

2135-A  
PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BANNU DISTRICT

BY

R. I. R. GLANCY, Esquire, C. S.,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

1904. (19)

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*PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.*

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1904.

FROM

M. F. O'DWYER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

*Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,*

TO

THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER, BANNU.

*Dated Nathiagali, 6th June 1905.*

SIR,

I HAVE now the honour to pass final orders on the Preliminary Report of the Bannu Settlement which was submitted in manuscript with your letter No. 195, dated 23rd March 1904. The report deals with—

- (1) Assessment circles.
- (2) Classification of soils.
- (3) Commutation prices.

2. Sanction to your proposals as regards (1) and (2) has already been conveyed to you unofficially, and that is now officially confirmed.

3. In regard to prices, I deferred passing orders till we should be in a position to see what effect the bumper rabi crop of 1904, followed by an almost equally abundant harvest in the present year, would have on the prices of the main staples. I think you will agree with me that food-grains, at least those of the spring harvest, are hardly likely in our time to sell cheaper than within the last year, when there was an exceptionally fine rabi harvest not only in Bannu, but in all the surrounding districts, and indeed throughout Northern India. In addition to the statements attached to your report, which bring the figures down to the close of 1902, I have had a statement prepared showing the fortnightly corn market prices of the main staples in the Bannu and Lakki markets from 1st June 1904, when last year's crops began to come on the market, up to 30th May 1905, when the results of the present year's harvest were fully known. The average prices for that period in annas per maund are compared with the commutation prices proposed by you in the following table :—

	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		GRAM.		BAJRA.		MAIZE.
	Bannu.	Lakki.	Bannu.	Lakki.	Bannu.	Lakki.	Bannu.	Lakki.	Bannu.
(1) Proposed by Settlement Officer.	25	24	17	16	21	19	22	22	21
(2) Average of year June 1904 to May 1905.	30	31	18	17	20	18	29	31	21

4. These figures establish—

- (1) that you were quite correct in proposing separate rates for barley and gram in the two tahsils, and that the difference you suggested is fully borne out by the recent data available ;
- (2) that there is no reason for assuming that wheat sells cheaper in Marwat than in Bannu—if anything, the contrary is the case, and this is also brought out by the grain-dealers' books (paragraph 12 of your report)—and that the rates assumed are over lenient ;
- (3) that your rate for bajra—22 annas per maund—is very low with reference not only to the actuals of the last year, but to the averages of past years.

Your rate is also lower than that assumed—23 annas per maund—in the adjoining districts of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, where the crop is much more extensively grown than in Bannu—only 4 per cent. of the cultivated area.

5. I therefore sanction the commutation prices proposed by you with the following exceptions :—

- (1) the price of wheat should be taken as 26 annas per maund in both tahsils ;
- (2) the price of bajra should be taken as 24 annas per maund.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. F. O'DWYER,

*Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—ASSESSMENT CIRCLES ... ..	1
CHAPTER II.—CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS ... ..	3
CHAPTER III.—PRICES ... ..	<i>ib.</i>
<hr/>	
APPENDICES A TO E ... ..	<i>i to ix</i>



# PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BANNU DISTRICT.

## CHAPTER I.

### ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

1. On the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab the Bannu District was divided between the two Provinces, the Isa Khel and Mianwali tahsils remaining under the jurisdiction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, while the two Frontier tahsils of Bannu and Lakki were transferred to the new Administration under the old name of the Bannu District.

2. The Bannu District as reconstituted is an undulating plain, circular in shape, and surrounded on all sides by bare hills, which rise at Shekh Budin, Gabar and Maidan to over 4,000 feet, but average little more than 2,000. When rain falls the water from the hills rushes down to the rivers through torrent beds fifty and a hundred feet deep, which scar the plains and form one of the most remarkable features in the scenery of the district. The whole drainage of the Bannu and Marwat basin is carried by the Kurram and Gambila rivers, which flow in a south-easterly direction from the Waziri hills, unite below Lakki, and find their way through *The Narrow Gorge* into the Isa Khel Tahsil of the Punjab.

