

Chapter XI.]

The Assessment.

Para 276.

Cesses.

§ 58. Cesses to be levied are those in ordinary use, including the Lambardári Rs. 5/-, local rates Rs. 8/5/4, Dak 8 annas, School Rs. 1/-, road Rs. 1/-, and patwáris as follows Ballabgarh 4½, Delhi 4¼, Sunipat 4 per cent.

Cesses are being levied on owner's rate pending further orders ; with regard to the Lambardári and patwári cesses this was ruled by the Financial Commissioner, in his No. $\frac{S.}{8,087}$ of 6th December 1879, in which it was also laid down that the patwáris allowance obtained in this way was not to be funded. Subsequently, however, an arrangement has been authorised which will have the effect of partially funding it. Under the new patwári arrangements the full rate will be enjoyed by the patwári only on measurements yielding up to Rs. 500 owner's rate. On measurements above this limit up to Rs. 1,000/- he will get to Rs. 2/- per cent., while in measurements for more than Rs. 1,000/- owner's rate he will get only 1 per cent.

Jágirs have according to rule been assessed for the levy of cesses.

Para 277.

Tabulated statement showing the results of the new assessment.

§ 59. It remains to show in a tabulated form the results of the new assessment for the whole District. In doing so I take for the owner's rate the estimate formed from the average of the past ten years, but I must repeat that I expect the actual amount to be considerably less owing to the restriction of irrigation which it is to be hoped the people will themselves bring about, and which as I understand the new assessment was intended to encourage.

I have brought into this statement the assessments of gardens resumed maafis, and the like ; the amount here shown is in fact the full ultimate demand for the new assessment except as regards the owner's rate. In considering the financial results of the settlement, this fact should always be kept in mind, that every rupee of revenue 'lost' in the Delhi District during the next thirty years by restriction of canal irrigation is a real and permanent gain, and not a loss :—

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Statement showing the results of revision of land revenue assessment in Delhi during the recently concluded settlement.

ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Old jama average demand of the last* five years of expired settlement.	Revenue rates on revised measurements and calculations.	Jama announced.	Jama as reduced in appeal and increased by assessment of gardens and resumed maafis, &c.	Estimated owner's rate.	Estimated total.	Estimated difference.
		BALLA	BGARH	TAHSIL			
Khádar Bángar	46,233	53,698	50,805	50,715	...	50,715	+4,482
Bángar	79,126	94,598	94,310	93,903	...	93,903	+14,777
Dahri sailaba	32,592	33,414	34,025	34,145	...	34,145	+1,553
Zerkohi	21,349	21,743	22,350	22,079	...	22,079	+730
Kohi	13,123	19,367	17,965	16,403	...	16,403	+3,280
Khandrat	9,889	13,794	12,675	12,644	...	12,644	+2,755
TOTAL ...	2,02,312	2,36,614	2,32,130	2,29,889	...	2,29,889	+27,577
		DELHI	TAHSIL				
Khádar Bángar	23,834	19,357	20,871	20,898	58	20,956	-2,878
Bángar	1,63,562	1,19,054	1,17,805	1,18,427	47,886	1,66,313	+2,751
Dabar	89,477	90,570	87,825	87,868	214	88,082	-1,395
Zerkohi	22,114	25,025	25,290	25,298	...	25,298	+3,184
Kohi	11,322	13,327	13,120	13,132	...	13,132	+1,810
Khandrat	8,237	11,612	10,560	10,701	...	10,701	+2,464
TOTAL ...	3,18,546	2,78,945	2,75,471	2,76,324	48,158	3,24,482	+5,936
		SUNIPAT	TAHSIL				
Bángar	2,77,265	1,81,982	1,94,685	1,95,548	74,504	2,70,052	-7,213
Khádar	1,24,043	1,45,930	1,41,815	1,42,719	...	1,42,719	+18,676
TOTAL ...	4,01,308	3,27,912	3,36,500	3,38,267	74,504	4,12,771	+11,463
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,22,166	8,43,471	8,44,101	8,44,480	1,22,662	9,67,142	+44,976

† And adding Rs. 2,789/- see para. 250, foot note we get Rs. 2,79,113/- and Rs. 8,47,269/- respectively as the jamas here.

‡ These figures show the owner's rate at half the ábiana of the last ten years' average—but see para. 263.

* For Ballabgarh 1871-72 to 1875-76.

For Delhi ...

For Sunipat

1872-73—1876-77.

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The Assessment.

Para 277A

The 'kist-bandí' amount

§ 60. The amount entered in the District Kistbandí after deductions on account of Ináms to Zaildárs, and Alá Lambardárs is Rs. 8,26,735/- see para. 278A, which will be reconciled with the jama by making the following deductions from the latter.

Zaildárs allowances	...	Rs.	8,472
Alá Lambardárs	...	"	5,747
Protective leases	...	"	1,957
Progressive jamas	...	"	1,269
Inám to zamíndárs	...	"	300
<hr/>			
Total deductions	...	"	17,745
		"	8,26,735
		"	<hr/> 8,44,480 <hr/>

Para 278.

Distribution of the revenue on holdings.

Procedure.

§ 61. The distribution of the revenue among the individual holdings of a village was left as much as possible to the people themselves. At the time of announcing the jamas enquiry was made of the Lambardárs, and such of the other proprietors (often no inconsiderable number) as were in attendance, as to what principle of distribution should be adopted, but this enquiry, though every opportunity and every circumstance of publicity were made the most of, was not treated as final. The proprietors on giving their verbal answer which was noted in a list made by myself, were directed to file a written petition embodying their wishes in the matter. If there appeared to be a conflict of opinion it was explained that though it would be best for them to agree and unanimously fix their rule of assessment yet if this unanimity was not secured, the Government could direct only one mode of distribution, that of assessment based on the advantages of soil and irrigation. The petitions then received were sent to the Superintendents for local investigation. Deputy Superintendents being deputed for the purpose.

Lastly even after this some unstable minded villagers took advantage of the delay necessary in completing the actual distribution, and the experience afforded by the payment of one instalment (or more) of the new assessment, to find out that they wanted another change. This was demurred to and not lightly granted, but if after enquiry (which was always made) it appeared that a real grievance existed, the request was acceded to, and the rough papers

The Assessment.

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already made up, were drawn up again. The cost however of doing this was taken beforehand by a bach, on the village. Such applications were not numerous.

One important point occasionally raised in these investigations, was how far was the former distribution to be held to govern that now made. One if not more of the Superintendents seemed to think the matter settled almost conclusively by that powerful section 19 of Act XXXIII, a great stand by for settlement officials, who do not wish to trouble themselves and others by a fresh agitation of the bitter waters of strife. An 'all round' rate having been adopted at last settlement, which in the case in question we will suppose to have been a regular one, surely without the consent of the parties no change in the papers could be made? This reasoning it is clear if pushed a little further would check reassessment itself: I could not see my way to it. The rule I adopted was that in matters connected with the assessment, and especially in the matter of distribution of assessment on holdings, a revision of settlement forms of itself, a starting point anew. Not indeed that the experience of past arrangements is ignored, but that on grounds of equity and expediency alike, the Government is entitled, and as I think bound to see that the sixth of the produce taken from the village is; unless an amicable arrangement is voluntarily made by the proprietors themselves, approximately assessed on each holding, that each plot of land, that is to say, really pays the revenue which has been put upon it by the assessing officer. The mutual and unanimous agreement of the proprietors to pay at an 'all round' rate gives a 'waiver' of this right, based on the strong presumption that its obligations are being substantially observed. But if there is a disagreement, then as in the somewhat analogous case of partition, there clearly ought to be a distribution on soils and irrigation (kismwár parta.)

Effect of
former distri-
bution.

By far the largest number of villages, *i. e.*, 556 out of 810 chose the 'all round' rate on cultivation (sarásari parta). This arrangement which is apparently inequitable is not always, perhaps not often, so. It very probably means that though the assessment on particular fields may be disproportionate, the distribution of irrigated and good soil among the proprietors is roughly equal on the whole, and that the minute differences which we rather pride ourselves in making in assessment as to quality of soil, are not really cared for by the zamíndár again where inequality does exist, it some-

'Sarásari
parta.'

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The Assessment.

times is accepted under the feeling that irrigation, or a good state of working soil, now, may be the hardly recompensed result of industry exercised, and capital laid out in previous years. When this feeling exists, though there is no need to go further in recognising it on the part of Government than is already done, by protective leases, and by thirty year settlements, I would not check it. On the whole with free ventilation of complaints, and a fairly patient enquiry by the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents. I hope that very few instances if any, of mistake amounting to a material grievance, have occurred. The tabular statement here given shows the main results of the distribution, and the various modes adopted in the district.

[Chapter XI.

MODE OF MAKING BACH.			Ballabgarh.	Delhi.	Sunipat.	Total of district.
1 {	On the cultivated and	At an 'all round' rate	1	2	...	3
2 }	culturable area	At soil rates ... ..	...	2	1	3
3 {	On the cultivated area	At an 'all round' rate	129	85	25	239
4 }	area only	At soil rates	31	29	17	77
5 {	On the cultivated area	At an 'all round' rate	...	10	1	11
6 }	only, exempting some parti- cular piece of land	At soil rates ... ..	...	3	..	3
7 {	On the cultivated area	At an 'all round' rate	88	15	153	256
8 }	only, exempting 'dohli' and 'bhondah' plots (see Chap. VI)	At soil rates	17	1	16	34
9 {	On the cultivated area	At an 'all round' rate	1	21	...	22
10 }	only, exempting 'common land' of the village or divi- sion of the village (includ- ing parti jadid)	At soil rates ... ..	...	4	...	4
11 {	On the whole area ex-	At an 'all round' rate	...	3	1	4
12 }	empting 'common land' as above	At soil rates ... ..	...	2	1	3
13 {	Same as (9) and (10) ex-	At an 'all round' rate	...	14	5	19
14 }	cept that here 'parti jadid' is not included	At soil rates ... ..	...	2	...	2
15 {	On the whole area ex- cluding uncultivated com- mon land, and the unculturable land of individual proprietors	At an 'all round' rate	...	...	1	1
16 {	On the whole area ex-	At an 'all round' rate	...	...	1	1
17 }	cluding uncultivated com- mon land					
On ancestral shares			16	95	17	128
Total of villages distributing at 'all round' rates ...			219	150	187	556
Total of villages distributing at soil rates			48	43	35	126
Total of villages distributing on shares			16	95	17	128
TOTAL ...			283	288	239	810

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Para 278A

The two
instalments.

§ 62. The division of the yearly amount due as revenue into the two instalments of Rabi and Kharif was generally determined by the choice of the people themselves; but as a rule, no village was allowed to pay less than 4 annas or more than 12 annas in either harvest. I have some doubts in this matter as to whether an intelligent choice was always made, but in some cases the zamíndárs were so sharp as to try and get two gentle instalments running, thus having paid say 10 annas Kharif and 6 annas Rabi, and having now to pay the Rabi first (as was the case in Delhi tahsíl) they wished to change and pay 6 annas on the Kharif and 10 annas Rabi. This it is clear would never do. On the other hand I fear there were one or two cases the other way of unwary villagers paying the larger instalment twice running. This of course is a pity, but after the first harvest matters would get right.

As a rule, I fancy the old proportions were generally maintained, and in some of the cases in which change was made the alteration was palpably for the better. I give below a statement showing for each chak the payments paid on each harvest throughout the district.

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NAME OF TAHSIL.	NAME OF CHAK.	Rabi. 2 9	Rabi. A. P. 0	Rabi. A. P. 4	Rabi. A. P. 0	Rabi. A. P. 0	Rabi. A. P. 0
		Kharif 7 9	Kharif A. P. 0	Kharif A. P. 8	Kharif A. P. 0	Kharif A. P. 0	Kharif A. P. 0
BALLABGARH.	Khádar Bángar ... ..	...	...	...	...	327	13,451
	Bángar ... ..	...	...	544	495	198	79,863
	Dahri ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	68
	Zerkóhi	89	...	...	445	...	13,580
	Khandrat	1	...	...	2	...	10
	Kóhi ... ..	...	...	...	515	...	19,628
	...	...	...	...	2	...	28
DELHI.	Khádar Bángar ... ..	...	3,482	...	3,875	...	11,907
	Bángar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Dabar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,343
	Zerkohi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandrat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	89	10	544	5	525	16
SUNIPAT.	Khádar Bángar	1	3,482	1	5,330	2	1,45,772
	Bángar ... ..	...	10	...	10	...	172
	Dabar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zerkohi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandrat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	4,394	...	34,630	...	2,14,581
SUNIPAT.	Bángar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khádar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		89	7,876	544	39,960	525	5,88,948
		1	18	1	59	2	533

The upper and larger figures show the amount of jama and the lower ones in italics
 This statement allows for the deductions of pattahs, on wells, ala lambardári—and

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Rabi. A. P. 0 9 0	Rabi. A. P. 0 10 0	Rabi. A. P. 8 10 8	Rabi. A. P. 0 11 0	Rabi. 20 29	Rabi. A. P. 0 12 0	Rabi. A. P. 0 13 0	Rabi. A. P. 0 14 0	TOTAL
Kharif A. P. 0 7 0	Kharif A. P. 0 6 0	Kharif A. P. 4 5 4	Kharif A. P. 0 5 0	Kharif 9 29	Kharif A. P. 0 4 0	Kharif A. P. 0 3 0	Kharif A. P. 0 2 0	
585 1	19,213 23	5,451 5	1,065 2	...	8,665 25	782 2	...	49,539 76
3,786 2	6,853 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,739 80
...	13,737 10	1,366 2	...	1,322 1	3,506 3	...	...	33,511 26
...	194 1	784 1	...	...	538 1	...	...	21,678 34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,422 35
...	594 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,294 32
4,371 3	40,591 42	7,601 8	1,065 2	1,322 1	12,709 29	782 2	...	2,24,183 283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,173 41
...	1,188 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,679 98
...	2,693 3	...	...	...	3,298 3	...	495 1	85,781 78
...	1,697 3	...	...	...	1,376 1	...	...	24,659 30
...	...	...	...	...	2,613 6	...	...	12,874 22
...	3,203 3	...	...	...	594 1	...	...	10,596 16
...	8,781 11	...	...	...	7,881 11	...	495 1	2,70,762 285
...	1,935 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,386 129
...	1,01,260 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,404 110
...	1,03,195 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,790 239
4,371 3	1,52,567 136	7,601 8	1,065 2	1,322 1	20,590 40	782 2	495 1	8,26,735 807

express the number of villages.

zaildārī, and progressive assessments—see para. 277A.

