

**U.P.
SETTLEMENT
REPORT
Saharanpur
DISTRICT
1891**



FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Allahabad, the 16th January 1894.

SIR,

I am directed to submit Mr. L. A. S. Porter's final report on the settlement of the
Present: Sahāranpur district, with a review by the late Commissioner
H. D. MOULE, Esq. of Meerut, Mr. A. J. Lawrence. The report was completed after the Settlement Officer had left the district, and while he was engaged on other important duties. In consequence of this, there are some inaccuracies and discrepancies in the statistics which would probably have been corrected if Mr. Porter had had his office at hand to refer to. While, moreover, the report generally gives the information required regarding the operations and results of the settlement, that information is not always presented in the most complete or convenient form; and the report has to be somewhat closely studied in order to ascertain points of interest and importance that should have been more clearly brought out. In order, therefore, to present fully to Government the method and results of this settlement, the Board have had to review the report in more detail than would otherwise have been necessary after the full review which they submitted of the final report for Bulandshahr, where the settlement was carried out under the same rules and on the same general principles as that of Sahāranpur, though with some diversity of practice.

2. The statistics of area in the appendices and in the body of the report are not those of the entire district. They exclude, besides the area of the Government forests and other tracts outside the revenue-paying area, the areas of 36 grant villages, the terms of which had not expired when the settlement of the district was revised. As the Commissioner remarks in paragraph 10 of his review, it would have been convenient if the figures of areas and rentals had been tabulated for the entire district. It may be added that the absence of complete statistics renders the comparison made in the report between the former and present condition of the tract assessed somewhat imperfect and inexact.

3. Further, it should be noted that the assessments dealt with in the report are those of permanent mahāls only. Maps, records, and settlement statistics were prepared for the alluvial mahāls (and also for the 36 grants referred to in the preceding paragraph); but as the period for which the alluvial mahāls were settled did not in most parganas terminate concurrently with the district settlement, the assessments made by the Settlement Officer were only provisional. The statistics for the permanent and alluvial mahāls are given separately in the appendices; but they have not been kept entirely distinct in the body of the report. The statistics for the two classes of mahāls have to be separated in order to ascertain such matters as the number of mahāls on which the assessments reported have been imposed, the increase in the cultivated area of these mahāls since the previous settlement, and the manner in which the rent-rolls of these mahāls have been corrected.

4. It will be convenient, before the subjects dealt with in the report are discussed in their order, to note the area of the portion of the district to which the operations of settlement extended. The area of the permanent mahāls, with the assessment of which

alone the report deals, is 1,026,910 acres, or 1,604 square miles. The area of the alluvial maháls is 97,893 acres. The total area of both permanent and alluvial maháls is thus 1,124,803 acres or 1,757 square miles, and it is to this area that the statistics in the report refer. The area of the 36 unassessed grants for which records and statistics were prepared has to be added in order to obtain the total area dealt with by the Settlement Officer. This is 55,702 acres,* the addition of which brings up the total to 1,845 square miles. The above statistics may be summarized as follows :—

	Sq. miles.
(1) Total area for which maps, records, and statistics were prepared ...	1,845
(2) Area for which statistics are given in the report ...	1,757
(3) Area for which the assessments are reported ...	1,604

The remaining area of the district is occupied by the Government forests on the Siwalik range of hills, and the Government stud lands, which were of course entirely excluded from the operations of the settlement.† In the remarks which follow, it is the combined statistics for permanent and alluvial maháls that are referred to in the paragraphs relating to the introductory sections of the report—the general description of the district and its fiscal and economic history—unless it is otherwise stated ; while the paragraphs dealing with the assessment refer to the figures for the permanent maháls only.

5. The Saháranpur district is bounded on the north by the Siwalik hills ; on the east by the Ganges. The Jumna flows along, or within a short distance of, the western border, and to the south, opposite Karnal, its deep stream forms the actual boundary. Further north, the boundary, between Saháranpur on the one side and the Umballa district and the Nahan State on the other, is a fixed one, not depending on the course of the river. In the interior, the principal rivers are the Hindan and the Solani, both of which are formed by the junction of a number of small streams that issue from the hills. The Eastern Jumna Canal flows through the west of the district between the Hindan and the Jumna. The eastern parganas are watered by the Ganges Canal and its Deoband Branch.

6. The Siwaliks are bordered by a strip of sloping land locally known as the *ghár*, which resembles the submontane tract in the Kumaun Division known as the Bhábar. The soil of this tract is described as light and shallow, but fertile. Water lies at a great depth from the surface ; there is no artificial irrigation, and the crops depend upon the rainfall, which is generally abundant. With this exception, the revenue-paying portion of the district resembles the rest of the Upper Doáb, consisting, as in other Doáb districts, of a central tract of level upland flanked on either side by the lowlands lying along the Jumna and the Ganges. The upland tract is the most important, and occupies by far the greater portion of the district area. It is said to be somewhat inferior to the uplands of the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts, but is nevertheless highly fertile. Its prevailing soil is a productive loam, which changes into clay in the depressions, and becomes sandy where the ground slopes towards the beds of the rivers.

In the condition of the Jumna lowland, or khádir, there is little to call for notice. In parts it is swampy, especially along the foot of the upland, where a belt of marsh almost cuts it off from communication with the rest of the district. Much of its area is chiefly valuable as pasture ; but it is reported to contain many well developed estates. Towards the north, in pargana Sultánpur, the cultivation is said to be generally careful, and the area of unreclaimed arable land is small.

On the east of the district the khádir extends from the Solani to the Ganges. This extensive tract is in a far more backward condition than the Jumna lowlands, and appears in fact to have made no great progress since the last settlement. Owing to

* This is not given in the report. It has been obtained from the Collector since the report was received.

† Following the Provincial Gazetteer, Mr. Porter gives the total district area as 2,219 square miles. This, however, seems to be only approximate. The Collector returns the area of the stud lands as 2,413 acres, and the area of the Government forests, according to the returns appended to the Report on the Administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1891, is 395 square miles. These areas added to those given in the text give a total of 2,243 square miles. In the statement at page 3 of the appendices to the Administration Report, the area of the district is given as 1,423,210 acres or 2,233 square miles.

the excessive moisture of the soil and liability to inundation, large areas can only be cultivated at intervals, if at all. The population is scanty and unsettled : and communication is difficult.

7. The district is drained by a number of smaller streams besides the rivers that have been mentioned, and much has been done by straightening and deepening the river beds, and by cutting new channels, to improve the natural drainage. The upland tract does not appear to suffer from waterlogging to any very serious extent. There are some localities however, besides the swamps in the khādir already referred to, in which it would appear that drainage schemes might be prosecuted with advantage; and it is noteworthy that in every pargana the area covered with water has increased since the last settlement, the total increase exceeding 12,000 acres (paragraph 107). This increase is partly attributable to the heavy rainfall of the years during which settlement operations were in progress; but it shows that the drainage of the district is capable of improvement, and it may be advisable to invite the attention of the Irrigation Department to the suggestions on this head, which are offered in paragraphs 31 to 33 of the Settlement Officer's report.

8. The district is well provided with pasturage in the forests of the Siwaliks and the waste land in the khādir. The Pathri jhāl, an extensive swamp in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, forms a valuable grazing reserve in the hot weather. Artificial plantations are fairly numerous, the area under groves having nearly doubled since the last settlement and now standing at 12,200 acres (paragraph 108). The waste lands still unreclaimed consist to a great extent of jungle, or land liable to inundation, or otherwise of little agricultural value. In parts of the district, however, especially in some of the more northern parganas, there is said to be still room for considerable extension of cultivation.

9. The statistics of population according to the census of 1891, which were not available when the report was written, are given below :—

Serial number.	Pargana and tahsil.					Population, 1891.	Population, 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease in census of 1891.
1	Sultānpur	...	...	...	...	46,348	49,577	-6.51
2	Sarsawa	...	...	...	...	39,392	40,293	-2.24
3	Nakur	...	...	...	...	52,160	54,662	-4.58
4	Gangoh	...	...	...	...	54,757	57,090	-4.08
	Total, tahsil Nakur					192,657	201,622	-4.45
5	Rāmpur	...	...	...	...	68,688	74,810	-8.18
6	Nagai	...	...	...	...	61,718	58,029	+6.36
7	Deoband	...	...	...	...	75,221	78,219	-3.83
	Total, tahsil Deoband					205,627	211,058	-2.58
8	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	51,817	48,623	+6.57
9	Sahāranpur	...	...	...	...	137,186	131,629	+4.22
10	Muzaffarabad	...	...	...	...	59,776	54,275	+10.14
11	Haraura	...	...	...	...	63,719	57,766	+10.30
	Total, tahsil Sahāranpur					312,498	292,293	+6.91
12	Manglaur	...	...	...	...	74,761	73,157	+2.19
13	Rurki	...	...	...	...	69,644	66,286	+5.15
14	Jwalapur	...	...	...	...	74,996	67,413	+11.25
15	Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	...	71,097	67,765	+4.92
	Total, tahsil Rurki					290,498	274,571	+5.81
	Total, district					1,001,280	979,544	+2.22

The incidence of the population (if the total area of the district is correctly given in the report) is 451 persons to the square mile. Sahāranpur therefore is not

over-populated. Since the census of 1881, the increase in the district as a whole, has been slight, and in the western and south-western *tabśils*, Nakur and Deoband, there has been a material decrease. The increase is principally in the northern *parganas* bordering on the Siwaliks, which at the last settlement were backward and sparsely inhabited.

The population is almost entirely agricultural, and the trade (which is considerable) is practically confined to agricultural produce. The district is well supplied with roads and railways for external communication and trade. The internal communications are in some parts defective. The Jumna *khádir*, as already noted, is almost cut off in the rainy season. There and elsewhere more bridges seem to be required; and the Commissioner (paragraph 3) urges the necessity for these and railway feeder roads for the further development of the district.

10. The proprietary tenures are the same as in most other districts of the province, the most common being *bhaiáchára*, to which description 908 of the 2,523 *maháls* with which the report deals belong; 895 *maháls* are held in perfect and imperfect *pattidári*, and the remainder, 720, in *zamindári* tenure. The district is mostly held by petty proprietors, and there are few large estates. The largest area is held by the *Mahájan* or money-lending class, which now owns 250,917 acres, or nearly one-fourth of the area for which proprietary statistics are given. Next come the *Gujars* with 232,672 acres, and the *Rájputs* (Hindu and Musalmán) with 184,527 acres. The *Shaikhs* hold 54,640 acres. None of the other castes own as much as 50,000 acres.

During the period of the settlement that has expired transfers of landed property have been very numerous. According to the statistics given in paragraph 102—104 of the report, the revenue of the land sold by order of court or by private transfer during the years 1860 to 1890 amounted to Rs. 6,58,438, or more than half the entire land revenue of the district. The old proprietary communities have not, however, lost ground to nearly the extent that these figures would indicate. It is evident from the table in paragraph 104, in which are given the former and present areas of the landed possessions of the different castes, that many of the transfers have been between members of the same caste or community. At the same time, the capitalist class has extended its hold on the land very considerably. The *Mahájans*, as the Commissioner points out (paragraph 7), are large owners of jungle grants, and so far have gained without displacing the former proprietary classes. But they appear also to have gained largely elsewhere at the expense of the old proprietors, especially the *Gujars* and *Rájputs*. Considering the character and habits of these tribes, this result was almost inevitable, nor is it, perhaps, a matter for much regret, although many of these people have greatly improved in their ways during the past generation. The more industrious proprietary communities, the *Tágas*, *Jats*, *Gáras*, *Sainis*, and *Jhojas*, have also lost ground; but except in the case of the *Tágas*, the loss during the settlement that has expired has not been very serious. Mr. Porter notes (paragraph 72) that in many instances the loss of proprietary right has been for the advantage of the ex-proprietors themselves, who have become more prosperous since they have been reduced to the condition of tenants, and have been freed from the responsibilities of ownership which they were unable to support.

11. Paragraph 58 of the report contains a table showing the number of ploughs held by the different castes of cultivators. The enumeration is not quite complete; but it may be taken as sufficiently accurate for the purpose of indicating the general distribution of the land among the cultivating classes. The *Gujars* head the list with over 12,000 ploughs, or nearly one-fourth of the total number. They have not altogether abandoned their ancient profession of cattle lifting; and are, in general, indifferent cultivators; but even among them, habits of industry are on the increase. The agricultural strength of the district is in the *Jhojas*, *Gáras*, *Jats*, and *Sainis*, and next to them the *Tágas*. These skilful and industrious agriculturists hold 17,248 ploughs, which may be taken to represent 34 per cent of the total cultivation.

12. The report contains very little information regarding the relations between landlords and tenants. To judge by the rental incidences in the different tahsils, which range from Rs. 3-2-3 to Rs. 3-12-11 per acre for occupancy land and from Rs. 4-0-3 to Rs. 4-9-4 for non-occupancy tenants, * rack-renting is not prevalent. But the landlords as a class are reported to be bitterly hostile to the growth of occupancy rights (paragraph 115); and in one pargana, Fyzabad, where the area held in occupancy tenure has diminished by one-third since the last settlement, the decrease is attributed to the direct action of the proprietors. The Settlement Officer states (paragraph 114) that, in two estates in this pargana, there were instances in which the tenants petitioned not to be recorded as occupancy, as they were not strong enough to oppose their landlords; and that, in two other estates, where the occupancy tenants asserted their rights, they were subjected to treatment falling not far short of persecution. The estates referred to are not specified in the Settlement Officer's report; but from paragraph 17 of Mr. Lawrence's review, they appear to be those of Landhaura, Raipur, Jágádhri, and Behat. In these estates, owing doubtless to the pressure exercised by the proprietors, deeds of relinquishment of occupancy right were registered in large numbers in the years immediately preceding the commencement of settlement operations. Mr. Lawrence also mentions the estate of the Messrs. Powell as one in which occupancy rights have never been allowed to exist.

In one other pargana, Nagal, there has been a decrease in the occupancy area, but not a large one. In the district as a whole there has been an increase of 26,872 acres, or between 17 and 18 per cent. The occupancy lands are now 21 per cent. of the total area included in holdings, and 35 per cent. of the area held by tenants of all classes. The following table, abstracted from the statement in paragraph 113 of the report, shows the distribution of the holdings area between the different tenures :—

Description of tenure.					Area in acres.	Percentage of total area included in holdings.
Sir	...	...	...	...	196,907	23.96
Khúdkásh	...	...	...	...	123,465	15.02
Total owners' cultivation					320,372	38.99
Ex-proprietary tenants	...	...	...	...	8,335	.41
Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	178,635	21.74
Tenants-at-will	...	...	...	...	319,389	38.87
Total tenants					501,359	61.01
Grand Total					821,731†	...

13. Canal irrigation is supplied by the Eastern Jumna Canal, the Ganges Canal, and the Deoband Branch Canal, the last of which has been constructed since the last settlement. The area recorded as irrigated from these canals at the present settlement is 147,988 acres. In some parganas wells are extensively used, and in the entire district the well irrigated area is considerable, amounting to 91,631 acres. Including a small area which is watered from tanks and streams, the total area recorded as wet is 249,399 acres, or 30.7 per cent of the total cultivation. The Settlement Officer notes that four parganas, Muzaffarabad, Haraura, Rurki, and Bhagwanpur, are practically destitute of irrigation. Muzaffarabad, Bhagwanpur, and Rurki contain much submontane land and khádir, in which artificial irrigation is little needed; but in Haraura, which lies in the centre of the district, irrigation would apparently be beneficial. What there is in this pargana is entirely from wells, tanks, and streams, and, according to the statistics, the area irrigated from these sources has diminished by 50 per cent.‡ since the former settlement. The decrease is remarkable and is not

* Paragraph 116 of the report.

† This is the total holdings area (including alluvial maháls) as given in the table at page 62 of the report and in the appendices. The assessed area (also including alluvial maháls) is 831,211 acres (appendix XIV). The difference is not explained. It is apparently the rent-free area, which is nowhere separately given in the report. In the statements of recorded, corrected, and standard rentals (appendices XIX and XX), in which only rentals are shown without areas, the assumed rental of rent-free land is lumped together with that of khúdkásh. See also paragraph 28 below.

‡ Appendix II, statement No. I. for permanent maháls.

explained. It seems probable that in Haraura, and possibly elsewhere, the area irrigated from sources other than canals has been understated.

In connection with the subject of canal irrigation, Mr. Porter refers (paragraph 39) to the arrangement in force on the Eastern Jumna Canal, under which private persons have been allowed to become the proprietors of the canal kulības, and to charge a royalty for the use of the canal water. This system seems inconvenient and anomalous; and it would perhaps be advisable for the Canal Department, if possible, to buy out these private proprietors, and so regain full control over the canal irrigation.

14. The following table gives the areas occupied by the more valuable crops, and the percentages on the total cultivated area :—*

Crop.	Area in acres.	Percentage on cultivated area.
Wheat, alone and in combination	802,850	37
Barley " " " " " " " " " " " "	49,709	6
Cotton " " " " " " " " " " " "	42,546	5
Rice " " " " " " " " " " " "	146,305	18
Sugar-cane " " " " " " " " " " " "	41,601	5

Over 19 per cent. of the cultivated area is double-cropped. The large area under wheat alone and in combination (of which five-sixths is under pure wheat) is noticeable. Complete crop statistics of the last settlement are not forthcoming; but those for 1869-70, which are available, show that there has been material improvement in the agriculture of Sahāranpur since then, inasmuch as the more valuable staples are now more largely produced. There has been some falling off in cotton; but the cultivation of wheat and sugar-cane has largely extended, and the area under rice has more than doubled.*

15. In the preceding paragraphs the physical features of Sahāranpur, as described in Part I of the report, have been briefly sketched, and the important facts affecting its agricultural and economic condition have been brought together. A few general remarks regarding the progress that the district has made since it has been under British rule may be added before the account, given in Part III of the report, of the increase in assets that has taken place since the last settlement, is examined in more detail.

During the first half of the century the condition of Sahāranpur was far from prosperous. It was some time before the district recovered from the effects of the period of anarchy that preceded annexation; and afterwards, owing partly to the turbulent character of the population and partly to the pressure of severe and unequal assessments, progress was slow. Later on improvement was checked for a time by the occurrence of famine and by the troubles of 1857, but by the time the last settlement was made (1859—1867) a marked increase in prosperity had taken place. The introduction of canal irrigation in particular is referred to in the reports of last settlement as having greatly benefited the people, not only by protecting them from famine, but still more by reclaiming the more lawless tribes among them from improvidence and crime, and by attracting them to agricultural pursuits. Since the last settlement the progress of the district has been steady and marked. The condition of the agricultural population is good, though probably not so prosperous as in Bulandshahr. The Settlement Officer notes that the standard of comfort is fairly high, and that habits of thrift and industry (in which the people of the district formerly were more than usually deficient) are spreading.

* These statistics are taken from the table at page 60 of the report. The total cultivated area on which the percentages are calculated differs slightly from that given in other statements, as those for one tahsil are for the year preceding that for which the settlement record was prepared.

† *Vide* paragraph 22 of the Board's review on the last settlement report. In paragraph 112 of Mr. Porter's report, the area, 64,992 acres, shown as under cotton in 1869-70, is apparently a misprint for 46,992 acres.

16. The last settlement of the district was made on the same general principles as that of Gorakhpur, and at about the same time; the assessments having been completed in 1867. Compared with earlier settlements, the most important change it introduced was the reduction of the assessment from two-thirds to one-half of the assets. The result was a comparatively small enhancement in the revenue, which was raised from Rs. 10,93,946 to Rs. 11,38,580,* an increase of 4 per cent. only (paragraph 97). The assessments were, on the whole, fair and moderate; and the settlement has worked satisfactorily. In a few estates it has been necessary to reduce the revenue fixed at settlement; not, apparently, on account of original over-assessment, but because of changes in the condition of these estates that occurred after the settlement was concluded (paragraph 98). The revenue has been collected with scarcely any resort to the severer processes (paragraph 101). There appear to be no grounds for attributing the numerous transfers of proprietary right mentioned in paragraph 10 above to the pressure of the land revenue demand during the settlement that has expired, though some of them seem to have been the result of over-assessment in the settlement that preceded it.

17. During the term of the settlement that has expired the rental assets of the district have largely increased. The increase is due in a small degree to extension of cultivation; in a larger measure to extension of irrigation; but principally to the rise in prices and greater competition for land, which have brought about, not merely a general enhancement of rents, but a change in the rental system. The last settlement was carried out during what is described in the Government Resolution by which it was sanctioned † as a "transition period, at a time when old rates and prices were becoming obsolete, and before the effects of the new state of things were generally felt." A large portion of the cultivated area was then held on grain rents. When cash rents were paid, they were generally the old customary rents, fixed rather with reference to the status of the cultivator and his personal relations with the landlord, than to the letting value of the land. Grain rents are still prevalent; but cash rents have undoubtedly become more general, though the extent to which they have taken the place of grain rents cannot be exactly stated, as the Settlement Officer's returns of the cash rented area include some rents which should more properly be classed as rents in kind (paragraph 61). Taking the figures as they stand, the proportion of the area recorded as grain rented is 28·8 per cent. of the total area held by tenants against 40·2 per cent. at the former settlement. The old customary cash-rates, moreover, have almost, though not entirely, disappeared, and rents fixed on a commercial basis have been generally introduced.

18. According to the table given in paragraph 105 of the report (in which the areas of alluvial maháls are included), the increase in the cultivated area since the last settlement is 18,597 acres, or 2·3 per cent. only. As Mr. Porter explains, his figures do not show the full extent to which cultivation has increased in the grant villages; but in the villages that actually came under revision of assessment the increase would not seem to have been considerable. The present classification of the total area is shown below, the figures for permanent and alluvial maháls being given separately:—

	Total area.	Assessable area.		Unassessable
		Cultivated.	Out of cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent maháls	1,026,910	764,940	147,295	114,675
Alluvial maháls	97,893	46,117	20,167	31,609
Total	11,24,803	811,057	167,462	146,284

* This is exclusive of cesses and the revenue of jungle grants. *Vide* paragraph 28 of the Government Resolution on the last settlement report.

† Paragraph 41.

In the permanent maháls alone the increase in cultivation is a little over 20,000 acres.* The proportion of cultivated to total area is, for permanent maháls, 74 per cent., and for permanent and alluvial maháls together 72 per cent. The total area on which these high percentages are calculated is, it will be remembered, not that of the entire district, which includes, in addition to the area dealt with by the Settlement Officer, a large tract of Government forest.

19. The increase since the last settlement in the area recorded as irrigated is 65,403 acres, or 35·5 per cent. (paragraph 109). As has been remarked in paragraph 13 above, it may be doubted whether the irrigation from wells and "other sources" has been fully recorded; but this doubt need not be entertained in respect to the record of irrigation from the canals. The increase in canal irrigation alone is over 60,000 acres.

20. Mr. Porter has not examined at all closely the movements of prices during the term of the settlement that has expired, and the figures given in the table at page 102 of the report are scarcely a sufficient basis for any general conclusion on the subject. But that there has been a general and marked rise in the money value of agricultural produce is no more doubtful in the case of Saháranpur than in that of other districts in the province; and, though the alteration in values commenced before the last settlement, it is only since the last settlement was made that it has had any material effect on money rents. Where rents are still taken in kind the landlord's receipts have naturally increased in value with the rise in prices.

21. The report does not contain any comparison of past and present rentals, or analysis of the increase in assets that has taken place since the last settlement. The materials for such a comparison are in fact wanting, and all that can be done is to compare the incidence of the assets assumed at the last settlement with the average incidence of the present cash rents. The district rental at the last settlement, estimated at double the revenue then assessed, gave an incidence of Rs. 3-1-9 per cultivated acre. The average incidences of the cash rents now recorded are, for occupancy tenants, Rs. 3-8-3; for tenants-at-will Rs. 4-4-2; and for both classes of tenants taken together Rs. 3-15-1 per acre† (paragraph 116). The incidence of the standard rental is practically the same as that of the recorded rental, being Rs. 3-15-0 per acre (paragraph 33 below). According to these figures, the increase in the average rent-rate is nearly 27 per cent. The estimate is only an approximate one; but it is probably not an unfair measure of the rise in rents that has taken place since the last settlement. It may be compared with the percentage of increase in the revenue now assessed over the former demand, which is a little under 26 per cent. (paragraph 40 below).

22. In the next section of the report (Part IV) Mr. Porter gives an account of the operations of settlement and the assessment.

The district was formally declared to be under settlement with effect from November 1887, when Mr. Porter was appointed as Settlement Officer. The work of inspection and assessment was finished in three years (1887-88 to 1889-90). The last assessment report, that of the Rurki tahsíl, is dated the 2nd August 1890; and the assessments of this and the other tahsils were declared in time for the enhanced revenue to be collected with the instalment of the 15th November 1890, the first which fell due after the expiry of the previous settlement on the 30th June 1890. Five parganas were assessed by Mr. Brownrigg, Assistant Settlement Officer; the remainder by Mr. Porter. Mr. Brownrigg assessed independently, and the Settlement Officer did not review his assessments. Consequently there was some difference in the procedure of the two assessing officers in matters of detail in which uniformity was desirable.

* Appendix II, statement No. I.

† Note. In the adjacent district of Bijnor, the latest estimate gives a rent rate of Rs. 5-8-0 per acre on cash paying, and Rs. 3-9-2 per acre on grain rented land.

23. The settlement was carried out under the same rules as that of Bulandshahr, on the basis of the existing maps and records after correction and verification; and, as in Bulandshahr, the preliminary work of map correction was started some time in advance of the regular operations of settlement, and before the Settlement Officer was appointed to the district. Map correction was commenced in 1885, under the superintendence of officials of the kanúngo department. The work seems to have been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner, without a sufficient staff of trained amíns, or even a proper supply of surveying instruments; and the maps thus prepared proved to be even more defective than those corrected, on a somewhat similar system, in Bulandshahr.* The result was that the arrangements for carrying out the settlement nearly broke down; and the assessments of the tahsils that were first inspected at any rate were made under conditions that rendered strict compliance with the rules impossible.

24. When Mr. Porter took charge of the settlement in November 1887, he found that the maps, with the exception of a small number that had been prepared by amíns, were so incorrect as to be useless; and that very little progress had been made with the verification of the records. It became necessary to undertake a thorough correction of the maps (described as practically amounting to a re-survey) for the entire district (paragraph 132) and serviceable maps were eventually prepared. But the verification of the rent-rolls had to be postponed till the maps had been corrected; and thus the inspection of Nakur (the first tahsíl inspected) had to be made without the aid of verified rent-rolls and settlement statistics. For this Mr. Porter was in no way responsible, and these circumstances should be borne in mind in any criticism that may be passed on the method of assessment applied to this tahsíl. In the next cold weather (1888-89) there was again a difficulty. Mr. Porter had not anticipated that an Assistant Settlement Officer would be required till the last working season, that of 1889-90, and, consequently, had only arranged for the preparation and verification of records in those parganas which he, himself intended to inspect. It was decided, however, to employ an Assistant Settlement Officer on inspection and assessment during the working season of 1888-89; as otherwise, with the greater portion of two tahsils to be assessed and reported on during the last year of the expiring settlement, there was a risk that the new assessments might not be declared in time. The very undesirable result was that, in most of the parganas inspected in 1888-89, the inspection was made before the verification was complete, and in one before it had been commenced. In the third season (1889-90) the preliminary work was more advanced; but even then the inspection was half finished by the time the verification was completed. More forethought in forming the plan of operations for the district would have obviated this unsatisfactory feature in the procedure of these two years.

25. So much it has been necessary to say, both because the conduct of the settlement at one time gave rise to considerable correspondence; and in order to explain why, in the assessment of tahsíl Nakur (the first assessed) the procedure adopted was not altogether in accordance with the assessment rules, and was in some respects defective and unsatisfactory.

By the assessment rules prescribed for the settlement of Saháranpur the Settlement Officer is required (1) to group villages together for the formation of assessment circles, and (2) to select a general standard rent rate for each class of soil in the circle, which should correspond as closely as possible with the rents recorded as actually paid in the circle. The first operation, that of the formation of assessment circles, was carried out in tahsíl Nakur in accordance with the rules. Assessment circles were formed on what is called for brevity the topographical system, with reference to contiguity of position as well as to general resemblance in character. The classification made practically followed that of the previous settlement, and proved, with one not very important exception, to be generally suitable. The selection of standard rates was less satisfactory.

* Paragraph 25 of Board's review of the Bulandshahr Report (No. ¹⁸⁸₁₋₂₀), dated the 25th April 1893).

26. Owing, probably, to the comparatively recent introduction of competition rents, money rents in Sahāranpur do not appear as yet to have become differentiated or adjusted so as to bear any definite or constant relation to the comparative value of the different classes of land. In consequence of this, and possibly in part, because the inquiry was made without the aid of verified rental statistics, the Settlement Officer, though he made as careful an investigation as was possible under the circumstances, was unable to discover any general scale of rental values. The money rents in tahsíl Nakur were either lump rents on holdings, or were fixed by an all round rate applied to all the land in an estate (paragraph 149). The only class of land for which Mr. Porter succeeded in deducing a general rate from the recorded rents was canal irrigated land. He therefore divided the land into two classes :—

(1)—Canal-irrigated.

(2)—Other lands.

By the instructions of the Board, in the canal-irrigated circles the rates for land irrigated from canals were extended to all wet land. In the caual circles of tahsíl Nakur, therefore, the land was finally classified into—

(1) Irrigated,

(2) unirrigated,

with a separate rate for each. In the circles without canal irrigation, there was simply an all round rate for land of all classes whether wet or dry.

27. In the remaining tahsils the assessment circles were formed on a different system; and in two of them differential circle or standard rates were framed for soils. The circles in those tahsils were formed on the method adopted in the settlements of Gorakhpur and Basti, which has since been recognised in the amended settlement rules now before the Government. The basis of the classification was the recorded rents wherever these were accepted by the Settlement Officer as genuine and fair. In other cases, where the rents were considered fraudulent, inadequate, or excessive, the villages were classified according to the Settlement Officer's judgment on their merits without reference to their recorded rentals. The influence of canal irrigation on rents is prominently shown by the list of assessment circles given in paragraph 146 of the report. In every pargana in which there are canals, the villages, grouped mainly by their rent incidences, fall into different circles according as they receive or do not receive canal irrigation.

28. In tahsíl Deoband the soils were simply divided into wet and dry, as in the canal-irrigated circles of tahsíl Nakur; in the two remaining tahsils a more detailed classification was adopted in which some account was taken of the distinctions of natural soils.

The natural soils in Sahāranpur are *rausli* (loam), *dákar* (clay), and *bhúda* (sand), corresponding to the *dúmat*, *matiyar*, and *bhír* of Rohilkhand and elsewhere. In the field books of the last settlement another soil, *míson*, was also recorded. The term *míson* is applied to land that has acquired a special value by continued high cultivation and manuring; but at the last settlement all land was classified as *míson* that happened to be manured in the year of survey. Such a classification could be of no permanent value, and Mr. Porter was obliged to discard it as useless, and to follow the classification of the former settlement in respect to the natural soils only. Rausli and dákar were treated as soils of equal value, as at the previous settlement, and the soil classification adopted for the Sahāranpur and Rurki tahsils was—

(1) Rausli dákar wet.

(2) „ „ dry.

(3) Bhúda wet.

(4) „ dry.

No re-classification of soils was made. The soil entries of the previous settlement, which were found in general to be fairly correct, were followed. The soil

classification of the assessed area is given in the following table, in which the figures for permanent and alluvial maháls are shown separately. As has been noted above, this classification was only applied in the formation of standard rates in two tahsils, Saháranpur and Rurki.

	Rausli dákar.		Bhuda.		Total.
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
Permanent maháls	241,694	480,205	5,340	56,310	783,549
Alluvial "	2,317	38,990	48	6,307	47,662
Total	244,011	519,195	5,388	62,617	831,211

These areas, which are taken from appendix XIV of the report, exceed the total areas in the statement of holdings (statement III, appendix II), which are as below :—

	Acres.				
Permanent mahals	774,517
Alluvial "	47,215
Total	821,732

The difference of 9,479 acres is not explained. It represents, apparently, the rent-free area, which is nowhere separately given in the report or the appendices.* This is one of several points that might be noted, in respect of which the statistics of the report seem deficient in completeness and accuracy.

29. In selecting standard rates for soils, the same difficulty was met with in every tahsil, as had been experienced in tahsil Nakur. No soil rates were recorded; or, as far as the Settlement Officer and his Assistant could ascertain, were recognised by the people in their rental arrangements. Mr. Porter describes his circle standard rates as purely assumed rates, resting only on the ground that their product, when they were multiplied by the soil areas of the circle, agreed closely with the total rental for the circle, and open to the objection that many other rates might have been adopted which would have given the same result (paragraph 152). If this description is to be taken literally, the standard rates are obviously of little value for the purposes for which they are designed: but Mr. Porter, in endeavouring to put the difficulties attending the selection of standard rates in a striking light, has scarcely done himself justice in his account of the method by which his rates were obtained. It is true that in Saháranpur the standard rates cannot be supported by the evidence of recorded or recognised rates for soils. But they are not, on that account, purely arbitrary assumptions. The assessment reports show that they were determined after a close inspection by the assessing officer of the tract to be assessed, and a careful examination and analysis of the rents generally paid; and they were tested, not merely by comparison with the total rental of the circle, but by applying them to individual holdings and villages.

30. In some parganas, however, the procedure followed in selecting the standard rates was somewhat defective. If the circle rates are to be of any use for testing and correcting the rent-rolls of the villages in the circle, they must be derived from genuine and normal rents only; and fraudulent, inadequate or excessive rents must be eliminated. Fraudulent rents were excluded from the calculations on which the standard rates were based in all parganas; and in the parganas assessed by Mr. Porter, zabti or special crop rents, as well as inadequate or excessive rents, were rightly discarded. In the parganas assessed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Brownrigg, zabti rents were taken into account when standard rates were framed; and, in some cases apparently, abnormal rents, both high and low. Zabti rents are either specially high rents paid for sugarcane and cotton, or low rents paid for fodder crops. They are obviously no indication of the rental value under ordinary circumstances of the land

* See footnote to paragraph 12 above.

for which they are paid; much less of the value of other land of similar quality. Unless therefore the high and low rents balanced each other, the inclusion of zabti rents in the rentals on which the standard rates were framed, and with which they were compared and tested, must have affected the rates that were selected, and reduced their value as a test of average rents. A similar want of uniformity was shown in dealing with the zabti rents when the rent-rolls were corrected. Mr. Brownrigg treated them as ordinary cash rents. Mr. Porter sometimes did the same, and sometimes treated them as grain rents (paragraph 159).

31. The tahsíl totals of the recorded rentals of cash-paying land held by tenants (including zabti rents) and the standard rentals are compared below :—

Tahsíl.						Recorded rental.	Standard rental.
						Rs.	Rs.
Nakur	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,439	2,68,877
Deoband	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,201	3,27,020
Saharānpur	...	...	...	...	...	3,99,777	4,01,163
Rurki	...	...	...	...	...	3,56,703	3,62,992
Total						13,49,120	13,60,052

These figures are for permanent maháls only, the assessments of which alone are now under consideration. It will be seen that the approximation between the two rentals is close, the standard rental exceeding the recorded rental by .8 per cent. only.

32. In considering the next step in the process of assessment—the correction of the rent-rolls—the first point to be noted is the large proportion of the area for which estimates of rental had to be made by the assessing officers. As will be seen from the following table (which is for permanent maháls only), the land held by tenants at cash rents is less than half the total assessed area; probably very much less than half, if zabti rents are excluded :—

						Area in acres.	Percentage on total assessed area.
Tenants' cash rented land, including zabti	...	...	...	...	...	341,482	44
Tenants' grain rented land	...	...	...	...	...	130,144	17
Sir	...	...	...	...	...	188,998	24
Khúdkásh	...	...	...	...	...	113,894	14
Rent-free *	...	...	...	...	...	9,031	1
Total						763,549	...

In view of the large areas which had to be assessed on estimates of rental value, the method by which those estimates were obtained, in other words by which the rent-rolls were corrected, becomes of special importance.

The following table, abstracted from that in paragraph 160 of the report, gives the number of rent-rolls of permanent maháls corrected under each clause of rule 17 of the assessment rules :—

Tahsil.			Corrected under rule 17 clause—							Uncultivated and therefore not corrected.	Total.	
			1	2	3	1 & 3	1 & 5	3 & 5	5			
Nakur ...	...	...	214	25	244	8	...	...	...	2	493
Deoband ...	...	...	180	...	241	4	2	2	2	...	481
Saharānpur ...	...	...	126	1	497	3	...	...	...	1	628
Rurki ...	...	...	302	...	318	3	...	...	...	...	623
Total			...	822	26	1,300	18	2	2	2	3	2,175

* i. e., portion of the assessed area not shown in the statement of holdings, vide paragraph 28 above.

The rent-rolls shown as corrected under clause (1) of rule 17 include those in which no correction at all was necessary, as well as those in which the all round incidence of the tenants' cash rental was applied. The cases dealt with under clause (3) include those in which the standard rates, or the rates paid in other villages, were applied for correction, either because the cash-rented area was inconsiderable, or because the incidence of the cash rental was unsuitable for general application. The great majority of the rent-rolls were corrected under these two clauses.

In very few cases was allowance made under clauses (2) and (5) for difference in the quality of cash-rented and other lands, or for precariousness or inferiority of grain-rented tracts. The Settlement Officer states (paragraph 160) that the lands held by proprietors are as a rule of average quality, and that grain-rented lands are to be met with in all classes of soil, and are seldom restricted to inferior, outlying, or precarious tracts. He therefore, with rare exceptions, rated land cultivated by owners or held at grain rents by the standard rates of the circle, or by the cash rates paid in the village or in other villages of the circle.

In the circles of the Nakur tahsíl, where the standard rate is merely the average incidence of the cash rental, the fairness of the assessment greatly depends on whether the cash-rented and other lands are in fact of the same average quality as they were stated to be by the Settlement Officer, and the late Senior Member of the Board, through whose hands the assessments passed, thought it necessary to satisfy himself on this point by personal inquiry. Mr. Lumsden therefore inspected a number of villages in each of the four parganas of the Nakur tahsíl. The result of his inspection was to justify the conclusion arrived at by the Settlement Officer as far as the Nakur tahsíl was concerned. It was found that the proprietors cultivated indiscriminately both the better and inferior lands; and not a single village could be discovered in which it could be said that the inferior lands were grain-rented, while the better lands were held at cash rates.

33. The soil classification of the different classes of holdings is not given in the report; but judging from the incidences in the following table, the statement, true as regards Nakur, that cash-paying and grain-rented lands are of the same general quality, does not apply to the district as a whole :—

	Area in acres.	Standard rental.	Incidence.	Corrected rental.	Incidence.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Sir cultivated by proprietors ...	187,143	7,53,810	4 0 5	7,81,419	3 14 6
Other sir, khúdkásh, and rent-free ...	124,780	5,10,857	4 1 6	4,94,959	3 15 5
Tenants paying cash rents ...	341,482	13,60,052	3 15 9	13,68,832	4 0 2
Tenants paying cash rents rents in kind ...	130,144	4,59,093	3 8 5	4,46,482	3 6 10
Total ...	783,549	30,83,812	3 15 0	30,41,692	3 14 1

The incidence of the standard rental is for cash-paying land Rs. 3-15-9 per acre, while for land rented in kind it is only Rs. 3-8-5. This marked difference seems to show that taking the district as a whole, the grain-rented lands must include a larger proportion of the inferior or unirrigated soils. A comparison of the incidences of the standard rentals for the different tahsils, which have been worked out in the Board's office, gives the following result :—

						Incidence of the standard rental.	
						On cash-rented land.	On grain-rented land.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nakur ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 9 0
Deoband ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 0	4 8 0
Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	3 8 0
Rurki ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 0	3 3 0

It will be seen that there is no material difference in the incidences in Nakur. In Deoband, where separate rates for wet and dry land were employed, the grain-rented land is shown by the incidence test to contain a larger proportion of irrigated soils than the land paying cash rents. It is in the Sahāranpur and Rurki tahsils that the grain-rented land is shown by the test of the standard rental to be on the average inferior to the land held at cash rates: and these two tahsils contain by far the larger portion of the grain-rented area. As, however, in these tahsils discriminative rates for soils were worked out, the inferiority of the grain-rented land has been allowed for in the rates employed for comparison or correction.

As regards lands cultivated by proprietors, the statement that they are as a rule of average quality is borne out by the incidences of the standard rental in the table at the beginning of this paragraph, which approximate to those for land held by tenants at cash rents.

The incidences of the corrected rentals for owners' land and tenants' grain-rented land are well below those of the standard rentals.

The result of the above examination of average incidences, which it has been necessary to make as the subject is scarcely noticed in the report, is to show that the rates applied for comparison and for correction of rent-rolls were, on the whole, fair and moderate. In individual cases, as will be noted in a subsequent paragraph, sufficient care was not always shown in selecting the rates employed for correction; but allowance was made for the defective correction in fixing the assessment.*

34. The only other point that need be noticed in connection with the correction of rent-rolls is the valuation of *sir* lands cultivated by proprietors. The concession allowed in the settlement of Bulandshahr was considerably restricted in Sahāranpur. There the reduction allowed in the rates used for valuation was only from 10 to 15 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and the rebate, instead of being general, was only given in special cases where the nature or method of the cultivation of the *sir* land was considered to demand it. The total amount of the reduction made in the valuation was Rs. 28,221, which represents a remission of revenue of about Rs. 14,000 (paragraph 161).† The rule was at first construed somewhat strictly; and in some parganas no reduction, or scarcely any, was given. In these parganas, however, allowance was made in another way for the circumstances of the cultivating communities of proprietors by taking a lower proportion than 50 per cent. as the revenue (paragraph 167).

35. In Sahāranpur, the difficult part of the work of assessment was the correction of the rent-rolls for land other than that held at cash rents. As regards the cash rents themselves there was little or no-difficulty. The Settlement Officer reports that these were on the whole fairly disclosed (paragraph 163). There was no organized attempt, such as was made in some parganas of Bulandshahr, to defraud the State by concealment of assets or abandonment of cultivation. Only 31 rent-rolls were rejected as fraudulent. In addition, 61 rent-rolls were discarded as seriously inadequate,‡ and 10 as being excessive, or rack rentals.§

Besides the above cases in which the recorded cash rental was entirely rejected, in 100 mahāls partial rejections were made on account of the inadequacy of the rental paid by occupancy tenants (paragraph 164). The amount added to the assessable assets by the substitution of assumed rentals, where the recorded rents were set aside as fraudulent or inadequate, is not stated. It was apparently not considerable.

* See paragraph 38 below.

† The area of *sir* cultivated by proprietors given in this paragraph of the report seems to be incorrect, as it exceeds the total *sir* area in permanent mahāls that is given elsewhere.

‡ Some of these rejections, apparently, might more properly have been treated as corrections, the recorded rentals being chiefly composed of *zabti* rents (paragraph 163).

§ A few of the rejections were in alluvial mahāls (see appendix IV).

36. To the rental assets of cultivated land in some cases additions were made for *sayer*, or receipts from natural or spontaneous sources. The total amount thus added was small, being Rs. 9,557 only. The *sayer* income taken into account in the assessment consisted principally of receipts from thatching grass, timber, and water-nuts. Mr. Porter explains (paragraph 165) that receipts from mango and other fruit trees, from which in the neighbourhood of some of the larger towns a considerable income is derived, were generally left unassessed. This may have been, generally speaking, reasonable under the conditions described by Mr. Porter. But cases often occur where such receipts should be assessed : *e. g.*, where groves occupy a very large portion of the *mahál* and where their fruit is not enjoyed by the villagers, but sold at an appreciable profit. The Board agree with the Commissioner's remarks on this subject in paragraph 23 of his letter.

37. No direct deduction could be made, under rule 28 of the assessment rules, on account of improvements effected by proprietors. The improvements made during the late settlement consisted of the construction of wells and the reclamation of waste. Of these only the first entailed expense on the landlord ; and in no case was the construction of an irrigation well shown to have been followed by an increase in the rent of the land watered from it. In some cases, however, allowance was made for judicious private expenditure on improvements by reducing the proportion of the assessment to the assets (paragraph 168).

38. The proportion of the assessable assets fixed as the revenue exceeds 55 per cent. in 20 *maháls* only, while in 473 *maháls* it falls below 45 per cent. Some of the *maháls*, however, which are included in the list of exceptionally low assessments, are alluvial *maháls*, the revenue of which was not finally determined by the Settlement Officer, and which need not now be considered. The number of permanent *maháls* assessed at less than 45 per cent. is 383.* The list is still a long one ; but in some *parganas* it is made up of a comparatively small number of villages, which had been minutely sub-divided by partition. In many instances the low assessments were made in order to favour the circumstances of cultivating communities of proprietors, in the valuation of whose *sír* land no reduction had been made under the rules (paragraph 34 above). In other cases the ordinary standard of assessment was departed from on account of precariousness of crops or rental, or because the corrected rental was considered too high to be safely accepted as the basis of assessment. It must be added that in the *tahsils* first assessed the leniency in assessment is sometimes more apparent than real. There were not a few cases in which it was found that the rental had been unduly inflated in the process of correction. For instance, the real assets were sometimes exaggerated by the inclusion of fallow land in the assessed area, by failure to eliminate the high *zabti* rents from the cash rental, or by the application of unsuitably high rates for the valuation of grain rented and owners' land. In such cases the Board found that the error in correcting the rent-roll had nearly always been remedied by taking a low percentage of the assets as the revenue ; and that the result was a fair assessment, though it had been arrived at by a circuitous route. The effect of this procedure is that the corrected rental is to some extent an over-statement of the assets on which the assessment was actually based. This is a point to be remembered when the proportion of the total revenue to the assets is considered.

39. It will have been seen from the foregoing remarks that the procedure followed in some matters was not in entire accordance with the assessment rules. On this account, the proposals of the Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer were subjected to a very detailed scrutiny by the late Senior Member of the Board when the assessment reports for the different *parganas* and *tahsils* were submitted.† The modifications made in the assessments of individual estates were somewhat numerous ; but they were seldom serious in amount, and they in no way affected or impugned the

* See appendix V, from which this number is abstracted.

† *e. g.*, 80 per cent. of the *mahálwár* assessments for *tahsil* Deoband were examined, including all those for *pargana* Rámpur.

general soundness of the proposed assessments. The assessment notes showed that each estate had been very carefully inspected; that due consideration had been given to the various circumstances affecting rentals; and that, even where exception might be taken to the method by which they were obtained, the assessments themselves were moderate and judicious. Mr. Lumsden's close examination of their work led him to the same opinion as is expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Commissioner's review, that no pains had been spared by the assessing officers in working out their assessments, and that the assessment is, on the whole, a distinctly moderate one. This opinion is supported by the experience of the actual working of the new settlement during the past two years, and the services of Messrs. Porter and Brownrigg in making a fair and sound assessment, merit acknowledgment.

40. The total revenue of permanent maháls, as approved by the Board, amounts to Rs. 14,32,427.* The increase over the former demand as it stood in the last year of the expiring settlement is Rs. 3,04,413 or 26·9 per cent. The revenue incidence, which at the last settlement was Re. 1-8-3 per cultivated acre, has been raised to Re. 1-13-11 on the present cultivated area.† The figures for the former revenue, however, do not include the average receipts from owners' rate, which should be added when a comparison is made between the former and revised assessments, as the canal rate is now amalgamated with the land revenue. Including the average of owners' rate, the expiring demand was Rs. 1,140,611‡; and the increase of revenue becomes Rs. 2,91,816 or 25·6 per cent. Again, the figures of revenue given in the report include the nominal jamas of revenue-free or revenue assigned estates. The total amount of these nominal jamas is given in paragraph 67 of the report as Rs. 42,979; but how much of this belongs to permanent maháls and how much to alluvial maháls is nowhere stated, and the Board have been obliged to compile the information from the assessment reports for the different parganas. Exclusive of nominal jamas the expiring revenue of the permanent maháls, including owners' rate, was Rs. 11,11,658, and the revised assessment is Rs. 13,98,284, an increase of Rs. 2,86,626, or 25·8 per cent.