3. The district falls broadly into two natural divisions,—the triangle formed by the Gambila and the Kurram, and the less fortunately situated tracts on either side of this oasis. In the triangle formed by these two rivers the soil is a stiff clay and canal irrigation is general. Round Bannu itself valuable crops are grown, holdings are small, and the pressure of population on the soil is considerable. Further away from Bannu water is less plentiful, sugarcane is never seen, but the country is fairly secure against complete failure of the crops or famine. Outside this favoured area the soil is for the most part sandy. There is a little irrigation from hill torrents, but crops are generally entirely dependent on the rainfall. Water is found in few places, and in many cases has to be brought from a great distance.

The line followed by the boundary between the two tahsils is one of tribal, not of geographical, distinction. To the south of the line are the Marwats; to the north the Bannuchis and Wazirs. It is sufficient to say that the greater part of the triangle of perennial irrigation lies in the Bannu Tahsil. Broadly speaking, one may say that the Bannuchis cultivate the canal irrigated tracts; the Marwats and Wazirs the land dependent on the rainfall.

4. At the last Settlement the Bannu Tahsil was divided into seven assessment circles; the Marwat Tahsil into six. I will first deal with Marwat.

The apex of the triangle formed by the Gambila and the Kurram lies in this tahsil, and this tract was divided at the last Settlement into two circles, Nar and Tandoba. Of these a full description is given in paragraph 3 of Mr. Thorburn's Assessment Report for this tahsil. The Nar Circle has changed but little in the last 30 years. But the condition of the Tandoba Circle has been greatly improved by the extension of private canals from the Lohra ravine. The water of these canals is sweet and the supply plentiful. I have deemed it better to leave the Nar and Tandoba Circles intact on the ground that the systems of tenure and irrigation are entirely different in the two circles. In the former, tenure is zamindari and irrigation is supplied by a State controlled canal. In the latter, tenures are bhayachara and irrigation is almost entirely from private canals.

5. I now come to the unirrigated tracts. Eastern and Southern Marwat. Mr. Thorburn divided into two circles, Shiga and Shiga Khatina. In both circles, as the names imply, a sandy soil is the predominant characteristic, and the only difference between the two lies in the fact that the soil of Shiga Khatina has a more appreciable immixture of earthy matter in its composition than the soil of Shiga. The main features of both circles are the same, and I propose to amalgamate them under the name of Shiga Circle. With the soil classifications I am adopting I anticipate no great difficulty in framing rates for the combined circle.

6. I am dealing in the same way with the remaining circles of the Marwat Tahsil—Pakha and Gadwad. In the former hill torrent irrigation is more common, while the soil of the latter is more sandy, but the proposed soil classifications will cover both these distinctions. The combined circle I propose to call the Gadwad Circle.

7. I now come to the Bannu Tahsil. The eastern and western tracts are in the hands of Wazirs, and of these Mr. Thorburn made two assessment circles, Eastern and Western Waziri. Taking into consideration the character of the cultivator and the nominal rates of the last Settlement in these circles, I do not propose to change the existing arrangement. Of the remaining circles the Lohra is the only one in which important changes have taken place since Mr. Thorburn described them in his Assessment Report. Since the British occupation of the Tochi Valley and the consequent increase of cultivation and extension of irrigation among the Dauris there has been a great falling off in the supply of water brought down by the Tochi River. Round Nurar land, which 30 years ago was as productive as any in Bannu, is now dependent on floods and a precarious rainfall. But the area concerned is too small to form an assessment circle by itself. Moreover, a scheme is at present under consideration to provide the villages affected with a canal from the Kurram. I propose to leave the Lohra Circle as it is. In the same way the Bannu and Trikha circles may be left intact. The distinctive characteristics of these two circles remain unchanged. The Bannu Circle includes the most valuable and highly cultivated land in the district. In the Trikha Circle the soil is marshy and "*reh*" prevalent. The only change which I have to propose in the Bannu Tahsil consists in the amalgamation of the Nar and Landidak circles. These are very small circles, and, though not contiguous, are similar in character. They were brought under cultivation after the British occupation of the district. In both cases the land was parcelled out on a similar system. Both are irrigated from the Kurram, and both suffer from a deficiency of water. I propose to call the combined circles the Nar and Landidak Circle.