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

[Chapter XII.]

CHAPTER XII.

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

§ 1. One of the most important matters under this Chapter will be the treatment of patwáris during the settlement; the procedure adopted whether by actual teaching, or by regulation of their pay to secure increased efficiency, and a higher standard of intelligence among them; and the results thereby obtained. The subject is so important to a revenue administrator that I need to make no apology for discussing it at some length. And first, it will be admitted by all district and Settlement Officers who have had practical experience on the subject that the special feature of difficulty is to determine and resolutely follow up the best plan of dealing with those patwáris who can read and write only Hindí. In Delhi this difficulty was present in an aggravated degree inasmuch as in the year 1872 out of 222 in the whole district, 121 or rather more than half were ignorant of Urdú. The pay* of each patwári averaged about Rs. 103/- yearly, the aggregate figures being as here shown:—

Para 279.

Treatment
of patwáris its
importance.

Hindí Khan
patwáris.

T A H S I L.	No. of Patwáris.	Aggregate pay.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	90	9,452	10	10
Larsauli	69	7,550	12	8
Bali bgarh	63	5,994	0	0
TOTAL	222	22,997	7	6

* The mode of realising and distributing the pay of patwáris would seem in 1872 to have been not quite so well known as it became afterwards. The cess then appears to have been realised as the patwári best could, for on a man's petitioning for his pay, the Tahsildár reported that he had nothing to do with the realisation of such pay and that the patwári had better sue in a Civil Court. The Settlement Officer opined that the Tahsildár should certainly see that the complainant got his wages, but the Commissioner "did not see what possible advantage would accrue to any one (Sic) by the adoption of this course." It required a whole letter from the Financial Commissioner No. 5,889 of 14th August 1872, to set this right!

Old ideas as
to pay of the
patwári.

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Para 280.

State of
matters at
starting.

Measures
taken.

§ 2. This rate of pay was manifestly too low, it was reported that when vacancies occurred it was found impossible to find fit men for the posts. Insubordination was not uncommon, and the Settlement Officer did "not know how to compel men to work in other than their own circles." This wretched state of things was put an end to by obtaining sanction of Government to an increase in pay, raising the total amount to Rs. 39,669/-. This was in June 1873, nearly eighteen months after the commencement of settlement. At the same time the Settlement Officers proposal was sanctioned that only those who were efficient surveyors and measurers should get the increase of salary. This last condition contains the germ of a system which subsequently was developed with very beneficial consequences, though perhaps if their bold character had been foreseen, Government might not have gone quite so far. This later system brought the patwārís' pay into a regular fund from which irrespectively of the actual collections, made in his circle, each man was paid according to his merits. At the beginning, as might be supposed, the reservation of pay in the case of inefficient men produced complaints. From Sunipat where the patwārís were specially troublesome, in 1874 a petition was addressed to Government on the subject.

Para 281.

Instruction
of patwārís.

§ 3. In the meantime the instruction of the patwārís had been taken up and in February 1874 the Settlement Officer wrote that 112 had become qualified as surveyors with the plane table as compared with about 40 only who were efficient at the beginning of 1872,* and that all men not yet qualified were regularly examined and supervised by the Superintendents who submitted a monthly report on their progress. About this time too an interesting experiment was attempted. Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozpur, sent down 18 patwārís from his district to receive instruction under the Settlement Officials.† Meanwhile repeated directions were received from the Commissioner to make strenuous efforts in the education of all patwārís. The Settlement Officer was reminded that the successful working of the settlement depended not a little on the ability of the men to keep up the record, when they got

* Another statement gives 54.

† These 18 men arrived in August 1874, and were sent to Sunipat where the Superintendent distributed them among his Munsarims for training. They returned to their own district in February of the next year. Nothing is noted as to whether the attempt to train and teach them was considered successful or not.

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

it, in a good state, and it was laid down that those who are too old to learn should be "weeded out and their places supplied by young men who are willing and able to learn, the preference being given to relatives of patwáris, set aside as incapable." The Commissioner (Colonel Davies) added that this had been done elsewhere in the Punjab, and so far as his experience went, without difficulty.

§ 4. In following out these instructions 39 patwáris were dismissed during the years of measurement. One in Delhi tahsíl for giving a fraudulent báchh and one on the complaint of the lambardárs. Appeals in these two cases were dismissed. Of the 15 cases in Ballabgarh tahsíl, 12 were of men who could not measure, and 3 were removed for other faults. Of the 12 non-measurers only two appealed but their appeals were accepted and the men reinstated. In the 10 cases, wherein no appeal was made, heirs were appointed. In Sunipat 22 were dismissed without any appeal.

§ 5. Subsequently to the completion of measurements, thirty men have been dismissed. In Delhi nine, in Ballabgarh nine, in Sunipat twelve. The men in Delhi were removed for physical weakness of eye or limb. In Ballabgarh one man was dismissed for giving false evidence, two for making a fraudulent báchh, six were dismissed for repeated failures to pass the examination, held by the Settlement Officer. Three of these last were reinstated in appeal. The 12 Sunipat men were removed for weakness of body, or mental incapacity. Two were reinstated in appeal, and the third appeal was dismissed; one man was brought in again without appeal, and in six* cases heirs were appointed.

§ 6. In 1876 were promulgated the Financial Commissioner's rules for examination of patwáris, and they have undoubtedly had considerable influence in raising the standard of patwári efficiency. At the close of settlement there are 79 Hindí-writing patwáris. During the nine years of settlement operations 18 of this class have died, giving 7 heirs Hindí-writing, the other 11 cases allowed of the appointment of men acquainted with Urdú. In no case was a Hindí-writing man appointed who did not possess hereditary claims 65 of the 79 have passed the examination, two have been exempted and 12 remain still

A strong order for weeding out patwáris.

Para 282.

The order followed out with what results.

Para 283.

Later proceedings.

Para 284.

Examination of patwáris.

* Out of the remaining eight.

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"unpassed." These 12 men I regard as very unsatisfactory and should myself prefer to have them removed, but the tenor of the orders passed by the Commissioner's Court, differing therein considerably from the strong order of 1874, does not warrant such a proceeding. Otherwise a considerable work has been done in improving the body of Hindí-writing patwáris as a whole. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer estimates indeed that they have increased the cost of the settlement by Rs. 40,000/-. But this can not be taken as more than a guess, and were it a correct one, would not be wholly unsatisfactory, considered as the cost of such a material improvement in a set of officials whose efficiency is of vital importance to the revenue administration of a Punjab district.

Para 285.

Measurements by Hindí khan patwáris.

§ 7. As regards the measurement work done by Hindí patwáris; at starting they had 432 villages, out of 798 then included in the district. Of the whole set of patwáris, 91 made their own measurements throughout, 97 patwáris did no measurements, 33 were helped, and 3 not able to do their own were employed in the work of other circles, 9 worked in couples. 36 Hindí-writing patwáris did measurements in circles other than their own after completing these. The villages done by Hindí-patwáris as distinguished from those measured by others would be somewhat less than in proportion to the whole number of each set.

Para 286.

'Gomashtas.'

§ 8. The principle regulating the increase of pay has been noted in para. 280 above. Those that could not do the work themselves got the lower rates of pay, and substitutes ('Gumáshtás') were appointed, being paid from the surplus remaining over after giving the inferior men what they were worth. A good deal of friction, as might be supposed, was caused by this, and the work of the settlement, it is said (I think with reason), was considerably delayed by the procedure adopted which seemed more consonant with the wishes of Government than employing professional amíns. The agency was not always satisfactory and cases of bad measurement were not uncommon. This, however, happened before I took charge of the settlement, so that my knowledge is only by report, and inference from what I saw subsequently myself.

Para 287.

Funding the patwáris' pay.

§ 9. In January 1878, I found the pay of the patwáris somewhat irregularly distributed and a large surplus monthly, which accrued after paying them their allowances, as regulated by the Settlement Officer, was paid into the

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

Settlement Fees' Account. Without wishing to disturb too violently the established order of things, I thought it well to arrange the pay of the men on a clearer principle according to their individual ability and good work. The Hindí men were now all put on Rs. 7/- or 8/- a month, and Moharrirs for fairing the records were made over to them, specially, sometimes one man to a patwáris, sometimes one for two patwáris. The help they themselves gave was not much, but it was something, and they had the satisfaction of knowing where the money, saved from their circle, went, in the way of paying Moharrirs to do their work. As all were treated with comparative equality. I had no complaints, and indeed the part taken by the Hindí men toward the end of the work, was not unsatisfactory. There were not a few cases in which they learnt Urdú, sufficiently well to be put into the list of Urdú-writers.

§ 10. The management then of the patwáris during the settlement has been in effect a succession of compromises. Not all the men who were in reality inefficient have been turned out, but on the other hand a considerable amount of education work has been got through with perceptible improvement in the body of patwáris. And in practice this must, I think, be always so. No hard and fast line can be adopted without injustice. And the necessity of making dismissals may be much lessened by allowing the Settlement Officer a nearly despotic power in regard to fining* and reward. This I had at Delhi, and used, I hope, with good results.

§ 11. To facilitate the arrangements for paying patwáris monthly, an advance equal to the amount of six months' pay was applied for and sanctioned in Secretary to Government Punjab No. 1,756 of 21st October 1874, the actual amount drawn there-under being Rs. 19,101/15/7. This advance has now been repaid: the patwáris have been paid monthly up to June 15th 1880, and will not get any more pay till December 15th of this year. The income of the patwáris cess for Rabi of 1880, has of course been credited to the Settlement Fees Deposit. I might have paid the patwáris as now up to June and instead of repaying the 19,101/15/7. I might have credited the Rabi instalment to Government in repayment of the advance. But it seemed clearer to settle matters by repaying exactly the same sum as received.

* These fines were to be credited to the Settlement Fees Deposit under authority of Secretary Government No. 1,267 of 29th July 1874.

Para 288.

Review of the procedure adopted.

Para 289.

Advance of six months' pay.

Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

I state what has been done to avoid all doubt on any future reference.

Para 290.

New patwáris
arrangements.

§ 12. It remains to describe the arrangements finally made for the pay and work of patwáris. As the officer in charge of the Gurgáon Settlement, I had to make proposals in the same matter there. And as the experience obtained in the interval that ensued between the submission of those proposals in Gurgáon and my consideration of the subject for Delhi, seemed to make them appear only more desirable the scheme for this district was framed on the basis of the former one which will be found described in para. 315 of the Gurgáon Settlement Report. I regret much that the Financial Commissioner has been unable to confirm the sanction which he provisionally gave to several particulars of that scheme as originally proposed, but even as now restricted I think the arrangements will be an improvement on those for which they are substituted.

Para 291.

Revision of
circles.

§ 13. In Delhi there were no such widespread inequalities of work and extent of circle to correct as in Gurgáon, but there were a good many instances where the pay was very disproportionate to the work and ability of the patwáris. The transfers of villages too noted in para. 189 had caused some anomalous half circles which it was desirable to consolidate or re-arrange. On the whole, however, the re-distribution was managed with very little disturbance of men or numbers of circles. At starting there were 222* patwáris in the district. There are now 224. The arrangements old and new, tahsílwar, are as follows:—

	Delhi.	Ballabgarh.	Sunipat.	TOTAL.
Old ...	82	61	80	223
New ...	81	61	82	224
DIFFERENCE ...	-1	0	+2	+1

* By an intermediate arrangement during the progress of settlement the number was increased by one ; hence the total is 223.

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§ 14. The conditions of each circle, as now constituted, are also noted in averages for each tahsil.

Para 292.

Tabular statement showing conditions of pay, &c., now.

				Delhi.	Ballabgarh.	Sunipat.	Total.
AVERAGE.	1	No. of villages	...	3.56	4.64	2.91	3.62
	2	Total extent of Area	...	3,412.41	4,079.15	3,542.1	3,641.45
	3	Cultivated Area	...	2,134.22	2,608.63	2,285.35	2,318.83
	4	No. of fields	...	3,828.47	2,963.1	7,250.77	4,843.81
	5	No. of owners' holdings	...	106.69	137.63	229.61	160.08
	6	No. of cultivating holdings	...	438.01	545.90	862.78	622.89
	7	Amount of Jama...	...	3,398.17	3,734.95	4,120.37	3,754.26
	8	Population	...	1,986.03	2,060.11	2,047.52	2,028.72
	9	Pay	...	127	128	133	130

§ 15. In my No. 345 of 22nd November 1879, I submitted preliminary proposals for the pay and distribution of circles of patwáris, including the appointment of three Girdawárs on Rs. 15/- a month, and the provision of stationery on a fixed plan from the cess, which was to be funded. From the surplus which I expected at the proposed rates of cess I wished to appropriate a certain amount for the expenses of a patwáris school yearly rewards and scholarships for the heirs of patwáris while attending school in preparation of their future duties. The rate of the cess was to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ for Ballabgarh, $4\frac{1}{4}$ for Delhi, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ for Sunipat the slight difference being made on account of the denser population and richer revenue of the two larger tahsils. In his $\frac{S}{413}$ of 17th January 1880, the Settlement Secretary communicated the Financial Commissioner's general approval of the proposals, but subsequently it was intimated that difficulty had been raised as to retention of the fund in deposit more than a month,* and that the Financial Commissioner on further consideration did not think that the proposed rewards for patwáris could be maintained. The question of payment on owner's rates was raised about the

Para 293.