41. It would be useless to compare the revenue with the recorded rental, as this is composed largely of nominal rents and imperfectly recorded grain rents. The revised assessment (including nominal jamas) is 47 per cent. of the corrected rental including sayer, and 46 per cent. of the standard rental. According to these figures, the proportion of revenue to assets is somewhat lower than in Bulandshahr, where it is 47·5 per cent. But, as has been remarked above (paragraph 38), the assessment is probably somewhat less lenient than it appears to be. The proportion of revenue to assets would have been higher if the corrected rentals had not been in some cases needlessly inflated.

42. Progressive assessments were fixed on principles, similar to those described in paragraph 41 of the Board's review of the Bulandshahr settlement report, whenever it was necessary to graduate the rise on account of the large enhancement over the former demand in a particular estate. The general percentage of enhancement being little more than half of what it was in Bulandshahr, the number of cases in which progressive assessments were required was considerably smaller, and the temporary remissions required much less in amount. The assessment was made progressive in 243 maháls. The amount of revenue remitted is for the first five years of the new settlement Rs. 21,914, and for the next five years Rs. 4,685 per annum (paragraph 166). In the eleventh year the full demand will be reached in all cases.

43. In paragraph 177, Mr. Porter gives an estimate of the portion of the increase in revenue which may be attributed to the extension of canal irrigation. The method of calculation is the same as that explained in paragraph 42 of the Board's review of the Bulandshahr report; but the result is very different, the net increase

* Appendix II, statement II. There is a slight mistake in the figures of the table at page 100 of the report, and in those of paragraph 171.

† At the last settlement of Bijnor the incidence of revenue on the cultivated area was Rs. 2 per acre.

‡ The figures for owners' rate have been taken from paragraph 99 of the report. They differ slightly from those given in the appendices.

of revenue being put at the comparatively small sum of Rs. 48,500. Considering that the net increase in canal irrigation, after deducting the decrease in the area irrigated from other sources, is over 53,000 acres, this estimate seems rather low.

44. The total cost of the settlement up to the 31st December 1890 is given in paragraph 179 of the report as Rs. 2,61,743. Some further expenditure was incurred after the Settlement Officer left the district, which brought up the total to Rs. 2,75,836.* Mr. Porter gives the rate of expenditure at Rs. 118 per square mile; but this is calculated on the district area of 2,219 square miles, in which the Siwalik range is included. On the area of that portion of the district actually dealt with in the settlement operations, which is 1,845 square miles,† the expenditure falls at the rate of Rs. 149-8-0 per square mile. The settlement of Sahāranpur therefore cost more than that of Bulandshahr, where the mileage rate was Rs. 106-13-6; but in comparing the expenditure in the two districts, allowance must be made for the additional work of map correction and re-survey that was undertaken in Saharanpur. The amount put down under this head (including the reproduction of the village maps) is Rs. 28,414-0-3; and, as Mr. Porter explains, this does not represent the total expenditure on the maps. The cost of the settlement was nearly recovered, and but for the remissions allowed by progressive assessments, would have been more than recovered, in the first year in which the new assessments were in force.

45. It remains to be considered what term should be recommended for the revised settlement.

The arguments for and against sanction for the full term of 30 years may be stated as follows:—

Against.—The district is rapidly progressing. Agriculture is developing, and wages, prices, and rents are rising. Parts of the district are far from fully developed, and in several parganas there is room for a considerable extension of cultivation (Settlement Officer's report, paragraph 108 and 115.) Moreover, about one-fourth of the district is in the hands of mahājans who may be expected to raise rents whenever and wherever they can.

For.—It may be urged on the other hand—

- (a) That the last settlement was sanctioned for 30 years, although 14 of them had elapsed when the final order of sanction issued. And it is probable that great disappointment will be felt and expressed if a shorter term than 30 years be fixed on the present occasion.
- (b) It is believed that 30 years will be sanctioned for the Bulandshahr settlement (with the exception of certain estates), and there are no special grounds, apart from those just recorded, why a shorter term should be allowed to Sahāranpur.
- (c) The new demand has been collected for the past two years without difficulty, and the general fairness and soundness of the assessment were acknowledged by the late Senior Member after close examination, although the method of assessment was found to have been in some respects not altogether satisfactory.

On the whole, looking to the great advantages of a long period of peace between the recurrent agitations of re-settlement, the Board would advise that the present assessment be sanctioned for the full period of 30 years.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant.

J. HOOPER,

Secretary.

* It is curious to observe that the cost of the previous settlement which dragged on from 1854 to 1867 is recorded as only Rs. 2,06,313.

† Paragraph 4, above.

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FROM

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Commissioner, 1st Division, Meerut,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

DATED MEERUT, THE 4TH MAY 1891.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the settlement report of the Saháranpur district
Introductory. and to offer the following remarks:—

As I am proceeding on three months' privilege leave and have had an opportunity
of seeing a proof copy of the settlement officer's report, I have ventured to write a
review without waiting for the report itself.

2. The area of the district is practically the same as at last settlement. The
adjustment of its boundary with the Ambala district
The district. gave an increase of 522 acres, which, however,
consisted of river bed and adjoining waste of no present value.

Population is scant in two parganas of the Saháranpur tahsíl, and in three out
of four parganas of the Roorkee tahsíl. These five parganas form the northern and
extreme western portion of the district.

In these the incidence of population to the square mile is only 298. In the rest
of the district it is 555. These figures are taken from the census of 1881, and the
new census only shows an increase in the whole district of 2·24 per cent. Allowing for
an increase in the sparsely populated portion of the district, and also for the fact that
a very considerable area is pasture, barren and forest, there is still ample room for
expansion of population, and its pressure on the land need not be apprehended in the
immediate future.

3. The district is divided by the settlement
The district geography. officer into four tracts.

I.—The *gar* or submontane tract, in which wells are not practicable, but which
is fertile and grows fine crops, including cane in favorable seasons, its
proximity to the hills, securing it a rainfall considerably above that of the
rest of the district.

II.—The centre of the district, containing good soil and differing little from the
uplands of the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts.

III.—The Jamna khadir, which, with considerable variety of soil, is, on the
whole, fertile, and in which there are two extensive swamps.

IV.—The Ganges khadir, east of the Solani.

This tract is to a great extent waterlogged, cultivation is backward, and the
population is mainly normal.

From Mr. Leslie Porter's narrative it will appear that few districts have gained so
enormously by the introduction of British rule. At annexation we found it isolated by
its geographical position between the Himalayas on the north and Ganges and Jamna
on its east and west, sparsely peopled and ill-governed. It is now irrigated by two
canals and traversed by two railways, and its population and area of cultivation are
rapidly increasing. For the future development of the district, what seems most wanted
is drainage and improvement of internal communication.

I have myself noticed the absence of several bridges which existed thirty years ago,
which have been swept away by extraordinary torrents, and which in the general
desire for more railways have not yet been rebuilt. To the absence of new railway

feeders, and of bridges over the numerous streams crossing existing railway feeders, I drew attention in my No. ⁹⁴⁸⁰ XXIII-77 of the 25th June and No. ²²⁸⁸ XXI-77 of 3rd December 1890.

Mr. Porter has given a full and interesting account of what has already been done in the matter of drainage, and offers some valuable suggestions as to what remains to be done, and there is a good deal. It is satisfactory to learn that well-considered schemes have, even when the primary object was sanitary, resulted in a large increase of revenue.

4. The table of cultivated areas of past and present settlements gives a percentage of increase of 2·3 only. But, as explained by Mr. Porter, the actual increase is much greater. Un-expired grants are excluded and the areas of grants assessed by the Collectors during the currency of the past settlement are unreliable. As was to be expected, there has been a large increase of the cultivated area in the backward parganas forming the northern portion of the district, and no doubt there has been in them a corresponding increase of population.

Submerged areas.

5. The district unassessable area shows an increase of over 10,000 acres.

The area under water, 75,644 acres, is very large, and is over 12,000 acres in excess of the same area at last settlement.

Mr. Porter considers that this last increase is due to the heavy monsoon rains of the last four years; but however this may be, it shows that, however much may have been done for the drainage of the district, much more remains. It is to be hoped that during the currency of the present settlement more will be done towards draining these waterlogged areas. In each of the two parganas of Fyzabad to the extreme north-west, and Jwalapur to the west of the district, there are more than 10,000 acres under water.

6. The cultivated area is 811,056 acres, of which 249,399 or over 37 per cent. is irrigated.

Irrigated area.

Of the irrigated area 147,987 or nearly 60 per cent. is irrigated by canal. These figures are highly satisfactory, more especially as the unirrigated area includes lands lying in the submontane tract and in the khadir, which need no irrigation.

All areas irrigated within three years preceding verification have, however, been classified as irrigated, so that the areas entered under this head must be considerably over the area irrigated in any one year, especially as regards irrigation from wells.

In his paragraph 39 Mr. Porter mentions two causes which limit the irrigation from the Jamna Canal.

The first is perhaps unavoidable. It is that the canal water is not always available in the quantity and at the time desired by the people. The second is a result which could hardly have been anticipated of an arrangement made at the time when the distributaries were under construction, by which subscribers of Rs. 50 acquired kulabas or openings of a certain size. These have now to a certain extent passed into the hands of speculators, who levy a royalty on the supply of water, which is completely under their control. The attention of the canal authorities has been given to this subject: the legality of such transfers is at least doubtful, and they will, it is hoped, be put a stop to. It is a matter that requires more than local attention.

The opening of the Deoband Branch of the Ganges Canal has largely increased the canal-irrigated area, which, for the whole district, has risen from 11·07 to 18·2, and in tahsil Deoband from 16·4 to 35·2.

The district is now fairly well protected.

As has been observed elsewhere, Mr. Porter finds that, where canal water comes, wells fall into disuse. And so in calculating the increase of revenue due to the spread of canal-irrigation, the area of decrease of other irrigation has been subtracted. But

this system puts well and canal-irrigation on an equality, which can hardly be claimed. A net increase of 53,299½ acres and of Rs. 48,500 of revenue does not, I hold, give the canal its just due.

7. The largest landowning caste in the district is the Mahájans, who hold one-fourth of the assessed area : no doubt they are large owners of jungle grants, and so far have not displaced the old proprietary classes. Still their holdings give an approximate estimate of the extent to which land has changed hands under British rule. Mr. Porter deals with the question of alienations in a later portion of his report. Next to the Mahájans as large landowners come Gújars and Rájputs.

Among cultivators the Gújars, Rájputs, Thagás, Gárás, Játs, and Sainis excel. The first mentioned have not, however, altogether lost their old notoriety, and though in the western portion of the district they are steadier agriculturists than they were, cattlelifting is still a profitable trade.

8. It is, I think, satisfactory to find that the percentages of the grain-rented area has fallen from 40·2 to 28·8. In the earlier settlements cash-rents were almost unknown, and even now grain-rents are not confined to crops or areas where the outlay is light or the yield fluctuating. Mr. Porter considers that the figures are vitiated in so far as *zabti* lands have been treated as cash-rental. I do not agree with him that *zabti* (cash on special crops) should be treated as grain-rented land. The essential difference between grain-rents and cash-rents is, that under the former the landlord shares with the tenants the result of fluctuations in seasons and market prices, whilst under the latter these risks fall on the tenant alone.

The main drawback to grain-rents is that the tenant is discouraged from high class cultivation through having to bear all the extra cost, whilst only halving the profits. Under the *zabti* system the tenant takes all the risks, and reaps all the profits from special expenditure on the land. He differs from the ordinary cash-rent-paying tenant only in paying different rates according to the crop grown, instead of a uniform or lump sum for the holding.

It is true that some Saháranpur landlords, chiefly revenue-free holders, had managed to reap the benefits of both systems by arranging that their tenants should pay so many maunds of wheat, whatever the crop or whatever the outturn was.

Notwithstanding the predilection of the zamíndárs for grain-rents, the settlement officer's figures show that the land so held at revision, *i.e.*, 1870, had fallen from 40·2 to 28·8 in the year of verification ; and up to 1st January 1891 as many as 2,913 cases for commutation were instituted. The Deputy Collector's decisions were appealed in rather more than one-fifth of these cases, showing the landlords antipathy to commutation. And not without reason, as, when prices rise, the zamíndárs realise more than they could have got with cash-rents, as the zamíndár keeps control over his tenants, and as something over and above the fixed rate is always taken for village expenses.

Then the appraiser sides with the zamíndárs, so much so that Government officials are frequently called in to undertake the duty. There were as many as 300 such references in one year in one tahsili.

9. The settlement officer's paragraph 66 refers to a state of things we now hardly know of, yet which is still provided for in our Revenue Codes, and which might cause some trouble. Section 43, &c., of Act XIX of 1873 still leaves it in the power of men, whose *ancestors* once held a village, to reassert their claims to be engaged with. I do not find that any such claimants were successful, but the power to resuscitate long-expired rights is hurtful.

At Mr. Thornton's settlement, 43 such claims were acknowledged, generally by the levy of a percentage on the Government demand. Occasionally plots of land were assigned on a free tenure, or favorable grain-rents were allowed.

There is nothing on record to show to what extent these old allowances continue, but unquestionably the malikana allowances, as they are called, remain, having frequently passed by sale to new hands.

10. Sahāranpur is one of the few districts in which grants of waste land under the pre-mutiny rules were common. The settlement officer has allotted one paragraph to the subject; and this not because of its want of interest, but as comparatively few estates have been treated of by him: the subject pertains less to the settlement than to the general administration. Had Mr. Porter been allowed, he was in a position to assess many more of these estates; and to say nothing of the experience he had gained in settling the bulk of the district, it would have been of advantage to future administrators to have had the figures of areas and rents tabulated with the rest of the district. Another period of settlement must now pass before the condition of this district can be seen at a glance.

11. The most striking feature in the crop statement is the enormous area under wheat. The areas under sugarcane, indigo, tobacco and cotton are small, considering the extent of canal-irrigation. Next to wheat comes rice.

12. There are no figures available showing the relative rents of occupancy and tenants-at-will at last settlement. Now the average of the former is Rs. 3-8-3 against Rs. 4-4-2 per acre. The settlement officer attributes this to the opening up of Sahāranpur to the outward world, but the statement of prices that he gives shows less variation than would have been expected. His detailed return is for twenty years only, while average prices of three decades, taking the first from the Gazetteer and the 2nd and 3rd from annual administration reports, is given and is perplexing. The general rise, we know, took place in the sixties, and except in the years of scarcity the subsequent changes have not been very great. Taking the detailed statement, we find that wheat sold in 1871 at 20 seers 8 chhataks, in 1886 at 21 seers 8 chhataks, and in 1890 at 17 seers 12 chhataks. Thus there is almost a level of prices between the first five years of the 8th decade and the last five years of the 9th. The settlement officer makes no mention of a rise during the first five years of the 7th decade. He gives the prices of 1861-70, 1871-80 and of 1881-90, and shows practically no rise. The rise took place after 1859 over the prices of the previous period, and prices have not much varied since. In Bulandshahr Mr. Stoker for the same period showed a similar state of things; but his first and great comparison was with the prices at last settlement. Rents follow prices at some interval, and thus although the rise had really taken place before the last revision of settlement, yet no doubt that rise enabled rents to increase gradually throughout the settlement now expired.

13. It is satisfactory to learn that in this almost purely agricultural district, the condition of the people is, on the whole, good: wages have risen, the standard of comfort is fairly high, and habits of thrift and industry are spreading.

In the statement of assessable uncultivated lands, an item of interest is, the area under groves, which has nearly doubled. The settlement officer rightly considers this increase, as well as the extension of the village sites, as a sign of advancing prosperity.

14. In his Part II the settlement officer gives a very full and interesting fiscal history of the district. In paragraphs 103 and 104 he deals with the proprietary, &c., transfers. I agree with him that the prices fetched at compulsory sales give no true indication of the value of land.

As regards private sales, no doubt prices are frequently overstated in the deed of sale in order to stave off pre-emption claims; but Mr. Porter, I think, overestimates the degree to which the figures are thereby vitiated.

After making every allowance for overstatements, we are, I hold, warranted in concluding that estates clear of encumbrances will fetch 25 to 30 years' purchase of the Government demand. The extent to which property has changed hands within the last 30 years is certainly startling. In order to throw all possible light on the subject, Mr. Porter has prepared a very interesting statement, giving the area held by the several castes at the past and present settlements respectively.

The Mahájans have gained largely in every tahsil, but especially in Roorkee. They now hold in the district 250,917 acres as against 191,864 at the previous settlement. As I have already remarked, their holding may, after deducting their jungle grants, be regarded as the measure of the extent to which the old proprietors have been ousted under British rule.

No doubt in some of the earlier settlements the assessment was high, and may have led to alienations, but within the last 30 years the rise in the value of land, and consequently of rent, has enormously benefited the proprietary community, and the Government demand has been moderate.

Alienations are now solely due to the ease with which spenthrift landowners can borrow on the security of the land.

15. According to the sale statistics, land representing one-ninth of the Government revenue has changed hands by public sale within the last 30 years, whilst within the same period the transfers by private sale represent nearly half.

The gain of the Mahájans is, however, very much less, and possibly Bráhmaṇ has followed Bráhmaṇ, Rájput, Rájput, &c.

It is to be regretted that amongst those castes which, since 1274 fasli, have lost ground, are the hardworking Garas, Jats, Sainis and Jhojhas. These castes are, however, not large landowners. In earlier settlements it is not unlikely that they were overassessed. That the large landowning castes of Gújars and Thákurs should be amongst the losers is not surprising.

16. The statement attached to settlement officer's paragraph 113 is one of the most interesting in this report. It gives the areas held by the several classes of cultivators at the last and present settlements respectively. The changes which have taken place within that period may be summarised as follows:—The area of *sír* and *khudkásht* has decreased by nearly 60,000 acres. Occupancy tenants have increased their holdings by nearly 27,000 acres and tenants-at-will by over 49,000 acres. The settlement officer attributes the large decrease in the area of *sír* and *khudkásht* to the transfer of the ownership of lands from cultivating communities to capitalists. No doubt this has had a considerable effect, as here it is not the custom for the latter class to retain a nominal hold over the *sír* lands by subletting, but they have at once rented them to the numerous claimants. There seems very little fictitious *sír* entered in the village papers of this district. The district has been increasing in population, and the introduction of canals, and other causes, have led to a higher class of cultivation.

Large holdings are, therefore, no longer either necessary or profitable.

17. I agree with the settlement officer's remarks on ex-proprietary tenures. As the districts of this division were generally settled before the Rent Act was passed, in which *sír* was for the first time defined, it would perhaps be well that Mr. Porter's warning remarks be attended to, and the separation of *sír* and *khudkásht* be not left in similarly situated district for the settlement officer. The increase in the area held by occupancy tenants is,

I think, satisfactory. Mr. Porter calls attention to the marked decrease in their holdings in pargana Faizabad. And the Collector in a letter to Commissioner (No. 2047 of 12th September 1888) commented on the occupancy rights relinquished by registered deeds between July 1880 and August 1888. Eight hundred and eighty-four deeds were so registered in this time, and a member of one of the best-known Sahāranpur families distinguished himself by obtaining 149 registered deeds of resignation in 18 different villages for 3,893 bīghas.

Relinquishments generally were in parganas Sahāranpur and Faizabad, and it was to the action of the Landhaura family, the Rājputs of Raipur, of Bansi Lal of Jugadri, and the zamīndārs of Behat that the district officers referred when in recent administrative reports they mentioned that ill-feeling existed between landlord and tenant.

I would invite attention to the following extract from the settlement officer's report, referring to the marked decrease of occupancy holding in pargana Faizabad. He says "the only reason I can assign for it is the hostility of the landlords, many of whom in pargana Faizabad are powerful and determined. In two estates several instances occurred in which the tenants petitioned not to be recorded as occupancy, on the ground that they had not the strength to oppose the landlord's wishes; and in two others where the occupancy rights were of long standing and stoutly asserted, the treatment of the tenants fell little short of persecution."

I have mentioned the names of the above prominent zamīndārs, as it is still an object with many of them to stand well with their district officers, but owing to frequent changes the latter have not always leisure to acquire knowledge of what is passing in their district.

The Messrs. Powell have, I believe, never allowed the existence of occupancy tenures in their large estates.

But 58·11 per cent. is now occupancy out of the whole tenant area, and only a small portion of occupancy land is held at kind rates.

Tenants-at-will pay in kind on rather more than one-third of their holding. The difference in the rent-rate of occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will is nothing like so great as in more thickly-peopled districts, and represents probably fairly enough the extent to which rents have risen within the last 30 years.

18. Excluding the two parganas named, occupancy tenants have more than doubled their holdings: the increase is especially large in parganas Gangoh and Nakur. This growth was to be expected in a district where the pressure of population is not yet severe enough to tempt the bulk of the landlords to oust old tenants. Happily only a few of the larger landowners realise that the growth of these tenures will hereafter limit their profits.

It is no doubt a serious defect that the growth of these rights is entirely dependent on the forbearance of the landlord. But their opposition is to a large extent due to the difficulty, expense, and uncertainty which attends all attempts to enhance occupancy rents.

Mr. Miller in his report on the Budhana tahsīl, zila Muzaffarnagar, has shown very clearly how great this difficulty is even where the occupancy rents are manifestly inadequate.

Mr. Porter also, in his 115 paragraph, is very strong on this point, and states that a large number of tenants-at-will, who might otherwise be left undisturbed, are every year ejected in order to prevent the growth of these rights.

He even goes so far as to question whether the law under which they are acquired should not be abrogated altogether. Some alteration does seem inevitable. I believe that the Oudh Rent Act is a good measure, and though it does not do all that it might, if the tenantry were acquainted with and wished to assert their rights, yet it has secured a peace between landlord and tenant never before enjoyed.

On the creation of occupancy tenures the primary object aimed at was, as the name suggests, to give fixity of tenure. I see no reason why the rents of occupancy tenants should be more than 10 to 15 per cent. below that of tenants-at-will. If we are to continue the growth of occupancy tenures, it should only be when the landlord for some reason or other consents: see section 9 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act.

I would venture to recommend that the initial rent of tenants-at-will be fixed by the landlords for seven years: tenants only to be ejected for arrears: if at the end of seven years parties do not agree, a new rent to be fixed by the courts on the basis of new rents accepted within the three preceding years. For occupancy tenants, I should allow enhancements only every 15 or, better still, every 30 years; but the provisions of section 35 of the Oudh Rent Act should apply, and an enhancement be possible whenever a reassessment of revenue takes place.

This would be to the satisfaction of both parties and be thoroughly in accordance with native feeling.

The work that now falls on district officers is more than they can do properly, and they have not the special knowledge which a settlement officer has acquired.

Some change in the law is undoubtedly necessary, as the present state of things is not creditable to our administration, and in some districts the inadequacy of occupancy rents, stereotyped by our own action, involves a heavy loss of revenue.

19. The settlement officer's Part IV begins with the history of the correction of village maps, which is briefly as follows:—As early as 1878 it was known that these maps were to a large extent unreliable. It was not, however, till 1885 that anything was done. It was carried out by an untrained staff unprovided with the necessary instruments. The greater part of the work had consequently to be done over again when settlement operations began. The inaccuracies of the maps rendered it impossible to verify the rentrolls before inspection began, and thus threw much heavy work on the settlement officer. The experience of Mr. Porter coincides with that of Mr. Miller in the adjoining district of Muzaffarnagar, regarding the insufficiency of the method prescribed in rule 3 for the verification of the khewat and jamabandis.

Neither landlords nor tenants have any accurate knowledge of their holdings, or are capable of pointing out errors off-hand. The system adopted by Mr. Porter of causing the patwári to make out slips for every landlord and tenant, and of giving them a few days for examination, was practical and seems to have answered well. Mr. Porter and Mr. Miller are again of accord in opinion that very little work can be done when the verifying officer is not empowered to decide disputes. Both officers found an immense number of disputed cases awaiting decision, and were consequently much hampered in their own proper work. Mr. Porter found that the village papers contained no record of *sír*, and was forced to spend much time in correcting them in this respect.

The result was that the settlement officer found himself obliged in many instances to inspect villages whose papers were unverified, and for which area tables had not been prepared. Had he not thus violated rule 11 of Circular No. 18, August 1888, much of the first cold weather would have been lost. I am strongly of opinion that a competent officer with full powers to decide disputes should be appointed to correct village papers, separate where necessary *sír* and *khudkásht*, and do all other preparatory work. According to the state of the district would be the interval by which his deputation would precede that of the settlement officer. There should be no loss to Government, as the work of the settlement officer would advance much more rapidly than it can now do.

Work would be better done, and the settlement officer would no longer find himself forced to disregard the rules laid down for his guidance.

20. Circles and soil-rates play a much less important part in settlements than they did formerly. In these days village papers can under systematic supervision be made fairly correct. Fraudulent rentrolls are here almost unknown. Rents in kind have decreased. The broad principle too has been adopted that the settlement is to be based on actual rents, and that the settlement officer must not reject such rents, because he thinks them too low, or excessively high, or likely to rise. Further, I gather from rule 17 that even in villages where there is *sír*, and land held at rents in kind, the ordinary rule to be followed in assessing such lands is to apply to them rates derived from the village lands held at cash rates. It is only in the cases described in 17 (2) and 17 (3) that the assessing officer need go beyond the village for his rates. In grouping together villages into circles the most natural principle for adoption would seem to be that all the villages should have a similarity of soil and advantages.

The basis, however, has been a similarity of rents.

Under this system, no doubt, villages of very different classes are brought together in the same circle. Instead of striking an average from different rent-rates prevailing on land of the same quality and with the same advantages, the settlement officer finds in his circle the same rent-rate prevailing in lands differing considerably, as he thinks, in actual value.

Still, on whatever principles the circles are framed, the settlement officer by eliminating unduly high and low rents, and by comparing the rent obtained from his soil-rates with the rent actually obtained, can make a fair assessment.

All settlement officers agree in reporting that soil-rates are unknown to the people. Mr. Porter found that even where canal-irrigation was introduced, no fixed rate was imposed by the landlords on the land benefited: there was simply, but not immediately, a rise in rents.

In the circles formed there is considerable difference in classification of soils. In old days soils were generally classified as manured, loam, clay, sand; and these again into wet and dry.

Soils, however, are not as a rule sharply defined, but merge into one another, and probably no two officials would agree as to the areas which fall into each class in a given tract of country. Canal-irrigated lands form a class of themselves and require no soil subdivision.

With ample water all soils are equally productive, and tend to merge into one another.

21. In paragraph 153 the settlement officer explains the procedure followed in framing standard rates. With that procedure I generally concur. He, however, included occupancy rents except where they were clearly inadequate, in accordance with Government Order No. $\frac{492}{1-192}$ of the 13th April 1883, which allows the setting aside of occupancy in framing standard rates. The same authority requires regard to be paid to actual assets, if *bonâ fide*, in village assessment. In districts where occupancy tenants are numerous, and hold at very favourable rates, this system entails a heavy loss on Government. The western parganas of Muzaffarnagar district afford instances of this.

I should prefer to derive my standard rates from the rents of tenants-at-will, only recognising the fact that these rents are rack, or full market value rents, and to apply these rates intact, or with due deduction, to the areas held by tenants of the various classes. Whether *zabli* rates are, or are not, included in the rent from which the rate is derived is not, in my opinion, very material. Mr. Porter excluded, while Mr. Brownrigg admitted, them.

If by the words "*vice versa*" (para. 153) Mr. Porter means that Mr. Brownrigg sometimes admitted abnormally high and low rents in his calculation of standard rents, whilst he excluded them in making his assessment of the village in which they were found, he in those instances reversed the principle on which he should have acted.

In paragraph 154 Mr. Porter discusses the question of soil classification. With much of what he says I concur, and though I do not approve of the rules as they are, still he seems not to recognise that the aid of soil rates has now only occasionally to be invoked.

I agree with him that the word "immediate" in rule 17 (3) should be struck out.

In the great bulk of villages, however, it was found possible to make the assessment under rule 17 (1), and circle soil-rates were not applied.

22. Both Mr. Porter (para. 161) and Mr. Miller complain that the effect of rule 17 (4) is to exclude from its benefits the very *sir* lands, class who are most deserving of consideration, *viz.*, the small proprietary communities who cultivate their *sir* with their own hands. In both districts a certain measure of relief was indirectly afforded; but it is, I think, very desirable that the rule should be amended, and its operation extended to all districts.

Under no circumstances are hard-and-fast rules required.

23. The distinction between timber and fruit trees needs to be carefully observed. There is no reason why an orchard (which, as a rule, is highly profitable, especially in the neighbourhood of towns and large villages) should be exempted from assessment either indirectly or as *sayer*.

24. The settlement officer has explained the reason why the income under owner's rates has been so small (paras. 99 and 100), but he has apparently overlooked the fact that, in future, owner's rate will be quite exceptional and only be due in revenue free-estates and plots.

25. It was not found necessary to impose progressive *jamās* to any considerable extent. The total number of cases is only 243. The amount remitted is given at Rs. 29,914 for the first five and Rs. 4,685 for the second five years.

26. I think it is doubtful whether more than 50 per cent. should be taken where the rental seems low. We know a good deal more than of old what the assets really are, and to exceed 50 per cent. seems to me to conflict with the principle that actual rents are to be accepted, whether high or low, as the basis of assessment. Rents rise with sufficient rapidity without outside pressure. The circumstances in which more than 50 per cent. has been assessed are, however, very few.

I fully concur with the principles on which Mr. Porter acted in the cases in which he imposed a revenue below 50 per cent.

There were only 20 cases in which the *jama* was fixed higher than 50 per cent., while in 473 cases it was fixed below 50 per cent.

There may be other deviations, but the settlement officer had to accept rentals as given him. I have a list before me of seven villages belonging to one estate in *pargana* Faizabad, where it is said the old rates of cash-rent were reduced in the year of verification; and the reduced rates, although quite at variance with the *jamabandi* entries of the previous year, were attested both by landlords and tenants. The following are some examples. Rates reduced from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-4-0 per *kacha* *bigha*; again, 0-8-0 per *bigha* reduced to Re. 0-4-0, 16 seers per maund (*zamindār's* share) reduced to 10 seers; again, old rate reduced by about Re. 0-2-0 per *kacha* *bigha* and Re. 0-12-0 per *bigha* *kacha* generally reduced to Re. 0-10-0, a considerable difference on the whole.

In this estate of 62 villages the total increase is Rs. 8,625 or 20 per cent., so that a good enhancement was taken: still such incidents confirm the views, elsewhere

expressed, that, to concede long terms of settlement, is inadvisable; and, further, that to tie settlement officer to attested rents, unless obviously inadequate, has its drawbacks.

We can hardly say that in the settlement under review we have assessed on recorded rentals, when as much as Rs. 17,23,761 represent assumed standard rentals (paragraph 170) on *sir* and *khudkásht* and tenants' kind payments, while Rs. 13,60,055 only are shown as tenants' cash-rents.

27. The two settlement officers of Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar are again in accord in pronouncing that rule 28 of the circular Improvements. is unworkable, as the landlord can never prove that the improvements have resulted in a rise of rents in specified lands. I think that where the well or other improvement is in the opinion of the settlement officer undoubtedly calculated to benefit the land, the rise in rent should be presumed and a fair deduction made from assets.

28. The list of alluvial lands has been corrected, but a reference to the settlement officer's paragraphs 18-29 will show that even Alluvial maháls. now the procedure under this head has not been consistent, *e.g.*, sanction to the number of diminutive maháls (paragraph 26) was only accorded under the idea that partition was complete in Kheri Sikohpur, but doubt is now thrown on this statement.

There is a plea put forward in settlement officer's paragraph 166 which cannot be accepted. And it is rather an example of the manner in which work was occasionally done in this settlement, about which at one time there was a good deal of friction. Plans were not always forecast or work supervised as it should have been, and subsequently insufficient explanations were advanced.

29. A somewhat lengthy dissertation is given on the redistribution of patwáris' circles. The settlement officer altogether overlooked Patwáris' circles. the fact, as he shows district officers had done, that no change could be made without the Board's sanction; and so it has been necessary to remand the whole subject for consideration by the district staff and report by the collector.

30. I need hardly repeat what I have here and there said about possible alterations in the settlement circulars under which we now Recommendations. work, and of the great necessity there is for arranging that all possible preliminary work should be ready for the settlement officer who is to inspect and assess. I also agree with, and invite attention to, the settlement officer's remarks in paragraphs 135 and 139.

In all three districts of this division which have now come under settlement, it has been found that the state of maps has delayed work; that the statistics were less forward than might have been expected; that the Deputy Collectors sent in advance were not sufficiently qualified, or rather that sufficient powers were not given; and lastly that raw establishments have had to be engaged and trained.

There is so much settlement work to be done in the united provinces that I make no apology for repeating what I have said in another review, *viz.*, that our periods of settlement should be so arranged that experience gained should be utilised.

31. The result of the new settlement is that the Government demand has been raised from Rs. 11,28,014-6-0 to Rs. 14,82,419, Enhanced demand. with an incidence of Re. 1-13-11 against Re. 1-8-3 on the cultivated, and Re. 1-9-1 against Re. 1-3-11 on the assessed acre. The increase in the cultivated area though, as explained by the settlement officer, considerably in excess of 2·3 (the percentage shown in the returns), has contributed in only a slight degree to the enhancement. The canals have added much, although, as has been already said, the settlement officer only allows an increase of Rs. 43,500 of revenue as attributable to this source.

The substitution of Bania zamíndárs for old Gujar and Rájput families must also be taken into consideration. The latter often prosper as tenants where they break down as landlords. The bringing of the district in communication with the outer world has been a large factor, and when broken bridges are restored (paragraph 3 of this review), railway feeders opened out and made available for all seasons, there will doubtless be a further development, an increase of population, and a rise of rents.

33. The new settlement is, as far as I have been able to judge, a very moderate one, and calculated to meet with acceptance. No pains have been spared by Messrs. Porter and Brownrigg in making their assessments.

Considering the backward state in which the village papers were found when the district first came under settlement, I am of opinion that the work was carried out with commendable rapidity and with economy. Mr. Leslie Porter has given the previous history of the district, and explained the manner in which his settlement was made in an interesting, if not a very full, report; and he has recognised the zeal and ability with which he was served by his staff. Mr. Leslie Porter has himself the satisfaction of knowing that while he has increased the Government revenue by 26·9 per cent., as large an enhancement as, except under very special circumstances, is desirable, his assessments have given satisfaction to the people among whom he worked.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Commissioner.

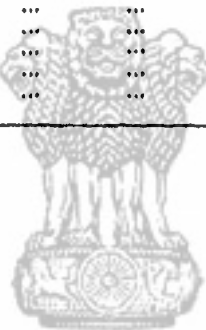


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सत्यमेव जयते

FROM

L. A. S. PORTER, Esq., C.S., L.L.D.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SAHÁRANPUR,

To

A. J. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
COMMISSIONER, MEERUT DIVISION.

Dated Saháranpur, the 10th January 1891.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the final assessment report of the Saháranpur district.

2. The district lies between north latitude $29^{\circ} 34' 45''$ and $30^{\circ} 21' 30''$, and east longitude $77^{\circ} 9' 0''$ and $78^{\circ} 14' 45''$. The total area is given on page 131 of the *Provincial Gazetteer* at 1,420,194 acres, or 2,219.05 square miles. The population at last census (1881) was 979,544.

Area, population, and boundaries.

3. Saháranpur is bounded on the north by the Siwálik Hills, which separate it from Dehra Dún; on the east by the Ganges; on the south by the Muzaffarnagar district; and on the west partly by the Ambála district and partly by the Jumna.

4. In the case of the Jumna and the Ganges the boundary is regulated by the deep stream line (Home Department G. G. O. No. 2108, dated 9th July 1867; and No. 136, dated 28th January 1884). The Dehra Dún and Muzaffarnagar boundaries have not been altered since last settlement. The Ambála boundary had, however, never been properly demarcated. At the surveys made in connection with the last settlements the boundary of each district had been fixed independently, and the result was that in some cases the boundaries overlapped, while in others some intermediate land had been excluded from both sets of maps. This discrepancy had led to disputes, and attention was called to the subject by the Settlement Officer of Ambála—Karnál in July 1887. A regular demarcation was sanctioned by the Board in B. O. No. $\frac{1480}{III-106}$, dated 19th November 1887, and Munshi Chuttan Lal, Deputy Collector, was deputed in connection with a Panjáb official to carry out the work. It was completed in the latter part of the cold weather of 1887-88. Permanent boundary marks were erected where possible, and copies of the village maps, showing the boundaries agreed on, were furnished to the Surveyor-General. The net result of these operations is given in the following table. The areas gained or lost consisted either of Jumna bed or of waste on the river bank, and are at present practically of no value.

Pargana.					Gain in acres.	Loss in acres.	Net result in acres.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>							
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	400	9	+ 391
Sarsáwa	...	...	...	...	408	45	+ 363
Nakúr	...	...	..	...	...	88	— 88
Total					808	142	+ 666
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>							
Faizábád	...	...	...	...	274	418	— 144
District Total					1,082	560	+ 522

5. Across the Jumna, opposite the north-west corner of the district, lies the small estate of Náhan. When enquiring into the Ambála boundary, Munshi Chuttan Lal requested the Rájá to send an agent to assist him in respect of the Náhan boundaries.

No notice was, I believe, taken of this request ; but it seemed unnecessary to refer the matter, as no doubt or dispute is known to exist.

sub-divisions.

6. Saháranpur is divided into four tahsils and fifteen parganas. Some account of how these sub-divisions were formed will be found on pages 131, &c., of the *Provincial Gazetteer*. The following table gives for each pargana the number of "mauzas" and "maháls," the area in acres (according to the *Provincial Gazetteer*); and the population in 1881 :—

Pargana.	Area in acres.	Number of mauzas.	Number of maháls.	Population in 1881.	Average area in acres of each mauza.	Average population of each mauza.	Average population per square mile.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>							
Sultánpur ...	56,864	128	145	49,577	444	387	558
Sarsáwa ...	60,588	127	133	40,293	477	317	426
Nakúr ...	69,780	135	160	54,662	517	405	501
Gangoh ...	88,789	117	124	57,090	716	488	486
Total ...	271,015	507	562	201,622	535	398	476
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>							
Rámpur ...	82,493	135	158	74,810	611	554	580
Nágal ...	77,845	122	148	58,029	638	476	477
Deoband ...	86,552	181	158	78,219	661	597	578
Total ...	246,890	388	464	211,058	636	544	547
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>							
Faizábád ...	116,675	148	198	48,623	788	329	267
Saháranpur ...	82,677	182	213	131,629	454	723	1,019
Muzaffarábád ...	129,625	105	138	54,275	1,285	517	268
Haraura ...	67,232	139	198	57,766	484	416	550
Total ...	396,209	574	747	292,293	690	509	472
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>							
Manglaur ...	77,580	148	180	73,157	543	512	604
Rurki ...	127,096	125	191	66,236	1,017	530	334
Jwálapur ...	144,846	115	136	67,418	1,260	586	298
Bhagwánpur ...	156,558	130	294	67,765	1,204	521	277
Total ...	506,080	513	801	274,571	987	535	347
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,420,194	1,982	2,574	979,544	717	494	441

NOTE.—All grants and alluvial maháls are included.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. The Siwálíks.

7. The Siwálíks, which bound the district on the north, extend in an unbroken line from the Jumna to the Ganges, a distance of about 46 miles. Their entire area is included in the Government forest, and their southern side is so rugged and abrupt as to be quite unculturable. It forms, however, a valuable grazing-ground, and numerous herds of cattle resort to it during the open season.

The submontane tract.

8. At the foot of the hills lies a belt of land, known locally as the *ghár*, of varying width, and possessing marked characteristics. Towards the east, in the north of parganas Bhagwánpur and Rurki it consists of a series of high and broken spurs and plateau, which are separated from each other by fertile river valleys, and which sink abruptly into the plains. In the other three parganas—Faizábád, Muzaffarábád, and Jwálapur—the surface is tolerably even, with a rapid slope to the south, and is scored by the beds of the numerous torrents which issue from the hills, and

cause some injury by erosion and changes of course. The soil is light and as a rule shallow, resting on a substratum of stone and boulder, which frequently rises to the surface. Water lies at an enormous depth, and well-sinking is consequently very expensive, and attended with great difficulty. Irrigation is thus out of the question, and in many estates there is no water-supply at all. Population is sparse, and unequally distributed. The soil is unsuited for house-building, and the villages consist mainly of wattle huts, which are liable in the dry season to destructive fires; while those estates which lie along the forest boundary suffer from the ravages of wild beasts, and the fields require elaborate fencing.

9. In spite of these drawbacks this tract possesses considerable fertility. The light soil requires little labour; proximity to the hills secures a heavier rainfall, while the slope of the land prevents floods. Cane of fair quality can be grown without irrigation; and the soil is well suited for cotton and wheat. The assessment remarks recorded at last settlement abound in references to the luxuriant crops found in many of the villages. My experience—founded, however, on inspection during two unfavourable seasons—would lead me to modify to some extent those glowing descriptions. How much of this apparent deterioration is due to the peculiarity of the season, and how much to the exhaustion of what was at last settlement almost a virgin soil, cannot now be determined.

10. This part of the district has had a chequered history. On the banks of the Jumna stand the picturesque ruins of an Imperial shooting-box, while scattered along the base of the hills are numerous old wells and other traces of an older and well-established occupation. Inroads of Gurkha and Sikh drove out these settlers, and the land relapsed into jungle. Under British rule reclamation commenced. The land was given out in grants; and though many of the original grantees failed to fulfil the conditions imposed, and thus forfeited their lands, the improvements effected have been marked, and the tract has rapidly advanced in prosperity.

11. Below the *ghár*, and occupying the centre and bulk of the district, lie the uplands, which separate the Ganges from the Jumna, and which are flanked on both sides by the broad alluvial plains which lie in the valleys of those rivers. These uplands resemble the central portions of the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts, but are probably somewhat inferior in fertility. They are traversed by several rivers, but otherwise there are few marked inequalities of surface. The prevailing soil is a productive loam, which in depressions has been stiffened by the action of water into clay, while in places, especially along the crests of the slopes into river beds, it merges into sand.

The uplands.

12. The Jumna *khádir* commences in the south-west of pargana Faizábád, and includes a considerable portion of the Nakúr tahsíl. It varies in width from about two to about eight miles. In pargana Faizábád the boundary between upland and lowland is very ill-defined, but throughout the Nakúr tahsíl it is represented by a high bank which, though frequently broken and abrupt, is often sufficiently sloping to be culturable. At the foot of this bank lies a belt of stiff swampy clay of varying width, which as a rule grows good rice, and gives rise to two small streams, the Budhi and the Saindhli, which ultimately find their way into the Jumna; while on the northern and southern borders of pargana Sultánpur are two extensive swamps. The prevailing soil of the rest of the *khádir* is a light loam inclining in places to sand, and in others more or less infected with *reh*. The surface is, however, scored with numerous depressions which appear to have been the beds of old watercourses, and in these beds the soil is stiff. In pargana Sultánpur cultivation is generally careful, and the area of unreclaimed waste is small. In the other parganas there are also some excellently tilled and rich estates, but the population is sparse, and the area of culturable waste is large.

The Jumna *khádir*.

13. On the east the uplands proper terminate on the high bank overlooking the Soláni. East of the Soláni, and south of the submontane tract, lies a large area of lowland, all of which is included in the *khádir* of the Soláni, the Rátmau, or the Ganges. Parts of the northern boundary of this *khádir* are, as in the case of the Jumna

The Ganges *khádir*.

khádir, ill-defined, and the transition from upland to lowland is very gradual. The total extent of this *khádir* was estimated by Mr. Thornton (*Gazetteer*, page 936, new edition) at one-sixth of the whole district area. This estimate, however, appears to include a considerable amount of what is scarcely *khádir* land. The unmistakably *khádir* villages are inferior in quality to, and more backward than, those in the Jumna valley. The population is scanty and more or less nomad; the rivers and streams are numerous and difficult to cross; the soil is moist, and so foul that in places it has to be thrown periodically out of cultivation, while considerable areas suffer from erosion, inundation, and supersaturation.

Rivers.

The Budhi Jumna.

14. The rivers and streams of the district may be conveniently divided into three classes. In the first class come the Budhi Jumna, and the Bánganga, which are simply arms of the Jumna and Ganges. The former branches off from the parent river at Khára in the extreme north-west of the district, and rejoins the Jumna in pargana Sultánpur. The upper part of its course, as far as the village of Naushahra in pargana Faizábád, is utilized as the bed of the Eastern Jumna Canal. Below that village it forms a canal escape, and, except when the canal water is turned or overflows into it, its volume is small. In the lower part of its course it is called the Sapoliya, its proper name (the Budhi) being then given to a small stream which rises in the Sarsáwa marshes. The Bánganga, after a short course through the *khádir* in pargana Jwálápur, runs into the Muzaffarnagar district. Both of these rivers have well-defined beds, and do little damage to their banks; but when in flood are unfordable, and cause much obstruction to traffic.

The Bánganga.

The Hindan.

The Soláni.

The Sipiya.

The Rátman. The Naugaon. The Maskhara.

15. The second class includes the rivers which are formed by the junction of the numerous torrent beds which issue from the Siwálik Hills. The most important of these are the Hindan and the Soláni. The former rises in pargana Muzaffarábád: it is joined further south by the Nágadeo and Dhamola, and ultimately flows through parganas Nágál and Deoband into the Muzaffarnagar district. The Soláni rises in pargana Bhagwánpur, and also runs into Muzaffarnagar through parganas Rurkí and Manglaur. Its chief affluents are the Sipiya (sometimes called the Haljaura, from one of its heads), and the Rátman. Smaller than these are the Naugaon and Maskhara, which rise in pargana Faizábád and pargana Muzaffarábád respectively, and wind south-west across the Eastern Jumna Canal. The former joins the Budhi Jumna, while the latter flows into the Jumna in pargana Sultánpur. The Pathri *rau* rises in pargana Bhagwánpur, and the Ránipur *rau* in pargana Jwálápur; they join and flow into the Bánganga, in pargana Jwálápur.

The Pathri. The Ránipur.

16. The torrents from which all these rivers are formed are perfectly dry during the greater part of the year. During the rains, however, they receive large volumes of drainage water from the Siwálíks, and owing to the velocity of their current, due to the slope of the ground, do considerable injury to the estates which they traverse. Further south, when they assume definite form as rivers, their characteristics change. Even in the hot weather there is always some flow of water, while the smaller fall in the bed level tends to prevent extensive erosion or changes of course, though it favours inundation. The Naugaon and the Maskhara are used as canal escapes, and are thus liable to freshets, but are too small to do much damage. The Dhamola and Nágadeo are also small, and practically harmless. The Hindan has a fairly extensive *khádir*, but the loss caused by floods and erosion is nowhere great. The Soláni *khádir* (including that of its tributaries) is, on the other hand, very large; many of the estates situated in it are of marked fertility, but the area subject to its destructive influence is very considerable. The Pathri and Ránipur *raus* help to drain the marshy land near and in the Pathri forest; their beds, though narrow, are deep and well-defined, and as a rule they cause no injury. When, however, the Bánganga is in flood, their volume is held up, and sometimes inundates the land on their banks.

