,500.

The tahsíli head-quarters were at this place until the Ballia district was formed, when the tahsíli came under reduction.

The population of the parganas according to the census of 1872 was
<br>Population.
213,856, of whom 87 per cent. are Hindus and the rest Muhammadans. Out of this population, 59 per cent. are recorded as agriculturists or persons holding interest in land.

The chief trade is in sugar. This article, refined and as molasses, together with
<br>Trade.
indigo and opium and native cloth, are the main articles exported. Indigo has, however, languished a great deal. From 4,000 to 5,000 cultivators engage in poppy cultivation.

Survey.  11. The cadastral survey began in November, 1874, and was completed in the spring of 1877.

The following are the chief details of areas :—

*Sikandarpur pargana.*

| Detail of areas. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of mauzas | ... ... | 617 |
| Total area in acres | ... ... | 232,800 |
| Lákhiráj, acres | ... ... ... ... | 623 |
| Barren, acres | ... ... ... ... | 38,757 |
| Groves, culturable waste, and lately abandoned, acres | ... | 43,721 |
| Cultivated, acres | ... ... ... ... | 149,699 |

*Bhadaon pargana.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of mauzas | ... ... ... ... | 129 |
| Total area in acres | ... ... ... ... | 32,275 |
| Lákhiráj, acres | ... ... ... ... | 274 |
| Barren, acres | ... ... ... ... | 6,253 |
| Groves, culturable waste, and lately abandoned, acres | ... | 6,858 |
| Cultivated, acres | ... ... ... ... | 18,890 |

12. The area entered as irrigated amounts to 90 per cent. of the whole cultivated
area.

Irrigated area.

Thirty-eight and a half per cent. of the irrigation is done from wells, and 61½
per cent. from jhíls, ponds, and tanks, several of the latter being artificial.

13. The revenue demand of the parganas was settled permanently by
Mr. Jonathan Duncan in 1197 fasli.

Revenue demands.

Settlement operations were subsequently taken up, and settlement records were
framed in 1837 under Mr. R. (now Sir R.) Montgomery, with the following result :—

### Sikandarpur pargana.

|  |  |  | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue demand before settlement | ... | ... | 1,48,567 |
| Revenue demand after settlement | ... | ... | 1,62,608 |

### Bhadaon pargana.

|  |  |  | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue demand before settlement | ... | ... | 19,834 |
| Revenue demand after settlement | ... | ... | 25,507 |

(Fractions of rupees omitted.)

The principal increase was due to the resumption and settlement of muáfi lands.
There had been a demarcation of village boundaries under Mr. Thomason in 1836, and
some villages were discovered which had escaped assessment in 1197 fasli, and were
brought on to the roll.

14. A revision of records was made, and re-adjustment of settlement in some
alluvial lands was done in 1847 under Mr. Wedderburn, with the following result :—

|  |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sikandarpur | ... | ... | ... | 1,63,135 | 11 | 0 |
| Bhadaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,507 | 14 | 6 |

Present jamas.

15. The revenue demand now stands as follows :—

|  |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sikandarpur | ... | ... | ... | 1,64,884 | 15 | 8 |
| Bhadaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,507 | 14 | 6 |

The increase in Sikandarpur is made up from five muáfi villages which were
resumed in 1854 from a lapsed farm of a mahál in 1869 and by increment in alluvial
maháls in 1870.

There remain now no muáfi tenures or farms which can lapse.

There are five maháls subject to periodical temporary settlements.

The remainder of the parganas is settled permanently.

16. The Settlement Officer found it necessary to form an estimate of the assets
for the purpose of determining the patwáris' cess.

The following are the figures :—

### Sikandarpur pargana.

|  |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultivated land | ... | ... | ... | 5,96,069 | 5 | 0 |
| Sayar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,897 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | Total | ... | 6,20,966 | 5 | 0 |

The Government demand is Rs. 1,64,884-15-8, and amounts to no more than 26·55 per cent. of the estimated assets.

### Bhadaon pargana.

|  |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cultivated land | ... | ... | ... | 78,773 | 11 | 0 |
| Sayar ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,147 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | Total | ... | 80,920 | 11 | 0 |

The revenue demand is Rs. 25,507-14-6, or 31·52 per cent. of the estimated assets.