Additional measures proposed.

Not allowed.

* See Book Circular of 1867.

Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

And there-
fore modified.

Para 294.

The present
scheme.

same time and directions were received to allow the full cess to the patwári only on an owner's rate levy up to Rs. 500/-, on levies above this limit to Rs. 1,000/- he would get 2 per cent., and on all levies above Rs. 1,000/- he would receive only 1 per cent. The balance remaining to be credited to the patwáris cess fund.

§ 16. In accordance with these orders in my 206 of 31st July 1880, I submitted revised proposals which were in his Settlement Secretary's No. 6843, dated 8th October 1880, sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, subject to confirmation of Government to be obtained with its orders on this report: The scheme stands now as follows:—

- (1.)—The rate of cess is $4\frac{1}{2}$ for Ballabgarh, $4\frac{1}{4}$ for Delhi, and 4 for Sunipat:—and the cess will be funded.
- (2.)—This cess is taken on owner's rate as well as dry jama, but the patwári will in addition to his fixed pay obtain the full cess on owner's rate as noted above only on receipts up to Rs. 500/-. On amounts above Rs. 500/- and up to Rs. 1,000 he will get 2 per cent., and above that only 1 per cent. The surplus remaining from the collections will be credited to the funded cess.
- (3.)—There are 324 circles, in Ballabgarh 61, Delhi 81, Sunipat 82, and the average rate of fixed pay per man is Rs. 10/13/- a month or Rs. 130/- nearly per annum. This rate is obtained by averaging the different grades of pay as follows:—
 6 men on Rs. 14/- per month, 18 on Rs. 13/-, 27 on Rs. 12/-, 50 on Rs. 11/-, 123 on Rs. 10/-. The grading was done by myself personally after taking the opinions of the Superintendents. My intercourse with the men I found had been generally sufficient to give me a personal knowledge of their merits. It is intended that in making future appointments the Deputy Commissioner shall likewise fix the pay of the new comer which should bear reference to his merits and the pay of existing vacancies. As a rule a newly appointed patwári should not get more than Rs. 10/-.
- (4.)—Besides his pay each patwári will get a fixed allowance of Rs. 18/- yearly for stationery. This sum has been carefully calculated as sufficient for all his requirements including yearly statements roznámchá, 'bahí' pens and ink, &c., &c. But though the money is to be paid to him, there is no reason why the yearly statements, the account books and diaries, and especially the Girdáwarí

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operatoins. [Chapter XII.]

papers should not be provided by the Deputy Commissioner on a fixed and economical plan, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will be done, requiring the patwári at each six monthly distribution of pay to pay cash for his supply of the previous half year. There should be no practical difficulty in arranging this.

- (5.)—To assist in the supervision of the yearly girdawáris as well as to strengthen generally the subordinate revenue staff of the district 8 girdawárs have been appointed, two in Ballabgarh, and 3 in Sunipat and Delhi each. The pay of these men will be Rs. 20/- each and their position will be about that of a Naib Kánúngo. But they will get no pension, and they will be appointed exclusively from among the patwáris. While a patwári is acting as Girdawár, he is to retain a lien on his substantive appointment which may be held by a relation. I regard this measure as of very great importance and it may be expected to prove of material benefit to the executive revenue work of the district.

- (6.)—The yearly balance sheet of the funded cess should show a moderate surplus somewhat as follows:—

Income of cess as above stated	36,348	Pay of patwáris	... *29,184
Estimated surplus of collection of owner's rate payments on account of cess to patwáris	3,897	Stationery allowance	... +4,032
		Girdawárs pay	... 1,920
		Girdawár stationery at Rs. 1/- a month	... 96
	40,245		35,232

Leaving a balance of just Rs. 5,000/-, for extra Girdawárs in any time of stress of work, and as I hope may be found practicable for the salary of a good and efficient patwáris teacher to whose instruction shall be compulsorily sent the sons or other apparent heirs to the patwáris holding office. If this is done it may even yet perhaps be thought unobjectionable to give some scholarships to these 'umedwárs' while fitting themselves for the duties which will in the ordinary course of things come to them. I can not conceive any more fitting object for expenditure from a

* Pay of 224 patwáris and one Gomashta in Bhatgaon @ Rs. 10/- a month.

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Para 295.

Patwáris
houses not
provided in
Delhi.

patwáris cess fund than the establishment and vigorous maintenance of such a school efficiently equipped, and well looked after.*

§ 17. There are no official residences built for patwáris in Delhi—this unadvisable and irregular measure has never been attempted in the district and I hope never will be. There is no necessity incumbent on either Government or the people to provide for the patwári in this respect, and there is no use of creating it. What is wanted, and that most imperatively, is for the Collector to see that each patwári in a bonâ fide way lives within his circle. This of itself would be a cure for many of the evil characteristics and tendencies of this much abused official, it would certainly make him work better, and give him a better local knowledge.

Para 296.

Kánúgos.

§ 18. The staff of Kánúgos in this district consists of the sadar Kánúngo on Rs. 60/- per mensem, 3 tahsíl Kánúgos who get Rs. 25/- each, and one náib Kánúngo to each tahsíl on Rs. 15/-.

They were all taken over at the beginning of the settlement with the exception of the sadar Kánúngo whose services were not required. In this department the Kánúgos became Munsarims on Rs. 30/- a month, and the naib Kánúgos on a similar advance of pay of Rs. 5/- naib munsarims. In his 240 of July 30th 1873, the Commissioner directed the preparation of a report in a tabular form on the professional qualifications, family, social status of the Kánúngo families of the division, and on receipt of the required information he further intimated in his 463 of 19th November, of the same year that as opportunity might offer "old and "non—hereditary Kánúgos should be weeded out, and "Kánúgos of the hereditary stock with good qualifications

* I hope I shall not be thought obstinate or insubordinate if I here note a plan by which, as it appears to me, the orders of the Government of India, referred to in the B. C., of 1867, might be substantially as well as literally carried out, and yet all reasonable facilities afforded for dealing, as I originally proposed, with the cess. The rule is that no monies received shall remain in deposit for more than a month. Taking this in its narrowest meaning it would allow two months in the year, (i.e., one month after the half-yearly incoming of the cess instalments) for making disbursements from the fund. It would require only a very little arrangement to secure the complete winding up of the accounts within that time, and if the Deputy Commissioner ordered (as he could very well) that receipts on account of the patwáris cess should commence say on a date, a fortnight later than the first date of the revenue falling due and at the same time tell his Tahsildárs to see that immediately after that date the full cess must be credited, he would have the clear month to settle matters.

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"substituted." These orders have been carried out as far as possible, but as yet with only partial success. The claim to succession to these ancient offices is always fiercely litigated whenever there is even the faintest chance of raising a doubt. The question has been raised in each tahsíl, and we cannot hope that it has been finally decided altogether though it certainly has for the most part. In Delhi, Díp Chand was appointed Kanúngo in 1874 in succession to his adoptive father so that his family may now be considered as having undisputable hereditary claims. Abdurrahman, the Naib Kanúngo, is the first of his family. In Ballabgarh after a fierce contest Ganeshi Lál who belongs to an old local family was appointed Kanúngo and the minor post was given to his son. I must say I think this a pity. It is a great thing to have a settled succession, and if the father dies before his son as is natural the question of the Naib Kanúngoship is again open. Besides there seems a distinct advantage in having two families on which to draw for officials; there is a greater chance of getting good men, and a legitimate emulation between the occupants may be provoked as to the efficient discharge of their respective duties. An example of this will I trust be found in Sunipat where the kanúngoí has been finally settled in the family of the Káyaths of Sunipat town, in the person of Mán Sing, while the Káyaths of Ganaur have been given the Naib Kanúngoí. A fuller account of the present holders of these offices will be found in Appendix XXIII which is drawn up in the form prescribed in the Commissioner's order of 1873.

§ 19. The first instructions in the matter of appointment of Zaildárs to be found in this office are contained in a letter No. 4,460 of 30th June 1873 from, the Financial Commissioner to the Delhi Commissioner in which it is laid down that the system is to be introduced if practicable. In arranging the zails or circles "care was to be taken to "include in one circle as far as possible people of one tribe, "or having some sort of affinity, so that discordant elements "may be reduced to a minimum."

§ 20. "In making the *first* appointments, which should "be made by the Settlement Officer in concert with the "Deputy Commissioner, men of good character and local "influence should be selected. In filling up subsequent "vacancies, the procedure in the rules, issued by Govern- "ment, should be followed." Early action was requested on this, but it was represented that the later in settlement operations the appointments were made, the more intimate

Para 297.

zaildárs, first
orders for
appointing
them.

Para 298.

Subsequent
instructions.

Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

would be the knowledge of the Settlement Officer, and consequently, the better would be the selections made. Correspondence ensued on this point, during which the Financial Commissioner remarked that to delay the appointments, was to lose the services of a set of men who might be made much use of by the Settlement Officer in various ways. In his No. 1,942, dated April 7th 1875, the Financial Commissioner explained that his letter of 1873, did not prescribe any special mode of appointment. The rules laid down by Government were in all cases to be followed. In his No. 18 of February 2nd 1876, the Settlement Officer reported a strong local feeling on the part of the zamíndárs against the measure in toto, and gave his opinion that under such circumstances it should not be pressed.

Para 299.

Government orders finally issued.

§ 21. The question was again sent up to Government, but the former orders were reiterated. It was observed that there was nothing new in the objections urged, that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were in favour of the appointments being made, as was also the long experience of the Financial Commissioner, backed by the personal opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor himself. Sir Henry Davies further directed that the rules issued on the subject should be followed, and that as far as practicable "representative men" should be "raised up by methods, consistent with the social phase of the population," and care should be "taken to connect the Zaildárs with such popular institutions as may exist or may survive, such as tribes which have not lost their cohesion or tappás of the character to be found in Karnal."

Para 300.

Government rules promulgated.

§ 22. The Government rules alluded to are of course those given in the directions for revenue office rs p. p. 113 114.

Para 301.

Opinion founded on the experience of the past three years.

§ 23. With reference to the objections raised by the Settlement Officer as to the unpopularity of the appointments it is satisfactory to be able to note that most if not all of this seems to have been occasioned by the fear that a new tax was to be imposed for the remuneration of the Zaildárs. There remains perhaps an uneasy feeling that a new 'hakim' has been appointed which in the popular mind involves the danger of new trouble, but on the whole it may be said that there is now no strong local feeling against the system, on the part of the mass, while among the more intelligent zamíndárs the object and scope of the appointments are understood, and to a very fair extent appreciated. A good deal of excited feeling doubtless has

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[Chapter XII.]

been raised, and possibly old quarrels, or the remembrances of them, have revived so far as the interchange goes of an angry recapitulation of the demerits and misfortunes of opponents in the candidature. But this seems ephemeral and in reality harmless; the natural inclination of the people to acquiesce in any established order of things will almost certainly assert itself, and matters will become as they were, with a considerable gain to Government of a body of men, the most influential, and the most intelligent of the agricultural class attached in a convenient and elastic way to Government service, and bound to render certain important revenue and social duties in consideration of what is to Government a very trifling payment, but to them a valuable honorarium.

§ 24. It may be added that the delay in making the appointments has certainly not been mischievous, perhaps it has been advantageous. Under the circumstances of the settlement, and of the succession of officers in charge of the district, the appointments are now made with a fuller knowledge of the merits of the candidates, and after fuller enquiry than could have been the case at any other point of settlement operations. The recommendations of Mr. Wood so far as they are on record; the good knowledge of the district and its men; possessed by the late Deputy Commissioner Mr. T. W. Smyth; and the opinions of native officers long connected with the district have all been used in considering and finally deciding on the conflicting claims to be dealt with. And during the last two years a constant and familiar intercourse with zamíndárs of all parts of the district has, it is hoped, furnished to myself a reliable personal knowledge of almost all the men selected.

§ 25. The three points laid down in the Rules above cited, to be looked to in choosing Zaildárs are (1) the vote of the headmen of the zail (2) personal fitness (3) services to the state. It is evident that in making the first appointments these several qualifications have a specially reciprocal bearing and influence, one on another. The Zaildár must be a fit man, and at the same time it is very desirable, if not necessary, that he should be popular. In forming the zails therefore the twofold consideration has to be kept in view, the man for the post, and the voters who are to choose him. In practice these things sometimes conflict, in spite of every effort made to reconcile them. And in these cases it has been supposed that the first quality to be obtained is personal fitness, both in the way of intelligence and activity,

Para302.

Delay in making the appointments why not injurious.

Para303.

Remarks on the procedure.

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and at the same time hereditary loyalty, and social status. The position and influence to be gained by Zaildárs must be the result of a compromise. On the one hand popularity will do much, but on the other, the mere fact of Government selection will do much also, and where coupled with the name of a loyal family, and more than average intelligence will certainly in the end prove dominant.

Para304.

Reference to conduct in the mutiny.

§ 26. In the Delhi District such appointments made now, could not but have a special reference to the part played in the mutiny by the family of the candidate. And though no doubt the history of the time has not been written with perfect justice in the record of rewards and punishments in the district offices, yet it seems a matter of policy to pursue the same path now. It is too late to revive such matters of doubt as from time to time turn up in the course of local investigations, the officers of the day even if nearer the scene of local prejudice were also in possession of better knowledge, and are not likely to have made any such great mistakes as we are almost certain to make, should any attempt be made to revise the decisions then arrived at. And the rule of expediency is clear; certain families are known in the district as having obtained the reputation of loyalty in the time of trial, and to show favour to them now, so far as may be consistent with the objects of the measure, is only what common sense would suggest.