8. My proposals are summarised in the following table. Details as to area, rates, &c., will be found in Appendix E:—

BANNU TAHSIL.		MARWAT TAHSIL.	
Proposed circle.	Former circle.	Proposed circle.	Former circle.
I.—Bannu	Bannu.	I.—Shiga	{ 1. Shiga. 2. Shiga Khatina.
II.—Trikha	Trikha.	II.—Gadwad	{ 1. Pakha. 2. Gadwad.
III.—Lohra	Lohra.	III.—Tandoba	Tandoba.
IV.—Nar Landidak	{ 1. Nar. 2. Landidak.	IV.—Nar	Nar.
V.—Eastern Waziri	Eastern Waziri.		
VI.—Western Waziri	Western Waziri.		

## CHAPTER II.

## CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

9. The Revenue Commissioner has already approved of the following classification of soils :—

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Nahri dofasli                                       | } Land irrigated from perennial canals. | { Producing six crops or more out of eight.<br>Producing less than six crops. |
| 2. Nahri ekfasli                                       |   |   |
| 3. Rodkahi—Embanked land irrigated from hill torrents. |   |   |
| 4. Shiga—Sand.   |   |   |
| 5. Shiga Khatina—Sand and clay mixed.                  |   |   |
| 6. Barani—Other unirrigated land.                      |   |   |
| 7. Banjar Jadid.                                       | } As defined in the Patwaris' rules.    |   |
| 8. Banjar Kadim.                                       |   |   |
| 9. Ghair mumkin.                                       |   |   |

## CHAPTER III.

## PRICES.

10. In Appendix A at the conclusion of this chapter are given the figures I have used in arriving at my proposed scale of commutation prices for each tahsil. These include extracts from (1) the circle note-books, (2) the books of grain dealers, and (3) the Gazette prices. In every instance the figures represent harvest prices.

The circle note-books cover only a period of bad years and high prices. They contain many inaccuracies, and it is only in a few cases that I have found them useful. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer has made a very careful enquiry into grain dealers' prices, and, as far as the main staples are concerned, the results compare very much as one would expect with Gazette prices. This enquiry covered eleven centres in the district.

As to Gazette prices, it must be remembered that these are Bannu City prices, and do not represent what the cultivator in the outlying parts of the district gets for his crop.

11. I have also given the actual and assumed prices of the last Settlement. In the case of the actuals I have converted the figures given for each year by Mr. Thorburn in Appendix E of his Assessment Reports from seers to even annas, and have then struck an average for the period 1856—1876. In this way actuals have worked out slightly higher than they would have done had I simply converted Mr. Thorburn's average for 20 years from seers into even annas. Thus the actuals I have given, though arithmetically correct, are not those which Mr. Thorburn had in his mind when he fixed the commutation prices at the last Settlement. For instance, in the Bannu Tahsil Mr. Thorburn shows the average price of wheat as 35 seers to the rupee or 18 annas to the maund. By the method which I have adopted the average price of wheat for the years 1856—1876 works out to 21 annas per maund.

12. Mr. Thorburn assumed separate commutation prices for the Bannu and Marwat tahsils. It would have been more convenient at the present Settlement to have assumed one scale of prices for the whole district. But this I have been unable to do in the case of wheat, gram and barley. The circumstances of the two tahsils are very different. The Bannu crops are for the most part secured by canal irrigation. The Bannuchi gets the benefit of high prices in years of drought. On the other hand the Marwat crops are dependent on a very precarious rainfall. The Marwat is always selling when prices are low and has no crop to sell when prices are high. In addition



to this the Marwat villages are further from the market than those of Bannu. As regards gram and barley, the extracts from the grain dealers' books support my contention that the Marwat zamindar gets less for his crop than the Bannuchi, but as regards wheat they conflict with this view. My explanation is that the quinquennial averages are inflated by the high prices of bad years. My opinion on this question is supported by the fact that Mr. Thorburn assumed 16 annas a maund for Marwat wheat and 19 for Bannu, although the tahsil rates 1856—1876 worked out to 22 annas a maund for Marwat and 21 for Bannu. As it was necessary to show the Marwat and Bannu figures separately for the above crops, I have thought it as well to follow this course in the case of all the important staples, although the prices assumed are with three exceptions the same for both tahsils.