17. The above assets from cultivated land are given in the Settlement Officer's report as "net rental from cultivated-lands." We are not informed as to the exact details which go to form the sums arrived at.

As it *was* found necessary to estimate the assets, the Settlement Officer should have given information as to the process by which he arrived at his estimates in all cases where actual cash-rents were not paid.

Tenures.

18. I now come to the subject of the tenures, proprietary and cultivating.

The prevailing proprietary tenure is that known as "imperfect pattidári."

The zamíndári and bíghadám tenures are comparatively few.

No. of maháls.

There are in Sikandarpur 386 maháls, and in Bhadaon 71.

In Sikandarpur there are 12,913 recorded proprietors, and in Bhadaon there are 3,011.

I may note here that in paras. 28 and 104 of his report the Settlement Officer has stated that there are 10,678 *actual* proprietors.

19. The distribution of proprietary shares is generally in fractions of a rupee, or at times in fractions of a bígha. Appendix VII. in the report shows that there are five different scales under which the rupee is reduced to smaller quantities, and one scale for bíghas.

Shares.

It is sufficient for me to notice here that under one scale the rupee is capable of being reduced to 1,866,240 parts, known as *tils ;* in another scale to 1,152,000 *datulis ;* in a third scale to 24,576 *dants ;* and in a fourth scale to 2,880 *sats ;* while the bígha is capable of being brought to 8,000 *rhens* and 160,000 *phens.*

The coparcenary tenures, which are not expressed in any of the above fractional shares, are held bíghadám.

20. The subject of the superior proprietary shares and of the maháls will be noticed again hereafter (see para. 26 *et seq*).

21. There are certain sub-proprietors known as arázidárs and mushakassidárs. The former are owners of plots of land, while the latter are owners of whole villages.

Sub-proprietors.

Those subordinate proprietary rights were acquired in various ways common under former native governments, and have been recognised by the Settlement Officers and by the British Government.

22. There are ten villages which form a portion of a jágír held by the heirs of Babu Kishen Kánt ; the remainder of the jágír is in pargana Zahúrabad in the Gházipur district.

Jágír.

There is also a number of small revenue-free holdings which have all been duly certified and recorded.

Cultivating tenures.      23.   The cultivating tenures and rentals are as follows :—

In *sir* land, 6,716 proprietors hold *sir* land. The total *sir* area is 37,623 acres.

There are 342,853 acres cultivated by tenants. Of that area 59·69 per cent. are cultivated by right-of-occupancy-tenants, and 40·31 per cent. by tenants-at-will.

Cash-rents.      Cash-rents are paid from 93 per cent. of the area, and bátai from 7 per cent. only.

Rates.      The prevailing average rent-rates are shown in para. 111. They vary from Rs. 2-8-3 to Rs. 4-11-2 per acre. There are of course higher special rates for sugarcane, poppy, and for garden cultivation.

Records.      24.   I now come to the most important part of the report in chapter II., section IV., namely, the records.

The first step towards the construction of a correct record-of-rights was made in the production by the Survey Department of the village field-maps.

Field-maps.      In paras. 141 and 142 the Settlement Officer has mentioned that 498 maps were made over by the Survey Department at the close of 1874-75, and the remainder of the maps were delivered in 1876-77. But Mr. Vaughan has not mentioned any further particulars with regard to these maps.

Information on the subject should have been given.

It is of the first importance that the maps be satisfactorily proved to be thoroughly correct, and be found in every way to have fulfilled the requirements of the Settlement Department.

Maps inspected.      I was on tour in these parganas in January, 1879, and had a few of the maps with other records brought before me. The Senior Member of the Board (Mr. H. S. Reid) also examined some of these maps. I have reason to think that the Settlement Officer has had no cause to find fault with the maps, but on the contrary they have been found to have fully answered their purpose.

Khasra.      25.   In paras. 114 to 118 the report shows how the khasras were filled up, and the steps taken to secure their correctness.

The result I have reason to believe is satisfactory.

Wájib-ul-arz and khewat.      26.   The paras. 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124 deal with the wájib-ul-arz papers and the formation of the record-of-rights.

As regards the former of these papers, the wájib-ul-arz, one paper has been drawn up for each mahál in the usual way.