Para305.

Aim of above remarks.

§ 27. These remarks are not made with reference to any special case distinctively marked out, but rather with a view of explaining the general considerations and their relative and comparative value, which have guided the particular selection in every case.

Para306.

Homogeneity of zails 'tappás.'

§ 28. With regard to the homogeneity of the zails the Delhi District though there are perhaps no very strongly marked 'tappás' has certainly several sets of villages which "hang together," and have to a certain degree a feeling of kinsmanship—(See also Chapter VI.) Among these may be mentioned the Jats who have several well defined centres of local cohesion. There is the large "got" or clan of the "Antals" in Sunipat Khádar, and in the Bángar there are two great divisions 'Dahiyás' and 'Ahúlánás.' The 'Tak Seroás' again come in round about Ráthdhaneh. In Delhi tahsil the ties are not so apparent but local enquiry shows minor differences which are worth considering. In Ballabgarh there is a Gujar division both near Mahraulí and Tigaon, all Hindús. (In Sunipat there are Mohammadan Gujars also). Down in the south-west corner are a colony

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of Meos who have pushed up from Mewát. Alongside of these larger divisions are smaller sets of villages many consisting of only four or five, some of two or three. And if a candidate secures the suffrages of such a little community, he sometimes lays claim to be considered a popular leader. There are many such cases where a real vote of two or three villages has for the purposes of the election been amplified three or four fold. And this is not merely the product of the candidates imagination, he is aided also by the wavering and fickle inclinations of the zamíndárs. At such a time canvassing is resorted to freely though chiefly by inferior men, and it is said probably with truth that votes have been in places bought. There are not a few instances where the headmen of a village have changed or contradicted their vote. Kinsmanship can not be counterfeited, but local contiguity and intercourse are sometimes used in a perverted way to further the purposes of a man who feels himself socially weak. In all cases the vote has been carefully sifted; where it is strong, consolidated, and based upon *permanent* ties of kindred and common interest, it has been very greatly relied on. But where there seems to be doubt whether canvassing has not taken the place of a spontaneous sentiment the mere fact of an unintelligent choice is not considered a guide, and no scruple has been made in following personal knowledge and estimate of the men.

§ 29. The appointments in each case, with the vote of the headmen, the jama of the zail, and other necessary particulars are shown in Appendix XXIV. The number of zails in the district is 44, 15 in Sunipat 15 in Delhi, and 14 in Ballabgarh. The total amount of the ináms which has been calculated as a deduction of 1 per cent. from the jama is Rs. 8,473/-, giving an average of Rs. 193/-, nearly per man, and this inám is to be counted as a deduction from the jama announced. In his Secertary's No. $\frac{S.}{4,444}$ of 19th June 1879, the order of the Financial Commissioner was communicated that in Jágír villages the same procedure would be adopted; for example in a Jágír village of Rs. 500/-, the Jágírdár would get only Rs. 495/-, deducting Rs. 5/- for the zaildár, and if an Ala-Lambardár were appointed another Rs. 5/-, would be deducted, leaving Rs. 490/-, payable in Jágír. At the same time the inám is calculated on the land revenue in canal villages, not including the owner's rate. (See Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. $\frac{S.}{8,087}$ 6th December 1879.)

Para 307.

Particular as to zails.

Jagir villages and the zail-dári cess.

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Para 308.Ala-Lambar-
dars.Procedure
adopted.

§ 30. Alá-Lambardárs were appointed at different times during 1878, and 1879. The same controversy was raised on this question as on the zaildár appointments and settled in the same way. Government held that the advantages outweighed the objections which appeared likely to be only in a small degree real. As a partial compromise, however, it was directed that Alá-Lambardárs should be appointed only in villages where there are three or more headmen. The 1 per cent. allowed for their remuneration was as with the zaildár ináms to be a deduction from the jama announced. Measures have been taken accordingly; but as the remuneration could not be awarded before the announcement of the new assessment there was no pressing need for making the appointments early in the settlement, and doubtless this was a reason which weighed with the Settlement Officer in delaying proceeding. In March 1878, however, there was need to find officials in certain canal villages to superintend the register of births and deaths, and the opportunity was seized for nominating the head Lambardárs in them. The Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer sat together at the time of appointment, votes were taken, objections urged and heard, investigation was made and decision on the conflicting claims given in the full light of a thronged and animated cutcherry where the expressions of popular feeling were carefully watched and weighed. Not a dull scene by any means; the apathy which has in some quarters been declared to be the prevailing characteristic of the people in the matter was in very many perhaps in most instances wanting. Sometime indeed a common consent like the harmony of a happy family took away the necessity of holding a poll, and in such villages the reason no doubt was chiefly want of interest. But in the large villages (where of course the remuneration become considerable) there was often a keen contest. Every incident as the history of the rival claimant and often that of his father, grand-father and other relatives was brought out dressed doubtless in the vivid fancy of a hostile imagination. If it is asked whether such a fact does not give fatal force to the objections of the system, the answer may, I think, fairly be made in the negative. For the time there is a good deal of warmth and perhaps a certain amount of bitterness. But it has been found more than once by inquiry made haphazard after the appointment that defeat in such a contest is perhaps remembered but hardly resented. The "hand (panja) of the Government" is recognised as having been "placed on the head" of the selected man, and the choice is acquiesced in, if not welcomed. But indeed the Lambardár appointed

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

has mostly been the popular candidate. It has generally been found in this district that the man whom his fellows vote* for is as the fact itself would often indicate, the most influential in the point of wealth and often the best fitted personally to use that influence. Patience is required in the proceedings for it is not seldom that as by a tacit agreement recriminations are kept in abeyance till the very last, till in fact the expectation is raised of a final decision being given. Then the voices are loosened, and quite a different aspect given to the appearance of local politics. It was considered important to elicit the fact not merely of a man's first and immediate preference, but also his second choice, the person to whom as to a village Themistocles he would award the second place of merit. And the question is a difficult one to get answered. For pride or assumed self-importance often prevented the man especially if an intelligent one from allowing the possibility, while at the same time it presented the unpleasant contingency of his not being accepted. But generally the attempt was successful, the exceptions being a few "irreconcilables" who could see no one but themselves, and declined to form any coalition at all. On the whole without any unfair assumption it may be confidently said that the elections in which the popular vote has generally been the primary guide have been successful; nay testimony direct and indirect has been obtained subsequently to the fact.

§ 31. It was not always found possible for the Deputy Commissioner to be present at the election. In such cases the Lambardárs were told that the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner was necessary to the appointment. This, though opening the door to a possible re-agitation of the matter when appearance was made before that officer, was considered the only right way of fully carrying out the Government orders concerning the mode of appointment. It was felt indeed that the different aspect from which a man would be regarded by the Magistrate was most important in checking and if need be correcting the idea formed by an officer who sees the zamíndár chiefly in his bucolic, that is, his most harmless aspect. But the cases in which difference of opinion existed were very few, and in none was that difference found to be one which could not be reconciled on further investigation.

Para 309

Procedure
when Deputy
Commissioner
was absent.

* There was some difficulty at first in defining the "vote of a proprietor." After weighing practical consequences I decided that every proprietor holding land in his own separate right or as a shareholder should be admitted. This admitted minors and widows, but excluded sons in the lifetime of their father. I think the rule worked fairly.

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Para 310.

Statement showing particulars of appointments.

§ 32. Appointments were made in 349 villages and the average emolument for each is Rs. 16/7/- $\frac{60}{349}$. Other particulars may be gathered from the following statement:—

Statement of Ala-Lambardars, Delhi District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TAHSIL.	No. of villages in the Tahsil.	No. of villages in which Ala-Lambardars have not been appointed, the No. of Lambardars being under three in each.	No. of villages requiring the appointment of Ala-Lambardars.	No. of villages in which Ala-Lambardars have been appointed.	New Jama of villages in which Ala-Lambardars have been appointed.	Fees due to Ala-Lambardars at one per cent.	No. OF VILLAGES WITH MORE THAN 2 LAMBARDARS IN EACH.				
							Villages with 3 Lambardars in each.	Villages with 4 Lambardars in each.	Villages with 5 Lambardars in each.	Villages with 6 Lambardars in each.	Villages with more than 6 Lambardars in each.
					R.	R.					
Delhi ...	288	179	109	* 107	1,70,126	1,708	38	32	15	11	13
Sunipat ...	239	95	144	144	2,66,312	2,674	44	44	22	15	19
Ballabgarh,	283	181	102	† 98	1,34,943	1,355	37	38	10	7	10
TOTAL ...	810	455	355	349	5,71,381	‡ 5,737	119	114	47	33	42

* In two villages, Mataulá and Badarpur, Alá-Lambardars have not been appointed. Of the three Lambardars in Mataulá one is a minor, the other about a hundred years old, and the third has a very petty property. Badarpur is too small a village for the dignity.

† In four villages, Latifpur, Belá Kalán, Motipur, and Bahápur, Alá-Lambardars have not been appointed. The first three are mere uninhabited chaks of villages of the same name in Búlandshahar. As to Bahápur—also a small village—one of its three Lambardars holds the post during his lifetime only. When he dies, the Lambardars will be reduced, leaving only two.

‡ The slight difference between this and the actual amount at one per cent is due to the fact that parts of a hundred equal to Rs. 50/- and upwards gave an extra rupee in the allowance.

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§ 33. Interference with the subsisting arrangements as to village headmen was not generally attempted. The first question referred was whether a woman could be a Lambardár, and reply was given by the Financial Commissioner that such appointments were not contemplated by the rules, and being in themselves undesirable, should, as a rule, not be made (No. 1,356 of 2nd March 1874 to Commissioner). Another more important matter was the appointment of Lambardárs out of the cultivating body. One might think perhaps that the Revenue Rules had made this clear, but in the case in question some doubt appears to have at first existed as to the facts. In Bohla in Sunipat at the settlement in 1842 engagement was made with the proprietors for one of the three divisions of the village, while for the other two, Lambardárs were appointed from the cultivators who took up the revenue on the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$. The Financial Commissioner at first thought that some mistake had been made as to the status of these men, but it was ascertained that there was no doubt that they were merely tenants with right of occupancy—and that they were proprietors in a neighbouring village. It was then held that they were farmers and could be turned out when the new assessments came in force. Accordingly when the jamas were given out, I did this not only here but in two other cases where similar circumstances had occurred. In the villages of first regular settlement interference might have been legal, but after a general revision of the list I thought that the best thing was to let the present arrangements continue.* In Ballabgarh even after satisfying myself that matters had worked pretty smoothly on the old basis, I left the men still in office in the Government villages who had been working as Lambardárs, though of course, as they were not proprietors, they were not strictly speaking such. I look on these officials as in reality Government *agents* for the collection of revenue and rent, whom Government on the analogy of the circumstances to those of ordinary cases treats for its own convenience as Lambardárs. I think it might be well to remember this at times: the practical result being that claims to succession under the rules as of *right* would not lie. There are now altogether 99 villages† of Government property in the district. If

Para 311.

Lambardárs.

Summary
settlement vil-
lages,In Govern-
ment villages.

* Proposals for increase appeared advisable only in 5 villages—in Delhi, Deonali. In Sunipat, Sahiyá Kherá—Máhrá and Begáh and in Ballabgarh, Gadáipur. A separate report has been submitted for orders in the matter.

† Government is sole proprietor in 7 villages and part proprietor in 92 villages.

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any are sold, the vendee if a single person, of course becomes sole Lambardar. If the purchase be made by a community, then they would choose their own Lambardárs. There are altogether 2,303 Lambardárs in the district and the total amount of Lambardári fees is Rs. 43,032/8/8 giving an average emolument of Rs. 18/10/11- to each man. The largest 'pachotra' drawn by any one Lambardár is Rs 175/- by Musammat Najib-un-nisa of Harsana Kalan, and the smallest 10 pies enjoyed by Baldeo of Arazi Sabapur.

Para 312.

Chaukidárs.

§ 34. Chaukidárs are employed in the usual way throughout the district. Their total number is 908 giving an average of 1.12 men per village. The largest number is found in Narela and Mahraulí, which enjoy the privilege of having 11 chaukidárs each. The distribution among the tahsils is 301 Ballabgarh: 294 Delhi: 313 Sunipat. There are 44 villages which are not big enough to support a chaukidár alone by themselves, so their men do work for other villages also. Other facts are given below:—

Numbers.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of villages with one chaukidár each ... | 499 |
| 2. | Ditto ditto two ditto ... | 55 |
| 3. | Ditto ditto three ditto ... | 30 |
| 4. | Ditto ditto four or upwards ... | 25 |
| 5. | Villages in which owing to the small population no arrangements exist ... | 30 |
| 6. | Villages provided for by Municipal Committees | 4 |
| 7. | Villages without ábádis ... | 123 |

TOTAL ... 766

Which with the 44 above noted make up the 810 of the district. The most prevalent castes among the chaukidárs are Shaikhs 133: Fakirs 97: Brahmins 96: Churas 84: Patháns 78: Gujar 71: the number of Shaikhs, Fakirs, Churas and Patháns are thus greatly disproportionate to the census numbers of these tribes among the general population of the district.

Pay.

The average pay per annum is in Ballabgarh Rs. 26/10/6: in Delhi Rs. 34/7/6: and in Sunipat Rs. 34/4/2. In some places they obtain also gifts at weddings, but this kind of perquisite is dropping out of fashion as not consistent with the social status engendered and fostered by the

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

spirit of the times under Act IX of 1872. The provision on this subject put into the administration papers is generally to the following effect:—

Administra-
tion paper
entry.