13. To turn to the general considerations affecting prices, the trade of the Bannu District has never been registered, but without doubt there is a large export of cereals every year. A calculation based on the average production and consumption of the district shows a considerable surplus under the former head. At the same time the district is very unfavourably situated as regards communications with the outer world. It is obvious that under these conditions—a surplus production and an isolated position—prices must rule lower than in the neighbouring districts of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. Commutation prices have been fixed in recent years for both these districts, and in Appendix B I have given a table comparing the prices I now propose to assume with those sanctioned in Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat. These prices, though lower than those assumed in the latter districts, show a considerable increase as compared with the prices assumed at the last Settlement—an increase which I consider is fully justified by the history of the district during the last 30 years. During that time the railway has been brought nearer to Bannu, the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan roads have been greatly improved, population has increased, and the standard of living is higher than it was. The prices I now propose in most cases fall short of the actual averages for the last 25 years. But here I would say that during the latter years of this period there has been no succession of good harvests, and the arithmetical averages are considerably higher than can safely be assumed if, as one may reasonably suppose, a cycle of good years falls within the period of the present Settlement. As an instance of what prices may fall to in Bannu it may be noted that in 1894 wheat was selling for 18 annas a maund and gram for 12 annas.

14. Before going any further it will be as well to consider the permanency of the conditions which at present regulate prices and the possibility of anything occurring during the next 20 years to upset my calculations. The possibilities in this direction are, I imagine, the construction of a railway to Bannu, the extension of canal colonies and the area under cereals in the Punjab, and the development of trade in the direction of Waziristan and Afghanistan. The latter contingency is at present so far removed from the sphere of practical politics that no discussion of the subject is likely to be profitable. Military considerations may lead to the construction of a railway, and prices may be slightly affected by increased facilities of communication. But the increase in prices which I now propose as compared with the prices of 30 years ago is sufficient for all practical purposes, and cannot well be raised any higher to provide for a contingency that may never arise. On the other hand, it is fairly certain that the extension of canal colonies in the Punjab will result, if not in raising prices, at any rate in keeping them very much at their present level. However, I do not anticipate prices in Bannu being forced for any length of time below the rates I now propose to assume.

15. In his Review of the Forecast Report the Settlement Commissioner remarked on the high price of bajra in Bannu. There is no doubt the original figure was far too high. But it will be seen from Appendix A that in Bannu bajra sells at a slightly higher rate than maize. This was recognized by Mr. Thorburn, who assumed 16 annas for bajra and 13 for maize. In the same way I am now proposing 22 and 21 annas respectively.



16. It is remarkable that the actuals for gur during the last 30 years are lower than they were between 1856—1876. Two explanations can be offered for the fall in the value of this product. One is increase of cultivation in Bannu itself. The other is that Bannu gur is inferior; that the railway has now brought Peshawar gur within the reach of consumers in Mianwali and Dera Ismail Khan, who formerly relied on Bannu for this commodity. Thus while the cultivation of sugarcane is increasing, Bannu gur is being driven out of the neighbouring markets. Turmeric is another commodity, the price of which shows no advance corresponding with the rise of value in other agricultural products. Again, the explanation is that the Bannu product is inferior. Formerly there used to be a considerable export to Kabul. But Bannu turmeric has now been driven out of the Afghan market, and even well-to-do people in Bannu get their turmeric from elsewhere. As a dye turmeric has been displaced by European importations, and in Bannu turmeric is now only used in cooking. I have proposed 20 annas per maund as the price of raw turmeric. The prepared article fetches on an average Rs. 5 per maund. It is now selling at Rs. 4-13-0, and raw turmeric is worth roughly one-fourth of prepared turmeric. The figures given in the circle note-books can only represent the selling price of imported turmeric.