The subject of the khewats is one of considerable interest in many instances.

In ordinary maháls there has been no change: the khewats and wájib-ul-arz papers have been drawn up as is usual *mahálwár*.

Share-lists in mixed maháls.      27.   In all instances where the maháls have been found to be split up and to be spread over several mauzas or portions of mauzas, the khewats or share-lists have been drawn up separately and distinctly for each mahál-property within such mauza, and the whole of the separate mahálwár share-lists within any one mauza, are placed on record in the settlement book of that mauza.

This process has been made easy of accomplishment by the fact that in early days, not long after the permanent settlement of 1197 fasli, the jamas of most of the mixed maháls were apportioned or distributed for each share of mahál *mauzawár*, *i.e.*, mauza by mauza.

28. I examined some of these papers in January, 1879, and have now received from Mr. Vaughan a brief explanation in reply to some questions I put to him on points which do not appear quite clear in his report.

*Distribution of jamas explained.*

Mr. Vaughan writes as follows:—

" The share-lists have been prepared *mauzawár*, and not *mahálwár*.

" In any mauza, having more than one mahál within, a share-list has been taken for each *mahál*, and has been filed with the settlement record of that mauza." (These several share-lists taken together form the *khewat* of the mauza.)

29. Mr. Vaughan in para. 121 of his report refers to a book called the *kitáb-i-bach-bandi*.

This book, in the instances now under remark, forms the only record which shows the total shares of any one complete mahál, *i.e.*, the shares entered in the mahálwár khewats of any one mahál, spread over several mauzas, are collected together and shown in this *kitáb-i-bach-bandi*.

Mr. Vaughan, in reply to a question on this subject, writes now that " Mr. J. R. Reid did not think it necessary to have one mahálwár khewat for each mahál, and no mahálwár khewats have been prepared ; but in a separate book, the *kitáb-i-bach-bandi*, the mahálwár lists will be found."

*No separate mahálwár khewat in mixed maháls.*

30. It will be seen that the arrangement of the khewats in those " mixed " maháls has been done mauzawár, and the record has been made up mauzawár. Each such mauza in fact contains in itself several distinct properties, and for purposes of record each mahál within each mauza is of itself a separate and distinct property. I understand, however, that the joint mahálwár responsibility is still in tact.

31. In para. 123 of his report the Settlement Officer mentions that there were still remaining some groups paying their revenue in lump sums.

The proprietors have agreed to have their revenue demand distributed over their several properties in each mauza. This was done at a certain rate per bígha.

The mahálwár responsibility here also remains unchanged.

32. In para. 124 Mr. Vaughan mentions the existence of dákhili mauzas within the ancient boundary of parent mauzas, and these are for the most part distinct maháls. There is nothing peculiarly remarkable in this.

33. In paras. 125 to 135 the report deals with the patwáris' circles, and shows the disposal of records and case-work.

*Miscellaneous.*

Paras. 136 and 137 give the cost of the settlement work, exclusive of survey, to have been Rs. 83,744-10-7, from which the sum of Rs. 7,118-9-6 was recovered from refunds, process-fees, &c., leaving the net costs to be Rs. 76,626-1-1.

The acreage cess yields Rs. 7,210-1-0 per annum, and the patwáris' cess (when finally sanctioned) Rs. 928 per annum.

34. The concluding paras. give a brief summary of the operations and of the periods during which the work was carried on.

The settlement was held in charge by Mr. J. R. Reid until 12th April, 1877, and from that date Mr. J. Vaughan held charge.

35. Mr. Vaughan did not leave the district until towards the close of 1879. He was occupied latterly in finishing off all the settlement records, and in disposing of numerous cases and objections. Included among the cases was a heavy list of partitions.

On leaving the district the pending cases were made over to the District Officers.

Mr. Vaughan has been appointed as Assistant Settlement Officer in the districts of Gházipur and Ballia.

36. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to bring before the Board my very favourable opinion of the way in which Mr. Vaughan has carried through the important duties entrusted to him.

Conclusion.

From the records which have come before me in appeal and in other ways, I am able to report that Mr. Vaughan has done the work, which has come before me, with accuracy, care, and good judgment. I recommend Mr. Vaughan to the favourable notice of the Board and of the Government.