“In this village—is *chaukidár*: he gets—per month. “This pay is levied by a ‘*bach*’ every six months, on all houses “of the village, excepting those of the widow, the needy, “and the *chúra*. The arrangements for the levy of this “‘*bach*’ are made by the *Lambardárs*: for the future we will “conform to any direction given by the Magistrate as to the “distribution of the *chaukidárs* and their pay.”

In Delhi and Sunipat I believe the ‘*bach*’ is always levied as above by a uniform rate throughout the village excepting the widow, the needy, and the ‘*chúra*.’ In Ballabgarh there is more variety, 195 villages follow the uniform rate: in four the proprietors pay more than the non-proprietors; in four it is the other way: in two it follows the revenue ‘*bach*’; in two more it is levied on the cultivated area; in four it is levied according to the means of the payer, while in six the *banyás* have to pay more than *zamíndárs* and in one village 5 sers grain are taken per house. Three are provided for by Municipal Committees; eleven are too small to deserve the dignity of *chaukidárs*; and fifty-three have no *ábádís*.

Arrears of pay are levied by the *Tahsildár* by summary process. No right of inheritance is recognised in the succession to the post.

§ 35. The subject of the treatment of Government property in the settlement might have been dealt with in the last chapter so far as regards its assessment. But there are other points from which it must be looked at also: the matter of enforcement of proprietary right, and levy of proprietary dues though it perhaps does not fall strictly within the province of the Settlement Officer cannot well be neglected by him, for no one else will deal with it so systematically and with such fresh local knowledge. In this district it so happens that a report has been directly called for in connection with the settlement, and though the detailed results of the enquiry thus undertaken are being submitted separately it will be of material advantage to the district officer to refer to them here. The question too of the attestation of Government rights in land taken up for public purposes by the several departments, and specially by the canal department, deserves separate notice.

Para 313.

Government
property.

Government right in the 99 villages in which it is sole or part proprietor extends to 31,381 acres of which 20,272

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are assessable and on which 25,540 is the estimated revenue.* The property therefore is of very considerable importance. Its origin is confiscation at the mutiny, of the private property of the king, of lands of maáfídár proprietors grossly mutinous, and of the property of the Rajá of Ballabgarh, and of the Nawáb of Jhajjar.

Para 314.

Taiúl.

§ 36 The private property of the king is called 'Taiúl.' The word is said to be derived from the Turkish and to mean 'pocket'—and may therefore be freely rendered as pocket-money, or in a certain sense the *peculium* of the king. This property he acquired largely under the arrangements for his maintenance and privy purse in 1803, but there is reason to believe that the Moghal Emperors always had private land held in direct property. After confiscation at the mutiny it appears from the records of the Government office that protracted enquiry has been made as to its value and extent. In his No. 521 of 17th December 1858, the Deputy Commissioner requested instructions on the point whether a title was to be held good claiming 'freehold tenure' of Taiúl property 'by right of gift or purchase from 'the ex-king or his immediate predecessors.' He also reported resumption of crown lands held under 'deeds granted by persons manifestly incompetent to alienate.' The Commissioner replied that as a rule all grants or sales made subsequent to 1803 when Shah Alam became a pensioner of Government were valid only during the life of the donor. He quoted among other authorities a rule of 1841 to this effect laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces confirmed in the same year by the Supreme Government. This view was sanctioned by Secretary to Government's No. 579 of 26th May 1859, and directions were given for the preparation of a register of Taiúl property. This register was submitted (nearly nine years later) by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Fitzpatrick) under cover of his No. 144 of 15th April 1868. The Commissioner in sending it up to Government remarked that in some cases of sale Rai Bansi Lal Extra Assistant Commissioner acting on the revenue side had held that *all* rights were sold, *i. e.*, maáfi as well as proprietary rights—that these decisions not being judicial orders might be contested by Government if necessary—but that he considered this unadvisable. The Secretary to Government in his No. 361 of 11th May 1868, concurred in this.

Earlier proceedings.

Register of 1868.

* This includes my estimate on lands the revenue of which has not been announced.

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When the register came down, a mistake was made as to the terms of Government orders, and sales were made of a few properties, which, on report for sanction being made, were disallowed by Government and cancelled. Systematic enquiry was directed by an Assistant Commissioner of the district 'who was to summon parties claiming against Government to file proofs of their title, and then to draw up draft plaints for the opinion of the Government advocate' on this the point of law was referred as to the time of limitation running against Government in suits to set aside alienations by the king of Delhi of proprietary right in Taiúl villages. The Government advocate held that this was 60 years from the date of confiscation of the grant to the king, *i. e.*, from 1857. After further correspondence on points of detail the Financial Commissioner in his No. 6,598 of 16th September 1872, laid down the principles of investigation making a division between Urban and Rural Taiúl. For the former a special agency was appointed (Mr. G. L. Smith, Assistant Commissioner who made his report in May 1876): and the enquiry into Rural Taiúl which included all cases save those of properties inside the city of Delhi and the suburbs of Jéhannuma and Khandrat kalán, in the towns of Indarpat, Faridábád and Ballabgarh; was made over to the Settlement Department to be carried on in connection with the investigation into maáfi tenures distinction was drawn between:—

(1.)—The title of Government to proprietary right.

(2.)—The right of occupants to hold revenue free:—

And it was remarked that these rights were wholly independent of each other. Maáfis might exist on Government property and on the other hand occupants not admitting Government proprietary right would still have to prove any alleged right to hold revenue free. The Financial Commissioner further directed 'that the proprietary right of Government should be asserted in each case and recorded in the settlement papers—that a suitable rent should be fixed by the Settlement Officer, and that cases on which the right of Government is not admitted should be reported to the Deputy Commissioner who should be instructed to eject the holders if there is good ground to believe the Government title to be a good one. The proprietary right of Government should be asserted whether the land is held revenue free or not and a rent demanded as acknowledgment of the right.' The report on proprietary right was to be kept distinct from that on maáfi tenures, while distinct mention was to be made in the letter register, as to whether the property belonged to

A mistake as to Government intentions.

Limitation in Taiúl cases orders of 1872.

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Government or not. The results of the enquiry are being separately reported; the property confiscated from the Rajá of Ballabgarh, and other mutinous proprietors being also entered. The Ballabgarh property, however, requires separate notice.

Para 315.

Ballabgarh
villages be-
longing to
Government.

§ 37. The Rajá of Ballabgarh had proprietary right in the whole or in part of 34 villages in his territory and at the mutiny these were confiscated and settled with the zamíndárs with the addition of a moderate 'malikáná' generally about 10 p. c., on the revenue. In 1872, when settlement proceedings began Mohammad Ali Shah of Sardhana petitioned to be allowed to purchase Government rights in these villages, offering Rs. 1,47,680/-, as the price Government sent down for report. 1. Whether the Government title was good. 2. Whether there was much culturable land as yet uncultivated. 3. Whether the price offered was fair. The reply to this stated that the Government title was undoubted—that so far as known then the extent of Málguzarí land would be as follows. Irrigated 2,000 acres; unirrigated 11,000; Culturable 2,000, total 15,000 acres. Mr. Wood further estimated the value of the property at not less than Rs. 2,40,000/-. He suggested, however, that before sale the rights of the tenants cultivating on the property should be ascertained, as many of them though not laying claim to ownership were probably entitled to rights of occupancy. This enquiry was directed under No. 469 of 16th March 1874, from the Secretary to Punjab Government to the Financial Commissioner with the following principles laid down to guide the investigation.

Orders for
enquiry into
tenant rights.

- (1.)—The British Government succeeds to the rights, and only to the rights of the Ballabgarh Rajá.
- (2.)—Any cultivator who has been in continuous occupation either in his own person or in the person of his ancestors for 12 years before annexation should be admitted to rights of occupancy. This implies a modification of the Financial Commissioner's proposal that those who have since the mutinies only, or only in their own persons, and those of their fathers, resided in the village, should be entered as having no right of occupancy.
- (3.)—Questions of the right of absentee maáfidárs are reserved for decision as they come up.
- (4.)—The onus probandi lies rather on Government than on a cultivator of any length of standing.

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[Chapter XII.]

Eight of the thirty-four villages belonged entirely to Government and of the twenty-six remaining eight had the Government rights already separate and distinct from those of the zamíndárs; in seventeen they were as yet joint with the zamíndárs; and in one the rights were partly separate and partly joint. The distribution was as follows:—

- (1.)—Entirely Government property:—Ballabgarh, Sihi, Sagarpur, Sahopura, Chirsí, Tilorí Bángar, Chandaolí, Shikárgah, Tilorí.
- (2.)—With rights separated and distinct:—Shahpur kalán, Sarurpur, Ajraunda, Meola Maharájpur, Piálá, Kabulpur Bángar, Saran Farídpur.
- (3.)—As yet joint, Gadhkhera, Alipur, Minane, Raipur kalán, Tughlukábád, Faizupur Mazra Nimkah, Kheri khurd Garhí Begampur, Ladhaolí, Baraulí, Badhkhál, Phulera Jharsetlí, Dyalpur, Dungarpur, Rájpur kalán, Kuralí Nimkah.

The report on the separately held villages, and that part of Gadhkhera as was already separate was sent up under this office No. 267 of September 14th 1876, and orders were passed in Government letter No. 578 of 17th May 1877. The main points were:—

- 1.—Rights of occupancy were conceded in 8,846 cases.
Ditto ditto refused in 831 „
Ditto ditto remained undecided in 36 „
- 2.—Where rights of occupancy now granted affect absentee maáfidárs, no such maáfidárs should be allowed to contest such rights.
- 3.—The right now granted is under section 8 of the Tenancy Act; any parties claiming under section 5 can sue to establish the right.

With regard to the sale of the property it was directed that (a) it should be made in portions or lots, not in a lump: and after reserving any lands necessary for grants (b) the cultivators should ordinarily be allowed an opportunity of offering for the land sold.

§ 38. The report on the remaining villages after partition had been made was submitted under my No. 292 of September 18th 1879, and on this orders have not been passed. My proposals were to concede occupancy right in 839 bighas—13 biswas and refuse it in 3,530 bighas, 6 biswas.

The Commissioner, I believe, agreed to these recommendations with one or two trifling exceptions.

Reports on
the tenant
right.

Para 316.

Second
report on the
remaining vil-
lages.

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Para 317.

Sale of four villages.

§ 39. In 1878 four of the villages reported on by Mr. Wood were sold by auction. This was to raise money to pay Rai Bahadur Umrao Singh for the Fattehpuri Mosque property which by the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) was restored to the Muhammadan community of Delhi. The order for these sales was communicated under cover of the Punjab Government No. 1,189 of 28th August 1878, and at the auction held in pursuance thereof the prices obtained were for Ballabgarh 64,500 sold to Rání Kishen Kour of the Rajás family.

Chandaoli	30,000	} Sold to Anyad Ali of Faridábád.
Chirsi	10,100	
Tilauri Bángar	8,000	

The sum required was Rs. 1,17,833/6/- and the difference was met by appropriating a sum of Rs. 6,000/- in deposit from the rent of the shops round the mosque. The surplus was given to the trustees of the building.

Para 318.

Disposal of Government property.

§ 40. With regard to the disposal of the Government property, I think, some consistent and decisive line of action should be determined on and kept to. What I would recommend is that eventual sale be the aim of any temporary arrangements adopted, the opportunity of favourable disposal of the property being taken whenever presented. As a rule the purchase should be offered to the cultivators, but where these are poor in purse and inferior in industry I have noted otherwise. At the same time I should advise in one or two cases the selection of respectable and well-disposed men of the district and sale to them at a moderate price of some of the land; with the purpose not so much of obtaining a large sum of money for it, as of putting in good substantial owners who are likely to develop the resources of the villages by laying out capital and by good arrangements for ensuring industrious cultivation.*

Para 319.

Entries of Government rights in records.

§ 41. The entries of rights in Government property under the various departments have been made with a great deal of care and no little trouble. As far as possible every thing has been done in the presence of some deputed representative of the department concerned, and if in some cases the attestation of rights has been exparte, I think, it may be honestly said that it is not the fault of the settlement. The canal lands of course demanded more time and attention than any other, and some doubt arose as to how this property acquired in

* I hope that men like Jaisi Ram of Kadipur and others of his class will be not merely fairly but indulgently dealt with in such sales. I am sure it is good policy to do so, and costs little.

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

several ways, and of the first acquirement of which sometimes clear record was not to be obtained, was to be entered in the settlement papers. The Financial Commissioner issued orders on this point after the records had been faired, but the directions have been carried out, I believe, successfully, and an English abstract showing the entries of canal lands throughout the Western Jamna Canal has been just submitted.

§ 42. According to the usual practice. I conclude the report with notice of the principal officers working under my superintendence. Mr. Wilson Assistant Settlement Officer was nominally attached to both Delhi and Gurgaon, but he worked entirely in Gurgaon and I have recorded what I had to say about him there. Rai Ajudhia Parshad, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, has worked well, and has been very useful to me in giving information as to the past time of the settlement: the account of settlement operations in particular, was based chiefly on his statements as illustrating and elucidating the progress reports. At the winding up of operations his responsibility was increased by my leaving the district, and I think, he has, on the whole sustained the burden satisfactorily. He is intelligent, methodical, and laborious, and a thoroughly experienced revenue officer.

Fakir Burhan-ud-din Superintendent, of Delhi has throughout the settlement won the respect and approval of his superiors. He is a little downcast about his prospects, but I hope he will soon obtain an appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner for which he is eminently well fitted; Chandan Lal worked with energy and success in Sunipat. The tahsil is a difficult one to manage, but I have found no reason to qualify my satisfaction with his work. Aziz-ud-din has been acting as superintendent of Ballabgarh for about a year: and has shown intelligence and activity in supervision of his establishment. He will, I hope, in time make a good Superintendent when he has acquired a more loyal sense of discipline.