17. The third class is composed of the numerous streams, all more or less petty, which rise in various depressions and swamps throughout the district.

The belt of swamp in the Jumna *khádir*, which runs along the base of the upland bank, finds outlets in the Budhi and the Saindhli. The former rises near the town of Sarsáwa, and flows into the Jumna in the north-west of pargana Nakúr; the latter rises in the pargana Nakúr, and runs south through pargana Gangoh. The Kátah rises in the north-east of pargana Nakúr, and winds in a narrow tortuous course through eastern Gangoh. This stream is the outlet of an extensive area of low-lying marshy land in both parganas, and large sums have been spent in straightening and deepening its bed. It is still, however, a very inefficient drainage channel, and a considerable portion of its basin is swampy and unculturable.

The Budhi.
The Saindhli.
The Kátah.

The Kirsani or Krishni traverses pargana Rámpur from north to south. This stream has also been straightened in places, and its basin is well-drained. In the east of the same pargana there is a still smaller stream, called the Káli, which flows through the south-west of pargana Deoband. Two heads of the "Káli nadi" rise in pargana Haraura, and uniting in pargana Nágál run south through the east of pargana Deoband. The Síla rises in the south of Bhagwánpur, and traverses Western Manglaur and Eastern Deoband. The Bhát is the name given to a small, destructive stream which carries the bulk of the drainage of the eastern uplands of Manglaur into the Soláni. Mr. Wynne gave considerable reductions of revenue in the case of the estates which lie within its influence, and in several instances Mr. Brownrigg has followed his example. The Hadwáha rises in an extensive swamp in the south-east of pargana Rurkí, and drains the Manglaur *khádir* east of the Soláni. The lower part of its course is well-defined, and there is not now the same amount of waterlogging that apparently prevailed at last settlement. The Píkhára or Pír Khála is a tributary of the Pathri and rises in the Pathri marshes.

The Kirsani.
The Káli nadi.
The Síla.
The Bhát.
The Hadwáha.
The Pír Khála.

18. It is only to some of the land abutting on the Ganges and Jumna, and on the rivers of the first two classes, that the alluvial rules have been applied. The streams of the third class occasionally receive large volumes of drainage water; and a flood on the Kirsani some three years ago carried away the canal aqueduct at Bhojpur. The area subject to their influence, however, is as a rule small; and it has always been found possible to make an equitable allowance for all the damage they cause without resorting to exceptional treatment.

Alluvial maháls.

19. Circular No. 6 (Part I of Board's Circulars) had never been followed in this district, and the whole subject of these alluvial maháls was involved in considerable confusion, which has taken some time and trouble to clear away. At last settlement some tracts were declared liable to fluvial action, and were formed into separate maháls. These were, however, limited in number, and by no means comprised all the alluvial land in the district. Subsequently in 1876, under the orders of Mr. Jenkinson, steps were taken to comply with the existing rules, and a considerable number of new maháls were constituted. For some reason or other the subject appears to have dropped out of sight before all the proceedings were complete. Register A was not drawn up; in some cases, though boundaries were duly demarcated, no separate "mahalwár" papers were prepared; while in others the papers did not coincide with the boundaries shown in the maps.

20. An additional cause of difficulty was that, at the last summary settlement of these maháls, the assessment was fixed for the usual term of five years, instead of for the remainder of the term of the regular settlement. The result was that the assessing officers have found themselves hampered to some extent by existing engagements. Under the recent orders of the Board, this difficulty will not recur in future settlements. In some cases, also, the work of verification and of the preparation of the village statistics had proceeded so far at the time of the assessing officer's inspection, that interference with existing boundaries would have involved delay and extra work, and was avoided where possible. This procedure, though sufficient for the present requirements of the case, is not altogether satisfactory. Even where the limits of these maháls are properly fixed originally, changes occur in the course of years which make a general re-consideration of the boundaries, on one uniform principle, desirable.

In the present instance, however, the Settlement Officer had not a *tabula rasa* to work on, and had occasionally to adopt workable compromises in order to save labour and time.

21. The dates on which the last summary settlement, made by the Collector, of the alluvial maháls in each pargana expired or will expire are as follows :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Date.
(1) Nakúr	Sarsáwa	30th September 1889.
	Sultánpur	Ditto 1890.
	Nakúr	Ditto 1891.
	Gangoh	Ditto 1892.
(2) Deoband	Rámpur	Ditto 1888.
	Nágal	Ditto 1889.
	Deoband	Ditto 1891.
	Faizábád	Ditto 1889.
(3) Saháranpur	Muzaffarábád	Ditto 1890.
	Saháranpur	Ditto 1892.
	Haraura	Ditto 1893.
	Bhagwánpur	Ditto 1890.
(4) Rurkí	Jwálápur	Ditto 1891.
	Rurkí	Ditto 1892.
	Manglaur	Ditto 1893.

22. Of these the maháls of pargana Bhagwánpur and Faizábád have been assessed by the Settlement Department, and the maháls of parganas Rámpur, Nágal, and Sarsáwa by the Collector on the basis of the Settlement Officer's notes and statistics. All the maháls were inspected along with the rest of the pargana in which they are situated; corrected maps and verified village papers were prepared; and standard and corrected rent-rolls framed. The re-settlement of the remaining maháls, when current engagements expire, should therefore present little difficulty. Probably the Collector will, however, find it more convenient to arrange that in future all the alluvial settlements of the same tahsíl will expire at the same time.

23. In Appendix XIII will be found lists of all the alluvial maháls which existed before settlement operations commenced, and of maháls struck off, created or re-demarcated* by the Settlement Department. The numbers are as follow :—

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Original number of alluvial maháls.	Struck off by the Settlement Department.	Created by the Settlement Department.	Re-demarcated by the Settlement Department.
NAKÚR	Sultánpur	31	3	2	2
	Sarsáwa	10	...	...	...
	Nakúr	18	...	...	...
	Gangoh	17	...	...	...
	Total	71	3	2	2
DEOBAND	Rámpur	7	...	...	1
	Nágal	17	...	...	3
	Deoband	12	3	...	2
	Total	36	3	...	6
SAHÁRANPUR	Faizábád	39	...	1	...
	Saháranpur	6	...	...	1
	Muzaffarábád	19	...	...	...
	Haraura	35	...	...	3
	Total	99	...	1	4
RURKÍ	Manglaur	12	...	...	3
	Rurkí	28	...	5	21
	Jwálápur	16	...	2	7
	Bhagwánpur	29	...	62	29
	Total	85	...	69	60
District Total ...		291	6	72	72

Grant estates are included. The total number of maháls on the register is now 357.

24. Altogether six maháls were struck off the list, three in pargana Sultánpur and three in pargana Deoband, the reason being that these maháls had ceased to be liable to fluvial action. In pargana Sultánpur the alluvial settlements expired with that of the rest of the district on 30th September 1890, and the new classification and engagements came into force from that date. The summary settlements in pargana Deoband will not expire till September 30th, 1891; but no objection was raised to the new engagements being taken from 1st October 1890. The reason for this probably was that the enhancement in all three cases was small.

25. In pargana Muzaffarábád seven of the alluvial maháls are in "grants," the term of whose original settlement has not yet expired. All these maháls were marked off and declared to be alluvial when Mr. Jenkinson was revising the lists in 1876. As the grants are held on favourable terms for special purposes, it seems doubtful whether the alluvial rules should have been applied to them. In no case, however, has any revision of the revenue ever taken place.

Mauza Takipur.	
Do. Jaintipur.	
Do. Mirzapur (three maháls).	
Do. Muhammadpur.	
Do. Nasrullapur Ikar.	

26. It is in parganas Bhagwánpur and Rurkí that the most extensive changes have been made. This is almost entirely due to the action of the Soláni and Rátmau, both of which carry large volumes of water in the rains, and have done much damage to the land on their banks. Many of the newly-created alluvial maháls are small in area. Perhaps the most striking instances of this are some of the maháls in Kheri Shikohpur, pargana Bhagwánpur. Very nearly half of this enormous village lies in the Soláni valley on both banks of the river, and the area which is liable to fluvial action is very great. All this area had to be declared alluvial; and as the estate had been divided previous to the settlement into 48 maháls, some of which were very small, the creation of a large number of minute alluvial maháls has been the inevitable result. The constitution of the maháls in this mauza is, however, provisional only; and cannot be definitely fixed till the partition case (still under appeal) is finally decided.

27. Under section 2(b) of Circular No. 6, Part I of Board's Circulars, all alluvial tracts separated from alluvial or other land by a considerable space or a deep stream should be constituted into separate maháls. This rule has not been followed in this district. I found that its application would result in the creation of a large number of additional maháls, some very small, which would have involved much extra clerical work, and have proved a permanent and serious administrative inconvenience.

28. In re-demarcating alluvial maháls the principle kept in view has been to include in the alluvial mahál all those fields, and those only, of which any portion seemed liable to injury. Existing field boundaries have always been accepted. The objection to breaking up fields is obvious, and the difficulty of working an imaginary boundary line would be considerable. In a few cases, where the fields were very large and not situated symmetrically with respect to each other, the boundaries fixed run somewhat in and out. This might have been avoided by including in the alluvial maháls a greater or smaller area of land not really liable to fluvial action. This, however, would obviously have been unfair to the landowners, and does not appear in any way necessary, as in all cases of partition the object to be aimed at is the equitable division of the land.

29. In assessing re-demarcated alluvial maháls in parganas where the quinquennial engagements had not expired, the system followed was as follows: In all cases the area newly declared to be alluvial was added to the area of the original alluvial mahál, and the total area was treated as one mahál, the maps and village papers being prepared accordingly. For the purposes of assessment, however, Mr. Brownrigg prepared in parganas Deoband, Nágál, Haraura, and Manglaur, separate assessment statements for the new and old areas.* The current demand on the latter was not altered,

* Under the Board's orders these statements have now been amalgamated into one.

and it was only for the new area that an assessment was fixed for the rest of the term of the quinquennial settlement. Throughout the rest of the district a different plan was

followed. Only one joint assessment statement was prepared; and the whole alluvial area was assessed on its merits as one mahál, the new engagements being taken for the unexpired portion of the current engagements. This method was adopted for the sake of convenience, and no objection was raised by the parties interested.

Drainage.

30. The uplands of the district are on the whole well provided with natural drainage channels in the numerous rivers and streams which intersect the surface. There are, however, several depressions, some of considerable extent, which have no sufficient outlets, and in which the land is either entirely out of cultivation or is liable to injury from floods. This evil was probably intensified in the earlier days of canal administration by percolation and escapes from the canal, and by impeded drainage. The subject soon attracted notice, and a number of schemes, more or less successful and extensive, were carried out to remedy defects. The more important of these were the Kátah drainage operations, the Dhulápra cut, the Saháranpur city drainage scheme, and the network of channels dug to relieve the low swampy lands that flank the lower part of the course of the old and new beds of the Eastern Jumna Canal in parganas Saháranpur and Rámpur. The Kátah works have been referred to above in paragraph 17, and the success that has attended them has been very partial. The swamp area in its *khádir* has been certainly reduced; but much of the land reclaimed is of little value, and some of the rice lands on the edge of the old marshes have deteriorated in quality. An account of the Dhulápra cut will be found on page 271 of the *Provincial Gazetteer*. It was intended mainly to reclaim the extensive Kumhárhera and Dhulápra swamps, but has not been very successful. The failure is attributed by the author of the *Gazetteer* to incorrect alignment. The cut runs almost due west across some highland into the Budhi in the Jumna *khádir*. The natural drainage lines run southwards into the Kátah and the Saindhli, but both these streams are such inefficient channels, that the design adopted was probably as good as the circumstances admitted. The Saháranpur city scheme was originated by Mr. Jenkinson, and completed finally by Mr. A. H. Harington. The city stands between the Eastern Jumna Canal and the Dhamola, which flank it on the west and east respectively, and is traversed by a smaller stream, the Pándhoi, which takes its rise in some swampy lands to the north. The site had long been notoriously unhealthy. These streams were too sluggish and tortuous to carry off the large volumes of flood water which they occasionally received, and to drain efficiently the low moist lands by which the city was almost surrounded. The first attempt to grapple with this difficulty was made some 40 years ago, when the cultivation of rice was prohibited within a radius of three miles of the town; and up till last settlement a considerable reduction of revenue was granted to the estates affected by the order. At the last and present settlements this prohibition was taken into consideration at assessment, and the necessity for special remissions disappeared. Should the prohibition be at any time withdrawn, the assessments of these estates will have to be revised. Mr. Jenkinson's scheme consisted in the straightening and embanking of the Dhamola and of the Pándhoi, and the effective draining of the marshy suburban area into them. The plan was ably conceived and ably carried out; and though its main objects were purely sanitary, it has resulted in a marked improvement in several estates. In two estates alone (mauza Manshapur $\frac{\text{III.}}{21}$, and Sháhpur $\frac{\text{III.}}{40}$), the revenue has, owing mainly to this cause, been doubled.

31. In several places, however, the drainage seems capable of improvement. The most important of these are the waterlogged lands in the north of pargana Sultánpur and the south of pargana Faizábád, and the great swamps in the Ganges *khádir* near the Pathri forest. The former is all that remains of the great Sultánpur marsh, which appears to have been formed in the north of the Jumna *khádir* by the Budhi Jumna and the Naugaon rivers. These rivers were used as canal escapes, and were allowed originally to wander and spill over the lowlands lying at the foot of the upland incline. Sometime before last revision of settlement the Budhi and Naugaon were diverted by well-defined channels into the Jumna, and the

swamp itself was drained by numerous cuts into the Maskhara. The scheme was a bold one, and has answered admirably. A very large area of valuable land has been entirely reclaimed, and the rest of the once impenetrable swamp now forms a useful grazing ground. In one estate (mauza Nathmalpur, pargana Sultánpur) the revenue, though even now assessed with the greatest moderation, has increased, owing solely to improved drainage, from Rs. 434 to Rs. 1,300, and many other estates have benefited to an almost equal extent. It would appear, however, that some of the cuts are silting up or require deepening, and there is still a considerable area of waterlogged land which would, I think, repay reclamation.

32. More extensive, and probably more difficult to deal with, is the great swamp in the Ganges *khádír* known generally as the Pathri jhíl. This swamp was probably caused partly by the spill from the Pathri torrent, which up to recent times was allowed to spread over the lowlands at the foot of the slope from the submontane tract; and partly by percolation from the Ganges canal. The Pathri has now been straightened and embanked for several miles south of the superpassage over the canal, and this to some extent saves the land on its banks, but appears to have had no effect in reducing the swamp. Much of the present bed seems to consist merely of a thin layer of porous sand resting on quicksand. The complete drainage of the Pathri forest is probably not desirable, as it forms a valuable grazing preserve in hot weather; but at present the saturation is excessive. A large area of private land close to the forest is unculturable marsh, and a still larger area is kept out of cultivation by the extreme unhealthiness of the situation. Many attempts at colonization have been made, but with little result. The only hope of success seems to lie in the adoption of some such measures as succeeded so well in the case of the Sultánpur swamp. If the Pathri were diverted westwards into the Rátmau, and the swamp drained by a network of cuts, the ultimate result would probably be a considerable gain of revenue.

33. There are also several less ambitious schemes which are receiving or appear to require consideration. The Zainpur Ambahta scheme, which was originally devised to drain a portion of the Nakúr pargana, has been dropped. It originated apparently in sanitary rather than in revenue considerations; but if carried out would probably have benefited considerably the fertile village of Zainpur. Another scheme for relieving the Kulheri Lake (pargana Nakúr) by a cut connecting it with the Saindhli has, I understand, been vetoed by the Collector on account of the injury the cut might cause to the rice-lands which it would traverse. In the north-east of pargana Rámpur a considerable area of valuable, but lowlying, land in the villages of Pahánsu, Sikandarpur, Ahmadpur, Umri Khurd, and Umri Kalán is annually injured by floods; but a project for its relief is under consideration. In pargana Manglaur the village of Saidpura has suffered considerably from obstructed drainage due to canal works. In pargana Rurkí close to the Rurkí Railway Station, and in the villages immediately to the south, a large amount of water is now held up which might with advantage be drained into the Síla: while immediately to the west, in Mohanpur-Mahmudpur, some injury is caused by drainage water which could without difficulty be diverted into the canal below the Ásafnagar falls.

34. Bounded on the north by the rugged and precipitous Siwálik range, and flanked on east and west by the Ganges and Jumna, the district is by nature practically shut off on all sides except the south. Owing, however, to its road and railway system, external communication is now efficiently maintained. Good metalled roads run from Saháranpur over the Timli Pass into the Western Dún and over the Mohand Pass to Dehra. The latter road is joined near Fatehpur by another metalled road from Muzaffarnagar through Rurkí. The Eastern Dún can now be reached by the Hardwár branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which starts from Lhuksar in pargana Manglaur. The North-Western Railway connects Saháranpur with Muzaffarnagar on the south and Ambála and the Panjáb on the north-west. This line traverses parganas Deoband, Nágal, the south-west of Haraura, Saháranpur, and the south of Sultánpur; and has stations at Deoband, Nágal, Saháranpur, and Sarsáwa. It follows

Communications.

closely the alignment of, and has, for through traffic, practically superseded, the old high road, which is, however, still maintained, and is metalled from the Hindan to the Jumna. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway runs eastwards through the south of Haraura and Bhagwánpur, the south-west of Rurkí, the north-east of Manglaur, and the south of Jwálápur into Bijnor. It has stations at Tejupur,* (pargana

* This station is called Chodiyala from Bhagwánpur) Rurkí, (pargana Rurkí) Lándhaura, another village about two miles off. and Lhuksar (pargana Manglaur.) The only connection with Karnál on the south-west is by a second class road from Saháranpur through Ambahta (pargana Nakúr), Gangoh and Lakhnauti, (pargana Gangoh.) This road is metalled for about four miles from Saháranpur : beyond that it is unmetalled, and and is in places sandy and heavy. Probably, however, the traffic is insufficient to justify the raising of the road to a higher class.

35. Internal communication is provided for solely by second and third class roads. When the difficulties caused by the physical configuration of the district are considered, the number and alignment of these roads leave little room for criticism. In places, however, the quality is susceptible of improvement. These roads are supplemented by numerous village tracks, and practically no part of the uplands suffers unduly from exclusion from a market. The Jumna *khádir* is less fortunate. It is separated from the uplands by an almost continuous belt of stream, lake, and swamp, and the only bridges are at Lakhnauti (pargana Gangoh) and Sarsáwa on the Karnál and Ambála roads respectively. A third bridge on the old Ambála road at Sultánpur has fallen in. Except at these two places, wheeled communication with the uplands is only possible in the dry season. Until the opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the Ganges *khádir* was even worse off. Being shut in by the Soláni on the west and by the Ganges on the east, and intersected by several rivers and streams, communication was a matter of difficulty except towards the hills on the north. There are now, however, railway stations at Harádwár and Jwálápur in the north, at Pathri in the centre, and at Lhuksar towards the south, which afford ready access at all seasons to all parts of the *khádir* except the areas lying between the Soláni and the Rátmau, and between the Bánganga and the Ganges. These are only accessible to wheeled traffic in the dry season.

Sources of irrigation.

36. The irrigated area of the district, according to the verified village papers, is shown in the following statement :—

Pargana.	Area irrigated from—				Total.
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Wells.	Other sources.	
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sultánpur	5,174	...	2,351	563	8,088
Sarsáwa	3,389	...	16,393	502	20,284
Nakúr	5,992	...	22,535	353	28,880
Gangoh	8,498	...	25,101	663	34,262
Total	23,053	...	66,380	2,081	91,514
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>					
Rámpur	40,732	...	2,957	689	44,378
Nágal ... ..	...	3,885	11,971½	3,030½	18,887
Deoband	3,201½	20,871	5,006	862½	29,941
Total	43,933½	24,756	19,934½	4,582	93,206

Pargana.	Area irrigated from—				Total.
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Wells.	Other sources.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>					
Faizábád	4,395	...	129	116	4,640
Saháranpur	27,455	...	1,886	491½	29,832½
Muzaffarábád	388	...	55	1	444½
Haraúra ... ..	...	...	2,134	1,402½	3,536½
Total ...	32,238	...	3,704	2,011	37,953
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>					
Manglaur ... ..	...	17,713	48	60	17,821
Rurki ... ..	...	273	185½	36	494½
Jwálápur ... ..	...	5,646	108	6	5,760
Bhagwánpur ... ..	...	375	1,271½	1,004	2,650½
Total ...	...	24,007	1,613	1,106	26,726
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	99,224½	48,763	91,831½	9,780	249,366

Note.—Grant villages whose term of settlement does not expire till after 30th September 1890 have been excluded. Alluvial maháls (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) have been included.

37. The method by which these areas were ascertained was as follows: All fields found at verification to be actually irrigated, and all fields recorded as irrigated in the patwáris' papers in any of the three years preceding verification, were entered in the verified papers as "wet." This system is not a perfect one, but is probably as good as any that can be devised. There were obvious objections to taking the entries of the year of verification only. In the first place verification often took place early in the year before irrigation was fully developed; and in the second place it was necessary to provide against the danger of fraudulent concealment or abandonment of irrigation. The defect of the system is that as the same fields are not irrigated every year, and as the water-supply from most sources is limited, these figures must represent a larger area than is actually irrigated in an ordinary year. The overstatement is perhaps greatest in the case of land irrigated from unprotected wells. These wells as a rule do not last more than one season, and as they are seldom renewed in the same field, the area recorded as irrigated from them has probably been largely overstated. At the same time the number of such wells can in times of necessity be largely increased. Under pressure also the areas commanded by canals and masonry wells is capable of considerable extension. The area watered from other sources is insignificant. On the whole, therefore, the figures may fairly be taken to represent with some accuracy the area artificially protected against drought.

Method of recording irrigated areas.

38. The sources of canal irrigation are the Eastern Jumna Canal on the west, and the Ganges Canal on the east. The former is taken from the Jumna at Khára in the extreme north-west of the district, and flows roughly southwards through pargana Faizábád, the south-west corner of Muzaffarábád, and the west of Saháranpur and Rámpur into the Muzaffarnagar district. Its influence is confined to these parganas, to those comprising the Nakúr tahsíl, and to a few estates in the extreme south-west of pargana Deoband. The total area recorded as irrigated by this canal is 99,224½ acres. The bulk of this irrigation is in parganas Rámpur and Saháranpur: in the former it amounts to about two-thirds, and in the latter to about three-sevenths of the cultivated area. The height of the surface practically shuts off pargana Muzaffarábád from all participation in canal irrigation. The same cause operates in the north and east of pargana Faizábád, while in the low *khádir* villages in the south-west irrigation is not required. In tahsíl Nakúr the supply is limited

The Eastern Jumna Canal.

to a narrow strip on the eastern boundary, where it marches with parganas Saháranpur and Rámpur.

39. It may be as well to note here that for two reasons the irrigated area in all villages watered from this canal is liable at any time to fluctuation :—

a The first reason is that this canal waters (I understand) with a given unit of supply a very large area. Under these circumstances in many estates water is not always obtainable in the quantity and at the time desired by the people. This gives rise to dissatisfaction; and if the water rates are raised, as has been proposed, there is little doubt that in some villages canal irrigation will contract or cease altogether. This perhaps will not be an unmixed evil; the remaining lands will get a better supply, and most of the insufficiently-served villages would do better to revert to well irrigation.

b The second reason is to be found in the system of canal administration. On this canal *kulábas* or gauges are not the property of the Department, but of individuals. A subscription of Rs. 50, when the distributaries were under construction, entitled the subscriber to a *kulába* of a given size. Originally these subscribers were the landowners or cultivators, but transfers were not prohibited, and now a number of *kulábas* have got into the hands of speculators and others, who levy a private royalty on all who use the water. By this means several villages, which have no *kulábas* of their own, obtain water practically on sufferance; while at any time the owner or purchaser of a *kulába* may apply to have it transferred to another village or district. The liability to the payment of this royalty makes it doubtful whether the water-rates can ever be raised to the full figure that can fairly be imposed on other canals.

The Ganges Canal.

40. The Ganges Canal leaves the Ganges at Maiapur, close to Hardwár, in the extreme north-east of the district. It flows westwards, through the north of pargana Jwálápur, till it reaches the Rátmau in the centre of pargana Rurkí, and then south-west as far as the town of Rurkí. There it turns due south, and runs through the south-west of parganas Rurkí and west of Manglaur into Muzaffarnagar. It carries water into all these parganas to a greater or less extent, and also into parganas Nágal and Deoband of the Deoband tahsíl. The total area recorded as irrigated by it is 48,763 acres. The supply is largest in pargana Deoband, where the irrigated area comes to more than one-third, and in pargana Manglaur, where it comes to nearly one-third of the total cultivated area. In parganas Rurkí and Bhagwánpur there is practically no canal irrigation, the uplands being out of reach, while the estates in the Soláni valley do not require water. In pargana Jwálápur irrigation is confined to a few estates lying close to the left bank of the canal; those to the north are too high, while the Khádir which forms the south of the pargana requires draining rather than more moisture.

41. At last settlement (with the exception of the extreme south-west of pargana Deoband, which was commanded from the Eastern Jumna Canal, and of a few villages in both parganas lying east of the Káli nadi) there was no canal irrigation in parganas Nágal and Deoband. The high plateau between the Hindan and the Káli depended entirely on wells and natural sources for its water-supply. On account of the liability of this tract to drought, the introduction of canal water had long been projected, and in consequence of the failure of the rains in 1877 was finally carried out. The Deoband branch of the Ganges Canal crosses the Káli nadi by an aqueduct in pargana Nágal, and flows through the centre of Deoband. In the former pargana 21 estates now receive water from it; while in Deoband all the estates lying between the two rivers, except those on the high banks that flank the beds, and a few isolated villages here and there, are irrigated by it.

42. The following statement gives the number of masonry wells in each pargana :—

Masonry wells.

Pargana.	Masonry wells in use.		Disused wells.	Number built since last settlement.
	Drinking.	Irrigation.		
Sultánpur	240	162	15	157
Sarsáwa	250	636	37	275
Nakúr	376	1,058	119	403
Gangoh	372	1,033	267	284
Total of Nakúr tahsíl * ...	1,238	2,880	438	1,119
Rámpur	392	180	474	134
Nágal	239	130	25	163
Deoband	409	172	31	196
Total of Deoband tahsíl ...	1,040	482	530	493
Faizábád	90	11	11	23
Saháranpur	299	230	52	279
Muzaffarábád	146	8	18	44
Haraura	234	108	24	98
Total of Saháranpur tahsíl ...	769	357	105	444
Manglaur	442		38 (excluding Manglaur).	266
Rurkí	129	9		46
Jwálápur	101	8		35
Bhagwánpur	276	41		92
Total of Rurkí tahsíl ...	1,006			439
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	7,781		1,111 (excluding Manglaur).	2,495

Note.—For pargana Manglaur full details are not available.

The utility of an irrigation well depends on a variety of circumstances : its size, water-supply, situation, and the nature of the ground round it. But generally speaking a masonry well in this district protects on the average about 10 acres.

43. From the above statement it will be seen that, except in parganas Sarsáwa, Nakúr, and Gangoh of the Nakúr tahsíl, the area irrigated from masonry wells is comparatively insignificant. The number of disused wells is noticeable. In a few cases the cause was failure in the spring or in the masonry ; but the majority were thrown out of use by the introduction of canal water. It is worthy of note that though the people themselves admit that in the long run irrigation from wells is more beneficial to the soil than that from the canal, yet whenever canal water reaches a village well irrigation generally ceases, even in places where the canal water cannot reach. The greater facility of canal irrigation appears to render the labour of working wells distasteful.

44. In parts of the district earthen wells are numerous and popular. They are, however, only practicable where the water level is fairly high, and the soil cohesive. They are nearly always dug by the cultivators themselves, and as a rule last only one season. They are sometimes protected by wooden or wicker frames, which, while they add considerably to the cost, materially lengthen the life of the well.

Earthen wells.

45. Scattered throughout the lower part of the district are numerous small tanks and streams from which some irrigation takes place. It is probable that the area irrigated from these sources has been understated ; but except in pargana Nágal, and to a less extent in parganas Haraura and Bhagwánpur, it is quite insignificant.

Other sources.

Percentages of irrigated on cultivated areas.

46. The following table compares the percentage of the cultivated area irrigated from the different sources at the last and present settlements :—

Pargana.	Percentage on cultivated area of—					
	Canal-irrigated area.		Well-irrigated area.		Area irrigated from other sources.	
	At last settlement.	At verification.	At last settlement.	At verification.	At last settlement.	At verification.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>						
Sultánpur	8.5	12.6	5.6	5.7	0.5	1.3
Sarsáwa	4.9	7.6	26.6	36.8	0.4	1.1
Nakúr	4.5	11.6	27.2	43.7	0.5	0.6
Gangoh	10.7	16.4	30.7	48.7	2.7	1.2
Total	7.2	12.2	23.1	35.2	1.1	1.1
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>						
Rámpur	47.1	65.9	11.4	4.7	1.6	1.1
Nágal	0.2	6.1	15.2	18.9	6.05	4.7
Deoband	3.1	34.4	12.07	7.1	3.06	1.2
Total	16.4	35.2	12.8	10.2	3.5	2.3
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>						
Faizábád	6.2	8.5	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.2
Saháranpur	42.4	44.1	8.6	2.2	1.4	0.7
Muzaffarábád	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.002
Haraura	Nil.	Nil.	7.8	3.7	4.9	2.4
Total	14.9	15.2	4.9	1.7	2.3	0.9
<i>Tahsil Rurkí.</i>						
Manglaur	12.6	30.1	0.3	0.08	0.4	0.1
Rurkí	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.07
Jwálápur	9.3	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.04	0.01
Bhagwánpur	0.2	0.6	2.6	2.05	1.9	1.6
Total	5.7	11.09	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
DISTRICT TOTAL	11.07	18.2	10.2	11.2	1.9	1.2

Of the 15 parganas in the district four* are more or less completely protected by canal irrigation ; in four† the canal supply is deficient, but is largely supplemented by wells : in three‡ the protection from all sources is only partial ; while four§ are practically without any supply whatever. This description, however, hardly does

justice to the facts. It must be remembered that the bulk of the *khádír* which comprises a considerable portion of the district (specially in tahsils Nakúr and Rurkí) does not require irrigation ; while throughout the north of the district, where irrigation of any kind is impossible, the rainfall is heavier than elsewhere and better distributed.

Rainfall.

47. The annual rainfall at head-quarters for the last 30 years was as follows. There is no recording station in the submontane tract, details for which would be interesting. It will be seen that the monsoon rains of the last three years (*i.e.*, while settlement was in progress) were too heavy ; while the cold weather rains of 1887-88 and 1889-90 were too light. The cold weather rains in 1888-89 were favourable, but the crops disappointed the expectations that had been formed of them. It cannot, therefore, be said that the assessing officers derived from their inspections in any year an exaggerated idea of the fertility of the district.

Climate.

48. "The climate of Saháranpur is that of the North-Western Provinces in general, modified by a northern position and proximity to the hills. The cold weather commences earlier and lasts longer than in the districts further south-east; but the heat in May and June is considerable. Another peculiarity of the climate is, that although the severity of the hot season is at its commencement sometimes mitigated by local thunderstorms and showers, evidently due to the neighbourhood of the hills, the regular rains (or summer monsoons) are later in their arrival here than in the Lower Provinces, and the rainfall is less. . . . The temperature rises rapidly from the beginning of March, and by the middle of June the maximum is attained. The rains usually set in towards the close of that month, and last till the middle of September." (*Provincial Gazetteer*, page 154). Irregularities in their occurrence are, however, not infrequent.

49. Before the jungle and waste area, which lay along the foot of the hills, was cleared, the climate of that part of the district was very unhealthy. The extensive clearings and reclamations that have recently taken place have effected a marked improvement; and with the exception of the actual forest, which is still unhealthy during and immediately after the rains, the climate there is now comparatively good. In the south of the district, and in the *khádir*, malarious fevers are, however, very prevalent, especially during the autumn.

50. The following table (for which I am indebted to the kindness of the Meteorological Reporter to Government) shows for each month the maximum, minimum, and mean temperature in the shade, and the mean range as recorded at Rurkí:—



Statement showing the highest maximum temperatures in the shade, and the days on which they occurred at Rurki, during each month of the years from 1885 to 1889.

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.
1885	...	74.4°	...	81.2°	...	96.7°	...	103.2°	...	103.2°	...	113.5°	...	99.2°	...	95.7°	...	96.2°	...	93.7°	...	86.2°	...	77.9°
1886	...	73.4	...	86.2	...	91.2	...	108.2	...	108.2	...	112.5	...	98.2	...	98.2	...	96.2	...	95.6	...	85.6	...	79.6
1887	...	74.8	...	85.6	...	91.6	...	111.9	...	111.9	...	110.9	...	104.6	...	93.6	...	95.6	...	92.6	...	85.1	...	77.8
1888	...	74.8	...	81.1	...	97.1	...	112.6	...	112.6	...	112.4	...	100.4	...	96.6	...	98.6	...	91.1	...	83.6	...	74.8
1889	...	76.8	...	78.8	...	95.6	...	109.9	...	110.9	...	114.9	...	98.1	...	97.6	...	93.6	...	94.6	...	87.6	...	81.6

Statement showing the minimum temperatures in the shade, and the days on which they occurred at Rurki, during each month of the years from 1885 to 1889.

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.
1885	...	38.0°	...	38.5°	...	43.2°	...	58.0°	...	61.9°	...	67.8°	...	73.2°	...	72.2°	...	68.8°	...	50.9°	...	39.5°	...	31.1°
1886	...	40.6	...	36.4	...	46.8	...	48.3	...	63.4	...	64.4	...	71.7	...	73.7	...	68.3	...	50.8	...	35.8	...	31.1°
1887	...	35.8	...	34.8	...	47.2	...	52.9	...	65.7	...	72.1	...	74.6	...	73.1	...	64.3	...	52.9	...	34.8	...	29th
1888	...	35.3	...	39.4	...	48.2	...	54.4	...	65.7	...	69.2	...	72.1	...	74.1	...	67.7	...	51.8	...	36.9	...	29th
1889	...	36.3	...	44.1	...	49.3	...	53.9	...	66.7	...	68.2	...	73.1	...	72.1	...	59.8	...	50.8	...	36.9	...	13th

Statement showing the mean daily temperature and range in the shade at Rurki, during each month of the years 1885 to 1889.

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.	Mean.	Range.
1885	...	55.6°	...	56.7°	...	70.9°	...	79.8°	...	81.7°	...	89.6°	...	84.1°	...	81.4°	...	81.7°	...	74.8°	...	63.8°	...	56.3°
1886	...	56.0	...	57.4	...	69.3	...	80.2	...	84.8	...	88.8	...	84.5	...	82.5	...	82.8	...	74.9	...	64.1	...	57.2
1887	...	54.3	...	59.0	...	71.3	...	81.3	...	92.8	...	90.2	...	83.2	...	80.8	...	79.4	...	73.2	...	63.2	...	57.1
1888	...	53.3	...	58.7	...	72.3	...	82.6	...	88.6	...	91.3	...	83.6	...	82.5	...	80.2	...	72.5	...	64.4	...	55.2
1889	...	58.7	...	59.9	...	72.3	...	84.0	...	88.1	...	90.4	...	84.9	...	84.2	...	82.1	...	74.5	...	66.1	...	58.9

Towns and markets.

51. The following is a list of the principal towns in the district:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Municipalities.	Population as per census reports of.—		
			1865.	1872.	1881.
Saháranpur ...	Saháranpur ...	Saháranpur ...	44,119	43,844	59,194
Rurki ...	Rurki ...	Rurki ...	7,588	10,778	12,818
Do. ...	Jwálapur ...	Hardwár Union ...	(Not given).	21,555	28,106
Deoband ...	Deoband ...	Deoband ...	21,714	19,168	22,116
		Total ...	(Incomplete).	95,345	122,234

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Act XX towns.	Population as per census reports of.—		
			1865.	1872.	1881.
Nakúr	Nakúr	Nakúr	Not given.		4,836
		Ambahta	6,336	6,039	6,392
		Sarsáwa	Not given.		3,978
	Gangoh	Lakhnauti	Ditto.		4,312
		Titron	Ditto.		3,551
		Gangoh	10,899	10,982	12,089
	Sultánpur	Sultánpur	Not given.		3,088
Deoband	Rámpur	Chilkána	Ditto.		4,503
		Rámpur	8,464	8,234	7,951
Rurki	Manglaur	Napanta	Not given.		3,997
		Manglaur	10,206	9,202	9,990
		Libarheri	Not given.		8,581
	Bhagwánpur	Jabarhera	Ditto.		3,403
		Bhagwánpur	Ditto.		3,591
		Total ...	(Incomplete.)		75,262

Saháranpur is the headquarters of the district, and is a flourishing town with a considerable trade. Rurki owes its existence entirely to the cantonment and the canal foundry. The Hardwár Union consists of three separate towns—Hardwár, Kankhal, and Jwálapur. The first two are well-known places of pilgrimage; the last is merely a large agricultural village, and is the home of a once powerful, but now decayed, clan of Muhammadan Rájputs. Deoband is best known for a coarse, but good, quality of cloth (gára) which is manufactured there; its other trade is small. The rest are, like Jwálapur, merely agricultural villages.

Fairs.

52. The chief fair in the district is that held annually at Hardwár early in April. It is too well known to require description here. Numerous other fairs are also held in various parts of the district, the most important being the Government horse fair and district show held at Saháranpur, and the religious *melas* of Shakumbar Devi (on the hills in the north-west of pargana Muzaffarábád) and Pirán Kaliyar (pargana Rurki). These are, however, of purely local importance.

Population and caste distribution.

53. The population of the district according to the census of 1881 was as follows:—

Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	653,272
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	317,535
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1,793
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	6,673
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	271
Total						979,544

54. The subjoined table shows the caste distribution in the same year. All castes having less than 1,000 members have been omitted :—

	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Total.
Chamár	174,956	...	174,956
Gújar	57,376	14,207	71,583
Bráhmañ	47,288	...	47,288
Kahár	42,915	...	42,915
Rájput	28,798	12,843	41,641
Bania	32,622	...	32,622
Káchchi	28,807	...	28,807
Bhangí	28,740	...	28,740
Máli	25,108	...	25,108
Taga	16,345	893	17,238
Kumhár	15,511	...	15,511
Ját	13,998	90	14,088
Barhai	13,050	...	13,050
Gadaria	10,837	...	10,837
Lohár	8,549	...	8,549
Nai	8,516	...	8,516
Kori	6,647	...	6,647
Ahír	5,904	...	5,904
Sonár	5,449	...	5,449
Dhobi	4,078	...	4,078
Lodha	2,982	...	2,982
Kalwár	2,359	...	2,359
Khatík	2,347	...	2,347
Bhát	2,067	...	2,067
Goshain	1,765	...	1,765
Káyasth	1,587	...	1,587
Total	588,601	28,033	616,634

55. The figures of the 1891 census are not yet available, but the caste distribution has probably not altered materially. The population of the district is almost entirely agricultural, and it is therefore not surprising that the *Chamárs*, who are with few exceptions field labourers, should number more than a sixth of the entire population. With the exception of the *Bhangís* (sweepers) all the principal castes (*i.e.*, with over 10,000 members) either obtain their living directly from the land, or by services rendered in connection with agriculture. In the above list Káchchis and Mális are shown as distinct castes. As a matter of fact neither name is to be met with frequently in the village vocabulary. In this district the majority of the fraternity of "gardeners" call themselves "Sainis," and this term appears to include both Mális and Káchchis, and possibly also Kurmis. From the table given in paragraph 58, showing the caste distribution of the cultivating classes, it will be seen that the number of cultivators shown in the village papers as Káchchis or Kurmis is very small.

56. The district has always been held chiefly by petty proprietors. The largest land-owning caste now is the *Mahájans* or bankers, who hold 250,917 acres or about one-fourth of the whole area under assessment. Their estates are scattered all over the district. Some of those belonging to a few city bankers are large, especially in the submontane tract, where most of the old jungle grants have fallen into their hands; but none is of sufficient importance to call for special notice. The next largest owners are the Gújars (232,672 acres), and the Rájputs (184,527 acres) many of whom now profess the Muhammadan faith. The chief of the Gújars, and by far the largest individual proprietors in the district, are the Ránis of Lándhaura, who still retain, in addition to other estates in this and the neighbouring districts, a considerable portion of the old "mukarrari." Though they keep the veil, these ladies manage their property well, and are certainly not harsh landlords. The chief settlement of the Rájputs was in the Kátah, an old pargana now absorbed in the Deoband tahsil. This branch of the Rájputs trace their origin from the village of Badgaon (pargana Deoband); they are all petty proprietors, and as a rule till their own land. There are also several once powerful, but now decayed, communities in other parts of the district, especially along the foot of the hills at

Caste distribution of pro-
prietors.

Raipur, Kheri Shikolpur, Sakrauda, Jwálapur, &c. They differ from their brethren of the Kátah in avoiding, as far as possible, handling the plough. The head of the Hindu Rájputs is the well-known Rána of Jasmaur. The large possessions of the family have now, however, dwindled down to two or three villages. The present owners are minors, but the dowager Ráni is making most creditable and, so far, successful efforts to preserve and develop the remains of the property. Among the Muhammadan Rájput families the most prominent is that of Sakrauda. The areas held by other castes are comparatively small. The chief proprietors amongst them are Muhammad Naim Khán of Kailáspur (*Pathán*), and the Messrs. Powell. The latter have partitioned the family property since last settlement.

Tenures.

57. There are four kinds of tenures—zamíndári, perfect pattidári, imperfect pattidári, and bhaiyachára. “Zamíndári tenures are those in which the whole land is held and managed in common, and the rents and whole profits of the estate are thrown into one common stock and divided amongst the several proprietors” in the proportion of their recorded shares. Where there is only one owner the tenure is usually called “zamíndári wáhid” or single zamíndári. In perfect pattidári estates the amount of the fractional share of each owner or group of owners is recorded, but the whole lands are held in severalty, and the area of this severalty does not always accord with the interest in the estate which it represents. In these estates “the revenue is assessed separately on each share or a patti.” In imperfect pattidári estates the amount of each share is similarly recorded, but part of the land is held in severalty and part in common. In such cases “the revenue is primarily made up from the rents of the common land, and the remainder by a cess on the severalty proportioned to the fractional interest in the estate of each patti,” or regulated by custom, or on a fixed scale. In bhaiyachára estates there are no recorded shares, and the interest of each proprietor in the estate is determined by the area actually held by him. In all these cases the responsibility for the revenue is joint, though in the first instance each sharer is liable only for the revenue assessed on his share. The number of estates held under each class of tenure is shown in the following table :—

Pargana.					Number of maháls held under—			
					Zamíndári.	Pattidári.		Bhaiyachára.
						Perfect.	Imperfect.	
Tahsil Nakúr,	Sultánpur	...	...	...	21	20	75	29
	Sarsáwa	...	...	...	20	11	64	38
	Nakúr	...	...	...	11	4	33	112
	Gangoh	...	...	...	19	3	45	57
	Total	...	...	...	71	38	217	236
Tahsil Deoband	Rámpur	...	...	...	22	8	32	101
	Nágal	...	...	...	23	7	26	92
	Deoband	...	...	...	29	6	14	109
	Total	...	...	...	74	16	72	302
Tahsil Saháranpur.	Faizábád	...	...	...	79	32	78	9
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	50	17	87	59
	Muzaffarábád	...	...	...	44	6	52	10
	Haraura	...	...	...	58	15	94	31
	Total	...	...	...	231	70	311	109
Tahsil Rurki,	Manglaur	...	...	...	41	1	15	123
	Rurki	...	...	...	74	23	40	43
	Jwálapur	...	...	...	73	8	26	22
	Bhagwánpur	...	...	...	156	18	40	73
	Total	...	...	...	344	50	121	261
GRAND TOTAL					720	174	721	908

Note.—Alluvial maháls are included. Unexpired grants are excluded.

58. The caste distribution of the cultivators is shown in the subjoined table. The returns of pargana Manglaur are unfortunately incomplete. In that pargana only the principal cultivators in each estate were counted at inspection.

Caste distribution of cultivators.

It will be seen that in numbers the Gújars preponderate in every tahsíl except in Deoband, where the Rájputs slightly exceed them. As agriculturists the Jhojas, Gáras, Játs, and Sainis rank in the first class. The Jhojas are the best of all. The Gáras are almost equally industrious and skilful, but they have a fondness for litigation, and an unusual knowledge of legal technicalities, which make them unpopular with some landlords. The Játs are only to be found in a few villages, and are nowhere numerous except in pargana Manglaur.

Next to the above in agricultural skill, though equal perhaps in industry, are the Tagas, who as a body may be placed in the second rank. All the others are deficient in both skill and application, and form the lowest class. The Gújars have not yet lost their reputation for thieving, or the Rájputs theirs for extravagance and love of display. The Bráhmans are cultivators in name only. The Chamárs are rather agricultural labourers than farmers; while with the other castes agriculture is quite a secondary occupation. There can, however, be no doubt that among all these lowest classes industry is on the increase, and instances of excellent cultivation can now be found in many Gújar, Rájput, and other villages.



Name of tahsil and pargana.	Gujar.	Gara.	Kajput.	Saini (gardener).	Taga.	Chamar.	Jat.	Brakhsan.	Chauhan.	Jhola.	Pathan.	Kahar.	Koli.	Abir (Hawal).	Banjara.	Teli (oilman).	Roch.	Kamboh.	Barhal.	Julaha (weaver).	Shakh.	Heri.	Saiyid.	Lohar (blacksmith).	Pakir.	Mahajan.	Kelal.	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Tahsil Nakar.																												
1. Sultampur	1,939	1,290	1,251	287	180	123	72	125	...	...	62	93	...	...	...	3	57	...	90	54	10	11	90	35	65	35	40
2. Sarsawa	831	150	477	225	46	85	182	107	...	...	37	35	...	...	...	...	21	...	10	30	3	63	35	37	1	16	...
3. Nakar	1,474	118	9	275	30	86	330	82	...	...	222	40	...	...	...	3	46	...	...	35	4	16	78	23	17	12	...
4. Gangoh	1,219	26	200	242	26	43	164	179	...	...	57	39	...	...	...	2	25	98	...	11	2	25	7	13	18	20	...
Total	5,494	1,591	812	1,023	351	339	749	494	...	...	379	208	...	1	9	130	98	100	130	20	115	...	210	109	102	83	40
Tahsil Deoband.																												
1. Rampur	1,195	159	657	260	60	91	93	103	96	58	23	137	3	2	...	35	38	15	27	10
2. Nagal	670	308	321	221	545	100	136	100	2	17	424	129	15	68	...	75	2	8	...	2	13	1	2	55
3. Deoband	245	469	1,157	135	755	45	64	108	16	24	34	2	7	2	...	27	1	31	...	27	15	...	5	...
Total	2,110	936	2,135	616	1,360	236	293	311	113	99	458	131	43	207	...	102	6	41	...	64	66	15	34	65
Tahsil Saharanpur.																												
1. Faizabad	1,414	397	259	368	21	326	...	166	228	...	36	149	...	23	10	147	...	182	...	58	86	30	165	9	29	77	6	
2. Saharanpur	763	1,328	453	651	136	208	78	91	...	...	91	77	6	28	...	34	...	...	...	28	21	188	21	23	9	6	80
3. Muzaffarabad	1,454	290	553	478	32	181	64	113	203	...	104	86	12	13	194	80	...	232	...	21	7	...	174	...	21	24	...	
4. Haraura	337	266	680	239	260	79	19	109	...	75	45	46	146	368	47	43	63	...	...	18	13	...	5	14	29	36	22
Total	2,659	2,282	1,946	1,736	443	795	161	480	431	75	276	359	164	432	261	304	63	414	...	126	135	238	344	44	102	110	65	108
Tahsil Rurki.																												
1. Manghar	1,147	96	44	173	133	130	629	148	9	184	32	21	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	23	5	...	11	8	5	8	...
2. Rurki	123	85	396	631	39	221	9	48	236	961	19	25	...	64	67	66	224	...	...	21	6	...	2	7	23	29	7
3. Jwalapur	260	71	53	572	13	234	81	74	683	147	32	76	...	39	193	37	...	7	...	27	9	...	1	14	29	7	53	
4. Bhagwanpur	401	736	266	548	370	196	13	38	181	70	9	22	90	1	143	23	2	6	...	11	10	...	1	4	26	12	...	
Total	1,931	988	759	1,924	553	781	732	308	1,099	1,382	92	144	157	107	403	141	226	13	...	83	30	...	15	33	83	124	60	
District Total.	12,195	5,797	5,652	5,306	2,716	2,152	1,936	1,594	1,530	1,493	861	512	779	671	664	621	595	527	...	442	434	424	344	334	310	307	273	

Note.— One plough in this table means a plough and four bullocks; half a plough means two bullocks; and one quarter of a plough means one bullock.