17. The circle and Gazette prices for rice, I need hardly say, are for husked rice, and it is necessary to assume a figure for unhusked rice. All rice is husked in the dallana, a hand-quern, and unhusked rice yields something between half and three-fifths of its weight in husked rice. The circle note-books are on this occasion somewhat more reliable than they have proved in the majority of cases. The price of a maund of husked rice in the Bannu Circle, where most rice is grown, has averaged 45 annas during the last five years. I propose to assume 24 annas per maund for unhusked rice.

18. With regard to the remaining staples, no special comment is necessary. In Appendix D is given a table showing the Gazette prices for the more important staples during the last 25 years. In Appendix C is shown the percentage of each crop to the total area harvested and the general rise in the price of staples for each tahsil separately—38 per cent. for Bannu and 54 per cent. of Marwat. Whether the pitch of the assessment can be raised by this amount on account of the rise in prices is another question. But I do not consider that in any case I have proposed a commutation price that is unduly high or below which the average price of any staple for the next 20 years is likely to fall.

R. I. R. GLANCY,  
*Settlement Officer.*

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## APPENDICES.

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# APPENDIX A.

Table showing the prices prevailing from 1856 to 1902 with the commutation prices now proposed.

## BANNU TAHSIL.

[ Prices are expressed in even annas per maund. ]

	LAST SETTLEMENT.			CIRCLE NOTE-BOOKS.		GRAIN DEALERS' BOOKS.							GAZETTE PRICES.							20	21	22	23		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13-19					20	21					22	23
													Actual tahsil rates, 1856-1876.	Actual prices from grain dealers' books, 1856-1876.	Assumed Bannu, 1877.	Average tahsil, 1896-1903.	Average Bannu Cir- cle, 1898-1902.								
Wheat	21	20	19	35	36	38	23	28	31	32	30	26	38	23	31	34	35	32	28	33	30	Rise in price per cent, columns 3 and 22 compared.	25	32	
Barley	14	...	11	26	25	27	15	23	22	24	22	20	29	15	21	22	25	23	20	43	...	17	54		
Gram	21	20	16	34	34	43	20	26	28	32	30	25	39	21	26	30	34	30	25	19	25	21	31		
Rice	23	23	20	49	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	64	59	58	54	68	62	...	...	24	20		
Maize	16	15	13	28	27	27	19	27	25	26	25	23	...	28	26	26	27	27	26	62	53	21	61		
Jowar	...	...	12	30	34	26	16	19	17	20	20	18	28	20	23	27	35	27	24	...	...	18	50		
Bajra	21	20	16	37	37	28	26	31	28	30	29	27	37	26	31	33	37	33	31	48	35	22	37		
Cotton	61	56	49	67	64	58	62	58	63	64	...	...	...	58	73	72	69	70	68	11	...	60	22		
Gur	57	54	49	53	50	...	...	52	52	53	53	...	...	53	50	51	54	52	51	...	...	50	9		
Tobacco	61	...	63	88	71	106	79	90	104	117	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	32		
Moth	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	30	...	19	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	50		
Turneric	23	21	20	146	183	...	46	62	88	99	81	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...		

\* Omitting years 1879 { Kabul War.  
1883  
1857 Turah Expedition.  
1850 Famine.



# APPENDIX A—CONCLUDED.

Table showing the prices prevailing from 1856 to 1902 with the commutation prices now proposed.

## MARWAT TAHSIL.

[Prices are expressed in even annas per maund.]