I do not know that there is need to mention any one else. The Head Clerk of the English Office, Mr. Palmer, had lost physical energy toward the end of the settlement, and work suffered for a time in consequence, but when he went on leave as he did for several months his substitute Umrao Singh did very well.

R. MACONACHIE,

December 18th 1880

Settlement Officer.

Para 320.

Notices of officers.

APPENDIX No. I.



STATEMENT OF RAINFALL.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement of Rainfall in the Delhi District from 1867 to 1879.

MONTH.	YEARS.												Total rainfall for twelve years.	Monthly average.
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.*	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
January	0.7	0.9	...	1.5	0.4	0.3	...	...	...	...	0.2	1.5	5.5	0.5
February	0.7	0.1	...	...	3.3	1.1	2.4	...	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.5	11.4	1.0
March	0.9	2.3	0.9	6.2	4.2	...	0.2	2.9	0.4	2.5	3.7	0.5	24.7	2.1
April	13.7	1.1	6.5	2.8	8.3	11.1	19.8	9.9	3.4	4.6	1.3	11.7	94.2	7.9
May 1st half ...	1.7	0.3	0.1	7.0	5.1	4.2	4.5	0.6	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	29.2	2.4
TOTAL ...	17.7	4.7	7.5	17.5	21.3	16.7	26.9	13.4	9.3	10.1	5.5	14.4	165.0	13.8
June 2nd half ...	5.5	...	1.2	4.5	2.2	6.4	...	3.2	0.2	0.2	...	16.8	40.2	3.4
July	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.5	0.7	6.1	8.5	3.1	27.4	5.3	0.5	0.5	61.2	5.1
TOTAL ...	5.7	0.1	9.5	5.0	2.9	12.5	8.5	6.3	27.6	5.5	0.5	17.3	101.4	8.5
August ... ..	...	...	1.7	...	...	...	1.2	...	0.1	1.9	5.3	...	10.2	0.9
September ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	1.7	...	...	0.1	...	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	2.4	...	5.2	0.4
November	0.5	0.6	...	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	...	2.3	...	...	7.3	0.6
December	1.9	1.2	...	0.6	0.7	...	...	1.2	0.1	2.1	1.2	...	9.0	0.8
January	0.5	3.2	1.0	...	0.1	...	1.0	...	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.6	0.6
TOTAL ...	4.6	5.9	2.7	1.2	2.8	0.9	3.6	1.3	1.5	6.5	9.0	0.2	39.3	3.3
Annual total of Delhi tahsil	28.0	9.8	19.7	23.7	27.0	30.1	39.0	21.0	38.4	22.1	15.0	31.9	305.7	25.5

APPENDIX No. I.—Continued.

Name of Tahsil.	MONTH.	YEARS.													Total rainfall for twelve years.	Monthly average.
		1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.			
BALLABGARH.	April	0.2	0.3	...	1.3	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.3	3.1	0.3
	May	0.5	0.3	...	...	2.1	0.9	1.5	...	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.3	8.9	0.7
	June	0.4	4.1	0.5	3.3	5.4	...	1.5	4.1	...	0.3	1.9	0.3	21.8	1.8	
	July	12.5	0.3	9.7	5.1	9.4	7.3	14.0	11.8	0.9	8.3	3.2	5.5	88.0	7.3	
	August 1st half ...	2.8	...	0.7	2.2	5.4	6.1	5.5	1.3	3.5	1.2	...	1.3	30.0	2.5	
	TOTAL ...	16.4	5.0	10.9	11.9	22.8	14.3	22.5	17.2	6.0	10.4	5.7	8.7	151.8	12.7	
	August 2nd half ...	3.9	...	2.3	3.2	0.9	3.3	...	4.0	0.7	...	0.2	9.9	28.4	2.4	
	September	1.6	...	7.1	0.4	0.6	3.0	4.4	1.6	23.9	1.8	0.5	2.1	47.0	3.9	
	TOTAL ...	5.5	...	9.4	3.6	1.5	6.3	4.4	5.6	24.6	1.8	0.7	12.0	75.4	6.3	
	October	0.4	...	0.7	...	...	...	1.8	...	0.8	0.5	4.1	...	8.3	0.7
	November ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.0
	December	0.5	...	...	0.3	...	0.4	0.1	...	...	...	3.2	...	4.5	0.4
	January	0.7	1.4	...	...	0.8	...	...	0.2	...	1.6	...	...	4.7	0.4
February	1.3	0.7	...	1.2	0.4	...	...	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.4	...	7.1	0.6	
March	0.2	1.9	0.5	...	0.1	...	0.4	...	0.5	0.6	...	...	4.2	0.4	
TOTAL ...	3.1	4.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	5.0	7.8	...	28.9	2.4		
Annual total of Bal- labgarh tahsil ...	25.0	9.0	21.5	17.0	25.6	21.0	29.2	23.7	32.0	17.2	14.2	20.7	256.1	21.3		

APPENDIX No. I.—*Concluded.*

Name of Tahsil.	MONTH.	YEARS.												Total rainfall for twelve years.	Monthly average.
		1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.		
SUNI PAT.	April	1.2	0.2	...	0.4	0.3	0.8	...	...	...	...	1.3	1.7	5.9	0.5
	May	1.1	...	...	...	1.2	0.8	1.9	...	0.3	1.4	3.4	1.8	11.9	1.0
	June	1.9	2.0	...	13.4	5.7	...	0.2	4.4	...	1.5	1.4	0.5	31.0	2.6
	July	7.8	...	13.4	10.3	4.5	5.9	14.6	8.7	3.3	12.7	...	2.1	83.3	6.9
	August 1st half ...	4.2	...	1.7	3.5	2.9	7.4	4.2	1.6	5.1	0.5	...	0.7	31.8	2.7
	Total ...	16.2	2.2	15.1	27.6	14.6	14.9	20.9	14.7	8.7	16.1	6.1	6.8	163.9	13.7
	August 2nd half ...	4.9	...	...	2.0	0.4	0.4	...	0.6	0.6	2.0	...	10.6	21.5	1.8
	September	1.4	0.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	5.2	2.1	2.3	24.5	3.3	1.8	1.8	48.7	4.1
	Total ...	6.3	0.3	2.5	4.4	1.5	5.6	2.1	2.9	25.1	5.3	1.8	12.4	70.2	5.9
	October ... ..	...	...	1.6	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	1.7	3.2	...	7.7	0.6
November ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.0	
December	0.8	...	0.1	...	...	0.9	0.2	...	...	...	3.4	...	5.4	0.5	
January	0.4	0.2	...	0.6	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	0.5	...	0.1	2.8	0.2	
February	1.4	0.6	...	0.9	7.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	...	1.2	0.3	...	14.2	1.2	
March	0.4	2.6	1.2	...	0.3	...	1.8	...	0.4	1.0	0.3	...	8.0	0.7	
Total ...	3.0	3.4	2.9	1.5	8.6	1.8	4.0	0.8	0.4	4.4	7.3	0.1	38.2	3.2	
Annual total of Suni-pat tahsil	25.5	5.9	20.5	33.5	24.7	22.3	27.0	18.4	34.2	25.8	15.2	19.3	272.3	22.7	
Annual total for the district	26.2	8.2	20.6	24.7	25.8	24.5	31.7	21.0	34.9	21.7	13.5	24.0	278.0	23.1	

APPENDIX No. II.



ESTIMATES OF PRODUCE.

APPENDIX No. II.

Estimates of Produce Ballabgarh Tahsil.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.						
Order of value.	Name.		Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dahri sailába.	Zerkohi.	Kohi.	Khandrát.	TOTAL.
O F V A L U E.	(COTTON (UNCLEANED.)								
	Acres under crop...	Chahi Naturally irrigated Barani	414 242 1,141	1,242 ... 5,779	66 132 1,372	191 ... 685	13 5 100	87 5 47	2,013 384 9,124
	Produce per acre...	Chahi Naturally irrigated Barani	M. S. C. 6 20 0 5 0 0 3 24 0	M. S. C. 7 36 0 ... 4 22 0	M. S. C. 6 20 0 5 0 0 3 24 0	M. S. C. 6 0 0 ... 3 0 0	M. S. C. 4 32 0 3 0 0 1 22 0	M. S. C. 6 0 0 4 8 0 3 0 0	.........
	Gross value of crop		Rs 26,420	Rs 1,19,113	Rs 19,887	Rs 10,560	Rs 767	Rs 2,256	Rs 1,79,003
	VEGETABLES.								
	Acres under crop	C. 0	103	107	21	8	6	8	253
	Produce per acre	S. 20	M. S. C. 60 0 0 Rs	M. S. C. 60 0 0 Rs	M. S. C. 60 0 0 Rs	M. S. C. 60 0 0 Rs	M. S. C. 60 0 0 Rs	M. S. C. 60 0 0 Rs	...
	Gross value of crop	M. 2	2,472	2,568	504	192	144	192	Rs 6,072
	CHILLIES.								
	Acres under crop	C. 0	...	13	...	...	2	43	58
	Produce per acre	S. 32	...	M. S. C. 48 0 0 Rs	...	...	M. S. C. 48 0 0 Rs	M. S. C. 48 0 0 Rs	...
	Gross value of crop	M. 0	...	780	...	...	120	2,580	Rs 3,480

1st ORDER

MELONS.	Acres under crop	C.	0	M.	19	M.	3	M.	33	...	...	...	55
	Produce per acre	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	3	Rs	405	Rs	64	Rs	704	...	...	...	Rs 1,173
AJWAEN, & C.	Acres under crop	C.	6	M.	1	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	59
	Produce per acre	S.	12	S.	0	S.	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	Rs	19	Rs	19	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 1,143
TOBACCO.	Acres under crop	C.	1	M.	48	M.	42	M.	3	M.	8	M.	14
	Produce per acre	S.	29	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	Rs	2,378	Rs	2,081	Rs	149	Rs	396	Rs	694
SUGARCANE	Acres under crop	C.	3	M.	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
	Produce per acre	S.	12	S.	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	Rs	6,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 6,774
ONIONS.	Acres under crop	C.	0	M.	3	M.	11	M.	9	...	...	...	24
	Produce per acre	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0	S.	0	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	4	Rs	144	Rs	528	Rs	432	...	...	...	Rs 1,152
SAFFLOWER	Acres under crop	C.	12	M.	48	M.	80	...	...	M.	1	M.	11
	Produce per acre	S.	3	S.	0	S.	0	...	...	S.	0	S.	0
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	Rs	1,024	Rs	1,707	...	...	Rs	22	Rs	235
TAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	...	...	2,148	...	7,278	...	1,636	...	893	...	152
	Gross value of crop ... ..	...	...	...	Rs 39,636	...	Rs 1,26,860	...	Rs 21,676	...	Rs 11,170	...	Rs 2,008
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 23,468
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,705
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 2,24,818

11A

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.											
Order of value.	Name.		Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dahrf sailába.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khandrát.	TOTAL.					
O F V A L U E.	W H E A T.	ACRES UNDER CROPS.	Artificially irrigated	Manured ...	chittaks.	0	174	1,303	73	10	17	116	1,693	
				Not manured			869	821	102	54	21	140	2,007	
				Naturally irrigated			Manured ...	164	...	30	...	2	...	196
							Not manured	8,311	...	1,402	88	893	6	10,700
				Unirrigated			Manured ...	26	110	136	71	4	13	369
							Not manured	686	830	2,952	1,594	153	142	6,357
			PRODUCE PER ACRE.	Artificially irrigated	Manured ...	sers	27	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...
					Not manured			13 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...
					...			11 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	...
					...			11 0 0	...	11 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...
				Naturally irrigated	Manured ...	11 0 0	...	11 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...
					Not manured	6 20 0	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...		
		Unirrigated		Manured ...	8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	...			
				Not manured	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...			
				...	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
				Gross value of crop	1,05,607	54,326	52,708	14,544	15,059	7,200	2,49,444			

WHEAT AND GRAM.

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.			Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.								
Order of value.	Name.			Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dahri sailaba.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khandrát.	TOTAL.		
O F V A L U E.	W H E A T A N D B A R L E Y.	ACRES UNDER CROP.	Artificially irrigated { Manured ... Not manured	chittaks. 0	6	22	8	1	10	12	59	
					74	45	9	4	...	6	138	
					Naturally irrigated { Manured .. Not manured	59	...	2	6	67
						1,986	...	124	65	64	4	2,243
					Unirrigated { Manured ... Not manured	4	19	16	25	1	1	66
						194	96	689	1,257	9	20	2,265
		PRODUCE PER ACRE.	Artificially irrigated { Manured ... Not manured	sers. 33	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
					15 0 3	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	17 0 0	...	
					11 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	14 0 0	...	
			Naturally irrigated { Manured ... Not manured		12 0 0	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
					7 0 0	...	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	
			Unirrigated { Manured ... Not manured		8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	...	
					6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	...	
					Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
			Gross value of crop				20,255	21,058	7,679	10,178	1,021	579	41,870

2ND ORDER

SARSON.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 0	...	M. S. C. 42 2 0 0 Rs 168	M. S. C. 10 2 0 0 Rs 40	...	...	M. S. C. 2 2 0 0 Rs 8	54 ... Rs 216
	Produce per acre	M. S. C. 0 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RICE (DHAN).	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 0	...	...	M. S. C. 1 5 0 0 Rs 5	...	...	...	1 ... Rs 5
	Produce per acre	M. S. C. 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUAR.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 37	4,592 M. S. C. 4 0 0 Rs 19,857	12,910 M. S. C. 7 0 0 Rs 97,697	2,062 M. S. C. 7 0 0 Rs 15,604	1,301 M. S. C. 4 0 0 Rs 5,625	2,478 M. S. C. 5 0 0 Rs 13,395	1,642 M. S. C. 7 0 0 Rs 12,426	24,985 ... Rs 1,64,604
	Produce per acre	M. S. C. 0 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 0 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN CORN.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 38	1,014 M. S. C. 10 8 0 Rs 10,887	237 M. S. C. 10 0 0 Rs 2,495	118 M. S. C. 10 0 0 Rs 1,242	17 M. S. C. 10 0 0 Rs 179	20 M. S. C. 10 0 0 Rs 211	44 M. S. C. 12 0 0 Rs 556	1,450 ... Rs 15,570
	Produce per acre	M. S. C. 0 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 0 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TARAH.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 26	250 M. S. C. 2 0 0 Rs 769	267 M. S. C. 2 0 0 Rs 822	16 M. S. C. 2 0 0 Rs 49	60 M. S. C. 2 0 0 Rs 185	45 M. S. C. 2 0 0 Rs 138	5 M. S. C. 2 0 0 Rs 15	643 ... Rs 1,978
	Produce per acre	M. S. C. 0 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 0 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	Acres under crop		19,401 Rs	17,496 Rs	9,274 Rs	5,262 Rs	4,680 Rs	2,325 Rs	58,438 Rs
	Gross value of crop		1,67,491	1,66,707	93,768	37,450	40,659	22,945	5,29,020

IX.