Name of tahsil and pargana.	Hajim (barber).	Goshain (mahant).	Jogi.	Mochi.	Gadaria (shepherd).	Ghost.	Mughal.	Rain.	Kasbi (butcher).	Bohra.	Bairagi.	Lodh.	Pirzada.	Gaddi.	Malish (boatman).	Biloch.	Shahkizda.	Nuniya.	Bhat.	Dholi (washer-man).	Sadh.	Dhunia (carder).	Khatni.	Kumhar (potter).	Bhangri (sweeper).	Bharbhaja (grain-parcher).	Kayasth.
<i>Tahsil Nakur.</i>																											
1. Sukinpur	29	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	13½	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2½	...	...	...	1	6½	...	...
2. Sursawa	12½	...	19½	...	...	...	55½	20½	1	...	1½	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	...	...	...
3. Nakur	8	...	9½	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
4. Gangah	11	...	25	...	10½	...	33	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	21	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	60½	...	59½	...	10½	5	58½	20½	24½	1	15½	...	...	42	34	82½	...	...	...	12½	3½	...	...	6½	12	...	10
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>																											
1. Ranpur	1	1	4	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
2. Nagai	3	3½	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Deoband	4	...	2	...	8	...	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	8	4½	7	...	18	...	4½	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	29½	...	...	14½	2	...	...	6	3½	...	3
<i>Tahsil Saharanpur.</i>																											
1. Fairabad	69	...	23	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	16	2	3½	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
2. Saharanpur	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Muzaffarabad	16½	...	10	...	2	...	...	69½	7½	10½	3½	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Haraura	23½	...	16½	...	...	1½	...	...	2½	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	124	5	49½	104½	6	52½	5½	69½	16	46	24	2	3½	...	3	6	3	...	...	3	11	...	...	14½	5	12½	...
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>																											
1. Manglaur	13	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rurki	21	108	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Jwalapur	23	23	10	...	30	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bhagwanpur	8	2	13	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	52	168	40	...	66	41½	...	...	24	6	4	46	12	...	3	...	4	36	...	1	12	28	11	13	4	10½	4
District TOTAL	244½	178½	156½	104½	100½	99	98½	89½	72½	53	48½	48	46	42	40	39½	36½	36	30½	28½	28	27½	26½	25½	24½	23	17

Note.—One plough in this table means a plough and four bullocks; half a plough means two bullocks; and one quarter of a plough means one bullock.

Name of tahsil and pargana.	Mirdaha.	Mishaiti (water-carrier).	Darzi (tailor).	Haliwai (confectioner).	Mujdwar.	Saunsi.	Pasi.	Chimpi.	Kanchan.	Christian.	Bandukchi.	Sunar (goldsmith).	Kangrez (dyer).	Charaj.	Nirmala.	Thakur.	Thag.	Khwaja.	Kachhi.	Pherai.	Mandi (Kilasshaugle maker).	Khardi (turner).	Kurmi.	Lorha.	Nakkal (buffoon).	Bhatara.	Total.	
<i>Tahsil Nakur.</i>																												
1. Sultapur	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,858
2. Sarawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,583½
3. Nakur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,062
4. Gangohi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,555½
Total	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3½	3½	...	...	...	2	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,059
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>																												
1. Rampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,113½
2. Negai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,258
3. Deoband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,228½
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
<i>Tahsil Saharanpur.</i>																												
1. Faizabad	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,387
2. Saharanpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,416½
3. Muzaffarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219½
4. Haraura	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150½
Total	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,203½
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>																												
1. Manglaur	3	1	...	3½	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,989½
2. Rurki	12	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,577½
3. Jwalapur	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,277
4. Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,286
Total	15	4	5	9½	9	9	9	7	1	7	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,130
District Total	15	13½	12	10½	9	9	9	7½	7	7	7	6	5½	4½	3	2	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1	1	1	1	1	50,962½

Note.—One plough in this table means a plough and four bullocks; half a plough means two bullocks; and one quarter of a plough means one bullock.

59. Rents are usually paid either in cash or in kind. Throughout the district

Rent system.

* A "bigha khám" is one-third of soil rates are unknown, and the cash rent takes the form of a lump cash payment for the whole holding, or of a rate at so much per "bigha * khám" of the holding. Kind rents are more complicated. One form consists of the payment of a fixed amount of a specified kind of grain (generally wheat) per unit of area, irrespective of whether that kind of grain can be grown on the land or not. The unfairness to the tenant of this system is obvious, and it appears to combine all the drawbacks of both cash and kind rents. The more common form is, however, the payment of a fixed proportion† of the produce, the amount to be paid being decided either by appraisement before harvest, or by actual division of the grain on the threshing floor. Theoretically, actual division is the fairest method, but it is attended by certain drawbacks. It entails on the landlord the trouble and expense of watching the harvesting, and is therefore unpopular with that class. Appraisement is consequently the more usual form, and in parts of the district seems to be worked without friction. It is, however, open to gross abuses, and serious mistakes are often made by the most honest valuator. A notable instance of an error of this nature occurred in connection with the cold weather harvest of 1888-89. The season was favourable, and the crop looked most promising. The actual outturn, however, grievously disappointed the expectations that had been formed of it, and large reductions of the rents appraised had to be given.

† Generally one half; but sometimes more and frequently less.

60. By the custom of the country certain crops are not subjected to appraisement or division. The chief of these are cane, cotton, and "chari." In all but a few holdings where the system of appraisement or division is in force, the rent of the land under these crops is determined by a fixed scale of cash payments per unit of area. These rents are called *zabti*. The usual scale is Rs. 2 per bigha khám for cane, Re. 1 for cotton, and eight annas for "chari"; but higher and lower rates are frequently found.

Zabti rents.

61. The subjoined table shows the areas recorded as grain-rented at last settlement and in the year of verification, and the percentage of these areas to the total areas held by tenants :—

Pargana.	Grain-rented area—		Percentage of grain-rented land on total tenant-held area—	
	At revision.	At verification.	At revision.	At verification.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	Acres.	Acres.		
Sultánpur	17,199	13,907½	66·4	49·8
Sarsáwa	8,860	9,149½	37·4	33·6
Nakúr	5,949	4,704	27·4	17·9
Gangoh	9,709	7,035	42·5	23·7
Tahsil Total ...	41,717	34,796	44·3	31·3
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>				
Rámpur	3,220	5,533½	15·2	19·6
Nágal	933	2,086½	3·7	7·02
Deoband	836	5,298	3·01	16·5
Tahsil Total ...	4,989	12,917½	6·7	14·3

Note.—Alluvial maháls are included. Grants, whose term of settlement has not ~~expired~~ ^{been} excluded.

Pargana.	Grain-rented area—		Percentage of grain-rented land on total tenant-held area—	
	At revision.	At verification.	At revision.	At verification.
<i>Tahsil Sahāranpur.</i>	Acres.	Acres.		
Faizābād	26,325½	21,004	64·9	47·01
Sahāranpur	12,983½	9,121½	35·9	21·7
Muzaffarābād	18,330	15,997½	67·1	47·7
Haraura	12,480½	8,794½	39·9	24·3
Tahsil Total ...	70,069½	54,917½	51·9	35·1
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>				
Manglaur	4,785	2,274	16·2	6·5
Rurki	10,851	9,327½	33·7	26·9
Jwālapur	20,148½	20,131½	65·5	54·4
Bhagwānpur	17,205½	10,278½	55·8	27·2
Tahsil Total ...	52,990	42,012½	44·4	29·1
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	169,765½	144,642½	40·2	28·8

Note.—Alluvial mahāls are included. Grants, whose term of settlement has not expired, have been excluded.

These figures have been obtained from the village papers, but are not, however, strictly accurate. In the first place the *zabti*-rented area has been classed as cash-rented. This was manifestly wrong, for though these rents are paid in cash, they are more properly kind rents. In the second place in many instances where the rent is really payable in grain, but is regularly converted into and paid in cash at the market rates, the land has been improperly shown as cash-rented. These errors were discovered too late to admit of a fresh classification being prepared. Accepting the figures as they stand, however, it appears that in every tahsil except Deoband grain rents are losing ground, while in tahsil Deoband the total grain-rented area is comparatively insignificant.

62. Grain rents by appraisalment or division possess many advantages. They are self-adjusting, and are well suited otherwise for a tenantry not ordinarily possessed of ready cash, and for petty proprietors who live to a considerable extent on the produce of their lands. They are by no means restricted to localities where cultivation is backward or precarious, but are common in every class of soil, and are most popular with the landlords where the soil is rich. Their unpopularity with the tenants in parts of the district is mainly due to the abuses to which they are liable; and the number of commutation applications which have been filed under section 73 of the Revenue Act is enormous.

* As the time allowed for the filing of these and other rent applications has not expired, full statistics cannot now be given.

This commutation has been bitterly opposed by the landlords, and there can be no doubt that by it they will be heavy losers. The records kept of kind rents in the village papers are so defective, that the full effect of commutation on the landlords' profits is to a great extent concealed. From inquiries I have made, however, I am inclined to believe that this effect will be a general reduction of the landlords' profits, varying according to the quality of the estate, and amounting in some cases to nearly 50 per cent.

63. Cash rents are of comparatively recent introduction. The great difficulty which the earlier Settlement Officers had to encounter was the almost entire absence of cash rents. Down to Mr. Thornton's time the popular opinion was that cash rents could not be insisted on unless the tenant consented to the commutation. This belief was a great impediment to the revenue administration, and enabled many cultivating

communities to resist the imposition of a fair revenue; for if their proprietary rights were sold, they grew bad crops, and thus left the purchaser no margin of profit. These estates were, therefore, practically unsaleable, and the people could dictate their own terms. Mr. Thornton dispelled this illusion, and allowed all occupancy tenants and their landlords the option of cash rents. Since then the cash-rented area has steadily increased. Owing, however, to the precariousness of cultivation in parts of the district (*e.g.*, portions of the Jumna and Ganges *khádir*), and the constitution of the proprietary body in others, it is unlikely that kind rents will, for some time at any rate, entirely disappear.

64. Except in parts of the Ganges *khádir*, the circumstances of which have already been described, the system of agriculture presents no peculiar features. As a rule cultivation is most careful when irrigation is available; less good in the unprotected upland estates; and inferior in the *khádir* and the submontane tract. But there are marked exceptions. There is still a tendency in places to abuse the facilities of canal irrigation, and in others available sources of irrigation are from poverty or apathy neglected. On the other hand some *khádir* and unirrigated estates are excellently cultivated.

System of agriculture.

65. At annexation a very large area in the north and north-west of the district was waste, partly under forest and partly thrown out of cultivation by the repeated inroads of invaders. These forest and waste lands were always regarded by the Government as distinct village lands or "mauzas," but many of the neighbouring landlords claimed proprietary rights, and paid a nominal revenue to facilitate the collection of forest dues. These claims were in many cases of the vaguest character, and in Mr. Thornton's time some of the claimants were even ignorant of where the land they claimed lay. Mr. Thornton was the first to survey and define these lands, but his procedure in dealing with them was not uniform. In some instances he gave clearing leases to the titular landlords on a progressive revenue, the agreement being that they were to break up the land at a fixed rate under penalty of transfer. In

Jungle grants.

* *e.g.*, the Kheri-Shikohpur, and other cases* he allowed the titular landlords to remain in possession on the old terms; while in at least one case† he transferred the waste lands to a grantee on a clearing lease, subject to the payment of an allowance to the old owners.

* *e.g.*, the Kheri-Shikohpur, and other cases* he allowed the titular landlords to remain in possession on the old terms; while in at least one case† he transferred the waste lands to a grantee on a clearing lease, subject to the payment of an allowance to the old owners.

† The Pádlí grant previously held by the Rájputs of Raipur.

In 1839 the Board issued orders for the leasing out of all the waste lands. The original number of grants thus given was 104, at a revenue beginning from Rs. 6,596 and rising to Rs. 70,446. From time to time many resumptions for non-fulfilment of the prescribed conditions took place. In 1863 and again in 1865 large areas (consisting chiefly of land unsuited for agriculture) were made over to the Forest Department and to the Rurki Foundry; and in the latter year the remaining grants were subjected to a regular settlement under the grant rules. In 1870 only 79 grants were left on the roll. It would appear that complete records of these grants were never maintained, and the subject was involved in considerable confusion. In 1874 Mr. Jenkinson, the Collector, made a full inquiry into them. The area then ascertained to be in the possession of grantees was found to be 91,129½ acres.

In appendix XII will be found a list of the grants whose terms expired during or concurrently with the last settlement; all these have now been regularly settled by this Department. Appendix XI gives a list of those whose terms have not yet expired. The latter number 36 only, and of these 19 will fall in within the next two years. Under the orders of the Board none of these unexpired grants has been settled by this department. For all of them, however, the village maps and papers have been corrected and verified; while for those whose settlement will expire in 1891 and 1892 the usual settlement statements (except Nos. V and VII) have been prepared.

66. The number of estates in which an allowance is made by the present owners to ex-proprietors is considerable, and deserves notice. At the present settlement there has up to date been no instance of refusal to accept the assessment imposed. Most

Allowances to ex-proprietors.

of the cases date from Mr. Thornton's time, and are of two kinds: the first kind includes the allowances payable by the grantees of waste lands to the old owners; the second kind includes allowances made to the titular owners of cultivated estates who were excluded from settlement on the ground that they had never exercised or possessed full proprietary rights. The following table taken from Mr. Thornton's report, shows to what extent these rights were claimed and disallowed:—

Serial number.	The owners of	Number of villages in which they claimed proprietary rights.	Number in which they were considered entitled to settlement.	Number in which they were not so entitled.
1	Jwálapur	59	9	50
2	Salempur	15	4	11
3	Garb	17	4	13
4	Jaurási	22	6	16
5	Rurkí	15	13	2
6	Paniyála	9	7	2
	Total ...	137	43	94

Revenue-assigned lands.

67. The registers of these estates have been carefully revised. The existing registers were very incomplete, many revenue-free plots being omitted. The full particulars required by the rules have now been given so far as they could be ascertained, but in many cases the requisite details are not forthcoming, and the only proofs of the genuineness of the claim are a curt entry in the record-of-rights, and the fact that the land has hitherto been held revenue-free. Possibly in some of these cases the records of the Board's office may give some help. A thorough investigation, however, into the whole subject was made in Mr. Thornton's time, and it is unlikely that any unfounded claims escaped notice.

The chief assignment is that for the support of the tomb of the famous saint, Sháh Abdul Ma'áli, at Ambahta in pargana Nakúr. It now amounts to Rs. 6,568 per annum, being the revenue of 14 whole estates and of part of eight others. The disposal of this income has been the subject of considerable litigation, and it has been decided by the High Court that it must be expended in connection with the shrine itself, and cannot be appropriated for any private purposes. No public rendition of accounts, however, takes place. The present custodians are two resident descendants of the saint. The other assignments are comparatively unimportant.

The total amount of revenue assigned is Rs. 42,979 per annum, distributed as follows:—

Pargana.	Revenue assigned in perpetuity.	Revenue assigned for life.	Total.
Sultánpur	389	...	389
Sarsáwa	1,527	...	1,527
Nakúr	9,110	...	9,110
Gangoh	5,455	3	5,458
Total of tahsíl Nakúr ...	16,481	3	16,484
Rámpur	2,147	4,018	6,160
Nágal	860	...	860
Deoband	7,855	1,350	9,205
Total of tahsíl Deoband ...	10,862	5,363	16,225

Pargana.						Revenue assigned in perpetuity.	Revenue assigned for life.	Total.
Faizábád	...	...	...	...	...	601	...	601
Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	5,343	1,050	6,393
Muzaffarábád	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	...	1,280
Haraura	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total of tahsil Saháranpur						7,224	1,050	8,274
Manglaur	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Rurki	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	...	1,930
Jwálapur	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
Bhagwánpur	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total of tahsil Rurki						1,996	...	1,996
DISTRICT TOTAL						86,563	6,416	42,979

Note.—Unexpired grants have been excluded from this table.

68. The trade of the district is practically confined to grain and other agricultural produce. With the exception of the Canal Foundry and Sapper and Miner Workshops at Rurki, and the Cotton Press recently started by a European firm at Saháranpur, there are no manufactories of importance. Such industries as exist are entirely in the hands of artisans, and suffer from want of capital, enterprise, and direction. Perhaps the best known of these are the whitewood carvings and leather work of Saháranpur itself. The wood used for the former is the "*dudhi*," a soft wood of so inferior a character that there appears to be no hope of any expansion of the industry. The leather trade has greater possibilities, if reasonable care were taken in the preparation of the material. Less known, but infinitely superior to both of the above, are the *shisham* carving and cloth industries. The number of men really skilled in the former is unfortunately very limited, and these are practically private servants, and never work for the open market. This is to be regretted; for if a guild of skilful carvers existed, and their efforts were carefully directed, a demand for their productions would probably spring up. I have seen specimens of local carving which would rank with any in India. A pair of doors carved at Saháranpur were awarded a gold medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, and now, I believe, are to be found at the Indian Institute at Oxford. Much of the Saháranpur cloth is of good quality; some of the fabrics are well-suited for European use, and command a considerable sale. Coarse cloth (called *gára*) is also manufactured at Deoband and Gangoh, but the trade is purely local. Less important industries are the cloth dyeing and printing of Bhagwánpur and Manglaur, the cane chairs and iron umbrellas of Behat, the wood and leather work (chiefly furniture) of Manglaur, and the country saddles and glass of Rámpur.

Trades and manufactures.

Some indigo is grown and prepared by primitive methods for local consumption. Several small factories for its preparation for the European market have also been established from time to time. Most of these have, however, been abandoned, and the only one of any importance that is still worked is at Manglaur.

69. The principal products of the district are wheat, which (alone or in combination with other crops) occupies in round numbers 303,000 acres, or about three-eighths of the total cultivated area; rice, which occupies 146,000 acres; cotton 43,000 acres; and sugarcane 42,000 acres. The wheat, cotton, and finer kinds of rice are of good quality. Some of the cane is also excellent, but where carelessly cultivated or grown without irrigation, the crop and outturn are poor.

Principal products.

Fuel, small timber, stone, and grass for rope making are obtained from the forests in the north, but the demand is mainly local. *Ghí* is also produced in considerable quantities by the herdsmen, who bring their cattle to the forests during the open season. The Rájputs of the Kátah used to be famous for horse-breeding, but the trade has now almost entirely ceased. An epidemic a few years ago killed off nearly all the stock, and the few animals that are left seem of inferior quality and ill-cared for.

General condition of the people.

70. The condition of the people and the country at the time of annexation appears to have been lamentable. This was due to two causes : (1) Under the Mahrattas the system of farming was in force, and the revenue instead of being fixed was simply an undefined proportion of the crops, the amount of the proportion depending on the will and power of the farmer. Under such a system agriculture could not possibly flourish, and during the latter years of Mahratta rule the revenue had been steadily declining. (2) The second cause was the constant raids of Sikhs and other freebooters. Situated at the base of the hills, where the Jumna is readily fordable during the greater part of the year, Saháranpur has lain in the track of every invader from the north-west. Sikh inroads appear to have begun about the year 1709, and were particularly numerous and destructive during the latter years of Mahratta, and earlier years of British rule. On the east near the Ganges the great barons had been able to protect their lands from both these evils ; but to the west, near the Jumna, the villages were few, the people sunk in poverty, and the area of waste excessive. The distress was aggravated by the great famine of 1803-4, and it was not until 1807, after four years of British occupation, that the Collector could report that cultivation was extending and improving. For upwards of 30 years, however, the district suffered from heavy assessments and the turbulence of the people. It seems clearly established that at some of the earlier settlements the demand was pitched too high ; but there can also be no question that in many cases the troubles which arose were due to the lawlessness of the people, and to unreasonable resistance to the payment of a fair revenue. With firm administration and a more equitable assessment these troubles gradually disappeared, but not until many of the old proprietary communities had been ruined. The famines of 1837-38 and of 1860-61, and the great convulsion of 1857, retarded progress for a time ; but during the last 30 years it has, in spite of scarcities in 1868-69 and 1877-78, been steady and marked. The condition of the people is now on the whole

* *Vide* page 234 of the Provincial Gazetteer. good ; wages have risen* ; the standard of comfort is fairly high ; and the habits of thrift and industry are spreading. From time to time some of the poorer or more thriftless village communities have to part with their lands ; but in many instances this change of status is, sentiment apart, an improvement to the people themselves. The responsibilities of ownership appear to be too great for some of them, and with its disappearance often comes comparative prosperity or at least the capacity of paying their debts. An instance of this, which is still in point, is mauza Nainkhera, pargana Rámpur, cited by Mr. Wynne. Another is that of Meghan Mazra, pargana Nakúr. The assessment on this state was Rs. 230 in 1233 fasli, Rs. 417 in 1244 fasli, and Rs. 367 in 1274 fasli. These assessments were certainly not heavy ; but the Gújars fell into difficulties, and have parted with the whole estate. Yet they now contrive to pay the new owners a yearly rental, which ranges from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,500, and even in the scarcity year of 1877-78 did not fall below Rs. 700.

Patwáris' circles.

71. The last distribution of patwáris' circles took place in 1876, under the orders of Mr. Jenkinson. Since then, however, many alterations in the grade and pay of individual patwáris were made by Pargana Officers on their own authority ; and there was in consequence considerable dissatisfaction among those men who were drawing less than the authorized pay of their circle. For other reasons the old distribution was or had become unsuitable. Some of the circles were not sufficiently compact, portions being separated from the rest by intervening villages or by unfordable streams. Some were unduly small ; while in others, owing to the extension of cultivation, the work had become too heavy for one man to cope with.

Under the orders of the Board, the constitution of the circles has now been revised; and the principles adopted are those laid down in the Director's No. 1884, dated 16th May 1890.

The circles have been re-arranged, so that they should be as compact and have as good internal communication as possible. As a rule the area varies from 1,200 to 1,500 acres, and the number of fields from 2,000 to 3,000. It has not, however, always been found possible to keep within these limits; and in some instances, where the proprietary register is unusually simple or unusually involved, or for other sufficient reasons, larger or smaller circles have been fixed.

In the matter of pay the old 10, 8, and 7-rupee grades have been retained; one patwári (mauza Deoband), who used to get Rs. 11 per mensem, has been reduced to Rs. 10 per mensem; and the old lowest grade (Rs. 5 and Rs. 6) has been abolished. I should gladly have also abolished the assistants altogether had it been feasible. It is impossible in this district to get really competent men at Rs. 5 per mensem, and the system of joint responsibility is unsatisfactory. Some of the circles, however, which consist of single unpartitioned villages are so large, that assistance had to be given in some shape, and the appointment of two separate patwáris was out of the question. The number of cases in which assistants have been sanctioned is only 14.

From the appended statement it will be seen that the total number of patwáris (including assistants) has been reduced from 624 to 584. Except in tahsíl Rurkí, where the great extension of cultivation* in parganas Bhagwánpur, Rurkí, and Jwálapur necessitated the creation of new circles, there has been a reduction in every tahsíl. The total expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 4,894 to Rs. 4,682 per mensem.

* Including unexpired grants.

According to the Director's scheme, one-half the total number of patwáris should be put in the lowest grade, and one-fourth in each of the others. It has been found undesirable to enforce this direction strictly. The number now graded in the highest class is correct; but the second class cannot be further reduced without serious injustice to the present incumbents, and risk of injury to the district administration.

The duties devolving on patwáris have undoubtedly become heavier in recent years, and a much higher standard of fitness is now required than was formerly the case. Wages and the cost of living have also increased, and are higher in this district than in those further south and east. For these reasons, I believe it would be sound policy to utilize the savings now effected in raising the pay of the assistants to Rs. 6 per mensem, and in abolishing the 7-rupee grade of patwáris altogether. If this proposal is adopted, the total increase of expenditure will only be Rs. 24 per mensem; and I strongly recommend the proposal to the favourable consideration of the Board.

The new distribution should be brought into force at the close of the present agricultural year.

Pargana.	Previous distribution.										Present distribution.									
	1st grade, Rs. 10 per mensem.		2nd grade, Rs. 8 per mensem.		3rd grade, Rs. 7 per mensem.		Lowest grade and assistants, Rs. 5 per mensem.		Monthly pay.	Number of patwāris and assistants.	1st grade, Rs. 10 per mensem.		2nd grade, Rs. 8 per mensem.		3rd grade, Rs. 7 per mensem.		Assistants, Rs. 5 per mensem.			
	Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of assistants.	Amount of pay.			Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of patwāris.	Pay.	Number of assistants.	Pay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Tahsil Nakūr.</i>																				
Sultānpur	32	Rs. 245	3	Rs. 30	13	Rs. 104	16 (@ Rs. 6 and 15 @ Rs. 7.)	Rs. 111	...	Rs. ...	27	Rs. 221	7	Rs. 70	11	Rs. 88	9	Rs. 63	...	Rs. ...
Sarsāwa	34	260	2	20	16	128	16	112	...	...	27	222	8	80	9	72	10	70	...	...
Nakūr	39	302	4	40	17	136	18	26	...	...	34	279	8	80	17	136	9	63	...	...
Gangoh	41	321	8	80	16	128	14	98	3	15	36	290	8	80	16	128	11	77	1	...
Total	146	1,128	17	170	62	496	64	447	3	15	124	1,012	31	310	53	424	39	273	1	5
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>																				
Deoband	55 (Patwāris 51, Assis- tants 4.)	415	9 (1 @ Rs. 11 and 8 @ Rs. 10.)	91	16	136	26 (6 @ Rs. 5, 2 @ Rs. 6 and the remaining @ Rs. 7.)	168	4	20	55 (Patwāris 52, Assis- tants 3.)	427	10	100	18	144	24	168	3	15
Nāgal	48	391	12	120	19	152	17	119	...	...	45	373	12	120	22	176	11	77	...	...
Rāmpur	61 (Patwāris 57, Assis- tants 4.)	490	16	160	23	184	18	126	4	20	47	389	14	140	20	160	12	84	1	5
Total	164	1,296	37	371	58	472	61	413	8	40	147	1,189	36	360	60	480	47	329	4	20

Taluk Saharanpur.		34 51 (Patwari 48, Assis- tants 3.)	271 423	8 19	80 190	9 15	72 120	17 14	119 98	3	15	32 49 (Patwari 46, Assis- tants 3.)	246 394	5 14	50 140	7 15	56 120	20 17	140 119	3	15
Patnabad ... Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarabad	...	35 (Patwari 33, Assis- tants 2.)	267	5	50	14	112	14	95	2	10	35 (Patwari 32, Assis- tants 5.)	267	7	70	7	56	18	126	3	15
Hara ...	...	42	352	15	150	13	104	14	98	...	...	40	324	12	120	8	64	20	140	...	...
Total	...	162 (Patwari 157, Assis- tants 5.)	1,318	47	470	51	408	59	410	5	25	156 (Patwari 150, Assis- tants 6.)	1,231	38	380	37	296	75	525	6	30
Taluk Barhi.																					
Manglaur ...	...	50	384	4	40	27	216	19 (2 @ Rs. 5, 1 @ Rs. 6 and 16 @ Rs. 7.)	128	...	...	43	352	12	120	15	120	16	112	...	...
Barhi ...	...	30	228	6	60	10	80	14 (5 @ Rs. 5 and 9 @ Rs. 7.)	88	...	...	32	253	8	80	7	56	16	112	1	5
Jwalapur ...	...	23	204	3	30	6	48	19 (1 @ Rs. 6, 3 @ Rs. 5 and 15 @ Rs. 7.)	126	...	...	35	273	7	70	9	72	18	126	1	5
Blagwanpur	...	44	341	8	80	17	136	19 (4 @ Rs. 5 and 15 @ Rs. 7.)	125	...	...	47	372	11	110	12	96	23	161	1	5
Total	...	152	1,157	21	210	60	480	71	467	...	...	157	1,250	38	380	43	344	73	511	3	15
Total for District	...	624	4,864	122	1,221	231	1,856	255	1,737	16	80	584	4,682	143	1,430	193	1,544	234	1,638	14	70

PART II.

Fiscal history.

72. The lands comprising the present district were among those formally ceded to the British by the treaty of Surje Anjangaum (20th December 1803); but as early as the preceding October Collectors had been appointed to take charge of the territories conquered from Sindhia, and provide for their administration. These territories were divided into four divisions, the first of which included the present districts of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar and a portion of Meerut. This division was subsequently divided, by a line running through Muzaffarnagar, into two portions, the northern of which (including the present district) was at first administered from Delhi, but was quickly placed along with the southern under a Collector, whose original head-quarters were at Meerut. In 1823 the Sub-Collectorate of Muzaffarnagar was formed, and in 1826 it was raised to a separate district. Since then numerous transfers between the two districts have taken place; but these do not require notice here.

Mr. Guthrie's three settlements.

73. The first two settlements (1803-4 and 1804-5) were for one year only. The second was made under Regulation VIII of 1793, on the basis of the village rent-rolls of 1801-2 and 1802-3. In both these settlements it was the intention of Government that the engagements should be taken from the actual proprietors, and in the case of fiefs from the subordinate proprietor. It was, however, found impossible to carry out these orders. Fully half the district, as then constituted, was held at a fixed revenue by a few powerful chiefs, whose occupation dated from the troubled times of Rohilla and Mahratta government. These tenures were known as *mukarraris*, and it was deemed impolitic or impossible to interfere with them. In his third and triennial settlement (1805-6 to 1807-8), therefore, which was made under Regulation IX of 1805, Mr. Guthrie confirmed these chiefs in their possessions at the old rates, while owing to the depressed state of the smaller proprietary bodies he was compelled to farm many other estates. This settlement seems to have been made on the basis of the value of the crops produced; and where any objection was raised the amount was ascertained by actual measurement of the crops on the ground, and the extent of the land cultivated.

Second triennial settlement.

74. The second triennial settlement (1808-9 to 1810-11) was carried out by Mr. H. Dumbleton, under the same regulation. It was framed on the curious principle of adding to the old assessment two-thirds of the difference between the amount of that assessment and the value of the actual produce of the land at the termination of the expiring settlement. This naturally yielded a large increase of revenue, which following on the drought of 1807-8, involved large remissions every year, and a very extensive recourse to farming.

Fifth settlement.

75. This settlement was subsequently continued for four years (1811-12 to 1814-15) under section 5 of the same regulation, which provided that, at the end of the term of the original settlement, engagements should be taken from the same persons for a further period of four years at an enhancement equal to three-fourths of the net increase of revenue that had accrued during any one year of the original settlement.

76. It was during the currency of this settlement that the remaining *mukarraris* lapsed by the death of the grantees. One was talúqa Patehar, the *mukarrari* of Murtaza Khán; it comprised only 31 villages, and these were settled with the subordinate proprietors found to exist in each village. The other was the great *mukarrari* of Rájá Rámdayal Singh of Lándhaura, which included no less than 827 villages and 36 *chaks*; and a special officer, Mr. Chamberlain, was deputed to settle it. The subsequent history of this property will be found in paragraphs 37, &c., of Mr. Thornton's Settlement Report, and pages 199, &c., of the *Provincial Gazetteer*. It is sufficient for present purposes to note (1) that of only a few of the estates were the Rájá's heirs ultimately held to be the real owners; (2) that the great delay in the decision as to who were the real owners caused much loss of revenue, and seriously interfered with the development of many villages; and (3) that the breaking up of the

mukarrari more than quadrupled the Government demand, and that large reductions of revenue were afterwards found necessary.

77. The next, or as it is sometimes called the fourth, settlement was made by Mr. Chamberlain, under Regulation X of 1812. It was originally for five years (1815-16 to 1819-20), but was subsequently extended for two further terms of five years. Mr. Chamberlain appears to have ascertained the actual outturn of the estates, including the profits derived by zamíndárs from cultivating small revenue-free plots; this rental he accepted as the basis of assessment; and after deducting the percentage prescribed by the Regulation, he fixed the balance as the revenue payable to Government. Throughout his proceedings Mr. Chamberlain seems simply to have carried out the orders he received. It is not contended anywhere that his estimate of the outturn was excessive. Owing, however, to the smallness of the margin of landlords' profits allowed by the Regulation, the assessments proved unrealizable. The result was that "Mr. Chamberlain's name became synonymous with over-assessment in Saháranpur and the northern portion of Muzaffarnagar." Mr. Calvert was instructed to lower the revenue, and after this modification the settlement was approved. It still, however, remained too high, and the partial revisions which subsequently took place led to further reductions.

Mr. Chamberlain's settlement.

78. This completes the list of what may be called the summary and unscientific settlements of the district. The following table (taken from paragraph 23 of Board's letter No. 975, dated 18th August 1871, to the Officiating Secretary to Government) gives the total demand as fixed at each.

Fasli.						Rs.
1211-12	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,371
1213-15	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,742
1216-18	...	...	...	...	...	4,76,805
1219-22	...	...	...	...	...	9,38,935
1223-27	...	...	...	...	...	10,60,068
1228-32	...	...	...	...	...	9,99,152
1233-40	...	...	...	...	...	9,53,046

(Owing to the exclusion of certain estates from the figures of the earlier settlements, comparison should begin from 1219 fasli).

79. The above figures give but little idea of the enormous fluctuations in the assessment of individual estates. It is impossible that short-term settlements, where such variations took place, could have worked smoothly. At the same time full allowance must be made for the circumstances under which these settlements were made. There were no trustworthy maps or village papers, and no cash rents. The assessments had in every case to be made on the assumed value of the annual produce. The amount of this produce is difficult to estimate fairly at any time, but must have been doubly difficult in troubled times, when communications were in their infancy, and access to a market was seldom easy. Apart from this, in many cases the limit of the assessment was not the real value of the land, but the possibility of effecting a transfer should the owners refuse to engage. Some illustrations of the difficulties experienced in dealing with turbulent communities will be found in Mr. Thornton's Settlement Report.

80. The credit of the first great step towards the imposition of a fair and equal revenue justly rests with Mr. E. Thornton. Mr. Thornton, however, did not assess the entire district. Pargana Manglaur had been settled by Mr. Plowden in 1835, and his assessment remained in force till 1841, when it had to be reduced about 9 per cent. Mr. Turner* had in 1834 settled parganas Dooband and Rámpur, and Mr. Grant

Mr. Thornton's settlement.

*Apparently Mr. Louis only wrote the report. in 1835 the rest of the Rurkí tahsil and pargana Malhipur (now broken up). Ten revenue

paying villages † and 39 resumed muáfi villages, were assessed by Mr. Conolly; while 124 muáfi villages, the jungles of Kheri, Pathri, and Khánsrao, and the Siwálik hill sides were not assessed at all. Mr. Thornton settled the rest of the district, and revised Messrs. Grant's and Turner's work.

† Mauzas Gangoh, Khánpur, Saháranpur, Titron, Hardwar, Rámpur and four now in Muzaffarnagar.

81. Mr. Thornton found the recorded field measurements very unsatisfactory. They had been made by chain, and included cultivated land only. The chief errors were that the cultivated area had been overstated, and that the soil and irrigation entries were inaccurate. His criticism of the soil entries is still interesting. His objections were—

- (1) that there was no entry of soil which, by dint of continued high cultivation, had acquired a special value ;
- (2) there was no uniformity of system as to the names to be given to the soils, and the land to be recorded as irrigated.

The latter defect was due partly to the fact that each amín followed his own system ; and partly to the fact that the people did not interest themselves in the matter as distinctions of soil were not observed in their rents, which were paid in kind.

82. Both Messrs. Grant and Thornton accepted the recorded classification of soils into *rausli*, *dákar*, and *bhuda*, and sub-divided each into irrigated and dry. The methods they adopted to obtain and apply soil rates were as follows :—

* The system followed by him in the Rurki tahsil is not explained. Apparently (Thornton, paragraph 26) he ascertained the state of agriculture and the means and strength of the population, and assessed on these. Probably the tract was so backward that rent rates would have been useless.

In assessing pargana Malhipur* Mr. Grant assumed—

- (1) the sorts and proportion to each other of crops which should be grown in each soil ; and
- (2) the outturn of each crop per acre.

From these he worked out the gross outturn of the estate. He took so much of this gross outturn as he considered to represent a fair rent, and converted that amount into money. This gave him the gross rental.

He then proceeded to determine independently the assessment of the pargana on three grounds :—

- (1) the old assessment ;
- (2) the incidence of that assessment per cultivated acre as compared with surrounding parganas ;
- (3) the assessment proposed by the Tahsildár.

Mr. Grant found that the assessment thus determined amounted to 74 per cent. of the total gross rental. Mr. Thornton therefore accepted this gross assessment, and proceeded to distribute it among the various estates, according to the relative condition of each as found by inspection. Subsequent inquiries, however, showed that the gross assessment was much too heavy, and would have involved a general transfer of proprietary rights : large reductions were, therefore, made, though the soil rates were retained.

83. Mr. Thornton's earlier system (applied at first in Thána Bháwan tahsil) was somewhat different. He first inspected the papers of the villages in the pargana, and fixed what seemed a fair *prima facie* assessment in each. The total of these made the gross assessment on the pargana. To obtain rent rates one superior, one average, and one inferior village were taken ; he then ascertained for each class of soil what kinds of crops were grown, and in what proportion. The "pargana money rent rates" for each crop were then applied to the total area of each crop, and the average per acre was taken as the rent rate of that soil. What these "pargana money rent rates" were is not explained, and is not clear. They can hardly have been *zabti* rates, as only a few crops paid these. They were not "soil money rates," as Mr. Thornton expressly says he looked for these, but found none.

84. Subsequently Mr. Thornton found it necessary to revise his Thána Bháwan assessments, and adds that some of the soil rates proved very incorrect. As, however, he appears to have made no use of the latter in assessing, the error cannot have been of much practical importance. Throughout all his assessments of particular estates

he used a pargana map, showing the incidence of revenue per acre in every village, as a check against unequal assessment.

85. In pargana Deoband a different plan was adopted. It was found that the degrees of industry varied greatly, and that the assessment had to depend on the class of the people rather than on the class of the soil. An accurate knowledge of the outturn or of the quality of the soil was of little avail, and apparently in the revision rent rates were discarded altogether. Mr. Turner's settlement had been a great modification of the previous one, and the result of Mr. Thornton's revision was that the assessments were still further reduced.

86. Throughout the rest of the district Mr. Thornton had more materials at his disposal, and his procedure was more elaborate. Village rent-rolls were prepared showing the actual amount of cultivation, the area required for grazing, and the portion of the produce actually paid as rent. With the help of these, average produce tables were compiled on the basis of the average returns of ordinary soils; and the proportion of this produce actually paid as rent was taken as the gross rental. A deduction of 20 per cent. from this rental gave the gross revenue. Proprietary cultivation was assessed at $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers per maund of gross produce. The assessment thus arrived at was not, however, blindly accepted, and was in many cases largely exceeded. The revenue incidence in surrounding estates, the Tahsildár's proposals, the fiscal history of the estate, and the revenue at neighbouring pargana rates were referred to in testing it.

87. In revising Mr. Turner's settlement of pargana Rámpur, and Mr. Grant's settlement of tahsil Jwálapur, Mr. Thornton used no rent rates; and based his conclusions on other grounds.

88. Two further points in Mr. Thornton's procedure deserve notice—

- (1) he endeavoured to adapt the revenue instalments to the circumstances of each individual village, instead of prescribing one fixed rule to the whole district;
- (2) all claims to hold land free of revenue were investigated, and where found baseless were disallowed or contested at law. The increase of revenue due to this alone was estimated at Rs. 1,25,000 a year.

89. Mr. Thornton's settlement expired on 1st July 1857. The work of re-measurement, and of the preparation of the village papers for the new settlement was begun in 1854 and concluded in 1858. In 1859 Mr. Vans Agnew, assisted by Mr. Grant, commenced the assessment, which was finished in 1862. The chief distinguishing features of the new settlement were—

Mr. Vans Agnew's settlement.

- (1) a survey by plane table was substituted for survey by chain; and
- (2) the amount of the Government demand was reduced from two-thirds to one-half of the assessable assets.

90. For reasons which are alluded to in the Board's letter to the Government, No. 975, dated 18th August 1871, and which need not be dwelt on here, Mr. Vans Agnew's settlement proposals were not accepted, and Mr. Robertson—aided by Messrs. Wynne and C. A. Daniell—was deputed to revise them. The work of revision lasted from 1864 to 1867. Mr. Robertson revised tahsil Saháranpur; the other three tahsils were (in consequence of Mr. C. A. Daniell's transfer) dealt with by Mr. Wynne.

Revision of Mr. Vans Agnew's proposals.

91. Both the assessing officers agree that the field measurements had been carefully and correctly made. In only a comparatively few instances was re-survey found to be necessary. The case of the records of holding and of proprietary rights was different. "Three per cent. of the landed property of the district had been confiscated for rebellion. In 1858 fear of punishment, and in 1860 fear of famine, had driven thousands from their fields." It was, however, decided not to attempt a complete re-verification, but simply to correct such errors and alterations as came to light.

State of the village papers.

92. Mr. Daniell was transferred before he had completed any pargana; but his system of assessment, so far as can be gathered from his notes, was as follows:

Mr. C.A. Daniell's method.

After inspecting each estate he wrote a long inspection note, recorded a conclusion that the village was of the first or second class (as the case might be), and suggested the total revenue he would impose. He formed no circles, and deduced no soil or other rates.

Wynne's method.

93. Mr. Wynne found no soil rates existing anywhere,* and for two reasons he considered it impossible to frame any. These reasons were (1) that the recorded statistics of irrigation were quite out of date; and (2) that the recorded soil classification of the field-books was as often wrong as right. In the Nakúr tahsíl, and in parganas Manglaur, Jwálapur, and part of Rurkí in the Rurkí tahsíl, Mr. Wynne did not correct these field-book entries, but contented himself with recording the correct areas in his notes. In the rest of Rurkí and in tahsíl Deoband the soil entries were corrected, except those of manured and irrigated land (paragraph 19 of report). These latter entries he was apparently ordered not to touch.

Mr. Wynne's system of assessment was very elaborate. He divided each pargana into circles. The arrangement was topographical, but was evidently framed with great care. For each circle he proceeded to calculate 6 percentages:—

- (1) The proportion of the cultivated to the culturable area;
- (2) The proportion of the irrigated to the cultivated area;
- (3) The proportion of the manured to the cultivated area;
- (4) The proportion of sandy soil (*bhuda*) to the cultivated area;
- (5) The number of the agricultural population to 100 acres of cultivation;
- (6) The number of the entire population to 100 acres of cultivation.

The circles were then arranged in the order of merit according to each list, and consecutively numbered. These numbers were then added together, and the total gave the comparative position of the circle in the gradation list: those with the smallest totals coming first.

The objections to this system of valuation are obvious, and have been noticed in the orders passed by Government on the revision proceedings. Practically, however, Mr. Wynne made no use of these figures. He ascertained in each circle the cash-rented area and the total cash rent paid. From this he calculated the average rate per acre. This rate he accepted as the standard rate for that circle, and he classified his circles according to that rate.

Mr. Wynne then framed a gradation list of all the estates in each circle, classing them from best to worst according to his opinion of their capacities derived from inspection. Having selected from this list an average village, he calculated the rental by applying to the cultivated area the average circle rate. New fallow he assessed at two-thirds, and so much of the old fallow as exceeded one-tenth of the cultivated area at one-third of the cultivated rate. The other villages on the list were then assessed to rent in the same way, the circle rate being raised or lowered according to the position of the village in the gradation list, and the degree of its superiority

* Paragraph 15, Mr. Wynne's report, page 80.—It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that known rent rates exist in any village. In the home lands immediately round large towns, particular fields sometimes bear particular rates; and, occasionally, a large absentee landholder lets his land to the whole body of cultivators at so much per *kachcha* bigha; but as the almost invariable rule a tenant pays a lump sum (*bilmukta*) on the whole of his holding. As, in general, the tenant insists on having his fair share of the best, the home fields (*goera*) and no more than his fair share of the worst, the outlying fields (*jungle*). In the village there is, as a matter of fact in a rack-rented village, a very general uniformity in the rate at which the lump sum paid as rental falls on each acre of the holding. In others than rack-rented villages there is no such uniformity. Cultivators of the same caste as the owners pay less; industrious cultivators—such as Jâts, Kolis, Sainis, and Gárah—pay more than the average. In villages, again, where much of the land is held by the coparceners, there is often little or no attempt to make a profit out of the remainder of the area. It is made over to any resident of the village at a very slight advance on the Government demand.

or inferiority to the village next to it. The process, however, did not end here. If the rate of incidence on the total assessed area in any estate was found not to correspond with the position of the estate in the gradation list, the total rental was altered to a figure which gave the requisite incidence. These summary alterations were very numerous, but as a rule were of small amount. In places, however, they amounted

* In chaukidari towns the percentage to as much as 20 per cent. of the original rental. was only 51·125.

Of the rental as finally accepted 55* per cent. was taken as the Government demand (including cesses).

94. In obtaining cash rates Mr. Wynne recorded that he eliminated cash rents paid by exceptionally favoured cultivators. Apparently he excluded *zabti* rents; but this is not distinctly stated. Presumably also the lands paying cash rents were found to be of average quality, and not to differ materially from those paying grain rents or cultivated by the proprietors themselves. In this respect his opinion is confirmed by the experience of the present day.

95. Mr. Robertson's circles were also topographical, but his method of assessment was widely different: he accepted the recorded soil classification as correct, and framed for each soil two rates according as it was wet or dry; *rausli* and *dákar*, however, he treated as of equal value, leaving thus only six soils with separate rates:—

Mr. Robertson's method.

Misan, wet.

Ditto dry.

Rausli dákar, wet.

Ditto dry.

Bhuda, wet.

Ditto dry.

The soil rates were calculated in three separate ways—

- (1) from cash rents;
- (2) from an estimate of the average value of the average produce;
- (3) from the village rent-rolls giving (where rents were paid in kind) the value of the landlord's share of the crops for the year.

Mr. Robertson struck the average of these three, and accepted the averages after some unexplained alterations as his soil rates.

96. I have been unable to obtain any details of these calculations showing what they were based on and how they were really made. Estimates of produce and the patwari's records of grain rents would not now be accepted by any one acquainted with this district as trustworthy. But it would be interesting to know how soil rates were deduced from the cash rents; especially when such acute and careful officers as Messrs. Wynne and C. A. Daniell not only failed to discover any soil rates, but left on record that there were no available data for framing any.