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
	LAST SETTLEMENT.		CIRCLE NOTE-BOOKS.		GRAIN DEALERS' BOOKS.		GAZETTE PRICES.		Rise in price per cent., columns 1 and 19 compared.		Rise in price per cent., columns 2 and 12 compared.		Prices now assumed.		Rise in price per cent., columns 3 and 23 compared.																															
	Actual tahsil rates, 1856-1876.	Actual prices from grain dealers' books, 1856-1876.	Assumed Marwat, 1877.	Average tahsil, 1895-1903.	Average Lakhi Circle, 1898-1903.	1878-1882.	1883-1887.	1888-1892.	1893-1897.	1898-1902.	Average 26 years.	Average 21 years.	1878-1882.	1883-1887.	1888-1892.	1893-1897.	1898-1902.	Average 26 years.	Average 21 years.	Rise in price per cent., columns 1 and 19 compared.	Rise in price per cent., columns 2 and 12 compared.	Prices now assumed.	Rise in price per cent., columns 3 and 23 compared.																							
Wheat	22	19	16	36	38	35	24	31	31	35	32	29	38	23	31	34	35	32	28	27	53	24	50																							
Barley	15	...	11	23	24	14	15	21	15	18	16	15	29	15	21	22	25	23	20	33	...	16	45																							
Oats	21	13	12	31	32	27	18	24	24	27	24	21	39	21	26	30	34	30	25	19	67	19	68																							
Rice	...	...	...	49	...	46	29	...	...	54	46	37	102	64	59	58	54	68	62	...	...	24	...																							
Maize	...	...	13	30	36	20	21	19	30	28	23	20	...	28	26	26	27	27	30	...	...	21	62																							
Jowar	19	...	12	29	31	13	22	26	27	39	28	28	28	20	23	27	35	27	24	26	...	18	50																							
Bajra	21	14	13	37	40	27	21	29	33	31	28	26	37	26	31	33	37	33	31	48	86	22	69																							
Molli	25	...	16	41	42	41	...	30	14	43	31	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	50																							

\* Omitting years 1870, Kahl War, 1891, Tirah Expedition, 1897, Famine, 1900.

## APPENDIX B.

*Table comparing the Prices now proposed for the Bannu District with those sanctioned in Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat.*

[ Prices are expressed in even annas per maund. ]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	NAME OF STAPLE.	Prices sanctioned in the Dera Ismail Khan District.	Prices sanctioned in the Kohat District.	PRICES NOW PROPOSED FOR TAHSIL.	
				Bannu.	Marwat.
1	Wheat	27	28	25	24
2	Barley	18	17	17	16
3	Gram	21	24	21	19
4	Rice	* 53	21	24	24
5	Maize	26	24	21	21
6	Jowar	20	22	18	18
7	Bajra	23	23	22	22
8	Moth	26	27	24	24
9	Cotton	† 201	53	60	...

\* Husked.  
† Ginned.

## APPENDIX C.

## BANNU TAHSIL.

*Statement required by paragraph 376 of the Settlement Manual.*

NAME OF CROP.					Percentage of total crops harvested.	Rise of price per cent.	Multiple of columns 2 and 3.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	46	32	1,472
Barley	...	...	...	...	7	54	378
Gram	...	...	...	...	9	31	279
Rice	...	...	...	...	1	20	20
Maize	...	...	...	...	19	61	1,159
Jowar	...	...	...	...	2	50	100
Bajra	...	...	...	...	3	37	111
Cotton	...	...	...	...	1	22	22
Gur	...	...	...	...	4	2	8
TOTAL					92	...	3,549

General rise 38 per cent. in price of staples covering 92 per cent. of the total harvested area.



## APPENDIX C.—CONCLUDED.

## MARWAT TAHSIL.

*Statement required by paragraph 376 of the Settlement Manual.*

NAME OF CROP.				Percentage of total area harvested.	Rise of price per cent.	Multiple of columns 2 and 3.
Wheat	...	...	...	48	50	2,400
Barley	...	...	...	2	44	88
Gram	...	...	...	35	58	2,030
Maize	...	...	...	4	62	48
Jowar	...	...	...	1	50	50
Bajra	...	...	...	5	69	345
Moth	...	...	...	1	50	50
Total				96	...	5,211
General rise 54 per cent. in price of staples covering 96 per cent. of the total harvested area.						