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.						A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.							
Order of value.	Name.			Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.		Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dahri sailaba.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khaurdrát.	TOTAL.	
O F V A L U E.	B A R L E Y.	ACRES UNDER CROP.		chitta ks.	0	131	1,318	19	37	10	191	1,706	
						284	940	141	76	24	199	1,664	
						237	...	13	...	3	...	253	
						4,054	...	386	2	394	8	4,844	
						138	511	185	128	155	21	1,138	
						2,832	6,737	2,862	1,844	632	312	16,219	
		PRODUCE PER ACRE.		sers	0	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
						16 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	...	
						12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	14 0 0	...	
						12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...
						8 0 0	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	
						9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	...	
		Unirrigated		Maunds	1	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
						60,430	93,027	40,504	15,658	9,412	8,698	2,27,729	
						Gross value of crop							

3RD ORDER

BARLEY AND GRAM.	ACRES UNDER CROP.	Artificially irrigated	Manured ...	chittaks.	0	10	238	44	3	5	45	395
						34	279	33	94	37	187	664
		Naturally irrigated	Manured ...			7	2	...	9
						509	...	60	70	296	16	951
		Unirrigated ...	Manured ...			30	317	58	68	125	24	622
						2,146	11,561	1,285	2,433	868	905	19,193
	PRODUCE PER ACRE.	Artificially irrigated	Manured ...	sers	36	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
						14 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0	...
		Naturally irrigated	Manured ...			11 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	...
						13 0 0	11 0 0
		Unirrigated ...	Manured ...			9 0 0	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	...
						10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	...
			Not manured	Maunds	0	6 20 0	8 20 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	...
						Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
						21,594	1,21,859	13,889	18,796	9,730	12,292	1,98,160
						Gross value of crop ...						
BAJRA.				C.	0	7,290	9,162	2,555	6,708	8,855	1,965	36,535
						M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
						3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 23 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	...
				M.	0	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
						25,729	53,894	15,029	36,105	62,506	11,559	2,04,822
						Gross value of crop ...						
TIL.				C.	0	...	8	8
						...	M. S. C.
						...	4 0 0
				M.	0	...	Rs	Rs
						...	80	80
						Gross value of crop ...						
MASH.				C.	0	...	54	6	...	1	...	61
						...	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...	M. S. C.
						...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0
				M.	0	...	Rs	Rs	...	Rs	...	Rs
						...	288	32	...	5	...	325
						Gross value of crop ...						

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.	Order of value.	Name.	Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.						
				Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dahrl sailába.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khandrát.	TOTAL.
3RD ORDER OF VALUE.—Contd.	MASUR.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 0	M. S. C. 79	...	...	...	...	...	79
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 1 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 1 0 0	Rs 158	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 158
	HEMP.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 0 15 0	...	M. S. C. 52	M. S. C. 11	M. S. C. 3	M. S. C. 3	...	69
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 0 15 0	...	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 0 15 0	...	Rs 520	Rs 110	Rs 30	Rs 30	...	Rs 690
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	17,781	31,227	8,658	11,466	11,410	3,873	84,415
		Gross value of crop ... ..	...	Rs 1,07,911	Rs 2,69,668	Rs 69,564	Rs 70,589	Rs 81,653	Rs 32,549	Rs 6,31,964
V A L U E.	CHARI.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 5 13 0	M. S. C. 332	M. S. C. 231	M. S. C. 292	M. S. C. 35	M. S. C. 6	M. S. C. 27	923
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 5 13 0	M. S. C. 50 0 0	M. S. C. 50 0 0	M. S. C. 50 0 0	M. S. C. 50 0 0	M. S. C. 50 0 0	M. S. C. 50 0 0	..
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 5 13 0	Rs 3,117	Rs 2,169	Rs 2,742	Rs 329	Rs 56	Rs 254	Rs 8,667
	JUAR.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 1 8 0	M. S. C. 458	M. S. C. 870	M. S. C. 350	M. S. C. 140	M. S. C. 142	M. S. C. 184	2,144
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 1 8 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C. 1 8 0	Rs 3,053	Rs 5,800	Rs 2,333	Rs 933	Rs 947	Rs 1,227	Rs 14,293

4TH ORDER OF

4TH ORDER OF	LOBBIA.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	1	1
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...	...	...	...	...	Rs
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	MOTH.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	236	987	298	339	60	39	2,009
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	ARHAR.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	13	18	1	13	2	5	52
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	MUNG.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	57	26	6	8	...	...	97
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	...	...	Rs
	PEAS.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	439	...	...	...	...	...	439
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs	...	...	...	...	...	Rs
	CHINA, & C.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	...	M. S. C.	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	...	Rs	...	...	...	...	Rs
	TOTAL.	Acres under crops ... ..	...	1,586	2,133	947	535	210	255	5,666
		Gross value of crops... ..	...	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	GRAND TOTAL.	Acres under crops ... ..	...	40,916	58,134	20,515	18,156	16,452	7,051	1,61,224
		Gross value of crops... ..	...	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	TOTAL.	Acres under crops ... ..	...	3,25,332	5,76,126	1,91,514	1,22,181	1,25,648	80,659	14,21,460
		Gross value of crops... ..	...	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs

APPENDIX No. II.

Estimates of Produce Delhi Tahsil.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.								
Order of value.	Name.		Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dábar.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khandrát.	TOTAL.		
O F V A L U E.	COTTON (UNCLEANED.)	Acres under crop...	{ Chahí Dahrí Barání	Maunds sers chittaks. 0	79	642	259	72	34	37	1,123
					...	5	1,053	34	1	...	1,093
					10	1,701	807	107	82	16	2,723
		Produce per acre...	{ Chahí Dahrí Barání	0 13	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...
					6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 20 0	4 0 0	5 30 0	...
					...	4 20 0	5 0 0	4 20 0	3 0 0	...	...
		Gross value of crop	0	3 20 0	4 0 0	3 20 0	3 0 0	1 0 25	3 0 0	...	
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
				1,566	34,831	29,672	2,677	838	802	70,386	
	VEGETABLES.	Acres under crop	C.	0	187	118	47	16	1	88	457
		Produce per acre	S.	0	65 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	65 0 0	...
		Gross value of crop	M.	2	Rs 6,078	Rs 3,540	Rs 1,410	Rs 440	Rs 25	Rs 2,860	Rs 14,353
	CHILLIES.	Acres under crop	C.	0	53	221	7	10	...	56	347
		Produce per acre	M. S. C.	0	50 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	...	50 0 0	...
		Gross value of crop	M.	1	Rs 2,650	Rs 9,945	Rs 315	Rs 400	...	Rs 2,800	Rs 16,110

1ST ORDER

MELONS.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	693	M. S. C.	38	M. S. C.	691	...	...	M. S. C.	21	1,443
	Produce per acre	M. S. C.	70 0 0	M. S. C.	60 0 0	M. S. C.	65 0 0	...	...	M. S. C.	60 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs 16,287	Rs	760	Rs	14,972	...	...	Rs	420	Rs 32,439
AJWAEN, DHANIA, SONE, &c.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	35	M. S. C.	159	M. S. C.	81	...	...	M. S. C.	58	350
	Produce per acre	M. S. C.	6 0 0	M. S. C.	6 0 0	M. S. C.	6 0 0	...	...	M. S. C.	6 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs 700	Rs	3,180	Rs	1,620	...	...	Rs	1,160	Rs 7,000
TOBACCO.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	36	M. S. C.	38	M. S. C.	62	...	...	M. S. C.	405	560
	Produce per acre	M. S. C.	35 0 0	M. S. C.	35 0 0	M. S. C.	35 0 0	...	...	M. S. C.	36 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs 1,575	Rs	1,663	Rs	2,713	...	...	Rs	18,225	Rs 24,984
SUGARCANE	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	553	M. S. C.	9,511	M. S. C.	5,636	...	...	M. S. C.	...	15,714
	Produce per acre	M. S. C.	8 0 0	M. S. C.	8 20 0	M. S. C.	12 0 0	...	...	M. S. C.	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs 44,240	Rs	2,02,109	Rs	1,69,080	...	...	Rs	420	Rs 4,15,849
ONIONS.	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	3	M. S. C.	5	M. S. C.	11	...	...	M. S. C.	11	30
	Produce per acre	M. S. C.	180 0 0	M. S. C.	180 0 0	M. S. C.	180 0 0	...	...	M. S. C.	180 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	Rs 135	Rs	225	Rs	495	...	...	Rs	495	Rs 1,350
INDIGO SAFFLOWER	Acres under crop	M. S. C.	...	M. S. C.	1	M. S. C.	25	...	...	M. S. C.	7	71
	Produce per acre	M. S. C.	...	M. S. C.	2 0 0	M. S. C.	2 0 0	...	...	M. S. C.	2 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	...	Rs	28	Rs	696	...	...	Rs	195	Rs 1,976
TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	1,654	...	12,439	...	8,689	...	...	...	699	23,916
	Gross value of crop ... ..	...	Rs 73,231	Rs	2,56,281	Rs	2,20,973	Rs	5,168	Rs	26,957	Rs 5,84,447

APPENDIX -- --
APPENDIX NO. II.—*Continued.*

XVIII

2ND ORDER

GRAM.		Area under crop	C.	0	349	7,908	11,096	2,365	2,058	242	23,818	
		Produce per acre	S.	34	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...	
		Gross value of crop	M.	0	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
					3,079	72,546	1,10,960	23,650	19,369	2,562	2,32,166	
WHEAT AND GRAM.	ACRES UNDER CROP.	Artificially irrigated	Manured ...	chittaks.	0	5	121	96	16	238
			Not manured			24	12	139	47	2	13	237
		Naturally	Manured	1	5	6
			Not manured			113	61	381	69	...	8	632
		Unirrigated	Manured	1,398	69	3	5	...	1,475
			Not manured			64	3,654	1,730	213	1	37	5,699
	PRODUCE PER ACRE.	Artificially irrigated	Manured ...	sers	30	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...
			Not manured			13 20 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0
		Naturally	Manured	12 0 0	10 0 0
			Not manured			8 20 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	...
		Unirrigated	Manured	9 20 0	9 0 0	8 20 0	6 0 0
			Not manured			6 20 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...
		Gross value of produce	Maunds	0	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
					2,245	54,905	25,393	3,361	68	639	86,611	

APPENDIX

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.											
Order of value.	Name.		Khálar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dábar.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khandrát.	TOTAL.					
OF VALUE.	WHEAT AND BARLEY.	ACRES UNDER CROP.	Artificially irrigated { Manured ... Not manured	chittaks. 0	116	49	141	42	10	11	369			
					10	36	50	141	53	31	321			
					Naturally {	39	2	77	...	1	...	119		
						1,231	33	105	217	88	11	1,685		
					Unirrigated {	...	228	6	5	239		
						191	1,808	293	222	18	36	2,568		
					PRODUCE PER ACRE.	Artificially irrigated { Manured ... Not manured	sers 32	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
								14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...
		11 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0				11 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	...			
		12 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0				...	10 0 0	...	...	
		7 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0				8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	...			
		...	9 20 0	9 0 0				...	...	9 20 0	...	
		6 20 0	7 0 0	6 30 0				6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...			
		Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
		Gross value of produce				15,845	20,303	8,366	6,509	1,908	1,208	53,939		

2ND ORDER

SARSON.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	67	48	...	3	...	118
	Produce per acre	S.	20	...	M. S. C. 2 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0	...	M. S. C. 2 0 0	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	...	Rs 268	Rs 192	...	Rs 12	...	Rs 472
RICE.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	6	2,398	1,558	...	...	3,962
	Produce per acre	S.	0	...	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	1	...	Rs 48	Rs 19,184	Rs 18,696	...	...	Rs 37,928
JUAR.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	2,434	12,951	5,945	4,791	3,149	1,346
	Produce per acre	S.	36	...	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 5 30 0
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	...	Rs 10,818	Rs 71,950	Rs 33,028	Rs 26,617	Rs 13,996	Rs 8,599
INDIAN CORN.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	382	307	71	27	11	220
	Produce per acre	S.	37	...	M. S. C. 11 0 0	M. S. C. 11 0 0	M. S. C. 11 0 0	M. S. C. 10 0 0	M. S. C. 9 0 0	M. S. C. 12 0 0
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	...	Rs 4,543	Rs 3,651	Rs 844	Rs 292	Rs 107	Rs 2,854
TARAH.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	62	103	316	21	32	26
	Produce per acre	S.	25	...	M. S. C. 2 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0	M. S. C. 2 0 0
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	...	Rs 198	Rs 330	Rs 1,011	Rs 67	Rs 102	Rs 83
TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	...	...	7,459	51,024	27,415	10,496	5,493	2,599
	Gross value of crop ... ..	...	...	...	Rs 70,129	Rs 4,66,436	Rs 2,60,683	Rs 86,809	Rs 36,067	Rs 26,406

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.						
Order of value.	Name.		Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dábar.	Zerkohí.	Kohí	Khandrát.	TOTAL.
3RD ORDER OF VALUE.	TIL.	Acres under crop	C. 0	...	3	1	1	...	5
		Produce per acre	S. 15	...	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	...	Rs 32	Rs 11	Rs 11	...	Rs 54
	MASH.	Acres under crop	C. 0	M. S. C. 17	345	35	38	...	435
		Produce per acre	S. 27	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs 101	Rs 2,556	Rs 259	Rs 225	...	Rs 3,141
	MASUR.	Acres under crop	C. 0	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Produce per acre	S. 24	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs 27	...	...	...	...	Rs 27
	HEMP.	Acres under crop	C. 0	M. S. C. 9	17	10	2	...	38
		Produce per acre	S. 14	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs 103	Rs 194	Rs 114	Rs 23	...	Rs 434
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	2,056	17,607	31,236	8,258	9,481	70,949
		Gross value of crop ... ..	...	Rs 16,147	Rs 1,10,973	Rs 1,92,756	Rs 54,325	Rs 43,728	Rs 4,36,477

4TH ORDER OF VALUE.