Mr. Robertson appears himself to have found a rigid scale of rates unworkable. In many cases he had to lower or raise the rates arbitrarily; while in some instances he had to discard them altogether, and substitute an assumed all-round rate per assessable acre.

One minor point in Mr. Robertson's procedure deserves notice. The irrigated area in which his wet rates were framed was that of the year of survey; but in applying those rates to obtain the village rental he took as the irrigated area that of the year of his inspection.

97. The following table shows for each pargana the revenues assessed by Messrs. Thornton, Vans Agnew, Robertson, and Wynne:—

Pargana.					Assessment.		
					Thornton's.	Vans Agnew's.	Wynne's.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sultánpur ...	...	...	...	...	51,206	57,021	67,052
Sarsáwa ...	...	...	...	...	60,883	62,687	69,804
Nakúr ...	...	...	...	...	66,967	65,262	73,143
Gangoh ...	...	...	...	...	86,340	83,981	78,859
Total, Nakúr ...					2,65,396	2,68,951	2,88,858
Rámpur ...	...	...	...	...	1,02,249	1,11,647	1,29,108
Deoband ...	...	...	...	...	1,01,679	1,02,827	1,03,018
Nágal ...	...	...	...	...	1,04,744	1,04,746	1,00,860
Total, Deoband ...					3,08,672	3,19,220	3,32,986
Bhagwánpur ...	...	...	...	...	81,456	82,063	81,863
Burkí ...	...	...	...	...	42,023	45,835	50,661
Jwálapur ...	...	...	...	...	32,209	38,315	41,463
Manglaur ...	...	...	...	...	96,487	96,992	1,01,746
Total, Burkí ...					2,52,175	2,63,205	2,75,733
					8,26,243	8,51,376	8,97,577
							(Robertson's.)
Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	...	95,070	95,561	1,28,332
Haraúra ...	...	...	...	...	82,231	84,796	91,611
Faizábád ...	...	...	...	...	48,454	54,143	73,336
Muzaffarábád ...	...	...	...	...	41,948	43,566	57,095
Total, Saháranpur ...					2,67,703	2,78,066	3,50,374
DISTRICT TOTAL ...					10,93,946	11,29,442	*12,47,951

* This is made up of Rs. 11,38,580 land revenue and Rs. 1,09,371 cesses on revenue-paying estates. It does not include the revenue or cesses (Rs. 3,057 of revenue assigned estates.

Subsequent alterations in the demand.

98. The revised assessments proved to be fair on the whole, and have worked satisfactorily. The following table, taken from the Annual Revenue Administration Report of the district, shows the alterations that have taken place during each year from 1871-72 to 1888-89 : full particulars for the last year of the settlement (1889-90) are not yet available :—

Year.	Land revenue on the roll on the 1st October.	Increase during the year								Total.
		By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures.	By revision of assessment at regular settle-ment.	By alluvion.	By territorial transfer.	By grant of waste land.	By progressive assessment.	By land released from occupation by Government.	By any other cause.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1871-72	11,65,852 0 0	854 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,511 0 0	16 0 0	...	7,381 0 0
1872-73	11,72,862 0 0	1,012 0 0	75 0 0	...	...	...	316 0 0	5 0 0	54 0 0	1,462 0 0
1873-74	11,73,611 0 0	199 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...	414 0 0	6 0 0	...	715 0 0
1874-75	11,73,738 0 0	3 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	538 0 0	680 0 0	...	1,281 0 0
1875-76	11,74,490 0 0	...	...	1,135 4 0	...	...	681 8 6	...	...	1,816 12 6
1876-77	11,75,247 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	252 8 0	327 0 0	...	579 8 0
1877-78	11,75,049 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	425 0 0	...	...	425 0 0
1878-79	11,75,004 12 6	110 0 0	...	...	...	...	188 8 0	63 0 0	...	361 8 0
1879-80	11,74,896 4 6	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	176 4 0	...	...	356 4 0
1880-81	11,75,175 8 6	100 0 0	1,475 0 0	818 0 0	...	...	140 12 0	...	...	2,533 12 0
1881-82	11,77,152 10 1	159 11 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	587 0 0	26 8 0	...	863 3 0
1882-83	11,76,954 2 5	94 11 0	...	1,828 6 6	...	...	477 8 0	...	...	2,400 9 6
1883-84	11,79,179 11 3	...	...	560 0 0	...	...	87 0 0	...	...	647 0 0
1884-85	11,76,985 9 8	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	406 0 0	57 0 0	...	466 0 0
1885-86	11,76,476 15 8	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 0 0	35 0 0	5,923 0 0	6,058 0 0
1886-87	11,82,167 7 8	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	78 8 0	221 14 6	...	302 6 6
1887-88	11,82,200 14 2	11 8 0	...	...	...	...	51 8 0	119 0 0	50 0 0	232 0 0
1888-89	11,82,495 8 11	36 14 0	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	454 0 0	...	550 14 0
1889-90	11,82,861 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,785 12 0	1,646 0 0	4,401 10 6	...	...	11,471 0 6	2,010 6 6	6,027 0 0	28,431 13 6

Year.	Decrease during the year								Increase.	Decrease.	Land revenue on the roll on the 30th September.
	By revision of assessment at regular settlement.	By summary reduction of revenue on account of over assessment or any other cause.	By dilution.	By territorial transfer.	By Government appropriation.	By abandonment of grant waste land.	By grant of land free of revenue.	By any other cause.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1871-72	371 0 0	...	...	...	371 0 0	...	11,72,862 0 0
1872-73	215 0 0	...	...	...	458 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	713 0 0	...	11,73,611 0 0
1873-74	215 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	370 0 0	...	...	...	588 0 0	...	11,73,738 0 0
1874-75	183 0 0	...	346 0 0	...	...	...	529 0 0	...	11,74,490 0 0
1875-76	...	* 763 0 0	110 0 0	...	186 0 0	...	...	...	1,059 0 0	...	11,75,247 12 6
1876-77	232 8 0	...	545 8 0	...	...	...	778 0 0	198 8 0	11,75,049 4 6
1877-78	297 8 0	...	172 0 0	...	...	...	469 8 0	44 8 0	11,75,004 12 6
1878-79	470 0 0	...	...	...	470 0 0	08 8 0	11,74,896 4 6
1879-80	7 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	...	...	77 0 0	...	11,75,175 8 6
1880-81	233 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	224 10 5	556 10 5	...	11,77,152 10 1
1881-82	205 0 0	...	69 0 0	...	...	727 10 8	1,061 10 8	198 7 8	11,78,934 2 5
1882-83	25 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	...	122 0 8	175 0 8	...	11,79,179 11 3
1883-84	1,781 0 0	...	...	1,060 1 7	2,841 1 7	2,194 1 7	11,78,985 9 8
1884-85	210 0 0	...	764 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	974 10 0	508 10 0	11,78,476 15 8
1885-86	119 0 0	...	248 8 0	...	...	...	306 8 0	...	11,82,168 7 8
1886-87	18 0 0	...	162 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	11,82,290 14 2
1887-88	16 0 0	...	...	11 5 3	27 5 3	...	11,82,495 8 11
1888-89	145 0 0	...	...	40 5 4	185 5 4	...	11,82,861 1 7
1889-90
Total	430 0 0	763 0 0	1,702 0 0	...	6,301 0 0	...	...	2,226 11 11	11,422 11 11	3,252 11 3	...

* Sanctioned by G. O. No. 1781A., dated 10th October 1875, in consequence of the deterioration of certain villages in pargana Manglaur.

Few of these alterations call for detailed notice. During the term of settlement a number of grants expired, and were regularly settled by the district staff: a list of these will be found in Appendix XII. The number of villages in which the revenue originally fixed proved too high and had to be reduced was small. The chief instances, in addition to those noted in the statement, were mauza Pathánpura (pargana Saháranpur) and mauza Bhákanpur (pargana Sultanpur). In the former the reduction was due to a decision of the High Court that the rents of "compound land" were not subject to enhancement under the provisions of the Rent Act; and in the latter, to the construction of the railway line which impeded the drainage and injured the land.

99. Since the revision of the settlement considerable extensions of canal irrigation have taken place, thereby rendering the landowners liable to pay owners' rates. The following table shows the amount paid in each of the three years preceding verification, and the average of the three years. The smallness of these sums in some parganas, when compared with the actual extension of canal irrigation, is due to the procedure adopted at revision, and referred to in paragraph 93, regarding the correction of the irrigation entries in the field-books. Those entries showed the irrigation statistics of the time of the survey (1854—58). The revision took place in 1864—67, and though Messrs. Robertson and Wynne assessed each estate on its merits (including actual irrigation) at the time of inspection, they were not allowed to correct the old irrigation entries in the field-books. When, therefore, owners' rates were being imposed there was nothing to show, in the case of villages irrigated from the canal at revision, what fields had been assessed as wet and what as dry. The result was that in position of owners' rates was practically confined to those estates only into which canal water had not been introduced until after revision. :—

Owners' rates.

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Owners' rates of three years preceding verification.			Average.
		1	2	3	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sultánpur ...	<i>Tahsil Nakur.</i>				
	1st circle, canal irrigated.	36 7 2	173 4 4	195 11 11	135 2 6
	2nd circle, bángar ...	15 15 0	22 7 2	29 13 3	22 11 0
	3rd circle, mixed khádir and bángar.	...	...	4 12 0	1 9 4
	4th circle, khádir (permanent)	2 9 10	...	...	0 13 11
	4th circle, khádir (alluvial).	0 5 8	...	...	0 1 11
	Total ...	55 5 8	195 11 6	230 5 2	160 7 5
Sarsáwa ...	2nd circle, bángar ...	11 11 5	...	...	3 14 6
Nakúr ...	1st circle, canal irrigated.	24 15 4	3 11 4	3 13 8	10 13 5
Gangoh ...	1st circle, canal irrigated.	45 10 0	35 5 1	42 13 3	41 4 1
	Tahsil Total ...	137 10 5	234 11 11	277 0 1	216 7 6
	<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>				
Rámpur ...	1st circle, canal irrigated.	98 5 0	158 2 2	157 9 5	138 0 2
Nágál ...	1st circle ...	917 11 9	1,049 5 9	678 2 7	881 12 0
	2nd circle ...	592 1 3	584 1 11	267 14 0	481 5 9
	4th circle (permanent),	1 10 8	32 10 5	4 3 9	12 13 7
	Total ...	1,511 7 8	1,666 2 1	950 4 4	1,375 15 4
Deoband ...	1st circle ...	2,490 10 7	3,170 6 10	2,255 13 10	2,638 15 9
	2nd circle ...	2,845 15 8	3,905 5 8	2,648 14 10	3,133 6 9
	3rd circle (permanent),	1,527 8 7	1,805 11 1	1,511 3 11	1,614 13 2
	4th circle ...	2 6 0	0 7 6	...	0 15 2
	5th circle (permanent),	42 8 1	13 4 0	1 8 6	19 1 6
	Total ...	6,909 0 11	8,895 3 1	6,417 9 1	7,407 4 4
	Tahsil Total ...	8,518 13 7	10,719 7 4	7,525 6 10	8,921 3 11

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Owners' rates of three years preceding verification.			Average.
		1	2	3	
	<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Faizábád ...	Circle I, (permanent) canal irrigated.	39 13 3	17 15 11	3 6 0	20 6 5
	Circle I, (permanent) not canal irrigated.	...	...	1 6 0	0 7 4
	Circle II, (permanent) canal irrigated.	20 0 0	13 15 0	54 5 9	29 6 11
	Canal II, (permanent) not canal irrigated.	19 8 0	2 10 6	1 2 4	7 12 8
	Total ...	79 5 3	34 9 5	60 4 1	58 0 11
Saháranpur ...	Circle I, canal irrigated.	276 0 6	374 0 9	337 5 8	329 2 4
	Circle II, (permanent) canal irrigated.	231 2 0	196 14 4	124 15 5	184 5 3
	Circle II (permanent) not canal irrigated.	...	0 1 6	...	0 0 6
	Circle III, (permanent) canal irrigated.	157 2 6	168 11 4	94 9 3	140 2 4
	Total ...	664 5 0	739 11 11	556 14 4	653 10 5
Muzaffarábád ...	Circle I, (permanent) canal irrigated.	58 4 3	36 5 3	21 11 6	38 12 4
	Circle I, (permanent) not canal irrigated.	9 1 2	2 6 4	3 6 9	4 15 5
	Total ...	67 5 5	38 11 7	25 2 3	43 11 9
	Tahsil Total ...	810 15 8	818 0 11	642 4 8	755 7 1
	<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>				
Manglaur ...	Circle I, canal irrigated.	460 11 10	427 1 0	359 9 11	415 12 11
	Circle II, canal irrigated.	887 0 7	961 10 5	779 8 3	876 1 1
	Circle III, canal irrigated.	131 7 6	219 4 6	225 7 9	192 1 3
	Circle IV, not canal irrigated.	2 15 9	...	...	0 15 11
	Total ...	1,482 3 8	1,607 15 11	1,364 9 11	1,484 15 2
Rurki ...	Circle I, (permanent) canal irrigated.	45 8 11	75 5 10	82 11 4	67 14 0
	Circle I, (permanent) not canal irrigated.	9 9 11	...	...	3 3 4
	Circle II, (permanent) not canal irrigated.	7 9 0	7 9 0	7 13 4	7 10 6
	Total ...	62 11 10	82 14 10	90 8 8	78 11 9
	Circle I, canal irrigated (permanent).	853 10 5	1,298 7 1	1,088 12 9	1,080 4 9
Jwálapur ...	Circle I, not canal irrigated (permanent).	...	0 4 8	...	0 1 7
	Total ...	853 10 5	1,298 11 9	1,088 12 9	1,080 6 4
	Circle I, canal irrigated,	71 11 8	57 5 0	50 3 10	59 12 2
Bhagwánpur ...	Total ...	71 11 8	57 5 0	50 3 10	59 12 2
	Tahsil Total ...	2,470 5 7	3,046 15 6	2,594 3 2	2,703 13 5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,937 13 3	14,814 3 8	11,038 14 9	12,596 15 11

100. One question in connection with the imposition of owners' rates in future deserves consideration. The system under which fields have now been classed as "wet" or "dry" has been described in para. 37. The same fields are not, however, watered every year; and even where no extension of irrigation, or increase in the supply takes place, the distribution of the water varies. Complaints are now being made to me that owners' rates have during the current year been imposed on fields, watered from the canal, merely because they were recorded at verification as dry, and not on account of any real extension of irrigation. These complaints seem reasonable, and I think that in such cases some modification of the existing rules for the levying of these rates seems called for.

Coercive processes for the collection of the revenue.

101. The number and class of coercive processes resorted to during the years 1870-71 to 1889-90 are as follows. The table has been compiled from the Annual Revenue Administration Reports of the district.

	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Number of mahals in district	2,042	2,042	2,040	2,066	2,066	2,151	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,539
Ditto ditto concerning which writs of demand issued	1,627	1,658	998	1,958	1,999	2,027	1,902	1,813	1,859	1,801
Ditto writs	2,164	2,111	2,049	2,338	2,290	2,506	2,272	2,115	2,133	1,981
Ditto per mahal	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arrears on account of which writs issued	5,20,778	5,14,315	5,07,535	7,90,732	9,32,300	8,87,207	9,19,464	8,32,371	7,92,025	6,61,918
Largest number of writs issued in any single mahal in a single kist	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amount of service fees leviable.	22	5	2	7	7	...	...	...	10	84
Arrears	1,624	1,583	1,539	1,753	1,717	1,879	1,707	1,619	1,606	1,503
Current	1,641	1,586	1,539	1,747	1,724	1,879	1,707	1,609	1,611	1,506
Realized	5	2	...	6	...	...	...	10	5	...
Balance	760	943	901	1,056	1,178	1,256	1,240	1,227	1,173	1,192
Disbursed	881	643	638	691	546	623	467	382	438	314
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of mahals in which this process was issued	2	11	11	22	53	204	167	74	43	25
Ditto persons arrested	6	13	22	27	55	41	38	33	64	28
Arrears on account of which this process was issued	989	994	8,642	3,758	17,260	58,935	47,160	20,703	75,603	3,590
Number of defaulters actually confined	...	...	...	16	23	6	15	11	8	1
Average term of confinement	...	...	...	7 1/2	9	2	2	3	7	2
Longest term any single defaulter was confined "	...	...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	2
Number of mahals in which this process was issued	13	11	9	41	32	66	59	28	114	55
Ditto of defaulters	18	13	13	44	40	115	76	38	217	94
Arrears on account of which process issued	2,270	1,109	3,047	4,024	5,936	15,826	6,517	3,895	16,336	4,511
Number of cases in which sale actually took place	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Arrears due in these cases	334	25	...	...	75	...	60	...	440	...
Amount recovered by sale of distrained property	47	25	...	...	75	...	60	...	129	...
Number of mahals, shares or pattis attached	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue of such mahals, shares or pattis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrears on account of which process issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Writs of demand ...

Arrest and detention.

Distress and sale of movable property.

Attachment of share, patti or mahal under section 151.

The list is more formidable in appearance than in reality. In the vast majority of cases the non-payment of the revenue on the fixed dates is due merely to apathy and a love of procrastination. During the whole 20 years only 80 persons were actually subjected to imprisonment for default; in 24 cases movable property was distrained and sold; and in seven cases the share of the defaulters was attached.

102. During Mr. Thornton's settlement 26* per cent. of the landed property in the district changed hands, the average price paid being six years' purchase of the revenue demand.

Transfer of proprietary rights.

* Ten per cent. by decree of Court,
nine per cent. by private transfer,
seven per cent. by mortgage.

From 1860-61 to 1870-71 inclusive the revenue of the land sold under orders of a Court amounted to Rs. 48,059; and of land sold privately to Rs. 2,38,941; but the amount of the purchase money is not known. The following table shows in fuller detail the sales of the last 19 years. The prices per acre cannot be given, as much of the property transferred consisted of fractional shares of undivided estates, no area being specified. Mortgages have not been included, as nothing is recorded of these in the Annual Revenue Administration Reports except the bare number of transactions.



Year.	Under orders of a Court.										By private transfer.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Sale of revenue-paying lands.					Sale of revenue-free lands.					Sale of revenue-paying lands.					Sale of revenue-free lands.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land re- venue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Amount of purchase- money per rupee of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land re- venue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Amount of purchase- money per rupee of revenue.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land re- venue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Amount of purchase- money per rupee of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land re- venue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Amount of purchase- money per rupee of revenue.	Number of cases.	Estimated land re- venue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of years' purchase of the revenue.	Amount of purchase- money per rupee of revenue.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

103. The prices fetched by revenue-free lands may be left out of consideration. The bulk of these transactions probably refer to building land, which of course, when in a large town, would command a fancy price. The variations in the number of years' purchase paid for revenue-paying land are striking, but are not inexplicable. In the case of private transfers the price paid is generally overstated in the deed, in order to defeat claims to the right of pre-emption, while in the case of sale by order of a Court, the property is seldom sold unless the amount of the claim is equal to or exceeds its full value; in such cases the judgment-creditor, when not opposed, generally succeeds in obtaining the property at a nominal price, and when opposed, can make a higher bid than the property is really worth. Allowing for these fluctuations, however, these figures show that there has been a marked rise in the value of land when compared with Mr. Thornton's time.

104. The revenue of the land sold under the order of a Court during the whole 30 years is Rs. 1,30,469, or about one-ninth of the total revenue of the district. According to the above figures the revenue of the land privately sold during the same period is Rs. 5,27,969, or nearly half the whole revenue of the district. These figures are startling, but fortunately there is evidence at hand to show that the old proprietors are not being supplanted to the extent that these statistics would seem to indicate. The following table, which has been prepared from the proprietary registers, shows the caste distribution of the land owners of the past and present settlements, and the areas held by each caste. In the case of undivided estates these areas have been calculated according to the fractional interest belonging to each caste, and in all cases the persons actually in possession (whether as mortgagees or otherwise) have been treated as the owners.



Number.	Caste.	Sultánpur.		Sarsáwa.		Nakúr.		Gangoh.		Total of tahsil Nakúr.	
		1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.
1	Mahájan ...	16,734	18,683	12,015	17,604	8,800	13,424	13,500	17,191	51,049	66,902
2	Gújar ...	22,000	20,604	16,000	13,293	28,200	25,716	34,000	30,339	100,200	89,852
3	Rájpút ...	1,700	1,769	12,800	10,982	33	22	4,500	4,843	19,033	17,616
4	Shaikh ...	375	883	2,250	1,911	2,700	3,434	3,500	3,741	8,825	9,969
5	Taga ...	4,100	3,362	1,380	979	3,438	1,182	782	789	9,700	6,312
6	Pathán ...	2,700	2,541	2,050	2,578	11,600	10,926	8,500	3,709	19,850	19,754
7	Ját ...	200	430	5,325	4,970	5,900	5,931	3,800	3,807	15,125	15,138
8	Bráhmañ ...	375	421	886	1,438	1,400	1,763	3,525	3,574	6,166	7,196
9	European ...	15	...	933	...	...	...	7,500	8,790	8,448	8,790
10	Gára ...	3,000	2,748	2,087	1,872	60	20	300	250	5,447	4,890
11	Saiyid ...	3,850	3,599	2,200	1,900	5,872	5,734	1,300	731	13,222	11,964
12	Government property ...	11	423	32	884	58	243	1	487	102	1,587
13	Chauhán ...	45	49	...	...	...	...	224	112	269	161
14	Khatri ...	175	236	17	100	...	...	150	215	342	551
15	Kalál ...	600	869	...	...	...	1	...	...	600	870
16	Goshain ...	...	...	24	84	...	11	...	19	24	64
17	Saini (gardener) ...	...	...	187	130	10	23	1	...	198	153
18	Koli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Rorh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,477	2,000	1,477
20	Káyaath ...	350	166	298	451	90	73	1,300	1,350	2,038	2,040
21	Pírzáda ...	50	...	118	120	300	153	700	283	1,168	556
22	Ahr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhoja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fakír (Udási) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Mughal ...	...	...	1,195	1,184	...	...	600	500	1,795	1,684
26	Kamboh ...	...	44	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	51
27	Fakír (M.) ...	40	47	8	2	30	34	11	...	89	83
28	Jogi ...	10	14	...	...	6	9	32	65	78	88
29	Teli ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22
30	Bairági ...	90	66	81	75	900	932	75	...	1,146	1,073
31	Biloch ...	...	...	563	559	...	...	400	314	963	873
32	Chámpí ...	...	...	1	4	...	19	4	...	5	23
33	Butcher (Kasí) ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	31	...	51
34	Banjára ...	75	...	1	1	6	26	...	...	82	27
35	Juláha ...	...	...	...	...	2	14	7	5	9	19
36	Barber (Nái) ...	5	11	20	11	7	19	10	10	42	51
37	Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	865	...	...	...	1	...	366
38	Barhai (carpenter) ...	...	24	...	20	2	45	10	27	12	116
39	Mirán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Sunár (goldsmith) ...	...	15	1	8	8	40	15	19	24	82
41	Bhát ...	...	...	10	12	300	294	...	...	310	306
42	Kahár ...	...	...	8	199	...	...	...	...	3	199
43	Gadi ...	...	...	266	243	...	...	10	...	276	243
44	Malláh ...	175	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	227
45	Darzi (tailor) ...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	5	6	9
46	Gadaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Chamáñ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Cháraj ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	5	11	25	11
49	Lohár (blacksmith) ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	23	2	24
50	Rain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Other castes ...	87	...	8	8	24	65	1,982	1,161	2,051	1,234
GRAND TOTAL ...		56,712	57,231	60,763	61,448	69,668	70,196	83,776	83,779	270,919	272,654

Note.—Unexpired grants excluded ;

held by each caste).

Rámpur.		Nágál.		Deoband.		Total of tahsil Deoband.		Caste.	Number.
1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.		
8,600	13,452	14,135	17,430	8,230	16,562	30,965	47,444	Mahájan	1
28,500	24,648	17,807	15,785	10,100	7,712	55,907	48,143	Gújar	2
20,200	19,297	8,707	7,206	29,250	23,877	58,167	50,380	Rájput	3
4,900	4,630	1,076	1,780	8,570	8,729	14,546	15,189	Shaikh	4
1,215	1,280	11,600	9,020	15,660	14,984	28,375	25,284	Taga	5
2,900	2,748	223	222	2,808	2,789	5,931	5,759	Pathán	6
2,200	2,004	1,986	2,176	323	512	4,509	4,692	Ját	7
2,500	2,811	5,350	5,000	3,430	3,000	11,280	10,811	Bráhmañ	8
1,539	1,713	1,395	1,813	41	79	2,975	3,105	European	9
1,900	1,602	2,217	3,027	4,940	4,618	9,057	9,147	Gára	10
3,000	2,281	255	650	940	552	4,195	3,488	Saiyad	11
...	1,022	85	559	280	746	365	2,327	Government property	12
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	Chauhán	13
...	...	87	131	224	59	311	190	Khatri	14
...	110	945	728	132	...	1,077	838	Kalál	15
2	3	...	26	...	1	2	30	Goshuin	16
29	100	...	57	...	...	29	157	Saini (gardener)	17
...	...	7,586	7,102	8	345	7,594	7,447	Koli	18
3,300	2,760	1,084	1,059	...	...	4,384	3,819	Rorh	19
600	721	688	749	31	289	1,319	1,759	Káyasth	20
...	...	101	94	...	26	101	120	Pírzáda	21
...	...	2,790	2,329	...	1	2,790	2,330	Ahir	22
...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	Jboja	23
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	Fakír (Udási)	24
110	92	...	...	...	70	110	162	Mughal	25
189	244	...	...	...	...	189	244	Kamboh	26
61	64	32	...	20	2	113	66	Fakír (M.)	27
3	...	131	25	9	38	143	68	Jogi	28
...	6	...	695	480	210	480	911	Teli	29
4	84	...	21	...	...	4	55	Bairági	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biloch	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chámpí	32
2	2	...	...	40	100	42	102	Butcher (Kasáí)	33
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Banjára	34
1	...	...	...	819	91	820	91	Juláha	35
54	60	...	22	28	35	82	117	Barber (Nái)	36
1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	Bricklayer	37
1	3	...	...	18	9	19	12	Barhai (carpenter)	38
...	...	...	...	50	527	50	527	Mirán	39
30	98	67	72	15	85	112	255	Sunár (goldsmith)	40
45	105	...	1	9	...	54	106	Bhát	41
...	6	...	...	44	10	44	16	Kahár	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gadi	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malláh	44
...	18	...	45	4	85	4	148	Darzi (tailor)	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gadaria	46
...	...	20	36	11	...	31	36	Chamár	47
500	...	35	29	...	20	35	49	Cháraj	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohár (blacksmith)	49
48	564	...	70	65	100	113	784	Rain	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other castes	51
82,434	82,394	77,330	77,459	86,579	86,267	246,843	246,110	GRAND TOTAL.	

alluvial maháls included.

Number.	Caste.	Saháranpur.		Faizábád.		Muzaffarábád.		Haraura.		Total of tahsil Saháranpur.	
		1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.
1	Mahájan ...	15,500	17,499	17,200	19,751	20,650	20,092	18,600	21,960	71,950	79,302
2	Gújar ...	9,900	9,077	13,800	13,883	160	246	6,100	5,339	29,980	28,546
3	Rájpút ...	12,300	10,576	19,700	16,782	18,200	20,550	15,600	15,637	65,800	63,545
4	Shaikh ...	8,510	9,093	1,100	516	5,250	4,184	2,500	2,735	17,360	16,528
5	Taga ...	2,400	2,265	105	113	510	561	4,200	3,738	7,215	6,677
6	Pathán ...	4,685	3,774	2,432	2,561	1,500	1,319	7,400	6,873	16,017	14,527
7	Ját ...	1,150	887	...	...	46	37	...	15	1,198	939
8	Bráhmaṇ ...	2,700	2,068	580	402	1,700	968	2,700	2,425	7,680	5,863
9	European ...	1,475	1,698	14,750	13,164	...	...	...	...	16,225	14,862
10	Gára ...	6,200	5,351	...	...	1,995	1,881	550	328	8,745	7,560
11	Saiyid ...	4,250	4,293	1,500	2,053	230	155	1,010	954	6,990	7,455
12	(Government property	1,175	3,899	...	1,155	...	426	15	578	1,190	6,058
13	Chauhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Khatri ...	4,450	3,666	820	692	725	719	610	703	6,555	5,780
15	Kalál ...	1,550	2,111	65	...	...	...	700	967	2,315	3,078
16	Goshain ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
17	Saini (gardener) ...	105	...	...	...	...	...	280	283	385	283
18	Koli ...	...	...	...	...	235	...	400	651	635	651
19	Rorh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	985	1,300	985
20	Káyasth ...	1,400	1,122	...	123	...	...	30	...	1,430	1,245
21	Pirzáda ...	...	...	4,080	5,507	...	594	...	...	4,080	6,101
22	Ahír ...	955	1,206	...	...	170	95	3,400	3,523	4,525	4,827
23	Jhoja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	243	550	243
24	Fakír (Udási) ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
25	Mughal ...	115	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	139
26	Kamboh ...	120	120	...	219	50	1,048	...	...	170	1,387
27	Fakír (M.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Jogi ...	...	...	...	42	13	25	300	180	313	247
29	Teli ...	25	32	...	...	...	...	50	87	75	119
30	Bairági ...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
31	Biloch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	102	80	102
32	Chínpi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Butcher (Kasái) ...	50	...	...	...	96	19	20	2	166	21
34	Banjára ...	6	11	...	...	532	359	750	...	1,288	370
35	Juláha ...	65	87	5	...	...	...	...	172	70	259
36	Barber (Nái) ...	60	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
37	Bricklayer ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
38	Barhai (carpenter) ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	36	...
39	Mirán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Sunár (goldsmith) ...	30	20	280	19	480	13	...	9	790	61
41	Bhát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Kahár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	41	80	41
43	Gadi ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
44	Malláh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Darzi (tailor) ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
46	Gadaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Chamár ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	10	3	15	8
48	Cháraj ...	10	4	...	...	...	70	...	33	10	107
49	Lohár (blacksmith) ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	107	...
50	Rain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Other castes ...	206	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	826
GRAND TOTAL ...		79,698	79,829	76,477	76,982	52,542	53,861	67,277	68,569	275,994	278,741

Note.—Unexpired grants excluded ;

held by each caste)—(concluded).

Manglaur.		Burki.		Jwālapur.		Bhagwānpur.		Total of tahsil Burki.		District Total.		Caste.	Number.
1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.	1274.	Year of verification.		
2,400	8,211	9,500	15,122	13,000	14,647	13,000	19,289	37,900	57,269	191,884	250,917	Mahājan.	1
37,200	33,772	2,800	2,264	20,800	19,524	9,800	10,572	70,600	66,132	256,667	232,672	Gójar.	2
1,700	1,407	24,700	19,589	5,900	4,286	34,775	27,704	66,475	52,986	209,465	184,527	Rājput.	3
2,646	3,105	1,950	2,792	4,284	3,609	3,000	3,498	11,880	13,004	52,611	54,640	Shaikh	4
2,291	2,094	214	495	25	19	7,600	7,455	10,130	10,063	55,420	48,336	Taga.	5
15	225	110	584	4	4	650	1,083	779	1,896	42,577	41,936	Pathān.	6
16,156	13,455	...	...	748	572	150	78	17,054	14,135	37,884	34,904	Jāt.	7
2,600	2,515	1,430	1,628	2,900	3,837	2,500	2,930	9,436	10,910	34,576	34,780	Brāhman.	8
...	...	22	...	5,795	6,160	1,560	1,132	7,377	7,292	35,025	34,049	European.	9
2,277	2,237	856	763	1,035	1,026	6,625	6,315	10,793	10,341	34,042	31,938	Gāra.	10
959	1,020	400	278	...	192	1,210	903	2,563	2,393	26,976	25,295	Saiyid.	11
992	2,058	3,438	4,741	1,205	1,665	17	372	5,652	8,836	7,309	18,758	Government property.	12
2	...	2,845	2,584	9,768	9,934	824	814	13,439	13,332	13,708	13,496	Chauhān.	13
655	1,252	4	1	3,963	4,098	175	360	4,797	5,711	12,005	12,232	Khatri.	14
3,059	2,231	2,374	3,100	650	813	60	28	6,143	6,172	10,135	10,958	Kulāl.	15
475	...	7,000	6,394	3,672	4,307	4	19	11,151	10,720	11,302	10,814	Goshain.	16
994	776	4,125	3,117	4,800	4,551	1,527	1,523	10,946	9,967	11,558	10,560	Saini (gardener).	17
...	...	...	...	632	409	1,450	1,183	2,082	1,592	10,311	9,690	Koli.	18
...	...	5,091	2,567	...	...	...	...	5,091	2,567	12,775	8,848	Rorh.	19
1,195	1,228	722	480	1,000	1,036	...	8	2,917	2,752	7,704	7,796	Kāyasth	20
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	699	2	699	5,351	7,476	Pīrzāda.	21
...	...	...	...	110	19	230	...	340	19	7,655	7,176	Abir.	22
1,320	1,180	3,835	3,883	350	255	882	609	6,337	5,927	6,965	6,170	Jhoja.	23
...	...	100	709	4,677	4,017	696	655	5,473	5,381	5,543	5,386	Fakīr (Udāsi).	24
8	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	72	2,028	2,057	Mughal.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	499	1,682	Kamboh.	26
51	...	...	128	...	1,360	2	...	53	1,488	255	1,637	Fakīr (M.)	27
2	865	...	13	...	4	1	4	3	886	537	1,284	Jogi.	28
48	62	...	60	32	37	...	...	80	159	635	1,211	Teli.	29
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	1,202	1,128	Bairāgi.	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	975	Biloch.	31
...	...	323	861	...	23	...	2	823	886	328	906	Chinpi.	32
2	...	467	703	230	2	...	6	699	711	907	885	Butcher (Kasāi).	33
...	...	375	149	...	9	120	227	495	385	1,865	784	Banjāra.	34
8	18	...	...	363	381	...	...	371	394	1,270	763	Julāha.	35
43	...	...	543	47	47	...	2	90	692	294	760	Barber (Nāi.)	36
...	...	...	...	57	366	...	...	57	356	103	724	Bricklayer.	37
119	178	50	203	13	87	35	77	217	545	284	673	Barhai (carpenter.)	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	527	Mirān.	39
13	35	...	10	...	5	15	35	28	85	954	483	Sunār (goldsmith.)	40
...	...	113	...	...	...	15	...	128	...	492	412	Bhāt.	41
2	12	30	...	62	...	18	13	112	25	239	281	Kahār.	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	249	Gadi.	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	227	Mallāh.	44
6	...	...	20	3	4	...	...	9	24	181	181	Darzi (tailor).	45
...	...	264	168	16	...	...	1	280	169	280	169	Gadaria.	46
27	46	...	...	49	51	18	17	94	114	165	169	Chamār.	47
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	511	107	Chāraj.	48
17	...	16	25	...	1	...	1	32	27	176	100	Lohār.	49
...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	12	Rain.	50
306	191	395	11	2	12	109	57	812	271	3,182	3,065	Other castes.	51
77,589	78,270	73,550	73,997	85,106	87,359	87,118	87,671	323,363	327,297	1,117,119	1,124,802		

alluvial mahāls included.

It will be seen from these figures that though the mahájans or money-lending caste have extended their hold on the land, and though the Gújars, Rájputs, and other cultivating communities have lost ground, the transfer has not been so rapid as the sale statistics would seem to suggest. That the Gújars and Rájputs should fail to hold their own is not to be wondered at. Both are inferior agriculturists, and owe much of their decay to the heavy fines and other punishments which down to recent times they incurred through lawlessness. Even now, though the tone of society has vastly changed since the last settlement report was written, many of the Gújars have an evil reputation for cattle-lifting, while the Rájputs seem as fond as ever of empty display.

It is, however, surprising that the most industrious communities—Gáras, Játs, Sainis, and Jhojas—should have also lost ground. The indebtedness of these classes was noticed by Mr. Wynne, who attributed it and probably correctly to two causes, (1) that they could get more credit than others, and (2) that down to last settlement the revenue assessed on them had been especially heavy.



PART III.

105. The following table gives the cultivated areas of the present and last settlements, with the area and percentage of decrease or increase :—

Cultivated areas of present and last settlements.

Pargana.	At revision.	At verification.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Sultánpur ...	42,685	40,857½	-1,827½	- 4·2	
Sarsáwa ...	45,016	44,437	-579	- 1·2	
Nakúr ...	50,734	51,526	+ 792	+ 1·5	
Gangoh ...	49,964	51,508	+ 1,544	+ 3·09	
Total ...	188,399	188,328½	-70½	- ·03	
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>					
Rámpur ...	64,656	61,785	-2,871	- 4·4	
Nágal ...	62,962	63,296	+ 334	+ 0·5	
Deoband ...	72,269	69,638	-2,431	- 3·3	
Total ...	199,887	194,919	-4,968	- 2·4	
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur</i>					
Faizábád ...	45,911½	51,131½	+ 5,220½	+ 11·3	
Saháranpur ...	61,843	62,225	+ 382	+ 0·6	
Muzaffarábád ...	35,554	40,947½	+ 5,393½	+ 15·1	
Haraura ...	53,984½	57,055½	+ 3,071½	+ 5·6	
Total ...	197,293	211,360½	+ 14,067½	+ 7·1	
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>					
Manglaur ...	60,712	58,788	-1,924	- 3·1	
Rurki ...	46,342	48,372	+ 2,030	+ 4·3	
Jwálapur ...	42,008	47,475	+ 5,467	+ 13·01	
Bhagwánpur ...	57,818	61,814½	+ 3,996½	+ 6·9	
Total ...	206,880	216,449½	+ 9,569½	+ 4·6	
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	792,459	811,056½	+ 18,597½	+ 2·3	

Note.—Grant villages, whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890, have been excluded. Alluvial maháls (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) have been included.

The total increase according to this table is only, in round numbers, 18,600 acres or 2·3 per cent.

As a matter of fact it has been much greater. *In the first place 36 grants,

* These qualifications apply—unless the contrary is expressly stated—to all cases where the figures of last settlement are given.

whose term of settlement has not yet expired, have been excluded from both sets of figures. Secondly in the case of the 56 grants whose term expired during the last settlement, and which were provisionally settled by the Collector for the remainder of the term of settlement, the figures shown in the second column are those of the Collector's settlement. In both these classes of villages the increase in the cultivated area has been very great, but earlier records are quite untrustworthy, and it would be simply misleading to include them.

106. The increase has naturally been greatest in those parganas—Faizábád, Muzaffarábád and Jwálapur—which were most backward at revision. It was also large in parganas Rurki and Bhagwánpur, though the increase is partly concealed by the exclusion of unexpired grants. These four parganas comprise the submontane portion of the district and the bulk of the Ganges *khadir*. The rest of the district was well developed at last settlement, and no great extension could reasonably be expected there.

The decrease in some parganas is probably due only to the heavy monsoon rains of the last four years, which have thrown some low-lying land temporarily out of cultivation.

Details of unassessable area.

107. The classification of the unassessable area is as follows :—

Pargana.		Revenue-free.		Village site.		Covered with water.		Otherwise barren.		Total.		
		Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Nakdr.	{ Sultánpur	...	188	184	879	892	3,550	3,946½	2,158	1,478½	6,775	6,501½
	{ Sarsáwa	...	521	529	723 1/2	756½	3,065	3,212	2,065 1/2	1,744½	5,854	5,713
	{ Nakúr	...	...	...	872	908	2,109	3,382	2,168	1,493	5,670	6,393
	{ Gangoh	...	1,329	1,254	997	1,011½	2,659	3,095½	3,219	2,704½	8,204	8,065
Total		...	2,038	1,958	3,471 1/2	3,567½	11,383	13,636½	9,610 1/2	7,420½	26,503	26,582½
Deo- band.	{ Rámpur	...	605	342½	1,084½	1,186	3,377½	3,690½	2,141½	3,096½	7,208	8,315
	{ Nágál	...	507	498	938½	945½	2,645	2,998	2,713½	2,406½	6,804	6,848
	{ Deoband	...	1,099	887	1,047 1/2	1,194 1/2	2,451½	3,010 1/2	3,709½	3,031	8,307	8,123½
	Total	...	2,211	1,727½	3,069 1/2	3,326 1/2	8,473½	9,699½	8,564½	8,533½	22,319	23 286½
Saháran- pur.	{ Faizábád	...	39	42	1,001½	1,020½	8,704	10,271½	3,473½	2,066	13,218	13,399½
	{ Saháranpur	...	1,526	1,498	1,157	1,318½	3,597½	3,906½	4,349½	4,399	10,630	11,122
	{ Muzaffarábád	...	92	95	596	708½	4,445	5,356½	3,749	1,563	8,882	7,723
	{ Haraura	...	...	...	1,022 1/2	1,066 1/2	3,478½	3,317½	2,379 1/2	2,198 1/2	6,880 1/2	6,588 1/2
Total		...	1,657	1,635	3,776½	4,113 1/2	20,225	22,852 1/2	13,951 1/2	10,226 1/2	39,610 1/2	38,827 1/2
Rurki.	{ Manglaur	...	47	46	1,197	1,261	4,202	4,904	4,880	5,884	10,326	12,095
	{ Rurki	...	3,706	3,671	940½	1,051½	5,616½	6,767½	5,045½	4,300½	15,308	15,791
	{ Jwálapur	...	37	37	979	1,264½	7,749½	10,013½	2,714½	5,838½	11,480	17,153½
	{ Bhagwánpur	...	96	111	1,014	1,121 1/2	5,826½	7,771½	3,703½	3,543½	10,640	12,547
Total		...	3,886	3,865	4,130½	4,698 1/2	23,394½	29,456½	16,343½	19,566½	47,754	57,586½
DISTRICT TOTAL		...	9,792	9,185½	14,448½	15,705 1/2	63,475 1/2	75,644 1/2	48,469 1/2	45,746 1/2	136,186 1/2	146,282 1/2

Note.—Grant villages, whose term will not expire till after September 30th, 1890, have been omitted. Alluvial maháls (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) are included.

In columns 2 and 3 are included only small revenue-free plots on which revenue has not been assessed. It does not include properties on which the revenue is formally assessed and assigned. In every pargana there has been an increase in the area of the village-sites. It has been greatest in the most backward of all parganas, Jwálapur; but as part of the population there is practically nomad, the increase of permanent residences is probably somewhat less. In every pargana there has been an increase in the area covered with water. This has been greatest in the low-lying *khádir* of pargana Jwálapur. Much of it is temporary only, and is due to the heavy monsoon rains of the past four years. The total increase in the unassessable area is, in round numbers, 10,100 acres.

108. In settlement Statement I, groves, culturable waste and old and new fallow have been included in the assessable area. This inclusion is not quite accurate. Groves of timber trees are (under circular 9--I) exempt from assessment; while under the new settlement rules (except in cases of fraud) only the area actually cultivated or included in holdings is liable to pay revenue.

Details of assessable cultivated land.

Pargana.	Groves.		Culturable waste.		Fallow.				Total.	
					Old.		New.			
	Last settle- ment.	Prosent settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>										
Sultánpur ...	300	539½	...	3	6,223	6,329½	729	3,100½	7,252	9,872½
Sarsáwa ...	465	712	32	...	8,194	8,579	1,202	2,007	9,833	11,298
Nakúr ...	402	733½	1	6	11,114	10,341½	1,747	1,286	13,264	12,367
Gangoh ...	240	543	...	406	22,341	21,473	3,027	1,784	25,608	24,206
Total ...	1,407	2,528½	33	415	47,872	46,622½	6,705	8,177½	56,017	57,743½
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>										
Rámpur ...	711	1,292	87½	327	9,196	8,789	575½	1,876	10,570	12,284
Nágal ...	717½	869½	52	307	6,873	5,157½	421½	981	8,004	7,315
Deoband ...	789½	1,418½	...	189½	4,866½	4,916½	346½	1,836½	6,003	8,305½
Total ...	2,218½	3,580½	139½	767½	20,935½	18,862½	1,343½	4,693½	24,637	27,904½
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>										
Faizábád ...	189	368½	2	3,052½	12,584½	7,666½	4,622	1,362½	17,347½	12,450½
Saháranpur ...	985	1,907	50	62	5,517½	3,839½	672½	673½	7,225	6,482
Muzaffarábád ...	307½	344	37	1,590½	6,274	2,354½	1,487½	401½	8,106	4,690½
Haraura ...	636½	686½	12	37	4,894½	3,280½	870½	926½	6,412½	4,930½
Total ...	2,067½	3,306½	101	4,742	29,270½	17,141	7,652	3,364½	39,091½	28,553½
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>										
Manglaur ...	493	932	260	109	4,450½	4,767	1,342½	1,579	6,551	7,337
Rurki ...	104	325	128	159	9,892½	7,709½	1,775½	1,640½	11,900	9,834
Jwálapur ...	237	856	1,401	2,474	21,920½	14,616½	8,059½	4,754	31,618	22,730½
Bhagwánpur ...	294½	642	380	1,585½	15,487	7,961½	2,498½	2,718	18,660	13,309½
Total ...	1,133½	2,785	2,169	4,727½	51,750½	35,057½	13,676	10,691½	63,729	53,281½
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,826½	12,200	2,442½	10,652½	149,828½	117,684½	29,376½	26,926½	188,474½	167,463½

Note.—Grants whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890 have been excluded. Alluvial maháls not forming part of such grants have been included.

The increase in the grove area is satisfactory. Like the increase of village-sites, it is, in the case of an agricultural population, an indication of advancing prosperity. Technically culturable waste means land which has never been under the plough, while old fallow means land which has fallen out of cultivation more than three years. The distinction, however, has never been recognized in the village papers, so for purposes of comparison the two sets of figures must be amalgamated. The area actually reclaimed is thus about 24,000 acres.

Much of the unbroken waste is land under jungle, or liable to inundation, or of inferior quality; and all of it is useful as grazing ground. Allowing for this, however, the fact remains that parts of the district are still far from being fully developed, and there is room in several parganas for a considerable extension of cultivation. The bulk of the "new fallow" is probably only temporarily out of cultivation owing to vicissitudes of season or local agricultural custom.

Irrigated areas of present and last settlements.

109. The statement given in paragraph 46 shows the percentages of the cultivated area irrigated from canals, wells, and other sources as compared with last settlement. The actual areas recorded as irrigated are shown in the following table :—

Pargana.					Irrigated area.			
					At last settlement.	At verification.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	6,308	8,088	+ 1,780	+ 28.2
Sarsáwa	...	...	...	...	14,438½	20,284	+ 5,845½	+ 40.4
Nakúr	...	...	...	...	16,446	28,880	+ 12,434	+ 75.6
Gangoh	...	...	...	...	22,110	34,262	+ 12,152	+ 54.9
Total	...	...	...	...	59,302½	91,514	+ 32,211½	+ 54.3
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>								
Rámpur	...	...	...	...	38,970	44,378	+ 5,408	+ 13.8
Nágal	...	...	...	...	13,529	18,887	+ 5,358	+ 39.6
Deoband	...	...	...	...	13,199½	29,941	+ 16,741½	+ 126.8
Total	...	...	...	...	65,698½	93,206	+ 27,507½	+ 41.8
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>								
Faizábád	...	...	...	...	3,826	4,640	+ 814	+ 21.2
Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	32,478½	29,332½	—3,146	—9.6
Muzaffarábád	...	...	...	...	494	444	—50	—10.1
Haraura	...	...	...	...	6,913½	3,536½	—3,377	—48.8
Total	...	...	...	...	43,712	37,953	—5,759	—13.1
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>								
Manglaur	...	...	...	...	8,177	17,821	+ 9,644	+ 117.9
Rurki	...	...	...	...	284½	494½	+ 210	+ 73.8
Jwálapur	...	...	...	...	4,049½	5,760	+ 1,710½	+ 42.2
Bhagwánpur	...	...	...	...	2,772	2,650½	—121½	—4.3
Total	...	...	...	...	15,282½	26,726	+ 11,443½	+ 74.8
DISTRICT TOTAL					183,995½	249,399	+ 65,403½	+ 35.5

Note.—Grant villages, whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890, have been excluded. Alluvial maháls (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) have been included.