## APPENDIX D.

*Harvest Gazette prices of the crops grown in the Bannu District for the 25 years 1878—1902 expressed in annas per maund.*

YEAR.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	REMARKS.
1878	29	28	102	29	37	43	...	...	...	
1879	43	33	158	43	57	45	...	...	...	
1880	60	39	93	32	43	58	...	...	...	
1881	34	31	93	23	30	22	...	...	...	
1882	23	16	64	13	17	25	...	...	...	
1883	18	13	73	14	21	16	...	...	...	
1884	18	13	64	13	16	14	...	51	...	
1885	18	9	58	13	17	16	...	57	...	
1886	24	14	46	25	32	19	22	53	53	
1887	38	25	80	34	46	38	34	53	64	
1888	38	28	64	29	38	34	32	46	73	
1889	20	19	43	13	19	20	15	47	73	
1890	23	13	49	15	22	20	17	57	73	
1891	30	19	58	27	40	26	29	53	73	
1892	43	27	80	30	38	30	36	49	73	
1893	32	20	58	18	23	20	19	53	85	
1894	18	10	43	11	18	12	13	49	73	
1895	21	12	49	32	36	20	27	49	58	
1896	38	27	70	43	56	36	46	47	64	
1897	59	42	71	32	22	60	26	59	79	
1898	28	17	46	16	27	27	19	48	64	
1899	28	17	63	38	47	23	36	49	64	
1900	49	37	64	51	46	52	34	64	79	
1901	35	26	49	37	29	32	20	...	...	
1902	37	28	49	32	35	37	27	...	...	

# APPENDIX E. BANNU TAHSIL.

1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Proposed circle.		Former circle.		Villages.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Revenue.	REVENUE RATES ADOPTED AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.								Unirrigated.									
								Irrigated.																	
								1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.		1st class.						2nd class.		3rd class.		4th class.	
								Thermite.	Sugarcane.	Revenue.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.					4th class.					
I.—Banna	...	...	...	131	44,223	34,599	Rs. 88,361	15	6	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0							
II.—Trikha	...	...	...	21	21,367	12,714	15,210	...	...	1	12	0	1	4	0	0	12	0							
III.—Lohra	...	...	...	11	22,167	15,659	17,172	...	...	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	12	0							
IV.—Nar Landlak	{	...	...	23	13,039	11,623	8,361	...	...	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	7	0							
				22	7,330	5,862	1,811	...	...	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	8	0							
V.—Eastern Waziri	...	...	...	45	20,369																				
V.—Eastern Waziri	...	...	...	5	105,997	67,844	9,036	...	...	0	12	0	0	4	0	...	0	6							
VI.—Western Waziri	...	...	...	4	70,595	27,218	8,675	...	...	5	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	3							



# APPENDIX E—CONCLUDED.

## MARWAT TAHSIL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
REVENUE RATES ADOPTED AT FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
Proposed circle.	Former circle.	Villages.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Revenue.	Irrigated.		Class of soil.				Unirrigated.			Remarks.
						Tandoba or canal irrigated, including well area, Thalhar.	Liast or occupation-ally irrigated.	Tarkha or briny.	Barnh or redkobi, irrigated from hill torrents.	Dagar, receiving drainage from higher lands.	Shiga Khaina or best sandy soil.	Shiga yaj or inferior sandy soil.	Shiga or sand.		
I.—Shiga	{ Shiga ... Shiga Khatina	25	271,636	115,222	24,003	...	...	...	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 5 0		
		21	109,870	66,153	35,331	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 7 0		
		46	381,506	181,375	59,334										
II.—Gadwad	{ Pakha ... Gadwad	26	194,467	39,951	17,417	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 2 0		
		17	138,149	53,859	18,547	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 3 0		
		43	332,616	92,810	35,964										
III.—Tandoba	...	19	115,811	42,610	11,610	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0		
		40	22,751	16,065	6,877	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	...	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 0		

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