CHARL.	Acres under crop	C.	0	1	520	80	...	...	2	603
	Produce per acre	S.	0	M. S. C. 60 0 0	M. S. C. 80 0 0	M. S. C. 80 0 0	...	...	M. S. C. 80 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	5	Rs 12	Rs 8,320	Rs 1,280	...	...	Rs 32	Rs 9,644
JUAR.	Acres under crop	C.	0	170	1,295	818	766	188	220	3,457
	Produce per acre	S.	7	M. S. C. 7 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 7 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	1	Rs 1,013	Rs 8,317	Rs 5,569	Rs 5,215	Rs 1,120	Rs 1,498	Rs 23,232
LOBIA.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	3	42	7	6	2	60
	Produce per acre	S.	1	...	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	1	...	Rs 12	Rs 205	Rs 27	Rs 23	Rs 8	Rs 275
ITALIAN MILLET	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
	Produce per acre	S.	23	...	M. S. C. 8 0 0	M. S. C. 8 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	...	Rs 28	Rs 42	...	...	...	Rs 70
MOTH.	Acres under crop	C.	0	23	466	518	179	283	...	1,474
	Produce per acre	S.	34	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	M. S. C. 4 0 0	...	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	Rs 132	Rs 2,741	Rs 3,047	Rs 842	Rs 1,332	...	Rs 8,094
ARHAR.	Acres under crop	C.	0	...	20	...	...	292	16	233
	Produce per acre	S.	29	...	5	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	...
	Gross value of crop	M.	0	...	Rs 138	Rs 1,393	Rs 110	Rs 1,641

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APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.							
Order of value.	Name.		Khádar-Bángar.	Bángar.	Dábar.	Zerkohí.	Kohí.	Khandrít.	TOTAL.	
4TH ORDER OF VALUE.	MUNG.	Acres under crop	C. 0	M. S. C. 1	M. S. C. 139	M. S. C. 210	M. S. C. 46	M. S. C. 39	M. S. C. 158	593
		Produce per acre	S. 30	3 0 0 Rs	4 0 0 Rs	4 0 0 Rs	3 0 0 Rs	3 0 0 Rs	4 0 0 Rs	.. Rs
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	4	741	1,120	184	156	843	3,048
	PEAS.	Acres under crop	C. 0	M. S. C. 149	M. S. C. 634	M. S. C. 4	...	...	M. S. C. 2	789
		Produce per acre	S. 0	6 0 0 Rs	6 0 0 Rs	6 0 0 Rs	...	...	6 0 0 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop	M. 1	894	3,804	24	...	...	12	4,734
	CHINA, &C.	Acres under crop	C. 0	...	M. S. C. 44	M. S. C. 1	...	M. S. C. 81	...	126
		Produce per acre	S. 36	...	5 0 0 Rs	5 0 0 Rs	...	5 0 0 Rs	...	... Rs
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	...	244	6	...	450	...	700
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	349 Rs	3,123 Rs	1,676 Rs	998 Rs	799 Rs	400 Rs	7,345 Rs
		Gross value of crop ... ..	...	2,055	24,845	11,293	6,268	4,474	2,503	51,438
	GRAND TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	11,518 Rs	84,193 Rs	69,006 Rs	20,044 Rs	15,926 Rs	6,009 Rs	2,06,696 Rs
		Gross value of crop ... ..	...	1,61,562	8,58,535	6,85,705	1,52,570	86,106	74,414	20,18,892

APPENDIX No. II.

Estimates of Produce Sunipat Tahsil.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.		
Order of value.	Name.		Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.
1st ORDER OF VALUE.	COTTON (UNCLEANED.)	Acres under crop { Cháhi Dahri Barání	1,051 ... 6,975	3,919 2 428	4,970 2 7,403
		Produce per acre { Cháhi Dahri Barání	M. S. C. 10 32 0 Rs	M. S. C. 4 32 0 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	3,15,203	75,910	3,91,113
	VEGETABLES.	Acres under crop	88 M. S. C.	303 M. S. C.	391
		Produce per acre	63 17 15 Rs	39 27 13 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	2,410	4,811	7,221
	CHILLIES.	Acres under crop	141 M. S. C.	1,032 M. S. C.	1,173
		Produce per acre	63 7 8 Rs	36 35 5 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	7,273	31,072	38,345
	MELONS.	Acres under crop	35 M. S. C.	16 M. S. C.	51
		Produce per acre	126 13 0 Rs	71 23 10 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	1,474	382	1,856
	AJWAIN, DHANIA, SONF, &c.	Acres under crop	21 M. S. C.	62 M. S. C.	83
		Produce per acre	17 27 5 Rs	10 3 12 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	1,061	1,917	1,978
	TOBACCO.	Acres under crop	155 M. S. C.	107 M. S. C.	262
		Produce per acre	45 25 7 Rs	26 18 6 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	18,864	7,550	26,414
	SUGARCANE.	Acres under crop	11,888 M. S. C.	3,051 M. S. C.	14,939
		Produce per acre	20 4 0 Rs	18 0 0 Rs	... Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..	5,62,232	1,29,213	6,91,445

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.				
Order of value.	Name.		Bāngar.	Khādar.	Total.		
1st ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	ONIONS.	Acres under crop	C. 0	30	7	37	
		Produce per acre	S. 0	M. S. C. 294 35 0	M. S. C. 170 39 10	...	
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 4	Rs 2,212	Rs 299	Rs 2,511	
	INDIGO AND SAFFLOWER.	Acres under crop	C. 0	57	18	75	
		Produce per acre	S. 3	M. S. C. 1 2 2	M. S. C. 0 24 7	...	
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 800	Rs 147	Rs 947	
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	20,441	8,945	29,386
		Gross value of crops ... ..	...	Rs 9,11,529	Rs 2,51,301	Rs 11,62,830
	2ND ORDER OF VALUE.	W H E A T.	Acres under crop { Chāhī Dahri Barāni	Maunds sers chittaks. 0	4,932	20,580	25,512
			Produce per acre { Chāhī Dahri Barāni	0 29	27,107	4,484	31,591
Gross value of crop... ..			0	M. S. C. 14 32 0	M. S. C. 10 31 0	...	
			0	Rs 8 16 9	Rs 4 25 0	...	
GRAM.		Acres under crop	C. 0	2,926	5,557	16,483	
		Produce per acre	S. 37	M. S. C. 14 13 0	M. S. C. 9 35 0	...	
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 1,69,205	Rs 59,325	Rs 2,28,530	
WHEAT AND GRAM.		Acres under crop	C. 0	9,992	4,058	14,050	
		Produce per acre	S. 31	M. S. C. 21 3 7	M. S. C. 9 25 13	...	
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 2,73,857	Rs 50,508	Rs 3,24,365	
WHEAT AND BARLEY.		Acres under crop	C. 0	411	279	690	
		Produce per acre	S. 33	M. S. C. 17 18 6	M. S. C. 7 1 1	...	
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 8,699	Rs 2,479	Rs 11,178	

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.	Order of value.	Name.	Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.		
				Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.
2ND ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	SARSON.	Acres under crop	C. 0	158	89	247
		Produce per acre	S. 21	M. S. C. 1 12 10	M. S. C. 0 30 3	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 396	Rs. 129	Rs. 525
	RICE (DHAN.)	Acres under crop	C. 0	7,638	218	7,856
		Produce per acre	S. 31	M. S. C. 12 18 0	M. S. C. 12 18 0	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs. 1,22,701	Rs. 3,502	Rs. 1,26,203
	JUAR.	Acres under crop	C. 0	29,081	16,907	45,988
		Produce per acre	S. 35	M. S. C. 10 16 0	M. S. C. 5 35 0	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 3,45,648	Rs. 1,13,518	Rs. 4,59,165
	INDIAN CORN.	Acres under crop	C. 0	1,672	3,900	5,572
		Produce per acre	S. 35	M. S. C. 7 27 0	M. S. C. 7 16 0	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 14,673	Rs. 32,982	Rs. 47,655
	TARAH.	Acres under crop	C. 0	566	987	1,553
		Produce per acre	S. 25	M. S. C. 11 0 15	M. S. C. 6 16 7	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 10,015	Rs. 10,125	Rs. 20,140
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	92,483	57,059	1,49,542
		Gross value of crops ... ..	...	Rs. 13,59,942	Rs. 6,07,034	Rs. 19,66,976
3RD ORDER OF VALUE.	BARLEY.	Acres under crop	C. 0	1,896	1,266	3,162
		Produce per acre	S. 38	M. S. C. 12 6 4	M. S. C. 12 1 10	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 24,262	Rs. 16,045	Rs. 40,307
	BARLEY AND GRAM.	Acres under crop	C. 0	1,840	322	2,162
		Produce per acre	S. 37	M. S. C. 21 24 10	M. S. C. 17 4 12	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 42,998	Rs. 5,959	Rs. 48,957

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.			
Order of value.	Name.		Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.	
3RD ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	BAJRA.	Acres under crop	C. 0	5,071	2,878	7,949
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 6 27 2	M. S. C. 5 38 12	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs. 45,159	Rs. 22,905	Rs. 68,064
	TIL.	Acres under crop	C. 0	5	2	7
		Produce per acre	S. 15	M. S. C. 8 38 2	M. S. C. 5 2 8	...
		Gross value of crop... .. .	M. 0	Rs. 119	Rs. 27	Rs. 146
	MASH.	Acres under crop	C. 0	646	71	717
		Produce per acre	S. 27	M. S. C. 4 34 8	M. S. C. 7 3 12	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs. 4,656	Rs. 746	Rs. 5,402
	MASUR.	Acres under crop	C. 0	4	9	13
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 13 5 4	M. S. C. 7 25 5	...
		Gross value of crop... .. .	M. 0	Rs. 70	Rs. 92	Rs. 162
	HEMP.	Acres under crop	C. 0	41	7	48
		Produce per acre	S. 20	M. S. C. 7 12 11	M. S. C. 9 21 9	...
		Gross value of crop... .. .	M. 0	Rs. 588	Rs. 134	Rs. 722
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop .. .. .	...	9,503	4,555	14,058
		Gross value of crops .. .. .	...	Rs. 1,17,852	Rs. 45,908	Rs. 1,63,760
4TH ORDER OF VALUE.	JUAR.	Acres under crop .. .. .	...	5,930	2,649	9,579
		Produce per acre .. .. .	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop... .. .	...	...	...	...
	LOBIA.	Acres under crop	C. 0	1	2	3
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 7 20 0	M. S. C. 4 20 0	...
		Gross value of crop... .. .	M. 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 12	Rs. 22

APPENDIX No. II.—*Concluded.*

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.			
Order of value.	Name.		Pángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.	
4TH ORDER OF VALUE.— <i>Concluded.</i>	ITALIAN MILLET	Acres under crop	C. 0	46	25	71
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 12 25 7	M. S. C. 7 13 1	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 775	Rs. 244	Rs. 1,019
	MOTH.	Acres under crop	C. 0	2,147	1,585	3,732
		Produce per acre	S. 32	M. S. C. 5 2 15	M. S. C. 5 13 4	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 13,619	Rs. 10,563	Rs. 24,182
	MUNG.	Acres under crop	C. 0	35	68	103
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 4 32 0	M. S. C. 7 26 3	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 224	Rs. 694	Rs. 918
	PEAS.	Acres under crop	C. 0	146	55	201
		Produce per acre	S. 0	M. S. C. 18 38 1	M. S. C. 10 39 1	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 1	Rs. 2,768	Rs. 605	Rs. 3,373
	CHINA, &C.	Acres under crop	C. 0	43	96	139
		Produce per acre	S. 38	M. S. C. 25 10 8	M. S. C. 6 37 15	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 1,144	Rs. 1,481	Rs. 2,625
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	8,348	5,480	13,828
		Gross value of crop... ..	...	Rs. 18,540	Rs. 13,599	Rs. 32,139
	GRAND TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	130,775	76,039	206,814
	Gross value of crops ... ..	...	Rs. 24,07,863	Rs. 9,17,842	Rs. 33,25,705	