In the Saháranpur tahsíl there has been a falling-off, but the area of decrease is comparatively small. All the other three tahsils show large increases. The sources of this irrigation, and the method of record, have already been explained; and circle details will be found in Appendix XVIII. The total area now recorded as irrigated is, in round numbers, 250,000 acres; an increase of 65,400 acres, or 35.5 per cent. since last settlement.

110. The figures of the 1891 census are not yet available. Those for 1865, 1872, and 1881 are given below, and show that the population is steadily increasing.

Increase in population.

Pargana.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census report of—			Population per square mile.	
		1865.	1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>						
Sultánpur	88	44,693	45,378	49,577	518	563
Sarsáwa	95	36,894	38,806	40,293	403	424
Nakúr	109	51,102	50,590	54,662	464	501
Gangoh	131	53,100	54,748	57,090	418	436
Total ...	423	185,789	189,022	201,622	447	477
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>						
Rámpur	129	74,525	74,726	74,810	579	580
Nágal	122	55,998	54,537	58,029	447	476
Deoband	135	73,994	69,430	78,219	514	579
Total ...	386	204,517	198,693	211,058	515	547
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>						
Faizábád	182	40,610	42,882	48,623	236	267
Saháranpur	129	110,340	109,767	131,629	851	1,020
Muzaffarábád	203	40,244	46,278	54,275	228	267
Haraura	105	52,485	54,444	57,766	519	550
Total ...	619	243,679	253,371	292,293	409	472
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>						
Manglaur	121	68,628	66,742	73,157	552	605
Burki	199	51,365	54,854	66,236	276	333
Jwálapur	226	55,780	57,330	67,413	254	298
Bhagwánpur	245	56,725	63,770	67,765	260	277
Total ...	791	232,498	242,696	274,571	307	347
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	2,219	866,483	883,782	979,544	398	441

The figures for pargana Saháranpur include the population of the town itself,

* Faizábád.
Muzaffarábád.
Bhagwánpur.
Rurki.
Jwálapur.

and are, therefore, useless for purposes of comparison.

Except in the five parganas* which comprise the submontane tract and the bulk of the Ganges *khádír*, and in portions of Sarsáwa and Gangoh, the

population is dense and fairly distributed.

111. In Appendix XV. will be found a statement showing the total area under each crop in each circle, pargana and tahsíl. For tahsíl Nakúr the returns are those of the year preceding verification. The work of actual verification was not begun in that tahsíl till towards the close of the year (1294 fasli,) when the harvest was over. The crop entries were, therefore, not entered in the settlement field-book, and when I took over charge in November 1887 (1295 fasli) it was too late to supply the deficiency. For the other tahsils the returns are those of the year of verification.

Comparative crop statement.

The following abstract gives the area under each crop in each pargana, also the tahsíl and district totals.

District.	Pargana.	Total cultivated area.	Rabi.						Kharif.						Dofasli.	Remarks.	
			Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Tobacco.	Gram and peas.	Other crops.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in combination.	Bajra alone and in combination.	Sugarcane.			Indigo.	Other crops.
Meerut.	Sultanpur	41,310½	12,943½	3,215	4,456	5	1,336	2,139	2,510	5,770	4,056	314	1,654	2,150	...	9,390	8,638
	Sarsawa	43,521	15,101	3,606	4,169	28	1,727	1,028	2,553	4,052	4,380	924	2,611	1,236	...	7,758	5,642
	Nakur	50,044	20,938	3,605	2,401	74	1,860	1,511	2,605	5,217	4,528	768	1,806	684	...	11,023	7,066
	Gangoh	49,749	18,646	3,337	3,213	38	2,771	2,624	2,640	6,094	4,669	848½	2,201	596½	...	10,989	7,918
Tahsil Total		184,624½	67,688½	13,763	14,229	145	7,594	7,302	10,308	20,163	17,633	2,854½	8,272	4,666½	...	39,160	29,254
Dehra Dun.	Rampur	61,785	18,189	2,355	2,757	18	14,641	1,461	1,436	14,293	3,994	2,417	1,243	3,352½	170	10,046½	14,388
	Nagal	63,296	19,605	1,454	2,744½	15	9,459½	1,002	1,850	10,945½	6,75½	3,468	4,046	6,205	...	10,290	8,455
	Deoband	69,838	26,090	1,481	1,792½	194	9,672	598	1,927½	8,567½	1,271	6,104	3,984½	4,569	...	12,606½	8,145
	Tahsil Total	194,919	62,884	5,290	7,294	52½	33,763½	3,061	5,213½	33,806	5,940½	11,989	9,273½	14,426½	170	32,943	31,188
Etah.	Faizabad	51,131½	11,248½	5,553	3,367	5	9,991½	3,932½	4,762½	2,203	2,080½	1,188	5,602	1,887	95	5,894½	16,028
	Saharanpur	62,225½	15,757½	5,422½	5,321½	120½	5,106½	3,560	1,957½	18,789½	2,535	783½	1,813	4,340	...	12,594½	15,877
	Muzaffarabad	40,947½	10,232½	3,235½	3,800½	9	5,781½	1,908½	4,631½	4,764½	5,939	1,016	3,869	1,434	1	5,588	11,297½
	Haraura	57,055½	16,342½	2,840½	3,995	15	4,866½	1,855	3,417	12,875	2,332	1,056½	4,934½	3,104½	...	9,689½	10,257½
Tahsil Total		211,360½	53,581½	17,051½	16,574½	149½	25,735½	10,655½	14,768½	38,577	12,836½	4,044	16,218½	10,765½	96	33,766½	53,460
Rurki.	Manglaur	58,788	20,051½	3,163	2,677½	10	7,554	2,425	1,827½	17,343½	761	1,267	3,643	3,603	304	8,971	14,813
	Rurki	48,372	15,665	3,304½	3,424	44	4,597½	1,558	3,376½	9,629½	1,796	1,122	4,448½	2,430½	335	6,266	9,625
	Jwalapur	47,475	14,356	5,393	2,781	65	3,566	2,740	3,037	11,848	3,263½	171	3,613½	1,884	...	5,378	10,621
	Bhagwanpur	61,814½	17,231	3,428½	2,729½	5	5,509	2,224	4,014½	14,668½	3,018½	543½	4,186½	3,825½	3	9,379½	8,932½
Tahsil Total		216,449½	67,303½	15,289	11,611½	124	21,226½	8,947	12,255½	53,489½	8,839	3,103½	15,891½	11,743	642	29,994½	44,011½
District Total...		807,352½	251,456½	51,393½	49,708½	471	88,419½	29,963½	42,545½	146,035½	45,249½	21,991	49,655½	41,601½	908	136,863½	157,918½

Note.—Grant villages, whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890, have been excluded. Alluvial mahals (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) have been included.

112. At last settlement no crop statement was prepared. I have endeavoured to obtain one from the patwáris, but up to date the returns are incomplete. The table printed on page 160 of the *Provincial Gazetteer* gives, however, the area under the principal crops in 1869-70 and 1871-72 as follows :—

				1869-70.	1871-72
				Acres.	Acres.
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	262,652	284,309
Pulse	...	...	...	48,629	59,055
Cotton	...	...	...	64,992	46,178
Rice...	...	...	...	72,644	86,731
Juar and bajra	...	...	...	63,316	71,447
Sugarcane	...	...	...	24,421	29,143

The areas under each crop vary a good deal with the season, and it is hardly safe to generalize from the returns of particular years; but the figures, so far as they go, indicate an enormous extension of rice cultivation; and a considerable increase under wheat and barley combined, and sugarcane. All these crops benefited greatly by the expansion of trade consequent on the opening of the North-Western Railway. Cotton on the other hand shows a falling-off. Now that a cotton press has been established in the city, and the crop is thus rendered readily available for export, its cultivation will probably again increase.

113. The areas held by the proprietors themselves, and by the various classes of tenants, compare as follows :—

Comparative statement of holdings.



Pargana.	Khudkásht sít.		Sublet sít.		Khudkásht.		Expropriatory tenants.		Occupancy tenants.		Tenants-at-will.		Total.		Remarks.
	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	Last settle-ment.	Year of verificalion.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1															16
Sultánpur	...	6,018 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	...	201	16,403	8,098 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀	...	243 ¹ / ₁₀₀	7,997	9,534	17,876	18,142 ² / ₁₀₀	42,276	42,000 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Sarsáya	...	10,882 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	35	21,629	7,366	...	386	7,403 ¹ / ₁₀₀	9,658 ¹ / ₁₀₀	16,194 ¹ / ₁₀₀	16,980 ¹ / ₁₀₀	43,292	43,488	
Nakúr	...	18,290 ¹³ / ₁₀₀	...	62 ¹ / ₁₀₀	29,218	6,990 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀	...	163	3,831 ¹ / ₁₀₀	8,470 ¹ / ₁₀₀	17,845 ¹ / ₁₀₀	17,574 ¹ / ₁₀₀	50,895	51,560	
Gangoh	...	12,403 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	24	27,429	9,899 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	116	3,737	9,389	19,066	20,138	50,232	52,006	
Total of Nakúr Tahsil	...	47,679 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	...	141 ¹ / ₁₀₀	94,679	32,298 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	911 ¹ / ₁₀₀	23,034 ¹ / ₁₀₀	37,254 ¹ / ₁₀₀	70,981 ¹ / ₁₀₀	72,833 ¹ / ₁₀₀	188,695	191,114 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Rámpur	...	21,672 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀	...	685 ¹ / ₁₀₀	43,406	12,070 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	243	7,675	8,664	13,436	19,223 ¹ / ₁₀₀	64,517	62,572	
Nágal	...	24,143 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	375 ¹ / ₁₀₀	37,112	9,371 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	848	13,142	12,598 ¹ / ₁₀₀	12,025	16,272 ¹ / ₁₀₀	62,279	63,609 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Deoband	...	21,821 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	99 ¹ / ₁₀₀	45,847	16,715 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	428	10,612	15,452 ¹ / ₁₀₀	17,695	16,227 ¹ / ₁₀₀	73,554	70,744 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Total of Deoband Tahsil	...	67,637 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	...	1,169 ¹ / ₁₀₀	126,365	38,157 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	1,519	31,429	36,715 ¹ / ₁₀₀	42,556	51,726 ¹ / ₁₀₀	200,350	196,926 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Saháranpur	...	73,897	...	191	26,675	7,454	...	228 ¹ / ₁₀₀	19,063	21,451 ¹ / ₁₀₀	17,035	20,179 ¹ / ₁₀₀	62,778	63,401 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Faizábád	...	2,338	...	29	6,000	4,036	...	58	15,004	9,994 ¹ / ₁₀₀	25,540	34,622 ¹ / ₁₀₀	46,544	51,078 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Muzaffarábád	...	3,909	...	...	8,022	3,534 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	9	11,772	12,889	15,635	20,608 ¹ / ₁₀₀	35,393	40,951 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Harauna	...	14,697 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	45 ¹ / ₁₀₀	22,992	6,699 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	209	13,444	14,348 ¹ / ₁₀₀	17,635	21,552 ¹ / ₁₀₀	54,071	57,560 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Total of Saháranpur Tahsil	...	34,841 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	265 ¹ / ₁₀₀	63,639	21,724 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	504 ¹ / ₁₀₀	59,288	58,682 ¹ / ₁₀₀	75,745	96,963 ¹ / ₁₀₀	198,722	212,981 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Manglaur	...	16,022	...	27	31,073	8,891	...	55	13,169	16,955	16,298	17,866	61,140	59,756	
Rurki	...	6,349 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	82	17,412	8,044	...	282	10,361	11,688	17,460	22,631	46,241	49,076 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Jwalapur	...	5,910	...	123	13,994	5,614	...	10	7,531	8,139 ¹ / ₁₀₀	23,203	28,855 ¹ / ₁₀₀	45,092	48,651 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Bhagwánpur	...	16,682 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	75	27,340	8,800	...	53	6,951	9,209 ¹ / ₁₀₀	23,865	28,511 ¹ / ₁₀₀	58,056	63,225 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
Total of Rurki Tahsil	...	44,864	...	307	90,319	31,289	...	400	38,012	45,983	80,826	97,863 ¹ / ₁₀₀	210,529	220,709 ¹ / ₁₀₀	
GRAND TOTAL	...	195,022 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	1,883 ¹ / ₁₀₀	375,052	123,464 ¹ / ₁₀₀	...	3,335	151,763 ¹ / ₁₀₀	178,635 ¹ / ₁₀₀	270,109 ¹ / ₁₀₀	319,389 ¹ / ₁₀₀	798,296	821,731 ¹ / ₁₀₀	

Note.—Unexpired grants are excluded from the above. Alluvial maháls (not forming part of such grants) are included.

Except in a few isolated cases in the Rurki tahsíl the term "sír" was, previous to verification, unknown in the village papers, and all proprietary cultivation was entered simply as "khudkásht." The present classification has, therefore, been effected by a careful analysis of all the entries in the village papers for the year of verification and the 11 preceding years. As a rule also the names of under-tenants of sír are never recorded.

Proprietary cultivation.

Under these circumstances for purposes of comparison the three subdivisions of proprietary cultivation must be treated as one, and the figures show that a marked decrease (nearly 60,000 acres) has taken place. This result is due to the gradual transfer of the ownership of the land from the old cultivating communities to capitalists, and merely implies that the former have changed their "status" *not* that they have abandoned agriculture. Exproprietary tenants were created by the Rent Act of 1873,* and it is certainly surprising that during

Exproprietary tenants.

* The last settlement entry in pargana Burki refers to an expired grant settled by the Collector after 1873.

so many years, in which a large number of the old cultivating proprietors lost their lands, the privileges conferred by the law should have been so sparingly claimed. This was probably owing in some measure to the fact that no record of "sír" land existed, and to ignorance of the law; but the main cause unquestionably is that the parties are in the habit of inserting in the sale-deed a condition that exproprietary rights have also been transferred and shall not be claimed by the vendor. This condition is clearly not enforceable at law; but where the vendor voluntarily ceases to cultivate, and gives up possession, the provisions of the Act cannot be carried out. There are, however, grounds for believing, now that sír lands are shown as such in the village papers and the benefits of the law are better known; that in future the growth of these rights will be more rapid.

114. Occupancy rights show an increase in every pargana except Nágál and Faizábád. The decrease in the former is small, but in the latter is very large; and the only reason that I can assign for it is the hostility of the landlords, many of whom in pargana Faizábád are powerful and determined. In two estates several instances occurred in which the tenants petitioned not to be recorded as occupancy, on the ground that they had not the strength to oppose their landlords' wishes: and in two others, where the occupancy rights were of old standing and stoutly asserted, the treatment of the tenants fell not far short of persecution.

Occupancy Tenants.

115. The cultivators in this district were originally, with few exceptions, merely tenants-at-will; where Mr. Thornton found rent-paying tenants he invited them to advance their claims to fixity of tenure. These claims were not numerous, and when made were simply to hold at a fair, and never at a low rent. Nearly all the present occupancy tenants, therefore, are men whose title rests on nothing better than undisturbed occupation for a certain number of years.

Thornton, Paragraph 47.

The status of the occupancy tenants, and the mode in which the right can be acquired, are now regulated by law. Broadly speaking, any tenant who (not being a leaseholder) is not disturbed in his holding for 12 years acquires a right of occupancy in it; and his privileges then are—

- (1) that he is not liable to ejectment except for arrears of rent; and
- (2) that his rent cannot be enhanced except by consent or by process of law.

The growth of occupancy rights is generally regarded as a subject of satisfaction, and it cannot be denied that fixity of tenure within reasonable limits is a necessary condition of agricultural prosperity; but there is, I think, reason to doubt whether the present law really conduces to the well-being of the people, and to good administration.

As a class the landlords are bitterly hostile to the accrual and exercise of these rights. Their chief ground of complaint is the difficulty of maintaining the rents paid by such tenants at a fair figure. The process of enhancement is fenced about

with so many conditions and technicalities, that the landlords are put to great trouble and expense in endeavouring to overcome them; while the poorer and less influential frequently fail to overcome them at all. The law also is so framed that in some

* So far, not in Saháranpur.

where agriculture is developing,

† This evil is aggravated by the provision of the law that formal ejectment, followed by re-admission, does not constitute a break of tenure.

undisturbed, † are every year ejected from their holdings in order to prevent the acquisition of these rights; and the Rent Courts are temporarily swamped by contested claims, which have to be decided on evidence which is seldom satisfactory, and often known to be untrustworthy.

I think it is deserving of serious consideration whether it would not be better for both the people and the administration that the law regarding the accrual of fresh occupancy rights should be abrogated altogether. Such rights as have already accrued could be carefully ascertained without much difficulty; but once the record is complete the growth of fresh rights should be prevented. If it is considered desirable to check the unnecessary disturbance of tenants, this result should be obtained by a general law governing all tenancies, and not by one protecting only a favored minority and encouraging the disturbance of all the rest. At the same time the rules relating to the enhancement of occupancy rents should be so modified and simplified as to place it in the power of all landlords to obtain without undue expense and difficulty a fair rent.

Comparative statement of
rents.

116. The following table shows for the year of verification the areas held by each class of tenant at cash and kind rents, and the amount of each kind of rent. As already explained, in tahsíl Nakúr verification took place very late in the year, and the amount of the kind rent paid was not recorded. The omission was, however, of no practical importance, for the record kept of these rents is invariably untrustworthy. Where a patwári happens to be present when the division or appraisal of the crop is made, he probably enters the amount correctly; otherwise the entry if made at all is simply a guess.

Pargana.	Exproprietary tenants.				Occupancy tenants.				Tenants-at-will.			
	Cash.		Kind.		Cash.		Kind.		Cash.		Kind.	
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
<i>Tahsil Nakūr.</i>												
Sultānpur ...	108½	422 7 6	138	...	6,054½	25,333 11 9	3,479½	...	7,853	40,289 1 3	10,289½	...
Sarāwa ...	222	843 7 8	164	...	7,352½	23,743 5 3	2,500	...	10,500½	45,394 1 6	6,479½	...
Nakūr ...	138	400 3 6	25	...	7,668½	30,283 2 7	802	...	13,697½	56,801 6 3	3,877	...
Gangoh ...	116	229 13 3	...	...	7,100	21,402 14 3	2,289	...	16,302	53,728 12 8	4,746	...
Total	584½	1,895 15 11	327	...	28,175½	1,00,763 1 10	9,076½	...	47,443	1,96,303 5 8	25,392½	...
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>												
Rampur ...	231	850 14 3	12	106 1 0	7,951	32,932 7 0	713	4,398 14 0	14,418½	72,167 5 1	4,808½	28,236 2 6
Nāgal ...	846	2,931 9 3	2	13 0 0	12,243½	41,081 8 11	355½	1,736 12 0	14,543½	62,654 5 9	1,729	8,764 11 6
Deoband ...	428	1,235 3 11	...	...	13,689½	44,270 4 1	1,763	8,703 7 4	12,692½	56,003 5 3	3,535	19,727 6 5
Total	1,505	5,017 11 5	14	119 1 0	33,884½	1,18,684 4 0	2,831½	14,839 1 4	41,654½	1,90,825 0 1	10,072½	56,728 4 5
<i>Tahsil Sahāranpur.</i>												
Fakābad ...	...	...	58	203 15 9	7,835½	26,178 9 9	2,159	8,872 12 0	15,895½	62,336 6 1	18,787	55,968 7 11
Sahāranpur ...	228½	991 2 0	...	...	18,606½	81,442 9 6	2,844½	14,202 5 0	13,903½	76,131 7 9	6,276½	30,033 14 1
Muzafarābad ...	9	44 8 0	...	...	8,194½	29,132 0 11	4,694½	21,092 5 3	9,306½	39,662 8 9	11,302½	42,443 13 3
Haraura ...	209	709 6 9	...	...	12,360½	42,234 15 6	1,986½	7,573 8 6	14,744½	58,605 10 11	6,807½	25,349 14 6
Total	446½	1,745 0 9	58	223 15 9	46,996½	1,78,998 3 8	11,684½	51,740 14 9	53,790½	2,36,736 1 6	43,174½	1,63,796 1 9
<i>Tahsil Burki.</i>												
Manglaur ...	55	237 15 6	...	...	16,652	55,132 6 4	303	1,249 12 6	15,895	70,489 6 2	1,971	9,471 5 0
Burki ...	273	725 2 0	9	119 10 0	10,698½	32,318 1 9	989½	3,808 6 9	14,301½	59,280 5 3	8,329½	24,080 8 9
Jwālapur ...	2	13 2 3	8	31 3 9	5,231½	16,806 9 6	2,908	7,935 10 6	11,639½	39,377 11 2	17,215½	48,244 3 3
Bhagwanpur ...	53	147 2 6	...	...	8,413½	24,480 1 0	789½	2,275 3 0	19,022½	75,250 2 0	9,488½	31,733 12 0
Total	383	1,123 6 3	17	150 13 9	40,995½	1,28,737 2 7	4,990½	15,269 0 9	60,858½	2,44,397 8 7	37,004½	1,13,529 13 0
TOTAL FOR DISTRICT	2,919	9,782 2 4	416	473 14 6	150,051½	5,27,372 12 1	28,583½	81,849 0 10	203,746½	8,68,261 15 10	115,643½	3,24,054 3 2

Note.—Grant villages, whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890, have been excluded. Alluvial mahals (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) have been included.

It has already been explained that under cash rents are included a number of rents which are not properly cash, *e.g.*, "zabti" rents and a few converted grain rents; but it is not probable that this incorrect classification materially affects the value of the figures for the purposes of comparison; where "zabti" rents prevail they are generally the same for both classes of tenants; and the number of converted grain rents shown under cash is, on the whole, not large. Assuming that the land held by both occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will is of the same quality—which it probably is—the rent incidences per acre compare as follows :—

Tahsil.	Average occupancy cash rent per acre.			Average tenant-at-will cash rent per acre.		
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Nakúr	3	9	3	4	2	2
Deoband	3	8	2	4	9	4
Saháranpur	3	12	11	4	6	5
Rurki	3	2	3	4	0	3
Average for the entire district	3	8	3	4	4	2

According to these figures the occupancy rental of the district, though distinctly favored, is not grossly inadequate.

The corresponding figures for the last settlement are not available; but as competition rents in this district are of very recent growth, the rise would be very striking in every tahsil.



PART IV.

117. The village field maps of the district have for years been the subject of consideration and correspondence. The first enquiry into their condition appears to have been made in 1878,* when the Board called for a report as to whether they were worth printing for issue to other departments and sale to the public.

* Board's letter No. $\frac{851N}{XI-1}$, dated June 22nd, 1878.

The Collector (Mr. Sladen), after some investigation, replied† that although there had been some changes in field boundaries, especially in the villages situated in the *khālir* and at the foot of the hills, some villages had been resurveyed, and the maps on the whole were worth printing.

† No. 321, dated 30th July 1878.

118. The Commissioner directed‡ a further examination of the maps; but the report on their condition was still favorable, though it was admitted that none of the alterations in field boundaries, which had taken place since the survey, had been shown in the maps. It would appear from a note now in the Collector's office that the circular on page 41, part IV, of the then existing edition of the Board's circulars was understood to have suspended the rule requiring regular map correction.

‡ No. 331, dated 22nd October 1878.

§ No. 258, dated 9th April 1879.

|| Board's No. $\frac{459}{XI-18}$, dated 13th December 1879.

¶ No. 16, dated 22nd January 1880.

119. On the receipt of this reply the Commissioner reported§ that the maps were worth printing, but suggested that they should first be brought up to date. This proposal was [sanctioned, and the Commissioner then called¶ for lists showing :—

- (1) the number of maps in which little or no changes had taken place.
- (2) the number in which the changes were not excessive, and which could be corrected by kanúngos and patwáris; and
- (3) the number in which the alterations were so great as to require professional correction or resurvey.

He further directed that the work of correction should be taken in hand without delay.

* No. 182, dated 23rd April 1880.

120. In compliance with this order Mr. Sladen classified the maps as follows* :—

Name of pargana.	Class I, which can be produced as they stand.	Class II, which must be corrected.	Class III, which must be resurveyed.	Total.
Sultánpur	2	80	39	121
Sarsáwa ... ..	...	92	37	129
Nakúr ... ..	...	111	24	135
Gangoh ... ..	...	91	26	117
Total	2	374	126	502
Deoband ... ..	...	51	48	99
Rámpur	2	32	56	90
Chak Nanautá ... ..	...	55	31	86
Nágul	7	66	32	105
Total	9	204	167	380
Faizábád	1	102	41	144
Saháranpur	1	125	53	179
Muzaffarábád ... ..	...	45	61	106
Haraura ... ..	...	103	34	137
Total	2	375	189	566
Manglaur	32	49	60	141
Rurki	12	35	77	124
Jwálapur	3	25	83	111
Bhagwánpur	95	4	32	131
Total	142	113	252	507
GRAND TOTAL	155	1,066	784	1,955

Map correction.

121. Some correspondence then ensued between the Collector and the Commissioner as to the number of instruments required, when the Board's No. $\frac{435N}{XI-4}$, dated 29th June 1880, was received—

- (1) calling for all the maps shown in class I ;
- (2) sanctioning the employment of a small staff of amins for the correction of maps in class II ; and
- (3) asking for certain area statistics regarding the maps in class III, so as to enable them to estimate the cost of re-survey.

In the same letter a careful examination of Mr. Sladen's list was directed, and it was expressly laid down that the total expense of the map correction should fall on the Patwari Fund, as it was unfair to throw it on the existing staff of kanungos and patwaris who were not responsible for the state of the maps, and who were too heavily worked to find time for the extra duty of correcting them.

122. The revised list (prepared by the new Collector, Mr. Moule) was submitted* in the following month, and did not differ materially from Mr. Sladen's.

* No. 299A., dated 31st July 1880.

Pargana.	Class I, which can be accepted.	Class II, which must be corrected by amins.	Class III, which must be re-made.	Total.
Sultānpur	2	80	39	121
Sarsāwa	2	88	37	127
Nakūr ... ..	...	111	24	135
Gangoh ... ..	...	91	26	117
Total ...	4	370	126	500
Hampr	2	30	58	90
Chak Nanautā ... ..	...	55	31	86
Nāgal	7	66	32	105
Deoband ... ..	...	51	48	99
Total ...	9	202	169	380
Faizābād	1	101	42	144
Sahāranpur	1	125	53	179
Muzffarābād ... ..	...	45	61	106
Haraura ... ..	...	103	34	137
Total ...	2	374	190	566
Manglaur	32	49	60	141
Burki	12	35	77	124
Jwālapur	3	25	83	111
Bhagwānpur	35	4	32	131
Total ...	142	133	252	507
GRAND TOTAL ...	157	1,059	737	1,953

123. In January 1881 † the Board asked Government to sanction the entertainment of a staff for correcting the maps in class II, and called for an estimate of the cost of resurveying the maps in class III. The estimate was prepared, and came to Rs. 22,500†. The Government sanctioned ‡ the Board's proposals as to the maps in class II, but enquired whether some of the maps in class III could not be brought into class II. Subsequently Government || sanctioned the Board's proposal to suspend work on the maps in class III until the actual number and cost, and the available surplus of the Patwari Fund were known.

* Board's No. $\frac{22}{XI-1}$, dated 22nd January 1881.

† No. 261, dated 17th February 1881.

‡ Collector's No. 199, dated 15th February 1881.

§ G. O. No. 908, dated 9th June 1881.

124. On the receipt of this order the Board* suspended the work of map cor-

* No. $\frac{1126N}{XI-1}$, dated 19th July 1881.

† No. $\frac{3}{XI-1}$, dated 11th January 1882.

rection altogether, and directed a further revision of the classification; they also called for an estimate of the cost of correcting the maps in class II. Later on† it was ruled that the maps of villages liable, from alluvion or otherwise, to constant change should be excluded from the classification.

125. The revised list was re-submitted by Mr. Harington with his No. 578, dated 19th August 1882, and instructions were asked for as to what action was to be taken. No instructions, however, were ever received, and the subject appears to have dropped altogether out of sight. It will be seen from the appended list that only 37 maps in the whole district were left by the revision in class I.

Name of pargana.				Class I, which can be produced as they stand.	Class II, which must be correct- ed by amms.	Class III, which must be re-made.	Total.
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	59	35	94
Sarsáwa	...	...	...	...	78	39	117
Nakúr	...	...	...	...	98	25	123
Gangoh	...	...	...	...	86	14	100
Total				...	321	113	434
Rámpur	...	...	...	20	102	4	126
Nágal	...	...	...	10	84	4	98
Deoband	...	...	...	6	97	10	113
Total				36	283	18	337
Faizábád	...	...	...	...	88	22	110
Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	121	51	172
Muzaffarábád	...	...	...	...	40	49	89
Harsaura	...	...	...	...	76	30	106
Total				...	325	152	477
Manglaur	...	...	...	...	61	30	91
Rurki	...	...	...	...	29	59	88
Jwálapur	...	...	...	...	26	61	87
Bhagwánpur	...	...	...	1	17	9	27
Total				1	133	159	293
GRAND TOTAL				37	1,062	442	1,541

Rest excluded
on account
of alluvion,
&c.

126. Early in 1884 the then Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce inspected this branch of the district administration; and wrote a report in which he said that "the maps were in a deplorable state, and were daily getting worse;" and that the results of dropping the subject in 1882 had been "disastrous." On this report the

* Mr. W. C. Bennett, C. S., in his No. 591P, dated 7th April 1884.

Director* issued instructions that the patwáris should set about correcting their maps at once. In reply the Collector pointed out that in the whole district only 37 maps were in a fit state for correction by the patwáris. For reasons, which it is unnecessary to refer to here, no further action on the Assistant Director's report was taken.

127. During the following cold weather the Director† himself paid a visit to the

† Mr. D. Smeaton, C. S.

‡ No. $\frac{F}{36}$, dated 5th January 1885.

district, and described the result of his inspection as follows ‡:—

"During a three days' tour in Saháranpur I had an opportunity of examining some of the field work of the patwáris and kanungos and of inspecting the patwári school at the head-quarters.

Maps.

"2. I found that none of the maps had been touched since settlement, and consequently in every village there were glaring instances of conflict between the actual topography and the maps. I ascertained, what I was not till then aware of, that when first the patwári and kanúngo rules came in force, seven years ago, the Board of Revenue had directed a classification of the maps to be made. Class No. I was to include those maps which were fairly in accordance with facts.

"Class II was to include those maps which although at variance with the existing topography still could be corrected and brought up to date by skilled agency.

"Class III included those maps which had become obsolete, and which would require to be supplanted by entirely new maps after a fresh survey.

"The villages which I happened to examine came within class III. I went carefully over the ground with the patwári and cultivators. But although the divergencies between the delineations of the map and the topography were great, still it appeared to me that an ordinary amin could very soon get them right and bring them into harmony with existing facts. If the villages and maps which I inspected are in any way samples of the rest of the class III, I should be inclined to suggest that instead of rejecting the maps as hopeless, efforts should be made at once to rectify them and bring them up to date. Judging by what I saw, I should say that a single skilled amin could undertake to correct and bring up to date 20 of such maps in a season. It is imperative that the supply of correct maps to the patwáris be no longer delayed. It is vain to expect correct khasras when the entries required to be made in accordance with existing possession have no counterpart in the diagrams of possession on the maps. I venture to suggest that very early attention be given to this matter, as, now that the term of the Saháranpur settlement is well nigh over, it will soon become a matter of paramount importance to have correct maps in order to save the worry to the people and expense to the State of a resurvey. I am surprised that this matter has not long ere this been taken in hand, and would suggest that very early action be now taken.

"3. As was to be expected, the khasra entries for the past kharíf were found very much at variance with facts. Field boundaries had changed, but no change had been made in the maps. It was scarcely to be expected that patwáris could keep their khasras correct under such circumstances."

Subsequently the Director appears to have modified his proposals. In a letter to the Board, dated 16th July 1885, he reported that there was not much difference between the work of correcting the maps in class II and class III, and that many of the patwáris having passed through the school were competent to do the work of correction. He suggested that one "amin" should be appointed to every 20 patwáris' circles, and that the patwáris should commence work on November 1st under the "amins'" superintendence. He undertook to send a Superintendent to supervise the work, and estimated that it would be finished in three months, and that the total cost would be Rs. 1,350.

128. This expenditure was sanctioned by G. O. No. ¹⁴⁶⁰/₁₈₁₆₋₂, dated 22nd August 1885, and was communicated through the Board and the Commissioner to the Collector on October 6th. By an oversight the letter was mislaid in both the Commissioner's and Collector's offices, and no action was ever taken on it. It was not until January 1887, when the Accountant-General asked how the money had been drawn, and enquiries were made from the Commissioner and the Board, that it came to the late Collector Mr. Irvine's knowledge that the expenditure had ever been sanctioned.

129. The officers deputed by the Director to superintend the correction of the maps were Munshi Ihsan Illáhi, now Deputy Collector, and Munshi Abdul Walid Khán, the district sadr kanúngo. The work was commenced in 1885 and continued apparently in 1886. Munshi Ihsan Illáhi was transferred in 1886, and after that the sadr kanúngo carried on the work alone. No extra surveying instruments were supplied, and no assistance was given except what could be obtained from the district

kanúngos, who were, however, too much taken up with their regular duties to be of much help.

130. The records in the Collector's office are incomplete, and I have been unable

* Ten in tahsil Nakúr, none in Deoband; the number in tahsil Saháranpur and Burki is not given.

† In some cases the landlords also contributed.

to ascertain exactly what amount of work was done. A number of villages * were, however, resurveyed by "amins" employed at the expense of the patwáris; † in a few instances the patwáris employed "amins" privately to correct their maps; in all other cases the patwáris were left to correct their own maps with such instruments as they happened to possess, or could manufacture for themselves.

131. I know from long personal experience that both Munshi Ihsan Illáhi and Munshi Abdul Wahid Khán are hardworking, zealous, and capable officials, and I have no doubt that they did the utmost that could possibly have been done under the circumstances; but there can be no question that the late Director overrated the professional skill of the patwáris, and underrated the difficulty of the work; and that Messrs. Sladen, Moale and Harington were right in fixing at a low figure the number of maps which the patwáris were competent to correct. A few of the patwáris are good surveyors; but by far the greater number are either entirely ignorant of surveying, or are only possessed of sufficient knowledge and experience to make surveys and corrections on a small scale.

132. When the preliminary operations of settlement were commenced in tahsil Nakúr in February 1887, and field to field inspection was started, it was found that the errors of scale, measurement and delineation in the maps, which had been corrected by the patwáris, were so numerous as to render the maps quite useless. It was impossible to reconcile them with the field-books, or with the actual topography of the villages. A thorough correction of all the maps, amounting practically to a resurvey, was (under the orders of the Director) at once taken in hand in that tahsil; and had to be continued by me* throughout the whole district. At first these corrections were made on the patwári's corrected map,

* This was fully explained to the late Senior Member when he inspected work in February 1893, and was officially reported in this office No. ⁴³ ~~42~~, dated 5th November 1888.

but later on it was found easier and quicker to discard that map altogether, and work on a copy of the old settlement map. The survey and correction work which had been done by paid "amins" was, however, found to be correct; and in those cases the area calculations, entered in the field-books, had alone to be checked. This was done by the head office staff, and the number of errors discovered fully justified the labour and expenditure incurred by the Settlement Department in checking the entries.

133. The external village boundaries shown in the survey maps of last settlement have been retained in the present maps, and this Department is only responsible for the interior field plottings. The staff employed on the work consisted primarily of the district kanúngos and of as many patwáris as were thoroughly competent; and secondarily of "amins" employed and paid by Government. The work was carefully supervised by the Settlement Deputy Collector in charge of the pargana. The advantage of associating the kanúngos and patwáris in the work was that their responsibility is permanent, and does not cease with the conclusion of the operations.

134. The sole function of the village map is to afford a ready means of identifying the fields, and of tracing them in the field-book. It is in fact merely a diagram index to the "khasra." I believe the new maps are sufficiently accurate for this purpose, though probably not as true to scale as those drawn by professional agency. All the three copies required by the rules have been made on tracing cloth. Ordinary calico was tried for the patwári's copy, but proved a failure. It is liable to lose shape, is difficult to mark neatly, and is destroyed by any moisture. Large maps on tracing cloth are of course unwieldy, but this is unavoidable.

Method of verification.

135. The method of verification originally adopted was that now prescribed in rule 3, *i. e.*, the "khewat" and "jamabandi" were read out in the presence of the people and their acceptance was verbally obtained. This system gave great dissatisfaction, and when I took over charge in November 1887, I received many complaints from both landlords and tenants, who declared they did not know what they had assented to. This was simply a repetition of the experiences of last settlement described in paragraph 12 of Mr. Wynne's report. Most of the tenants in the district know what rent they pay, and have some rough idea of the area of their holdings and of their length of occupancy: but hardly a single man knows the "khasra" numbers of his fields, or can identify fields by them. The bulk of the landlords are equally ignorant. The system of oral verification was, therefore, abandoned, and each tenant and landholder was furnished with a slip, prepared by the patwári, showing all those particulars regarding the holding or property which find a place in the village papers. A few days were allowed for the private examination of these slips, and the slips were then called in and verified.

136. In a few instances it was discovered that after verification the patwáris had tampered with these slips. To prevent this the form of verification was amplified so as to include an abstract of the verified slip. This added to the labor but proved to be a very necessary precaution.

Year of verification.

137. The verified records-of-rights (except the khewats) in the different tahsils are those of the following years:—

Nakúr	...	...	...	1294 fasli.
Deoband	...	...	...	1295 „
Saháranpur	...	...	...	1296 „
Rurki	...	...	...	1297 „

Work was nominally commenced in tahsíl Nakúr in February 1887 (1294 fasli), but, owing to the necessity of first correcting the field maps, practically no progress was made till the commencement of 1295 fasli, and the work was not finished till after the close of that year. In tahsíl Deoband, owing to the same cause, some delay also took place; in tahsils Saháranpur and Rurki verification was completed within the year.

Under the orders of the Board a final verification of the khewat was made when the sanctioned assessments were given out. The settlement khewats for tahsils Nakúr and Deoband are, therefore, those of 1297 fasli, and for tahsils Saháranpur and Rurki of 1298 fasli.

Name of verifying officers.

138. The officers who superintended the correction of the maps, and verified the village papers were as follows:—

Munshi Ihsan Illáhi, tahsils Nakúr and Deoband and parganas Manglaur and Jwálapur.

Munshi Narayan Singh, parganas Saháranpur, Faizábád, Bhagwánpur, and Rurki.

Munshi Chuttan Lal, parganas Haraura and Muzaffarábád, and the final verification of the khewat in tahsíl Nakúr.

139. Under the orders of the Board the form of khasra adopted is that used by the patwári for his annual record. This form has no columns to show for each field—

- (1) the old as well as the new number;
- (2) the dimensions; and

(3) the class of soil (in the case of land reclaimed since last settlement). As the omission of this information would have greatly impaired the value of the record, a supplement has been added to each khasra showing these details. I may explain that this supplement was prepared by the patwáris, and cost the Government nothing.

140. The following table shows the year in which, and the officer by whom, the different parganas were inspected and assessed. Inspection.

Year.	Tahsil or pargana.			Officer.
1887-88	...	Tahsil Nakúr	...	Mr. L. Porter, C.S.
1888-89	...	Pargana Rámpur	...	Ditto.
	"	Saháranpur	...	
	"	Faizábád	...	
	"	Muzaffarábád	...	
1889-90	...	Pargana Nágál	...	Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, C.S.
	"	Deoband	...	
	"	Haraura	...	
	"	Manglaur	...	
	...	Pargana Bhagwánpur	...	
	"	Kurki	...	Mr. L. Porter, C.S.
	"	Jwálapur	...	

The district was declared under settlement from 16th November 1887, by Notification No. $\frac{107 \text{ A.}}{\text{I. 47 A.}}$, dated 28th December 1887, and by Notification No. $\frac{269 \text{ A.}}{\text{II. 511.}}$, dated 22nd November 1887, I was appointed Settlement Officer. Mr. Brownrigg, was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer by Notification No. $\frac{4361}{\text{II-394A-11}}$, dated 7th November 1888. By a further Notification No. $\frac{314}{\text{I-47A.}}$, dated 24th February 1890, Mr. Brownrigg was invested with powers under clause (1), section 238 of Act XIX of 1873. His assessments were not reviewed by the Settlement Officer.

141. Rule 11 has proved unworkable in this settlement. If that rule is to be carried out it is necessary that the verified rent-rolls should be entirely complete before inspection can begin. It was apparently with the object of complying with this rule (then known as Jalaun Rule 9) that preliminary operations were commenced in tahsil Nakúr under Munshi Ihsan Illáhi, then an Inspector of Kanúngos, in February 1887; but when I took up my appointment in the following November I found very little progress in the work of verification had been made. The reasons for this were as follows :—

Rule 11.

- (1) It was found impossible to verify the rent-rolls till the maps and field-books had been brought into accord with each other and with the existing field divisions. This work of correcting and renumbering the maps and field books proved very heavy and took up a great deal of time.
- (2) Under the orders of the Board the verifying officer was prohibited from deciding disputes. His work was, therefore, limited to verifying those entries regarding which the parties were agreed. Owing to the faultiness of the old maps and field-books the errors discovered were very numerous, and the number of disputes in nearly every estate was very large. The decision of these, and consequently the completion of verification, had to be postponed till the district was formally declared under settlement. Had the verifying officer been permitted to decide these disputes summarily—leaving the parties aggrieved to institute a regular suit or application in the courts—the progress made would have been much more rapid.
- (3) As already explained, the village papers contained no record whatever of sár. This defect was not discovered till I took over charge. The record had then to be prepared from the rent-rolls of the previous years, and the examination of such a mass of papers proved very tedious.

Under these circumstances it was necessary either to disregard rule 11 or to postpone inspection till the verification was complete. The latter course would have involved the loss of an entire cold season, and was consequently not adopted.

142. The work marked out for the cold weather of 1888-89 was the inspection of tahsil Deoband, and of as much of tahsil Saháranpur as could be completed before the hot weather set in. For Deoband nearly all the verified rent-rolls were available when the inspection season began, and it was anticipated that those of tahsil Saháran-

pur would be ready before the inspection of Deoband' was finished. The sudden appointment of an extra assessing officer, however, upset these plans. At the request of the late Senior Member (Mr. C. A. Daniell) two out of the three Deoband parganas, in which verification was most advanced, were made over to Mr. Brownrigg. The Saháranpur tahsil had, therefore, to be inspected, before verification was quite complete; and in order that no part of the cold weather might be wasted, one of the Rurki parganas (Manglaur) was inspected by Mr. Brownrigg, although verification there had not been begun.

The maps of tahsil Rurki were corrected in 1888-89 (1296 fasli); verification accordingly began simultaneously with the preparation of the 1297 F. papers, and was completed in December of that year. As, however, more than half the tahsil had been inspected by that time, the preparation of area tables for the rest of the tahsil was not thought necessary.

143. There can be no question that the area tables contemplated by the rule would be of great assistance to the inspecting officer; but if they are to be ready when the season of inspection begins, verification must precede inspection by a year. The rule cannot be carried out if the two go hand in hand.

Circle classification.

144. Under rule 13 assessment circles may be formed in two ways :—

(1) topographically, or

(2) by classifying villages according to the *recorded* tenants' rent-rates.

In previous settlements the topographical system was adopted, but the objections to such a system are obvious, as neighbouring estates may be of very dissimilar value. The second method allowed by the rules was, however, quite unworkable. Such a system would, under the rules, have involved the acceptance of every recorded rental whether adequate and fully stated or not. If villages are classified according to their *recorded* rent-rates, these rent-rates will agree closely with each other and with the standard rates deduced from them. There can, therefore, be no divergence between the corrected and standard rentals, and, consequently, although the recorded rental may be inadequate or fraudulent, there can be no rejection under Rules 19 or 22. For these reasons in tahsil Nakúr, the first assessed, the topographical arrangement was adopted, and in all cases the assessment was framed with regard to the condition of the estate as compared with the circle average.

145. Under instructions received from the present Senior Member (Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden), a different system of classification has been adopted in the other tahsils. According to this new method the assessing officer begins by rejecting all recorded rents which he considers fraudulent, inadequate or excessive. The estates, whose recorded rentals have been accepted, are then classified according to the rents paid, and all other estates are placed according to their quality in the classes that seem most suitable. This system has the great merit of being easily worked. Its defect is that, unless rejections are made wholesale, the classification does not always follow the real quality of the estates. Where, however, any marked divergence from the circle average is noticed in any estate, it has been allowed for by taking as revenue a higher or lower percentage of the assessable rental assets.

This system has not, however, been blindly followed. Where a village is divided into two or more estates of equal quality, all the estates have, as a rule, been included in the same class, even though the rent incidence may differ. Also, where only a small portion of an estate is held at cash-rents, the estate has been classified according to its quality and not necessarily according to its rent incidence.

146. The following statement shows the circles into which each pargana has been divided, and the number of maháls in each circle :—

Pargana.	Name of Circle.					Number of maháls.
Sultánpur	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	23
		II.—Bángar	...	...	...	10
		III.—Mixed khádir and bángar	...	...	...	17
		IV.—Khádir (permanent)	...	...	...	65
		IV.—Do. (alluvial)	...	...	...	30
		Total	...	...	...	145
Sarsáwa	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	26
		II.—Bángar	...	...	...	64
		III.—Mixed khádir and bángar	...	...	...	16
		IV.—Khádir (permanent)	...	...	...	17
		IV.—Do. (alluvial)	...	...	...	10
		Total	...	...	...	133
Nakúr	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	23
		II.—Bángar	...	...	...	85
		III.—Mixed khádir and bángar	...	...	...	18
		IV.—Khádir (permanent)	...	...	...	22
		IV.—Do. (alluvial)	...	...	...	12
		Total	...	...	...	160
Gangoh	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	30
		II.—Superior bángar	...	...	...	35
		III.—Inferior "	...	...	...	26
		IV.—Mixed khádir and bángar (permanent)	...	...	...	15
		IV.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	2
		V.—Khádir (permanent)	...	...	...	1
		V.—Do. (alluvial)	...	...	...	15
		Total	...	...	...	124
Tahsil Total						562
Bámpur	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	140
		II.—Not canal irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	11
		II.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	7
		Total	...	...	...	158
Nágál	{	I.—Superior canal-irrigated	...	...	...	12
		II.—Inferior ditto	...	...	...	11
		III.—Superior not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	62
		IV.—Inferior ditto	...	...	...	46
		V.—alluvial	...	...	...	17
		Total	...	...	...	148
Deoband	{	I.—Superior canal-irrigated	...	...	...	36
		II.—Fair ditto	...	...	...	47
		III.—Inferior ditto	...	...	...	30
		IV.—Superior not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	17
		V.—Inferior ditto	...	...	...	19
		VI.—alluvial	...	...	...	9
		Total	...	...	...	158
Tahsil Total						464

Pargana.	Name of circle.						Number of mǎhals.
Faizábád	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	17
		I.—Not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	14
		I.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	1
		II.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	4
		II.—Not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	100
		II.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	26
		III.—Ditto (permanent)	...	...	...	...	23
		III.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	13
Total						...	198
Sahāranpur	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	13
		I.—Not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	16
		I.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	2
		II.—Canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	128
		II.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	2
		II.—Not canal irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	11
		II.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	1
		III.—Canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	44
III.—Ditto (alluvial)	1		
Total						...	213
Muzaffarábád	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	8
		I.—Not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	12
		I.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	2
		II.—Ditto (permanent)	...	...	...	...	53
		II.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	5
		III.—Ditto (permanent)	...	...	...	...	27
		III.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	5
Total						...	112
Haraura	{	I.—Superior (permanent)	...	...	...	...	71
		I.—(Alluvial)	...	...	...	...	14
		II.—Fair (permanent)	...	...	...	...	59
		II.—(Alluvial)	...	...	...	...	21
		III.—Inferior	...	...	...	...	33
Total						...	198
Tahsil Total						...	721
Manglaur	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	51
		II.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	32
		III.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	10
		IV.—Not canal irrigated	...	...	...	...	23
		V.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	38
		VI.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	14
		I.—Alluvial	...	...	...	...	12
Total						...	180
Burki	{	I.—Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	4
		I.—Not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	23
		I.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	5
		II.—Ditto (permanent)	...	...	...	...	56
		II.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	20
		III.—Ditto (permanent)	...	...	...	...	65
		III.—Ditto (alluvial)	...	...	...	...	8
Total						...	180

Pargana.	Name of circle.	Number of mahals.
Jwálapur	I.—Canal irrigated (permanent)	31
	I.—Ditto (alluvial)	1
	I.—Not canal irrigated (permanent)	16
	II.—Ditto ditto	45
	II.—Ditto (alluvial)	5
	III.—Ditto (permanent)	20
	III.—Ditto (alluvial)	6
	Not cultivated	5
Total ...		129
Bhagwánpur	I.—Canal-irrigated	2
	I.—Not canal-irrigated (permanent)	10
	I.—Ditto (alluvial)	3
	II.—Ditto (permanent)	91
	II.—Ditto (alluvial)	14
	III.—Ditto (permanent)	93
	III.—Ditto (alluvial)	74
Total ...		287
Taball Total ...		776
DISTRICT TOTAL ...		2,523

Note.—Unexpired grants are excluded.

147. The mode in which standard rent-rates should be fixed is prescribed by rule 15, and in interpreting it a misapprehension occurred which led to considerable correspondence. In Mr. Wynne's Rent-rate Report (No. 56, dated 4th September 1866) it is stated that the existing classification of soils is "as often wrong as right," and it was impossible, therefore, to calculate soil rates. The authority of the late Senior Member, Mr. C. A. Daniell, C.S., was quoted by Mr. Wynne in support of his view. In Government letter No. ³⁵⁹_{I.—47A.}, dated 17th March 1887, it was, however, laid down that no reclassification of soils was to be made. It was therefore, understood that this decision was arrived at with a knowledge of Mr. Daniell's personal experience, and was final; and it was further understood that the wording of rule 15 required that the rates selected should be actual rates, and not the mere assumptions of the Settlement Officer.

Standard rent-rates.

148. The classes of soils shown in the field-books are as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Mísan | (2) Rausli |
| (3) Dákar | (4) Bhuda |

and these are further subdivided according as they are irrigated.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Flush from the canal | (b) By lift from the canal. |
| (c) From masonry wells | (d) From half masonry wells. |
| (e) From earthen wells | (f) From tanks. |

The term mísan appears to have been introduced after Mr. Thornton's settlement to denote land which by long continued high cultivation had permanently acquired a special value. At last settlement, however, it was used to distinguish fields which *in the year of survey* (1) happened to be manured, or (2) were under crops which were usually manured. As the distribution of manure and crops differ from year to year, it is obvious that such a classification is of no value whatever. "Rausli" means loam; dákar means clay; and "bhuda" sand. In their extremes these three classes are widely different, but they merge into each other; and there are in nearly every estate very large areas of intermediate soil which have been differently classed according to the individual caprice of the classifying officer. These names also give no indication of the real value of each soil, and from

Mr. Thornton's time till now have never found a place in the landlord's accounts. All three *vary in quality from land of the highest excellence to land not worth culti-

*Good bhuda suited for melons pays vating. But generally speaking "bhuda" is less as much as Rs. 18 an acre. productive than the other two.

149. In assessing the Nakúr tahsil careful enquiries were made in every village, and every cash rental paid in over five-eighths of the whole tahsil was analysed. In no case was a special soil cash rate admitted to exist, and (with one exception) no such rate could be deduced from the rent-rolls. In every case the cash-rent either took the form of a fixed all round rate throughout the estate, or of a lump rent on the holding. In no case (but one) did the rent bear any discoverable relation to the recorded classification of the land, but appeared to be regulated entirely by custom or the caprice or exigencies of the contracting parties.

The one exception was canal irrigated land. In no estate was there any special irrigation rate admitted to exist; but the rent-rolls showed that the introduction of canal water had everywhere been followed by a general rise of all the rents; and a number of holdings were discovered consisting entirely of canal irrigated land, from which an approximate measure of the value of canal irrigation was obtained.

In accordance with the actual facts, therefore, in the original assessments of tahsil Nakúr, the land was divided into two classes :—

- (1) canal irrigated.
- (2) other land.

The canal irrigated standard rate was that deduced from the rents actually paid on holdings entirely irrigated from the canal; the other rate was (like Mr. Wynne's) simply the average of the other rents paid in the circle.

150. This procedure was not approved by the Board, and it was decided that if soil rates did not exist they must be assumed. In the case of the circles not irrigated from the canal the all-round rate was (to save time) accepted, but in the canal irrigated circles the classification was altered to—

- (a) irrigated;
- (b) unirrigated;

This re-classification, however, involved no alteration in the rates already fixed; for, as a rule, in the canal irrigated villages of that tahsil no other irrigation exists. Where it did exist, and the standard rate (framed for canal irrigation only) was considered too high, the difficulty was met by taking as revenue a lower percentage of the corrected rental.

151. In the other tahsils the following classification was prescribed by the Board :—

Deoband	...	...	...	{ (a) wet. (b) dry.
Saháranpur and Rurki	...	...	...	{ (a) Rausli Dákar, wet. (b) Ditto, dry. (c) Bhuda, wet. (d) Ditto, dry.

In Deoband the work of assessment was nearly complete when these orders were issued, and a more detailed classification which might have involved delay was not required. In the other two tahsils the classification was framed on the grounds that on the whole "Rausli" and "Dákar" are soils of equal value, and are both superior to "Bhuda."

152. As in the case of tahsil Nakúr, no soil rates of the above or any other kind*

*A few minor exceptions have been noted in the assessment reports. were found in the other tahsils. The rates adopted, therefore, are purely assumed rates, and the only ground on which they rest is that in each circle when multiplied by the area of each class of soil, contained in that portion of the circle of which the verified rental has been accepted, they give a rental agreeing closely with the total accepted rental. The objection to them of course is that many other rates might have been adopted which would have given the same results.

153. In framing these standard rates some difference of procedure took place which may be noted. In tahsil Nakúr, and parganas Rámpur, Saháranpur, Faizábád, Muzaffarábád, Bhagwánpur, Rurki, and Jwálapur the standard rates were based on the total of the accepted verified cash rentals of the estates contained in the circle.

* Except in a few small circles where there were no cash rents whatever. All "zabti" rents,* and all rents rejected as excessive, inadequate, or fraudulent in the assessment of individual villages, were omitted from the calculation. On the other hand, no accepted cash-rents were omitted except some occupancy rents which were clearly inadequate, though they had been accepted in framing the assessable rental assets of the estates in which they were paid.

In parganas Nágál, Deoband, Haraura and Manglaur, Mr. Brownrigg adopted a slightly different system. As a rule he included "zabti" rents in his calculations. In some cases also rents which were considered abnormally high or abnormally low were accepted for assessment purposes, though rejected in the calculation of standard rates; and *vice versa*.

154. If a theoretical classification of soils, not based on the existing rent system of the district, is considered of any value, it would be better to discard the existing soil names altogether, and adopt some such system as follows:—

- (1) garden land; this would include all the highly cultivated garden land which is found round large towns, and (to a smaller extent) in a few villages;
- (2) superior soil;
- (3) average soil;
- (4) inferior soil;

The number of classes might be multiplied indefinitely, but these four would probably be sufficient for all practical purposes. The productiveness and appearance of the soil, however, depend so much on the cultivation and the nature of the season, that the classification would have to be carefully done by skilled agency; and as it is desirable that the classification should be uniform, and not vary, as at present, from village to village, the whole district—or at least the whole tahsil—should be classified by the same officer. If the classification is to be accepted for purposes of assessment, it is obviously undesirable to entrust the work to subordinates on low pay.

155. The following table gives the standard rates adopted for each circle. The area of each class of soil will be found in Appendix XIV.

Number and name of circle,						Rates.	
						Wet.	Dry.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sultánpur.	1.	Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	6 0 0	3 0 0
	2.	" bángar	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
	3.	" mixed bángar and khádir	...	...	...	...	3 12 0
	4.	" khádir	...	...	...	...	3 12 0
Sarsáwa.	1.	Circle Canal-irrigated	...	...	...	6 0 0	3 0 0
	2.	" bángar	...	...	...	...	4 2 0
	3.	" mixed bángar and khádir	...	...	...	...	3 6 0
	4.	" khádir	...	...	...	...	2 10 0
Nakúr.	1.	Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	6 0 0	3 0 0
	2.	" bángar	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
	3.	" mixed bángar and khádir	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
	4.	" khádir	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
Gangoh.	1.	Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	6 0 0	3 0 0
	2.	" bángar, superior	...	...	...	...	3 6 0
	3.	" " inferior	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
	4.	" mixed bángar and khádir	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
	5.	" khádir	...	...	...	...	2 13 0
Rám. pur.	1.	Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	5 10 0	3 0 0
	2.	" not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	4 8 0	3 12 0
	3.	Circle superior canal-irrigated	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 8 0
Nágál.	1.	" inferior " "	...	...	...	5 0 0	3 10 0
	2.	" superior not " "	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0
	3.	" inferior " " "	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 4 0
	4.	" superior not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 4 0
Deoband.	1.	Circle superior canal-irrigated	...	...	...	5 0 0	3 8 0
	2.	" fair " "	...	...	...	4 0 0	2 14 0
	3.	" inferior " " "	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0
	4.	" superior not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 0 0
	5.	" inferior " " "	...	...	...	...	...

Number and name of circle.				Rausli dakar.		Bhuda.	
				Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sahāranpur.	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
	1. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	2. Canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	2. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	4 0 0	3 2 0	...	2 8 0
	3. Canal-irrigated	...	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Faizābād.	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	5 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	1. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	4 14 0	...	3 0 0
	2. Canal-irrigated	...	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
	2. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 4 0
	3. Ditto	...	...	2 8 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Muzaffarābād.	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	7 8 0	5 8 0	...	3 0 0
	1. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 0 0
	2. Ditto	...	...	5 0 0	4 2 0	...	3 0 9
	3. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 0 0
Hamura.	1. Permanent	...	...	6 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	2. Ditto	...	...	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	3. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	1 12 0
	1. Alluvial	...	...	6 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	2. Ditto	...	...	5 0 0	3 6 0	...	2 12 0
Manglaur.	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
	2. Ditto	...	...	5 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 4 0
	3. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 12 0
	4. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
	5. Ditto	...	...	5 0 0	3 6 0	...	2 6 0
	6. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Rurki.	1. Alluvial	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	2 0 0
	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	5 12 0	4 2 0	...	3 0 0
	2. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 0 0
	1. Ditto	...	...	5 8 0	4 0 0	...	3 4 0
Jwālpur.	2. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	3 2 0	...	2 0 0
	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
	1. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	5 0 0	4 2 0	...	3 0 0
	2. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 4 0
Bhagwānpur.	3. Ditto	...	...	2 8 0	1 11 0	...	1 8 0
	1. Canal-irrigated	...	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
	1. Not canal-irrigated	...	...	6 12 0	5 8 0	...	4 0 0
	2. Ditto	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 0 0
Bhagwānpur.	3. Ditto	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 8 0

Assessable area.

156. In Statement I, appended to the Settlement Rules, groves, culturable waste, and old and new fallow are included, in addition to cultivated land, in the assessable area. According to the Jalaun Rules, however, under which this settlement was commenced, not only such assets as actually existed at the time of the verification, but such as had recently existed, might be taken into consideration. Under these rules land actually cultivated and new fallow were assessed. This assessment of new fallow was held by the Board to be wrong, and in the later assessments only the area of actual holdings has been taken in preparing the corrected rental. This apparently is the intention of Rules 10 and 17. Under Rule 16, however, the standard rental should be framed for the *cultivated* area only, and this frequently differs from the area included in holdings. The standard rental is intended primarily for comparison with the corrected rental, and it would, therefore, be misleading to calculate it on a different area. As moreover it was impossible to calculate for each holding separately how much of the recorded rent was due on the cultivated portion, and how much on the fallow (if any), the total area of holdings was adopted for the calculation of both rentals.

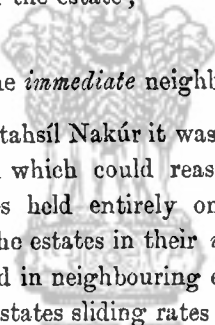
Method of correcting rent-rolls.

157. Under Rule 10 the assessment is to be based on the actual rentals "corrected where necessary for land rented at nominal rates , or held at manifestly inadequate rents," and "for fraudulent concealment of assets." In Rule 17, which prescribes the ways in which rent-rolls may be corrected, nothing is said of inadequate or fraudulent rents, and the only distinction recognized in cash rents is between "full" and "nominal"

rents. Taken in conjunction with Rule 10, and with the headings of columns
 * " Accepted rent " 5,* 8,* and 13† of Statement VII (Corrected
 † " Assessable rental assets. " Rent-roll) appended to the rules, it was understood
 that the word " full " in Rule 17 was to be interpreted literally, and that under
 " nominal " were to be included excessive, inadequate, and fraudulent rents. This
 was, I believe, the interpretation attached to the rule in other settlements, and it was
 followed in the Nakúr Tahsil. The result of this procedure was that the corrected
 rental shown in Statement VII was the rental actually accepted as the basis of
 assessment. The Board, however, held that this procedure was wrong; and that
 for the purposes of Rule 17 and Statement VII the word " nominal " must be
 construed strictly; and that excessive, inadequate, and fraudulent rents must be
 treated as " full, " and not subjected to " correction " under Rule 17, but (if
 necessary) to rejection under Rule 19 or 22. According to this ruling the correct-
 ed rental shown in Statement VII does not always represent the rental accept-
 ed by the Settlement Officer; and the real assessable assets have (in cases of
 rejection for fraud, inadequacy or excess) to be shown in the assessment remarks.
 This procedure was followed in the amended Nakúr assessments, and in parganas
 Rámpur, Saháranpur, Faizábád, Muzaffarábád, Bhagwánpur, Rurkí and Jwálapur.
 In the other parganas Mr. Brownrigg kept as a rule to the original interpretation.

158. Under Rule 17 the assessing officer has to choose (according to circum-
 stances) one of three rates in correcting the rent-roll—

- (1) the actual full cash rate of the estate;
- (2) the standard rate ; or
- (3) the rate actually paid in the *immediate* neighbourhood for similar land.

In the topographical circles of tahsíl Nakúr it was found impossible in some cases
 to obtain by these methods a rental which could reasonably be accepted as the basis
 of assessment. Some of the estates held entirely on grain rents differed so widely
 from the circle average, and from the estates in their *immediate* vicinity, that neither
 the standard rates nor the rates paid in neighbouring estates, could be fairly applied to
 them. To meet the case of these estates sliding rates were (following the precedent of
 last settlement) adopted. These sliding rates were, however, disallowed, and the Board
 held that only the rates mentioned in the rule must be used, though the word
 " *immediate* " need not be strictly applied. Statement VII has, therefore, in all
 cases been prepared in the way directed, and the words " immediate neighbourhood " 
 have been interpreted as meaning " anywhere within the circle. " Under the system
 of circle classification adopted in the other tahsils, according to which the circles are
 not compact but consist of estates scattered all over the pargana, no other interpre-
 tation is workable.

159. In correcting rent-rolls no uniform principle has been adopted regarding
 " zabti " rents. As already explained, Mr. Brownrigg treated these as ordinary
 cash-rents. In the other parganas they have as a rule only been accepted in correct-
 ing the rent-roll, when of normal amount, or when their acceptance seemed necessary
 to the framing of a reasonable corrected rental. In other cases they have been treat-
 ed as grain rents.

160. The following table shows the number of rent-rolls corrected under each
 clause of Rule 17 :—

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Corrected under Rule 17.							Total.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1 & 3)	(1 & 5)	(3 & 5)	(5)	
<i>Tahsil Nakur.</i>									
Sultánpur ...	I. ...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	23
	II. ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	10
	III. ...	8	5	4	...	...	...	...	17
	IV.—Permanent ...	20	10	34	...	...	...	...	64
	IV.—Alluvial ...	4	5	19	...	...	...	...	28
	Total ...	38	20	84	...	...	...	...	142*
Sarsáwa ...	I. ...	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	26
	II. ...	37	1	25	...	...	...	...	63
	III. ...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	16
	IV.—Permanent ...	5	1	11	...	...	...	...	17
	IV.—Alluvial ...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	10
	Total ...	55	2	75	...	...	...	...	132
Nakúr ...	I. ...	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	23
	II. ...	43	1	41	...	...	...	...	85
	III. ...	10	1	7	...	...	...	...	18
	IV.—Permanent ...	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	22
	IV.—Alluvial ...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	11
	Total ...	67	2	90	...	...	...	...	159
Gangoh ...	I. ...	2	4	16	8	...	...	...	30
	II. ...	30	1	4	...	...	...	...	35
	III. ...	18	...	8	...	...	...	...	26
	IV.—Permanent ...	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	15
	IV.—Alluvial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	V.—Permanent ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	V.—Alluvial ...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	14
	Total ...	68	7	40	8	...	...	...	123
Tahsil Total ...		228	31	289	8	...	...	...	556
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>									
Rámpur ...	I. ...	14	...	122	4	...	...	...	140
	II.—Permanent...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
	II.—Alluvial ...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	18	...	136	4	...	...	...	158
Nágál ...	I. ...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	12
	II. ...	4	...	6	...	...	1	...	11
	III. ...	39	...	20	...	1	...	2	62
	IV. ...	30	...	16	...	...	...	...	46
	V. ...	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	17
	Total ...	89	...	54	1	1	1	2	148
Deoband ...	I. ...	17	...	18	...	...	1	...	36
	II. ...	30	...	16	...	1	...	...	40
	III. ...	17	...	13	...	...	...	...	37
	IV. ...	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	17
	V. ...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	19
	VI. ...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	9
	Total ...	88	...	68	...	1	1	...	158
Tahsil Total ...		195	...	258	5	2	2	2	464
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>									
Saháranpur ...	I.—Canal irrigated ...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	13
	I.—Not ditto, permanent...	6	...	9	1	...	...	...	16
	I. Ditto, alluvial ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	II. Canal-irrigated, permanent,	7	...	116	...	...	...	...	123
	II. Ditto, alluvial ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	II. Not ditto, permanent...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	11
	II. Ditto, alluvial ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	III. Ditto, permanent...	1	...	43	...	...	...	...	44
	III. Ditto, alluvial ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	17	...	194	2	...	...	...	213

* Excluding 2 washed away by the Jumna, and 1 (mauza Bhikanpur) not corrected under Rule 17.

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Corrected under Rule 17.								Total.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1 & 3)	(1 & 5)	(3 & 5)	(5)	...	
Faizābād ...	I.—Canal-irrigated ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
	I.—Not Ditto, permanent ...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	14
	I.—Ditto, alluvial ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	II.—Canal irrigated ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	II.—Not Ditto, permanent... 13	13	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	100
	II.—Ditto, alluvial ...	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	26
	III.—Ditto, permanent... 8	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	22
	III.—Ditto, alluvial ... 1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Total ...	25	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	196
Muzaḡḡarābād,	I.—Canal-irrigated ...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8
	I.—Not Ditto, permanent... 4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	12
	I.—Ditto, alluvial ... 1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	II.—Ditto, permanent... 8	8	1	42	2	...	...	...	...	53
	II.—Ditto, alluvial ... 1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5
	III.—Ditto; permanent... 1	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	27
	III.—Ditto, alluvial ... 1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	19	1	87	5	...	...	...	...	112
Haraura ...	I.—Permanent ...	34	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	71
	II.—Ditto, ...	18	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	59
	III.—Ditto, ...	20	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	33
	I. Alluvial ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	14
	II.—Ditto, ...	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Total ...	87	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	198
	Tahsil Total ...	148	1	563	7	...	...	...	...	719
	Tahsil Rurki.									
Manglaur ...	I.—Canal-irrigated ...	43	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	51
	II.—Ditto ...	21	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	32
	III.—Ditto ...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
	IV.—Not Ditto ...	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	23
	V.—Ditto ...	32	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	38
	VI.—Ditto ...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14
	I.—Alluvial ...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Total ...	137	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	180
Rurki ...	I.—Canal-irrigated ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
	I.—Not Ditto, permanent... 20	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22
	I.—Ditto, alluvial ... 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	II.—Ditto, permanent... 44	44	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	56
	II.—Ditto, alluvial ... 16	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	20
	III.—Ditto, permanent... 26	26	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	65
	III.—Ditto, alluvial ... 4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	116	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	180
Jwālapur ...	I.—Canal-irrigated, permanent, 3	3	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	31
	I.—Ditto, alluvial ... 1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	I.—Not Ditto, permanent, 8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16
	II.—Ditto ditto ... 8	8	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	45
	II.—Ditto, alluvial ... 5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	III.—Ditto permanent. 2	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	20
	III.—Ditto alluvial ... 2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	23	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	124
Bhagwāpur,	I.—Canal-irrigated ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	I.—Not Ditto, permanent... 7	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
	I.—Ditto, alluvial ... 3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	II.—Ditto, permanent, 29	29	...	61	1	...	...	...	...	91
	II.—Ditto, alluvial ... 4	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14
	III.—Ditto, permanent, 25	25	...	66	2	...	...	...	...	93
	III.—Ditto, alluvial ... 6	6	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	74
	Total ...	74	...	210	3	...	...	...	...	287
Tahsil Total		350	...	418	3	...	...	...	...	771
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT		921	32	1,523	23	2	2	2	...	2,510

The bulk of the corrections were under clauses (1) and (3). The former includes all rent-rolls which were accepted, as they stood, as well as those in which the method of correction specified in the clause had to be resorted to. The latter similarly includes all cases in which the cash-rented area was of the same quality as the rest of the estate, but the actual cash-rent incidence was considered too high or too low for general application.

The number of cases in which clauses (2) and (5) were applied was inconsiderable. It was seldom found that the quality of the cash-rented lands differed materially from the rest of the estate. The lands held by the proprietors are as a rule of average quality, and not composed only of the best fields; while grain rents are to be met with in all classes of soil, and are seldom restricted to inferior, outlying, or precarious tracts.

Reduction on sár
Rule 17 (4).

161. Under Rule 17(4) a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. may be made from the "corrected sár rental" in the case of land actually and in good faith cultivated by proprietors with their own stock and servants, or by hired labour, in cases where the nature or the method of the cultivation of the "sár" demand it. It was understood that this rule was intended for the benefit of struggling or industrious village communities and petty proprietors, who lived on and cultivated their own lands: and in the original assessments of the Nakúr tahsíl this relief was freely given. It was, however, held by the Board that the rule must be interpreted as restricting the allowance to cases—

(1) where the cultivation of the sár was inferior to that of the rest of the estate, or

(2) was more expensive owing to the employment of hired labour or other such cause.

In this district there is no strong caste prejudice against handling the plough, and hired labour is only employed by those who are rich enough to abstain from work themselves. Such men do not require or deserve consideration. This interpretation, therefore, deprived of the benefit of the rule all the industrious cultivating communities, and restricted the allowance to a few lazy or unskilful Gújars and Rájputs to whom it was granted out of charity. From the table given below it will be seen that in the Nakúr tahsíl the amount of the allowance admissible under this interpretation came only to Rs. 355-13-9, while in parganas Rámpur, Saháranpur, Faizábád, and Muzaffarábád no allowance whatever could be given.

Subsequently the Board withdrew this strict interpretation, and in the rest of the district considerable reductions were made. The total amount for the whole district comes to Rs. 28,220-14-7. The actual amount of revenue thereby remitted is, in round numbers, about Rs. 14,000.

Pargana.	Area of khud- kásht sár.	Area assessed at favored rates.	Rent assessed on 3.	Amount of reduction given.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sultánpur	6,018 ¹³ / ₈₀	192	663 10 3	117 2 3
Sarsáwa	10,862	84	264 14 1	46 11 11
Nakúr	18,299 ¹³ / ₈₀	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Gangoh	12,499 ¹³ / ₈₀	437	1,087 13 5	191 15 7
Total	47,679 ¹³ / ₈₀	513	2,016 5 9	355 13 9

Pargana.	Area of khud- kásht sir.	Area assessed at favored rates.	Rent assessed on 3.	Amount of reduction given.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rámpur	21,672 $\frac{11}{16}$	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Nágal	24,143 $\frac{11}{16}$	4,713 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,797 8 11	2,254 4 10
Deoband	21,821 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,104 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,431 3 9	3,434 7 1
Total ...	67,637 $\frac{11}{16}$	11,817 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,228 12 8	5,688 11 11
Faizábád	2,338	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Saháranpur	13,897	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Muzaffarábád	3,909	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Haraura	14,697 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,903	29,778 10 11	4,733 10 1
Total ...	34,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,903	29,778 10 11	4,733 10 1
Manglaur	16,022	7,049	23,726 14 6	3,943 8 6
Rurki	6,849 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,893	16,183 14 7	2,857 2 2
Jwálapur	5,910	5,303	16,724 4 5	2,880 11 6
Bhagwánpur	16,582 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,052	45,644 1 7	7,761 4 8
Total ...	44,864	30,297	1,02,279 3 1	17,442 10 10
DISTRICT TOTAL ...	1,95,022 $\frac{11}{16}$	51,530 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,72,303 0 5	28,220 14 7

Note.—Unexpired grants and alluvial maháls are excluded.

162. Under Rules 19 and 22 rents are only liable to rejection (for fraud, inadequacy, or excess) when they differ from the standard rental. Under the revised system of circle classification prescribed by the Board, and alluded to in paragraph 145, this principle has been disregarded, and rents which are considered by the assessing officer inadequate, fraudulent, or excessive, have been rejected as such before the standard rates and rentals are framed. It is obvious also that as the corrected and standard rentals must under the rules be framed for the area which is actually cultivated or actually included in holdings, no fraudulent abandonment of cultivation can be discovered by their comparison with each other. This latter difficulty was not, however, felt in this district, for as a rule there has been no such abandonment.

Rejected rent-rolls. Rules
19 and 22.

163. In Appendix IV will be found a list of the estates of which the corrected rentals have been rejected. The pargana abstract is as follows :—

Pargana.	Number rejected.	For suspect- ed fraud.	For inade- quacy.	For excess.
Sultánpur	6	4	2	...
Sarsáwa	8	2	5	1
Nakúr	1	...	1	...
Gangoh	1	...	1	...
Rámpur	6	1	5	...
Nágal	10	...	10	...
Deoband	13	3	8	2
Faizábád	3	1	2	...
Saháranpur	7	2	5	...
Haraura	26	6	15	5
Manglaur	17	11	4	2
Rurki	4	1	3	...
Bhagwánpur	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	...
Jwálapur	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	...
Total ...	102	31	61	10

Number and name of circle.							Amount of assessed sayer income.
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>							Rs.
Faizábád	...	III.—Circle not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	420
Saháranpur	...	II.—Ditto canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	155
Muzaffarábád	...	II.—Ditto not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	40
		III.—Ditto not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	345
Total							385
Haraura	...	I.—Circle	...	...	...	...	374
		II.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	100
		III.—Ditto	...	...	...	...	200
Total							674
Tahsil Total							1,634
<i>Tahsil Burki.</i>							
Manglaur	...	I.—Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	2,293
		II.—Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	213
		IV.—Ditto not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	219
		V.—Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	470
		VI.—Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	40
Total							3,235
Jwálapur	...	I.—Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	80
		II.—Ditto not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	165
		III.—Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	560
Total							805
Tahsil Total							4,040
DISTRICT TOTAL							9,557

166. Under Rule 25 large and sudden enhancements of revenue are to be avoided, and a rise of 60 per cent. was originally fixed by the late Senior Member* as the minimum ordinarily requiring a progressive assessment. This limit was subsequently reduced to 50 per cent., but a discretion was allowed to the Settlement Officer in applying the rule. Where the proprietors were numerous or poor, a progressive assessment might be deemed advisable even though the enhancement fell short of 50 per cent., while, conversely, rich landholders might fairly be expected to pay the full assessment at once, even though it exceeded that amount. In the case of very small estates also the application of any hard and fast rule was undesirable.

In the original assessment proposals submitted to the Board progressive assessments were—where the increase was large—allowed in the case of alluvial mahals also. Although the assessments of these mahals is nominally for five years only, yet as a matter of fact, unless an increase or decrease of more than 10 per cent. in the assets takes place, the assessment holds good for 30 years. Under these circumstances progressive assessments in the case of large enhancements seemed fair enough. The Board, however, ruled that they were inadmissible, and they have therefore been withdrawn.

A list of the estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed will be found in Appendix VII. The total number comes to 243. The amount of revenue remitted is Rs. 29,914 for the first five years, and Rs. 4,685 for the second five. The amounts remitted are largest in the Rurki, Bhagwánpur and Jwálapur parganas, in which (omitting the unexpired grants of pargana Muzaffarábád) the progress made since last settlement has been most marked.

Progressive assessments,
Rule 25.

* No. ⁸⁰⁰_{I-232}, dated 28th November 1888, enclosing Senior Member's note (printed).

Assessments above or below 50 per cent. of the assessable assets, Rule 26.

167. Under Rule 25 the amount of the assessment is ordinarily fixed at 50 per cent. of the assessable assets. Under Rule 26 the Settlement Officer is allowed, for special reasons, to take a higher or lower percentage, and this discretion has been freely exercised, the grounds for action being in each case stated in the assessment remarks. In a few cases where the accepted rental seemed low, a larger revenue than 50 per cent. has been taken; on the other hand, in many cases where the rents were high, the crops precarious, the people poor, collections short, or the proprietary body large, or for other sufficient reasons, the revenue imposed falls short of 50 per cent. This rule was also utilized in tahsil Nakúr, and in parganas Rámpur, Saháranpur, Faizábád and Muzaffarábád (in which no "sír" allowance was given under Rule 17 (4),) to give relief to those cultivating proprietors who would, but for the restricted interpretation at first put on that rule by the Board, have received a reduction on their "sír."

In Appendix V will be found a list of the estates in which the assessment exceeds 55 per cent. or falls below 45 per cent of the assessable assets, and to which the special sanction of the Board has been obtained. The total number of the former is only 20, and of the latter no less than 473. The latter are most numerous in parganas Rámpur, Bhagwánpur and Rurki. Pargana Rámpur is held chiefly by struggling cultivating communities, and the reductions there are chiefly by way of relief in respect of proprietary cultivation. In parganas Bhagwánpur and Rurki they are due partly to the circumstances of the owners, and partly to the precarious situation of some of the estates. The Bhagwánpur list is more formidable in appearance than in reality; three villages, which have been subjected to minute partition, alone account for 101 of the entries.

Assessment on improvements. Rule 28.

168. The provisions of Rule 28 were made known as widely as possible, but no claims were ever advanced under it. Special rates for land watered from wells are unknown in the district; and though a certain number of irrigation wells were dug during the term of the late settlement, no satisfactory proof could be obtained that increased rents were actually paid in respect of the land watered from them. Similarly, though a considerable area of waste was reclaimed, it does not appear that the landlords were put to any expense in reclaiming it. Where the waste is covered with trees its clearing is a source of profit to the owner; in other cases the clearing is effected by tenants, who are recompensed by receiving the land for a time at a favored rent. Although, however, direct action under Rule 28 was never taken, a reduced assessment was imposed under Rule 26 in several cases where the property had obviously benefited from judicious private expenditure.

Comparative statement of recorded and corrected rentals. Rule 32 (a) and (b).

169. Appendix XIX shows in each circle the recorded and corrected rentals for each class of tenure. An abstract is given below. As a rule in this district no rent is recorded in respect of land cultivated by the owners themselves, and columns 3 and 5 are therefore blank. In tahsil Nakúr the amount of the kind rent paid was (as already explained) not entered at verification and cannot be given.

Name of pargana.	Class of soil.	Rental of sirs cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other sirs, khudkásht, rent-free and jagir lands.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.	
		Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>									
Sultánpur ...	...	...	19,222 11 2	...	29,049 3 4	62,376 5 9	61,109 11 3	...	44,654 5 10
Sarsáwa ...	...	...	40,252 11 9	...	23,550 8 2	67,736 2 8	68,295 12 10	...	19,875 6 6
Nakúr ...	...	...	55,198 11 7	...	25,092 13 11	86,382 15 4	86,857 6 7	...	15,362 11 10
Gaugoh ...	...	...	44,515 5 10	...	39,559 9 3	65,943 10 6	66,610 8 6	...	11,158 6 8
Total	...	...	1,59,189 8 4	...	1,17,252 2 8	2,82,439 2 3	2,82,873 7 2	...	91,050 14 10
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>									
Rámpur ...	{ Wet ... Dry ...	...	88,225 8 8	...	51,237 15 11	1,05,804 11 1	1,08,066 14 4	32,740 11 9	22,855 5 9
Nágál ...	{ Wet ... Dry ...	...	18,157 8 0	...	14,650 8 0	1,05,034 11 1	1,08,297 13 7	10,198 10 9	5,062 8 0
Deoband ...	{ Wet ... Dry ...	...	58,051 9 10	...	23,917 0 7	99,861 13 4	1,08,467 10 7	28,327 0 9	2,114 14 9
		...	42,410 11 3	...	34,231 4 2				5,074 4 6
		...	39,530 15 8	...	32,907 4 1				10,889 9 8
Total	{ Wet ... Dry ...	...	1,59,611 13 10	...	96,866 7 1	3,10,201 3 6	3,24,832 6 6	71,206 7 3	11,198 11 5
		...	1,14,740 1 6	...	71,474 12 8				35,859 14 2
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>									
Faizábád ...	{ Rausli dákar ... Bhuda ...	...	1,226 6 2	...	2,579 6 2	84,981 0 7	82,918 4 7	59,338 8 2	6,377 5 8
		...	5,939 2 8	...	11,113 11 5				41,010 11 5
		...	21 0 0	...	133 0 0				825 2 0
		...	105 12 0	...	1,671 10 0				8,176 2 0
Saháranpur ...	{ Rausli dákar ... Bhuda ...	...	41,160 8 0	...	21,987 8 0	1,37,555 14 9	1,80,155 2 6	43,556 12 10	19,254 0 0
		...	27,632 14 0	...	17,257 5 0				19,823 11 0
		...	211 12 0	...	266 12 0				207 6 0
		...	840 0 0	...	869 0 0				1,059 8 0
Muzafarábád ...	{ Rausli dákar ... Bhuda ...	...	180 8 0	...	170 0 0	66,679 7 2	65,917 13 8	61,998 2 9	393 0 0
		...	13,725 5 0	...	12,622 6 11				46,208 7 0
		...	...	...	494 0 0				4,955 8 0
		...	230 0 0	...					

Name of pargana.	Class of soil.	Rental of sirs cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other sirs, khudkashis, rent-free and jagir land.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.	
		Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2								
Haraura ...	{ Rausli dākar ... { Wet ... { Dry Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry	...	Rs. a. p. 4,614 14 6 42,850 15 4 48 0 6 1,266 14 1	...	Rs. a. p. 1,557 9 0 21,221 7 9 10 10 0 557 10 0	90,500 6 9	94,509 0 9	31,307 8 0	Rs. a. p. 905 12 6 26,818 7 0 14 12 0 1,699 0 6
		...	47,182 4 8 90,148 5 0 280 12 6 2,442 10 1	...	26,274 7 2 62,214 15 1 410 6 0 3,592 4 0	3,99,776 13 3	4,03,600 5 6	1,96,200 15 9	26,830 2 2 1,33,361 4 5 1,047 4 0 15,890 2 6
Total		...		...		
Tehsil Burki.									
Manglaur ...	{ Rausli dākar ... { Wet ... { Dry Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry	...	32,680 14 0 26,466 6 10 1,610 9 9 3,169 1 5 420 7 0 18,761 9 11	...	13,144 6 0 19,804 1 10 1,059 0 0 1,838 6 0 222 10 0 26,458 3 2	1,23,608 15 0	1,26,216 15 9	9,403 0 0	1,214 10 0 5,777 3 0 26 6 0 520 1 0 398 7 0 26,907 2 8
		...	...	...	...	85,062 2 0	85,759 11 11	26,331 5 9	1,447 1 5 7,174 4 0 48,251 10 11 42 0 0 686 4 0 257 12 8 25,914 1 8 2,389 11 11
Burki ...	{ Rausli dākar ... { Wet ... { Dry Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry	...	871 15 3 4,370 12 6 12,963 14 10 35 11 1 578 13 9 5,752 10 1 48,219 5 7 12 12 0 1,908 14 10	...	2,362 9 10 4,478 15 0 14,256 9 9 37 8 0 690 6 0 2,089 4 1 28,552 1 5 14 0 0 1,865 15 1	55,241 8 11	53,189 14 5	55,412 7 3	...
Jwālpur ...	{ Rausli dākar ... { Wet ... { Dry Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry	...	...	...	...	92,790 3 8	92,358 13 10	29,923 3 1	...
Bhagwānpur ...	{ Rausli dākar ... { Wet ... { Dry Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry	...	43,224 11 7 1,06,411 5 2 1,659 0 10 6,528 13 3	...	19,935 3 1 89,071 0 2 1,110 8 0 6,757 4 11	3,56,702 13 7	3,57,525 7 11	1,21,070 0 1	9,045 1 8 1,06,850 2 3 68 6 0 5,043 2 4
Total		...		...		
DISTRICT TOTAL		...	7,31,419 6 9	...	4,94,959 6 10	13,49,120 0 7	13,69,881 11 1	3,88,537 7 1	4,46,481 14 3

The records kept of kind rents are always untrustworthy, so the entries in column 9 are useless for purposes of comparison. A comparison of columns 7 and 8 shows in most parganas a very close accord between the recorded and the corrected rentals. Such differences as exist are due in the case of parganas Deoband, Nágál, Haraura and Manglaur to the rejection of inadequate, fraudulent, or excessive rents; in the other parganas they are due to the correction of nominal rents, and of some "zabti" rents.

170. The standard and corrected rentals for each class of soil in each circle are given in Appendix XX. The following abstract shows that, though in certain parganas the rentals differ to some extent, the total divergence for the whole district is only, in round numbers, Rs. 42,000 on a rental of over thirty lakhs. The differences are due to the different methods by which each rental has been framed, and which have already been described.

Comparative statement of
standard and corrected
rentals.



Name of pargana.	Class of soil.	Rental of sir cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other sir, khudkásit, rent-free and jagir lands.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
		Corrected.		Corrected.		Corrected.		Corrected.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Sultánpur Saráwá Nakúr Gangoh	Tahsil Nakúr.	19,543 2 3	19,222 11 2	29,823 10 0	29,049 3 4	53,024 1 0	61,109 11 3	45,488 7 0	44,654 5 10	1,47,879 4 3	1,54,035 15 7
	...	43,314 8 5	40,252 11 9	26,063 4 0	23,550 8 2	68,547 15 0	68,295 12 10	21,530 1 0	19,875 6 6	1,59,455 12 5	1,51,974 7 3
	...	52,774 15 7	55,198 11 7	24,236 4 5	25,092 13 11	75,269 12 0	86,957 6 7	13,223 0 0	15,362 11 10	1,65,444 0 0	1,82,511 11 11
	...	46,526 10 0	44,515 5 10	41,327 13 0	39,559 9 3	72,095 10 0	66,610 8 6	12,783 7 0	11,158 6 8	1,72,735 8 0	1,61,843 14 3
Tahsil Total ...	...	1,62,159 4 3	1,59,189 8 4	1,21,450 15 5	1,17,252 2 8	2,68,877 6 0	2,82,873 7 2	93,026 15 0	91,050 14 10	6,45,514 8 8	6,50,366 1 0
Rámpur ...	Tahsil Deoband.	88,441 6 6	88,225 8 8	51,378 1 6	51,227 15 11	86,455 2 0	1,08,066 14 4	21,620 4 0	22,855 5 9	2,47,894 14 0	3,08,243 4 8
	Wet Dry	18,160 8 0	18,157 8 0	14,650 8 0	14,650 8 0	21,765 12 0	...	5,101 8 0	5,062 8 0	59,678 4 0	...
Nágál ...	Total	1,06,601 14 6	1,06,383 0 8	66,028 9 6	65,878 7 11	1,08,220 14 0	1,08,066 14 4	26,721 12 0	27,917 13 9	3,07,573 2 0	3,08,243 4 8
	Wet Dry	36,426 10 4	28,975 9 11	14,680 8 0	11,407 3 0	39,480 5 4	1,08,297 13 7	2,969 10 8	2,114 14 9	93,566 2 4	2,37,838 8 2
Deoband ...	Total	94,837 5 4	87,027 3 9	39,039 5 0	35,324 3 7	1,09,318 9 4	1,08,297 13 7	8,394 8 8	7,180 3 3	2,51,529 12 4	2,37,838 8 2
	Wet Dry	45,893 2 6	42,410 11 3	36,530 0 0	34,231 4 2	59,791 4 0	1,08,467 10 7	11,379 0 0	10,889 9 8	1,53,793 6 6	2,78,636 2 10
Tahsil Total, {	Total	84,804 3 9	80,941 10 11	68,989 5 0	67,193 8 3	1,09,480 5 0	1,08,467 10 7	22,591 10 0	22,088 5 1	2,85,865 7 9	2,78,636 2 10
	Wet Dry	1,70,761 3 4	1,59,611 13 10	1,02,597 9 6	96,866 7 1	1,85,726 11 4	3,24,832 6 6	36,168 14 8	35,859 14 2	4,95,254 6 10	8,24,720 15 8
Tahsil Total, {	Total	2,86,243 7 7	2,74,351 15 4	1,74,057 3 6	1,68,341 3 9	3,27,019 12 4	3,24,832 6 6	57,707 14 8	57,195 6 1	8,45,028 6 1	8,24,720 15 8

Tahsil	Saharanpur.
Faizabad ... {	Rausli dakar, { Wet Dry
Bhuda ... {	{ Wet Dry
Total	
Saharanpur, {	Rausli dakar, { Wet Dry
Bhuda ... {	{ Wet Dry
Total	
Muzaffarnabad, {	Rausli dakar, { Wet Dry
Bhuda ... {	{ Wet Dry
Total	
Haraun ... {	Rausli dakar, { Wet Dry
Bhuda ... {	{ Wet Dry
Total	

Name of pargana.	Class of soil.	Rental of sir cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other sir, khudkash rent-free and jagir lands.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
Tahsil Total,	Rausli dakar, { Wet ...	48,982 1 5	47,182 4 8	26,907 8 0	26,274 7 2	1,17,342 4 0	4,03,600 5 6	27,259 0 0	26,930 2 2	2,20,490 13 5	8,13,375 3 1
	Dry ...	9,080 12 5	90,148 5 0	63,052 9 6	62,214 15 1	2,66,985 7 1		1,37,945 13 0	1,33,361 4 5	5,58,780 10 0	
	Bhuda ... { Wet ...	274 0 10	280 12 6	408 8 0	410 6 0	1,774 12 0		1,044 12 0	1,047 4 0	3,502 0 10	
	Dry ...	2,109 15 11	2,442 10 1	3,452 6 0	3,592 4 0	15,060 4 0		15,074 14 0	15,890 2 6	36,297 7 11	
	Total	1,42,172 14 7	1,40,054 0 8	93,890 15 6	92,492 0 3	4,01,162 11 1	4,03,600 5 6	1,81,924 7 0	1,77,228 13 1	8,19,081 3 2		8,13,375 3 1
Manglaur ..	Tahsil Burki.										
	Rausli dakar, { Wet ...	36,595 1 8	32,680 14 0	14,944 12 9	13,144 6 0	40,911 6 0	1,26,216 15 9	1,441 12 0	1,214 10 0	93,893 0 5	2,33,528 1 8
	Dry ...	26,028 13 8	26,466 6 6	19,480 3 0	19,804 1 10	77,427 15 8		5,781 9 0	5,777 3 0	1,28,718 9 4	
	Bhuda ... { Wet ...	1,260 11 7	1,610 9 9	800 10 0	1,059 0 0	1,013 0 0		20 2 0	26 6 0	3,094 7 7	
	Dry ...	2,640 11 9	3,169 1 5	1,244 12 0	1,898 6 0	5,721 15 0		385 4 0	520 1 0	9,992 10 9	
Total	66,525 6 8	63,926 15 8	36,470 5 9	35,845 13 10	1,25,074 4 8	1,26,216 15 9	7,628 11 0	7,598 4 0	2,35,698 12 1	2,33,528 1 8	
Burki	Rausli dakar, { Wet ...	440 2 4	420 7 0	279 8 0	222 10 0	1,363 4 0	85,759 11 11	417 8 0	398 7 0	2,500 6 4	1,63,609 14 2
	Dry ...	19,858 6 2	18,761 9 11	29,013 11 0	26,458 3 2	80,708 5 0		29,509 13 0	26,907 2 8	1,59,090 3 2	
	Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Dry ...	839 13 8	871 15 3	2,370 8 0	2,362 9 10	5,727 12 0		1,372 0 0	1,447 1 5	10,310 1 8	
	Total	21,183 6 2	20,054 0 2	31,693 11 0	29,043 7 0	87,799 5 0	85,759 11 11	31,296 2 0	28,753 11 1	1,71,900 11 2		1,63,609 14 2

Jwálapur ...	{	Rausli dákar,	{	Wet	4,373	7	0	4,373	4	4,483	15	0	9,920	4	0	53,169	14	5	7,174	4	0	7,174	4	0	25,951	3	0	{	1,18,474	2	10	{	1,46,756	12	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
					Dry	12,996	14	4	12,993	14	10	43,276	14	6	47,950	13	0	43,251	10	11	1,35,595	12	9	{	1,18,474	2	10									{	1,46,756	12	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
					{	Wet	35	11	1	35	11	1	228	8	0	42	0	42	0	5,89,615	14	10	{																	341	11	1	{	3,261	13	9	{	7,53,230	2	10	{	7,53,230	2	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
					{	Dry	578	13	9	578	13	9	690	6	0	690	6	0	686	4	0	3,469																																	14	8	{	3,469	14	8	{	35,505	14	11	{	30,83,911	8	1	{	20,41,692	6	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Bhuda

PART V.

Aggregate revenue demand.
Rule 32 (g).

171. The following statement shows the demand fixed on each circle at last settlement, the demand of the last year of that settlement, and the revenue now imposed. It does not include the revenue of alluvial maháls (only a few of which have been settled by this Department), or of unexpired grants :—



Number and name of circle.		Revenue.			Total increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
		As fixed at last settlement.	Of last year of settlement.	Of present settlement.		
<i>Tahsil Nakur.</i>		Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Fultánpur	1st circle, canal-irrigated	15,885 0 0	15,878 0 0	22,605 0 0	+6,727 0 0	+42.3
	2nd " bángar	2,081 0 0	2,081 0 0	2,301 0 0	+220 0 0	+10.5
	3rd " mixed bángar and khádir	9,580 0 0	9,544 0 0	13,270 0 0	+3,726 0 0	+39.04
	4th " khádir (permanent)	26,925 8 0	26,790 0 0	34,866 0 0	+8,076 0 0	+30.1
Total		54,471 8 0	54,293 0 0	73,042 0 0	+18,749 0 0	+34.5
Sarsáwa	1st circle, canal-irrigated	15,014 0 0	14,978 7 0	17,962 0 0	+2,988 9 0	+19.9
	2nd " bángar	25,940 8 0	26,009 1 7	34,084 0 0	+8,074 14 5	+31.04
	3rd " mixed bángar and khádir	11,352 8 0	11,310 2 5	13,405 0 0	+2,094 13 7	+18.5
	4th " khádir (permanent)	7,355 8 0	7,355 8 0	7,972 0 0	+616 8 0	+8.3
Total		59,662 8 0	59,653 3 0	73,423 0 0	+13,769 13 0	+23.08
Nakúr	1st circle, canal-irrigated	15,161 8 0	15,439 3 1	23,675 0 0	+8,235 12 11	+53.3
	2nd " bángar	32,779 14 0	32,690 13 8	36,369 0 0	+3,678 2 4	+11.2
	3rd " mixed bángar and khádir	11,928 8 0	12,117 3 4	14,936 0 0	+2,818 12 8	+23.2
	4th " khádir (permanent)	9,090 0 0	9,090 0 0	10,297 0 0	+1,207 0 0	+13.2
Total		68,959 14 0	69,337 4 1	85,277 0 0	+15,989 11 11	+22.9
Gargoh	1st circle, canal-irrigated	21,902 0 0	21,834 11 8	25,600 0 0	+3,665 4 4	+18.1
	2nd " superior bángar	27,229 8 0	27,129 8 0	30,945 0 0	+3,815 8 0	+14.06
	3rd " inferior "	7,549 8 0	7,515 8 0	8,035 0 0	+1,119 8 0	+14.8
	4th " mixed khádir and bángar	10,468 11 0	10,467 11 0	12,160 0 0	+1,692 5 0	+16.1
	5th " khádir (permanent)	180 0 0	130 0 0	170 0 0	+40 0 0	+30.7
Total		67,279 11 0	67,077 6 8	77,710 0 0	+10,632 9 4	+15.8
Tahsil Total		2,50,373 9 0	2,50,360 13 9	3,09,452 0 0	+59,091 2 3	+23.6
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>						
Rámpur	1st circle, canal-irrigated	1,12,378 4 0	1,13,528 12 1	1,33,946 0 0	+20,417 8 11	+17.9
	2nd " not canal-irrigated	7,518 8 0	7,506 15 0	8,825 0 0	+1,318 1 0	+17.5
Total		1,19,896 12 0	1,21,035 11 1	1,42,771 0 0	+21,735 4 11	+17.9
Nágal	1st circle	11,613 8 0	11,550 8 0	15,410 0 0	+3,859 8 0	+33.4
	2nd "	7,093 8 0	7,003 8 0	9,895 0 0	+2,891 8 0	+34.1
	3rd "	45,787 8 0	45,770 11 0	59,310 0 0	+13,539 5 0	+29.7
	4th "	24,374 8 0	24,346 0 0	28,906 8 0	+4,560 8 0	+18.7
Total		88,869 0 0	88,670 11 0	1,13,021 8 0	+24,350 13 0	+27.4
Deoband	1st circle	29,126 8 0	29,075 5 4	42,340 0 0	+13,264 10 8	+45.6
	2nd "	32,010 0 0	31,943 8 0	45,985 0 0	+14,041 8 0	+43.9
	3rd "	18,287 13 0	18,261 1 0	23,035 0 0	+4,773 15 0	+26.1
	4th "	9,958 0 0	9,953 0 0	12,900 0 0	+2,947 0 0	+29.6
	5th "	7,347 8 0	7,272 8 0	8,240 0 0	+967 8 0	+13.3
Total		96,729 13 0	96,505 6 4	1,32,500 0 0	+35,994 9 8	+37.2
Tahsil Total		3,05,495 9 0	3,06,211 12 5	3,88,292 8 0	+82,080 11 7	+26.8
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>						
Faizábád	1st circle, canal-irrigated	13,523 0 0	13,336 0 0	17,400 0 0	+4,004 0 0	+30.4
	1st " not canal-irrigated	8,386 0 0	8,354 0 0	13,040 0 0	+4,686 0 0	+56.09
	2nd " canal-irrigated	919 0 0	919 0 0	1,230 0 0	+311 0 0	+33.8
	2nd " not canal-irrigated	31,828 9 8	31,764 9 8	38,196 0 0	+6,431 6 4	+20.2
Total		7,483 6 4	7,285 5 4	7,544 0 0	+258 10 8	+3.5
Total		62,139 0 0	61,658 15 0	77,410 0 0	+15,751 1 0	+25.5
Saháranpur	1st circle, canal irrigated	16,353 0 0	15,844 5 6	22,510 0 0	+6,665 10 6	+42.07
	1st " not canal irrigated	4,768 0 0	4,702 0 0	5,746 0 0	+1,044 0 0	+22.2
	2nd " canal-irrigated	77,635 0 0	76,941 6 3	92,967 0 0	+16,025 9 9	+20.8
	2nd " not canal-irrigated	2,836 0 0	2,821 0 0	3,030 0 0	+209 0 0	+7.4
Total		19,222 0 0	19,127 15 9	21,393 0 0	+2,265 0 3	+11.8
Total		1,20,814 0 0	1,19,436 11 6	1,45,646 0 0	+26,209 4 6	+21.9
Muzaffarábád,	1st circle, canal-irrigated	2,159 0 0	2,159 0 0	3,467 0 0	+1,308 0 0	+60.5
	1st " not canal-irrigated	5,894 0 0	5,884 0 0	8,730 0 0	+2,846 0 0	+48.3
	2nd " " " "	29,637 0 0	29,621 0 0	36,570 0 0	+6,949 0 0	+23.4
	3rd " " " "	13,435 0 0	13,392 0 0	17,674 0 0	+4,282 0 0	+31.9
Total		51,125 0 0	51,056 0 0	66,441 0 0	+15,385 0 0	+30.1

Number and name of circle.				Revenue.			Total increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
				As fixed at last settlement.	Of last year of settlement.	Of present settlement.		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Tahsil Sahāranpur—(concluded).								
Haraura	{	1st circle	...	40,152 0 0	39,878 9 0	49,627 0 0	+ 9,748 7 0	+ 24.4
		2nd "	...	27,142 0 0	27,124 15 9	33,400 0 0	+ 6,275 0 3	+ 23.1
		3rd "	...	10,451 0 0	10,541 2 0	11,905 0 0	+ 1,363 14 0	+ 12.9
	Total		...	77,745 0 0	77,544 10 9	94,932 0 0	+ 17,387 5 3	+ 22.4
Tahsil Total				3,11,823 0 0	3,09,696 5 3	3,84,429 0 0	+ 74,732 10 9	+ 24.1
Manglaur	{	1st circle, canal irrigated	...	28,559 4 0	28,821 10 0	39,555 0 0	+ 10,733 6 0	+ 37.2
		2nd "	...	19,272 12 0	19,234 9 6	22,975 0 0	+ 3,740 6 6	+ 19.4
		3rd "	...	5,481 0 0	5,649 0 0	5,683 0 0	+ 14 0 0	+ 2
		4th " not canal irrigated	...	14,115 8 0	13,875 6 0	17,790 0 0	+ 3,914 10 0	+ 28.2
		5th "	...	19,974 8 0	19,603 0 0	22,125 0 0	+ 2,522 0 0	+ 12.8
		6th "	...	3,605 8 0	3,559 0 0	3,688 0 0	+ 330 0 0	+ 9.8
Total		...	91,308 8 0	90,541 9 6	1,11,768 0 0	+ 21,226 6 6	+ 23.4	
Burki	{	1st circle, canal irrigated	...	1,740 0 0	1,737 3 8	2,525 0 0	+ 787 12 4	+ 45.3
		1st " not canal irrigated	...	10,793 0 0	10,858 0 0	17,540 0 0	+ 6,682 0 0	+ 61.5
		2nd "	...	19,951 15 0	20,029 10 0	27,145 0 0	+ 7,115 6 0	+ 35.5
		3rd "	...	17,924 11 0	18,327 11 0	25,805 0 0	+ 7,477 5 0	+ 40.7
Total		...	50,409 10 0	50,952 8 8	73,015 0 0	+ 22,062 7 4	+ 43.2	
Jwālapur	{	1st circle, canal irrigated	...	21,870 6 0	21,554 3 8	30,503 0 0	+ 8,948 12 4	+ 41.5
		1st " not canal irrigated	...	6,364 0 0	6,122 15 9	8,354 0 0	+ 2,231 0 3	+ 36.4
		2nd "	...	14,865 8 0	14,658 8 0	21,640 0 0	+ 6,981 8 0	+ 47.6
		3rd "	...	5,449 13 0	5,404 13 0	6,887 0 0	+ 1,482 3 0	+ 27.4
Total		...	48,549 11 0	47,740 8 5	67,384 0 0	+ 19,643 7 7	+ 41.1	
Bhagwānpur...	{	1st circle canal irrigated	...	2,125 0 0	2,119 0 0	2,600 0 0	+ 481 0 0	+ 22.2
		1st " not canal irrigated	...	6,077 8 0	6,080 8 0	9,005 0 0	+ 2,924 8 0	+ 48.09
		2nd "	...	48,249 8 0	48,122 8 0	64,815 0 0	+ 16,692 8 0	+ 34.8
		3rd "	...	16,201 4 0	16,188 12 0	21,659 0 0	+ 5,470 4 0	+ 33.7
Total		...	72,653 4 0	72,510 12 0	98,079 0 0	+ 25,568 4 0	+ 35.2	
Tahsil Total				62,921 1 0	61,745 6 7	83,502 46 0	+ 20,580 39 3	+ 33.3
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT				1,30,613 3 0	1,28,014 6 0	1,62,419 8 0	+ 31,805 5 2	+ 26.9

Note.—Alluvial mahals and those grants whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890, have been excluded. Grants settled by the Collector during the term of regular settlement have been included in all sets of figures.

The total demand fixed at last settlement * was Rs. 11,30,613-3-0. This had declined in 1889-90 to Rs. 11,28,014-6-0. The revenue now fixed is Rs. 14,32,419-8-0. The new demand came into force on October 1st 1890, and it is too early yet to express any opinion as to how the assessments will work. I understand, however, that they have generally been accepted by the people as fair. The total increase is Rs. 3,04,405-2-0, or 26·9 per cent. It has been greatest in parganas Rurki, Bhagwánpur, and Jwálapur, which were backward at revision, and in which progress has been naturally marked; in pargana Deoband, which has benefited greatly from the new branch canal; and in pargana Sultánpur, where nearly all the uplands are canal-irrigated, and the lowlands are moist and fertile.

172. The incidence of the revenue at the last and present settlements is as follows :—

Comparative revenue incidence.



Pargana.	Revenue.		Cultivated area.		Assessable area.		Revenue rate per cultivated acre.		Revenue rate per assessable acre.	
	Last settlement.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.	Last settle- ment.	Present settle- ment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Tahsil Nakur.</i>										
Sahānpur ...	54,471 8 0	73,042 0 0	36,191	34,779	42,094	42,442½	1 8 1	2 1 7	1 4 8	1 11 6
Sursāwa ...	59,662 8 0	73,423 0 0	39,993	39,349	46,399	46,745	1 7 10	1 13 10	1 4 7	1 9 2
Nakur ...	68,953 14 0	85,277 0 0	46,888	47,842	57,874	58,282	1 7 7	1 12 6	1 3 1	1 7 5
Gangoh ...	67,279 11 0	77,710 0 0	43,712	44,246	65,193	65,587	1 8 8	1 12 1	1 0 6	1 2 11
Total	2,50,373 9 0	3,09,452 0 0	166,734	166,216	211,560	213,056½	1 8 0	1 13 9	1 2 11	1 7 3
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>										
Rāmpur ...	1,19,896 12 0	1,42,771 0 0	64,292	61,448	74,724	73,615	1 13 10	2 5 2	1 9 8	1 15 0
Nāgal ...	89,869 0 0	1,13,021 8 0	60,669	61,238	68,504	68,253	1 7 5	1 13 6	1 4 9	1 10 6
Deoband ...	96,729 13 0	1,32,500 0 0	69,704	67,691	75,164	75,191½	1 6 2	1 15 4	1 4 7	1 12 2
Total	3,05,495 9 0	3,88,292 8 0	194,655	190,377	218,392	217,063½	1 9 1	2 0 8	1 6 5	1 12 7
<i>Tahsil Sahāranpur.</i>										
Faizābād ...	62,139 0 0	77,410 0 0	42,464	47,253	55,125	58,727	1 7 5	1 10 3	1 1 1	1 5 1
Sahāranpur ...	1,20,814 0 0	1,45,646 0 0	61,132	61,697	68,223	68,067	1 15 7	2 5 9	1 12 4	2 2 3
Muzaffarābād ...	51,125 0 0	63,441 0 0	34,363	39,789½	42,185	44,369	1 7 10	1 10 9	1 3 4	1 8 0
Hārāura ...	77,745 0 0	94,932 0 0	40,736	52,856½	55,750½	57,037½	1 9 0	1 12 9	1 6 4	1 10 8
Total	3,11,823 0 0	3,84,429 0 0	197,700	201,596½	224,283½	228,200½	1 10 7	1 14 6	1 6 3	1 10 11
<i>Tahsil Burki.</i>										
Manglaur ...	91,308 8 0	1,11,768 0 0	59,143	57,223	65,185	64,049	1 8 8	1 15 3	1 6 5	1 11 11
Burki ...	50,409 10 0	73,015 0 0	42,217	45,211	53,140	53,710	1 3 1	1 9 10	0 15 2	1 5 9
Jwālpur ...	48,549 11 0	67,384 0 0	40,604	46,834	69,619	66,798½	1 3 2	1 7 0	0 11 2	1 0 2
Bhāgwānpur ...	72,653 4 0	98,079 0 0	53,846	57,482½	69,864	69,361½	1 5 7	1 11 4	1 0 7	1 6 7
Total	2,62,921 1 0	3,50,243 0 0	195,810	206,750½	257,908	253,919	1 5 6	1 11 1	1 0 4	1 6 1
DISTRICT TOTAL	14,80,613 3 0	14,32,419 8 0	744,899	764,939½	912,143½	912,235½	1 8 3	1 13 11	1 3 10	1 9 1

Note.—All alluvial mahals and unexpired grants are excluded. The figures for last settlement include expired grants settled during the term of Settlement by the Collector.

The incidence is highest in parganas Saháranpur and Rámpur, where (as at last settlement) canal irrigation is most extensive, the population is sufficient and well distributed, and there are no large tracts of marked inferiority. There has been a rise in every pargana; the total incidence per cultivated acre has risen from Re. 1-3-3 to Re. 1-13-11, and per assessable acre from Re. 1-3-10 to Re. 1-9-1.

173. The main cause of the increase of rents which has led to this increase of revenue unquestionably is the change which has taken place in the status of the tenant, owing partly to the gradual transfer of the ownership of the land to the commercial classes, and partly to the spread of commercial ideas among such of the old proprietors as remain. In Mr. Thornton's time the cultivator was generally the landlord himself. Such surplus land as the landlord could not cultivate was made over to a tenant who paid in addition to the Government demand * one " seer " per

* In good land one-half, in poor land as low as one-third of the produce.

† This was known as the landlord's *shrinia*; the term is now used to denote dues payable to the landlord in addition to rent.

‡ 1867.

maund as the landlord's share† and another " seer " as village expenses (*malba*). This primitive simplicity could hardly be long maintained, and in Mr. Wynne's time,‡ in estates which had been bought up by money-lenders, competition rents had begun to appear. In other estates, however, there " was hardly any distinction between the rent-paying tenant and the revenue-paying proprietor; " and in many cases the rent which the tenant paid was often no more than the Government demand on the land. There are still a number of estates belonging to cultivating communities in which a certain amount of land is held on these terms§ or confessedly favored rents, but as a rule the old equality of landlord and tenant has given way to competition.

§ Usually known as *hasb-i-khwat*, i.e., at revenue rates.

Causes of the increase.
(a) Introduction of commercial ideas.

174. This introduction of commercial principles must have been greatly encouraged by the construction of the present N.-W. Railway, which practically, for the first time, brought the district into connection with the markets of the world. The construction of the line was followed by the improvement and development of internal communications, which tended to raise and equalize prices all over the district. Within the last few years Saháranpur has also been connected by a railway across the Ganges, through Rurki and Bijnor, with Moradabad; and the immense progress which the Rurki tahsil has recently made is probably in no small measure due to the increased facilities of communication thus provided.

(b) Improved communications.

175. The development of trade, due to improved communications, naturally led to a rise in prices, though the full effect of this influence was probably in some measure counteracted by enhanced production caused by the stimulus simultaneously given to the adoption of better agricultural methods. The following table (taken from

|| For previous years see page 235 of the *Provincial Gazetteer*. the Annual Revenue Administration Reports) shows the prices of certain grains from 1871 to 1890. ||

For other produce no information is available.

(c) Rise in prices.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Average price from 1861 to 1870.	ch. S.	ch. S.	Average price from 1871 to 1880.	ch. S.	ch. S.	Average price from 1881 to 1890.
	S. ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.	ch. S.
Juár ..	39	13 21	127	0 26	1 30	0 26	1 32	1 12	1 18	2 23	1 26	15 29	2 32	4 27	7 26	14 30	1 12	14 19	5 12	10 14	3 22	0 25	14 26	11			
Báira ..	36	0 23	11 24	13 23	11 30	0 26	1 30	1 12	1 17	0 20	1 24	13 25	14 27	15 27	15 32	4 23	10 23	10 18	4 18	4 24	3 23	0 24	8 24	11			
Rice (best sort)	...	10	1 10	12 10	12 10	1 11	1 12	1 8	4 6	6 7	8 8	0 9	11 10	12 8	9 10	12 9	11 9	11 9	8 9	...	9	8 9	15 9	8			
Rice (common)	16	3	14	0 14	0 14	0 15	1 17	4 9	9 9	9 10	10 14	0 13	8 13	15 11	13 12	14 12	14 12	15 12	5 11	13	...	14	8 13	5 12	14		
Gram ..	21	0 18	1 23	0 25	1 23	5 29	2 33	1 16	4 13	14 16	0 19	6 24	13 27	15 26	14 30	1 12	15 25	13 18	13 21	8 26	13 23	0 22	0 25	0			
Wheat ..	20	8 21	1 22	10 18	1 23	11 23	11 24	1 13	6 13	12 14	1 18	5 19	14 21	0 19	14 24	11 21	8 16	2 14	0 15	9 17	12 20	8 19	11 18	14			
Barley ..	33	6 30	8 34	6 24	13 31	7 29	2 32	5 16	0 20	8 19	2 24	4 30	3 30	1 14	11 26	14 32	4 25	13 16	2 22	9 27	6 27	8 27	1 26	0			

Prices fluctuate greatly from year to year according to the season, but the decennial averages do not indicate much variation. A study of the figures, however, shows that a marked rise in the prices of the superior grains has taken place since the scarcity of 1877-78. The table gives prices at head-quarters only; and prices throughout the district are now fairly equal. But some years ago, when communication was not so easy or complete as it now is, it is probable that the local variations were very considerable.

176. The total increase of cultivation is in round numbers only 18,600 acres * (d) Increase of cultivation.

* Omitting unexpired grants and alluvial mahāla. or 2·3 per cent., and the rise in the rental due to this cause must be comparatively small.

177. As there are practically no irrigation rates in the district, the increase of revenue due to the spread of canal irrigation can only be approximately estimated. (e) Increase in canal irrigation.
The method by which the calculation has been made is as follows:—

In each estate in which an increase in the area irrigated from the canal has taken place, † the area of decrease of other irrigation (if any) has been subtracted from the area by which canal irrigation has increased. The resultant area, multiplied by the difference between the standard wet and dry rates for the circle, gives the estimated increase of rental; and 50 per cent. of this (or such other percentage of the assets as was actually taken in each estate) represents the estimated increase of revenue. Calculated in this way the net increase in canal irrigation is 53,299½ acres, and the increase of revenue Rs 48,500.

Name of pargana.				Increase in canal-irrigated area.	Decrease in other wet area.	Net increase.	Estimated increase of land revenue
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Sultanpur	...	...	...	1,330	276	1,054	1,476
Sarsawa	...	...	...	1,430	552	878	1,238
Nakur	...	...	...	3,621	720	2,901	3,799
Gangoh	...	...	...	3,103	1,077	2,026	2,747
Total				9,484	2,625	6,859	9,260
Rampur	...	...	...	11,535	3,455	8,100	9,815
Nagal	...	...	...	3,521	1,174	2,347	1,629
Deoband	...	...	...	21,197	4,294	16,903	12,205
Total				36,273	8,923	27,350	23,649
Saharanpur	...	...	...	4,820	1,261½	3,558½	3,175
Faizabad	...	...	...	1,712	...	1,712	1,684
Muzaffarabad	...	...	...	159	...	159	140
Haraura	...	...	...	(There is no canal irrigation in this pargana).			
Total				6,691	1,261½	5,429½	4,999
Manglaur	...	...	...	10,702	81	10,621	8,577
Rurki	...	...	...	167	...	167	123
Jwalapur	...	...	...	2,647	17	2,630	1,780
Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	251	8	243	112
Total				13,767	106	13,661	10,592
GRAND TOTAL				66,215	12,915½	53,299½	48,500

Rule 32 (i).

178. In no case has satisfactory proof been obtained of any village having been injuriously affected by canal irrigation during the last settlement. Instances of impeded drainage and water-logging, due to the construction of the canals, can be found; but all of these date from the earlier years of canal administration, when the necessity of providing efficiently for drainage was not so well appreciated as now. In some instances also the injury caused is due to the abuse of canal water by the people themselves. The condition of those estates in which better drainage is desirable is either engaging the attention of the Canal Department, or has been noted in the earlier part of this report.

Cost of the settlement operations.

179. The total cost of operations up to 31st December 1890 was Rs. 2,61,743-6-2, or in round numbers Rs. 118 per square mile. The expenditure may be distributed as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	Cost of resurvey	...	21,596	18	3
(2)	Reproduction of maps	...	6,817	3	0
(3)	Cost of assessment	...	73,675	13	6
(4)	Cost of preparation of records and litigation	...	1,59,653	8	5
Total Rs.			2,61,743	6	2

With the exception of item (2), this distribution is approximate only. Under cost of resurvey no addition is made for the time occupied by the Deputy Collectors and their staff in supervising the work, or for the pay of the clerks in the head office who checked the area calculations entered in the field-books by the amins. This work was heavy and required a large and specially qualified staff. The only men as a rule who showed any aptitude for the work were those kindly sent me by the Settlement Officer of Basti. Between (3) the cost of assessment, and (4) the cost of preparing the records and of litigation, the distinction can only be roughly drawn. The pay of the Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers and of the statistical staff has been entirely debited to the former. As a matter of fact, however, a good deal of the time of the Settlement Officer was taken up with appellate and other case-work, and with general superintendence; and the statistical staff was largely employed in the preparation of records. On the other hand, at least a portion of the expenditure on allowances, supplies and services, and contingencies was really connected with assessment work.

Joint settlements.

180. In Appendix X will be found a list of villages which were settled jointly at last settlement. The only reason apparently for this was that they then belonged to the same owners. That reason no longer applies in all cases; and as the various villages are, and have always been, entirely distinct, with separate maps and other village records, and often differ greatly from each other, each has now been assessed separately on its merits.

181. In illustration of this report a rough map of the district has been prepared, and will be found in Appendix VIII. The map given in the *Provincial Gazetteer* is too inaccurate and incomplete to be worth reproducing. The district and pargana boundaries and some other details have, however, been taken from that map. The rest has been filled in in this office. As the map is not the result of a professional survey it is still defective, especially in the matter of drainage cuts and rájbahas, and it does not profess to be strictly according to scale.

182. Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, C.S., assessed parganas Nágál, Deoband, Haraura and Manglaur, and the thoroughness of his work and the soundness of his judgment have already received, as they deserved, the acknowledgments of the Board. The bulk of the heavy work of resurvey, verification and litigation fell on Munshi Ihsan Illáhi and Munshi Narayan Singh, Deputy Collectors, and I desire to commend to the most favorable consideration the admirable tact, zeal, and efficiency with which they discharged their duties. Munshi Chuttan Lál, Deputy Collector, was attached to

the settlement from January 1888 to September 1890, and proved himself a zealous and hard-working officer. I would also call attention to the excellent work done by my Head-clerk Munshi Faríd-ud-dín. He was throughout in direct charge of both the English and vernacular offices, and superintended the preparation of the records for the whole district. His long connection with the department of Land Records and Agriculture, and his intimate acquaintance with all phases of indoor and outdoor settlement work, peculiarly fit him for a Settlement Deputy Collectorship. The sadr kanúngo (Munshi Abdul Wahid Khán) and the various registrars and supervisor kanúngos also rendered efficient assistance; one of the latter (Munshi Dost Muhammad) had complete charge of the mapping section. A list of the other subordinates who have worked well is being submitted separately, and I trust that their services will not be overlooked, and that suitable employment will be found for them elsewhere. A further list of men who have not passed the middle class examination, and are not therefore qualified for permanent posts, but who have done good work, and given practical proof of their fitness for the public service, has already been submitted for the orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer.



APPENDICES.

- I.—Circle Assessment Registers. (Not printed.)
- II.—Aggregate assessment statements I, II, and III for each pargana and tahsil, and the entire district.
- III.—List of estates in which the verified occupancy cash rental has not been accepted.
- IV.—List of estates in which the corrected rent-roll has been rejected.
- V.—List of estates assessed at above 55 or below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.
- VI.—List of assessments otherwise requiring the special sanction of the Board. (Not printed.)
- VII.—List of estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed.
- VIII.—Rough district map.
- IX.—List of the data on which the standard rates have been based. (Not printed.)
- X.—List of villages settled jointly at last settlement.
- XI.—List of unexpired grants which have not been settled by the Settlement Department.
- XII.—List of expired grants now for the first time regularly settled.
- XIII.—List of alluvial estates showing those previously existing, and those struck off, created, or re-demarcated by the Settlement Department.
- XIV.—Soil classification of the assessed area.
- XV.—Crop statement of the year of verification.
- XVI(a).—Crop statement of last settlement.
- XVI(b).—Percentages of the principal crops on the cultivated area at last settlement and in the year of verification.
- XVII.—Circle and pargana rent statement for each class of tenant.
- XVIII.—Comparative statement of cultivation and irrigation for the present and last settlements.
- XIX.—Circle and pargana statement of recorded and corrected rentals.
- XX.—Circle and pargana statement of standard and corrected rentals.
- XXI.—Statement of expenditure.

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Sahāranpur.

STATEMENT No. I.—Comparative area statement

(Permanent)

Name of pargana.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.					Out of	
			Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.	Groves.	Culturable waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>									
	Fasli.								
Sultánpur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	46,146	188	797	1,480	1,587	4,052	296	...
... { Present " ...	1294	46,186	184	800	1,494	1,265½	3,743½	523½	3
Sarsáwa ... { Former " ...	1274	49,621	...	639½	1,309½	1,273½	3,222	462	32
... { Present " ...	1294	49,734	...	669½	1,259	1,060½	2,989	711	...
Nakúr ... { Former " ...	1274	62,640	521	847	1,865	1,588	4,766	401	1
... { Present " ...	1294	62,753	520	880	1,803	1,268	4,471	732½	6
Gangoh ... { Former " ...	1274	71,723	1,271	882	2,136	2,241	6,530	240	...
... { Present " ...	1294	71,577	1,251	896½	1,857½	1,985½	5,990	543	406
Total of tahsil Nakúr. { Former settlement ...	1274	230,130	1,980	3,165½	6,790½	6,634½	18,570	1,399	33
... { Present " ...	1294	230,250	1,955	3,245½	6,413½	5,579½	17,193½	2,510½	415
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>									
Rámpur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	81,836	605	1,084½	3,334½	2,088½	7,112	711	48½
... { Present " ...	1295	81,751	342½	1,186	3,649½	2,957½	8,136	1,292	327
Nágal ... { Former " ...	1274	74,806	507	938½	2,468	2,388½	6,302	711½	44
... { Present " ...	1295	74,520	498	945½	2,700	2,123½	6,267	865½	307
Deoband ... { Former " ...	1274	82,935	1,099	1,044½	2,111½	3,516½	7,771	785½	...
... { Present " ...	1295	82,558	837	1,191½	2,516½	2,771	7,366½	1,412½	133½
Total of tahsil Deoband. { Former settlement ...	1274	239,577	2,211	3,066½	7,913½	7,993½	21,185	2,208½	92½
... { Present " ...	1295	238,829	1,727½	3,323½	8,866½	7,852½	21,769½	3,570½	767½
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>									
Faizábád ... { Former settlement ...	1274	67,717	39	920	5,591½	3,041½	9,592	129	2
... { Present " ...	1296	68,362	42	951	6,703	1,939	9,635	362½	3,052½
Saháranpur ... { Former " ...	1274	78,719	1,526	1,157	3,534½	4,278½	10,496	985	50
... { Present " ...	1296	78,911	1,498	1,318½	3,704	4,323½	10,844	1,907	62
Muzaffarábád, ... { Former " ...	1274	50,011	92	542	3,582	3,610	7,826	296½	37
... { Present " ...	1296	50,861	95	657	4,278	1,462	6,492	342	1,589½
Haraúra ... { Former " ...	1274	61,089½	...	976½	2,533½	1,829½	5,339½	630½	9
... { Present " ...	1296	61,979½	...	1,016½	2,265½	1,658½	4,941½	683½	35
Total of tahsil Saháranpur. { Former settlement ...	1274	257,536½	1,657	3,595½	15,241½	12,759½	33,253½	2,041½	98
... { Present " ...	1296	260,112½	1,635	3,942½	16,950½	9,383½	31,912½	3,294½	4,739
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>									
Manglaur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	74,444	47	1,157	3,237	4,818	9,259	496	260
... { Present " ...	1297	74,899	46	1,229	4,159	5,416	10,850	929	102
Rurki ... { Former " ...	1274	65,465	3,595	933½	3,790½	4,006½	12,325	101	128
... { Present " ...	1297	65,889	3,558	1,000½	4,107½	3,512½	12,179	283½	157
Jwálápur ... { Former " ...	1274	77,839	37	957	5,385½	1,840½	8,220	233	1,388
... { Present " ...	1297	79,837	37	1,232½	6,672½	5,096½	13,038½	883	809
Bhagwánpur ... { Former " ...	1274	76,916	90	1,001	2,968	2,887	6,952	293½	380
... { Present " ...	1297	77,093	111	1,091½	3,406½	3,031½	7,731½	640	1,983
Total of tahsil Rurki. { Former settlement ...	1274	294,664	3,775	4,048½	15,380½	13,552	36,756	1,123½	2,156
... { Present " ...	1297	297,718	3,752	4,554½	18,435½	17,056½	43,799	2,735½	3,051
District Total, { Former settlement ...	1274	1,021,907½	9,623	13,876	45,326½	40,938½	109,764½	6,771½	2,379½
... { Present " ...	...	1,026,909½	9,069½	15,065½	50,666½	39,872½	114,674½	12,110½	8,972½

DIX II.

of the Sahāranpur district.

Mahals).

Assessable.												
cultivation.			Cultivated.								Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.
Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.						Dry.	Total.		
Old.	New.		Canal.		Wells.	Other sources.	Total.					
			Flow.	Lift.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.												
5,011	596	5,903	3,661		2,365	253	6,279	29,912	36,191	42,094	1 8 1	1 4 8
4,550½	2,586½	7,663½	5,010	164	2,319	560	8,053	26,726	34,779	42,442½	2 1 7	1 11 6
5,176	736	6,406	2,209	...	11,977	221	14,407	25,586	39,993	46,399	1 7 10	1 4 7
5,171	1,514	7,396	3,359	80	16,347	501	20,237	19,112	39,349	46,745	1 13 10	1 9 2
9,296	1,338	11,036	2,316	13	13,758	286	16,373	30,465	46,838	57,874	1 7 7	1 3 1
8,787½	914	10,440	5,769	223	22,268	329	28,589	19,253	47,842	58,282	1 12 6	1 7 5
18,786	2,455	21,481	5,869	...	14,524	1,263	21,156	22,556	43,712	65,193	1 8 8	1 0 6
18,917	1,475	21,341	8,207	291	23,474	589	32,561	11,685	44,246	65,587	1 12 1	1 2 11
38,269	5,125	44,826	13,555	13	42,624	2,028	58,215	108,519	166,734	211,560	1 8 0	1 2 11
37,425½	6,489½	46,840½	22,345	708	64,408	1,979	89,440	76,776	166,216	213,056½	1 13 9	1 7 3
9,107	575½	10,442	30,496		7,409	1,065	38,970	25,312	64,282	74,724	1 13 10	1 9 8
8,681	1,867	12,167	38,835	1,897	2,957	689	44,378	17,070	61,448	73,615	2 5 2	1 15 0
6,672	407½	7,835	110	32	9,545	3,725	13,412	47,257	60,669	68,504	1 7 5	1 4 9
4,904½	938	7,015	8,208½	681½	11,938½	2,992½	18,816	42,422	61,238	68,253	1 13 6	1 10 6
4,337½	336½	5,460	2,261		8,711	2,214½	13,186½	56,517½	69,704	75,164	1 6 2	1 4 7
4,242½	1,711½	7,500½	24,064½		5,002	847½	29,914	37,777	67,691	75,191½	1 15 4	1 12 2
20,116½	1,319½	23,737	32,899		25,665	7,004½	65,568½	129,086½	194,655	218,392	1 9 1	1 6 5
17,827½	4,516½	26,682½	68,681½		19,897½	4,529	93,108	97,269	190,377	217,059½	2 0 8	1 12 7
11,338	4,192	15,661	2,877	11	68	447	8,398	39,066	42,464	58,125	1 7 5	1 1 1
6,786	1,273	11,474	4,378	13	124	116	4,631	42,622	47,253	58,727	1 10 3	1 5 1
5,434½	621½	7,001	25,854	389	5,330½	887	32,460½	28,671½	61,132	68,223	1 15 7	1 12 4
3,731½	669½	6,370	26,441	997	1,386	491½	29,315½	32,381½	61,697	68,067	2 5 9	2 2 3
6,045	1,438½	7,817	299	...	53	118	470	33,898	34,368	42,185	1 7 10	1 3 4
2,279½	338½	4,579½	386	2	55	1	444	39,345½	39,789½	44,369	1 10 9	1 8 0
4,533½	841½	6,014½	...	...	4,182	2,639	6,821	42,915	49,736	55,750½	1 9 0	1 6 4
2,613½	848½	4,180½	...	...	2,092	1,333½	3,425½	49,431½	52,856½	57,087½	1 12 9	1 10 8
27,350½	7,093	36,583½	29,030	400	9,628½	4,091	43,149½	144,550½	187,700	224,283½	1 10 7	1 6 3
15,410½	3,159½	26,604½	31,205	1,012	3,657	1,942	37,816	163,780½	201,596½	228,200½	1 14 6	1 10 11
3,954	1,332	6,042	7,652	55	203	265	8,175	50,968	59,143	65,185	1 8 8	1 6 5
4,283	1,512	6,826	17,678	35	47	60	17,820	39,403	57,223	64,049	1 15 3	1 11 11
8,944½	1,749½	10,923	138	...	81½	58	277½	41,939½	42,217	53,140	1 3 1	0 15 2
6,606½	1,452	8,499	273	...	165	24	462	44,749	45,211	53,710	1 9 10	1 5 9
19,597½	7,796½	29,015	3,905	...	109½	19	4,033½	36,570½	40,604	69,619	1 3 2	0 11 2
13,701½	4,571	19,904½	5,640	...	105	6	5,751	41,083	46,834	66,798½	1 7 0	0 10 2
13,584	1,860½	16,118	124	...	1,542	1,099	2,765	51,081	53,846	69,964	1 5 7	1 0 7
7,086	2,170	11,879	298	77	1,255	1,004	2,634	54,848½	57,482½	69,361½	1 11 4	1 6 7
46,080	12,738½	62,098	11,819	55	1,935½	1,441	15,250½	180,559½	195,810	257,908	1 5 6	1 0 4
31,677	9,705	47,168½	23,889	112	1,572	1,094	26,667	180,083½	206,750½	253,919	1 11 1	1 6 1
131,816½	26,276½	167,244½	87,771	...	79,853½	14,559½	182,183½	562,715½	744,899	912,143½	1 8 3	1 3 10
102,341½	23,870½	147,295½	147,952½	...	80,534½	9,544	247,031	517,908½	764,939½	912,235½	1 13 11	1 9 11

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT No. II.— *Comparative statement of revenues, Saháranpur district.*

(Permanent Mahals only.)

Name of pargana.	Revenue assessed at last settlement.	Revenue of last year of settlement.	Revenue now assessed.	Owner's rate.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sultánpur ...	54,471 8 0	54,293 0 0	73,042 0 0	{ 1292 fasli ... 195 11 6 { 1293 " ... 230 5 2 { 1294 " ... 185 0 3 { Average ... 203 11 0
Sarsáwa ...	59,662 8 0	59,653 3 0	73,423 0 0	{ 1292 fasli ... Nil. { 1293 " ... Nil. { 1294 " ... 5 1 8 { Average ... 1 11 2
Nakúr ...	68,959 14 0	69,337 4 1	85,277 0 0	{ 1292 fasli ... 3 11 4 { 1293 " ... 3 13 8 { 1294 " ... 1 13 4 { Average ... 3 2 1
Gangoh ...	67,279 11 0	67,077 6 8	77,718 0 0	{ 1292 fasli ... 35 5 1 { 1293 " ... 42 13 3 { 1294 " ... 25 15 3 { Average ... 34 11 2
Total of tahsil Nakúr.	2,50,373 9 0	2,50,360 13 9	3,09,460 0 0	{ 1292 fasli ... 234 11 11 { 1293 " ... 287 0 1 { 1294 " ... 217 14 6 { Average ... 246 8 10
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>				
Rámpur ...	1,19,896 12 0	1,21,035 11 1	1,42,771 0 0	{ 1293 fasli ... 158 2 2 { 1294 " ... 157 9 5 { 1295 " ... 112 6 8 { Average ... 142 11 5
Nágal ...	88,869 0 0	88,670 11 0	1,13,021 8 0	{ 1293 fasli ... 1,666 2 1 { 1294 " ... 950 4 4 { 1295 " ... 1,254 0 9 { Average ... 1,290 2 4
Deoband ...	96,729 13 0	96,505 6 4	1,32,500 0 0	{ 1293 fasli ... 8,895 3 1 { 1294 " ... 6,417 9 1 { 1295 " ... 7,684 7 1 { Average ... 7,665 11 9
Total of tahsil Deoband.	3,05,495 9 0	3,06,211 12 5	3,88,292 8 0	{ 1293 fasli ... 10,719 7 4 { 1294 " ... 7,525 6 10 { 1295 " ... 9,050 14 5 { Average ... 9,098 9 8
<i>Tahsil Saháran- pur.</i>				
Faizábád ...	62,139 0 0	61,658 15 0	77,410 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 34 9 5 { 1295 " ... 80 4 1 { 1296 " ... 53 1 6 { Average ... 49 5 0
Saháranpur ...	1,20,814 0 0	1,19,436 11 6	1,45,646 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 739 11 11 { 1295 " ... 556 14 4 { 1296 " ... 447 13 10 { Average ... 581 8 0
Muzaffarábád ...	51,125 0 0	51,056 0 0	66,441 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 38 11 7 { 1295 " ... 25 2 3 { 1296 " ... 50 14 0 { Average ... 38 3 11
Haraura ...	77,745 0 0	77,544 10 9	94,932 0 0	Nil.
Total of tahsil Saháranpur.	3,11,823 0 0	3,09,696 5 3	3,84,429 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 818 0 11 { 1295 " ... 642 4 8 { 1296 " ... 551 13 4 { Average ... 969 1 0

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT No. II.— *Comparative statement of revenues, Sahāranpur district.—(concl'd.)*

(Permanent Mahals only.)

Name of pargana.	Revenue assessed at last settlement.	Revenue of last year of settlement.	Revenue now assessed.	Owner's rate.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Manglaur ...	91,308 8 0	90,541 9 6	1,11,768 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 1,482 3 8 { 1295 " ... 1,607 15 11 { 1296 " ... 1,364 9 11 { Average ... 1,484 15 2
Burki ...	50,409 10 0	50,952 8 8	73,015 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 62 11 10 { 1295 " ... 102 14 10 { 1296 " ... 90 8 8 { Average ... 85 6 5
Jwālāpur ...	48,549 11 0	47,740 8 5	67,384 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 853 10 6 { 1295 " ... 1,298 11 9 { 1296 " ... 1,088 12 9 { Average ... 1,080 6 4
Bhagwānpur ...	72,653 4 0	72,510 12 0	98,079 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 71 11 8 { 1295 " ... 57 5 6 { 1296 " ... 50 3 10 { Average ... 59 12 2
Total of tahsil Rurki.	2,62,921 1 0	2,61,745 6 7	3,50,246 0 0	{ 1294 fasli ... 2,470 5 7 { 1295 " ... 3,066 15 6 { 1296 " ... 2,594 2 2 { Average ... 2,710 7 9
District Total ...	11,30,613 3 0	11,28,014 6 0	14,32,427 8 0	{ Three years previ- 14,237 9 9 ous to verifica- tion. { Two years ditto 11,521 11 1 { One year ditto 12,414 12 8 { Average ... 12,724 11 2

STATEMENT No. III.—Comparative statement

(Permanent)

Name of pargana.	Year.	Str.				Khudkásht not being str.	
		Cultivated by proprietors.		Sub-let.		Area.	Rent.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	<i>Fasli.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sultánpur ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 677	{ 826 12 3 }
	Year of verification ...	1294 { 852 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 3,871 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 3,245 13 8 Not given. Nil.	{ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 63 0 0	{ 11,623 766 $\frac{1}{5}$ 182 5,175	{ Nil. 2,845 6 6 Not given. Nil.
Sarsáwa ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 379	{ 870 8 6 }
	Year of verification ...	1294 { 1,219 $\frac{3}{4}$ 9,252 77 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 3,625 0 8 Nil. Not given.	{ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	{ 127 0 9 Not given. Nil.	{ 19,411 828 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4,881 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Nil. 2,462 0 10 Nil. Not given.
Nakúr ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,083	{ 2,282 1 3 }
	Year of verification ...	1294 { 1,704 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14,649 4	{ 5,022 0 9 Nil. Not given.	{ 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	{ 146 5 6 Not given.	{ 24,791 934 $\frac{1}{10}$ 5,180	{ Nil. 3,867 1 0 Nil.
Gangoh ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,729 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 2,235 13 9 }
	Year of verification ...	1294 { 348 11,507 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 953 0 9 Nil.	{ 4 19	{ 15 7 0 Not given.	{ 24,553 $\frac{1}{2}$ 629 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8,680 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Nil. 1,709 10 6 Nil.
Total of tah- sil Nakúr.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 8,868 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 6,215 3 9 }
	Year of verification ...	1294 { 4,124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39,280	{ 12,845 15 5 Not given. Nil.	{ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	{ 951 13 3 Not given. Nil.	{ 80,378 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8,158 $\frac{1}{5}$ 276 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23,916 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Nil. 10,384 2 10 Not given. Nil.
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>							
Rámpur ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 144	{ 457 4 6 }
	Year of verification ...	1295 { 1,861 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19,713 $\frac{1}{5}$	{ 7,903 2 7 Nil.	{ 621 $\frac{1}{5}$ 74	{ 1,998 15 3 Nil.	{ 42,967 1,658 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10,326	{ Nil. 7,753 12 11 Nil.
Nágal ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 2,337	{ 4,691 11 6 }
	Year of verification ...	1295 { 3,738 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19,541 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 12,622 13 5 Nil.	{ 360 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	{ 1,404 3 3 Nil.	{ 33,104 1,120 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7,709 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Nil. 4,725 11 1 Nil.
Deoband ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 792	{ 2,409 2 9 }
	Year of verification ...	1295 { 1,662 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19,317 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 6,572 7 8 Nil.	{ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 384 0 0 Nil.	{ 42,811 1,679 $\frac{1}{10}$ 14,142 $\frac{1}{5}$	{ Nil. 6,406 6 10 Nil.
Total of tah- sil Deoband.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 3,273	{ 7,558 2 9 }
	Year of verification ...	1295 { 7,263 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58,572 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 27,098 7 8 Nil.	{ 1,077 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 3,787 2 6 Nil.	{ 118,882 4,458 $\frac{1}{5}$ 82,177 $\frac{1}{10}$	{ Nil. 18,885 14 10 Nil.
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>							
Faizábád ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,179	{ 2,344 5 0 }
	Year of verification ...	1296 { 500 1,507	{ 1,713 8 11 Nil.	{ 29	{ 149 5 3	{ 4,121 654 3,018	{ Nil. 1,950 2 10 Nil.
Saháranpur...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 2,518	{ 7,618 8 8 }
	Year of verification ...	1296 { 2,108 11,682	{ 9,595 0 11 Nil.	{ 190	{ 1,306 3 6	{ 23,800 $\frac{1}{2}$ 614 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6,739 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Nil. 3,032 8 9 Nil.

DIX II.

of rent-rolls, Sahdranpur district.

Mahals only).

Land held by tenants in				Total.		Siwái income.	Tenants' land held by under-tenants.	
Cash.		Kind.		Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.
Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
7,964	26,448 1 4	15,586	Not given.	35,850	Incomplete.	...	...	...
13,077½	62,376 5 6	11,727½	Ditto.	35,724	Ditto.	1,893 0 0	361½	453 0 6
12,767	33,962 1 6	7,523	Ditto.	40,080	Ditto.	...	...	...
17,495½	67,736 2 8	6,272½	Ditto.	40,156	Ditto.	507 0 0	944½	3,671 7 0
15,384	42,063 8 5	5,774	Ditto.	47,082	Ditto.	...	3	Not given.
21,083	86,382 15 4	4,308	Ditto.	47,925	Ditto.	...	...	...
10,061	22,810 5 3	7,681	Ditto.	44,025	Ditto.	110 0 0	320½	1,623 13 9
19,764	65,943 10 6	3,769	Ditto.	44,722	Ditto.	...	22	Not given.
						256 2 0	428½	1,638 3 1
							8	Not given.
46,176	1,25,284 0 6	36,564	Not given.	166,987	Incomplete.	...	...	...
71,420½	2,82,439 2 0	26,076½	Ditto.	168,527	Ditto.	2,566 2 0	2,054½	7,386 8 4
							33	Not given.
17,814	65,378 9 3	3,218	Not given.	64,143	Incomplete.	...	...	...
22,380½	1,05,304 11 1	5,523	32,740 11 9	62,226	1,55,701 5 7	...	1,205,½	6,078 2 6
58	Nil.	10	Nil.					
23,595	62,230 2 3	931	Not given.	59,993	Incomplete.	...	...	...
26	Nil.							
26,936½	1,05,034 11 1	2,023½	10,218 0 0	61,515½	1,34,005 6 10	...	1,506½	6,927 0 0
83	Nil.						2	Nil.
26,566	67,353 11 5	836	Not given.	71,005	Incomplete.	...	...	...
26,248½	99,861 13 4	5,277	28,327 0 9	68,472½	1,41,551 12 7	13 0 0	924½	4,070 13 9
47	Nil.						2	Nil.
67,975	1,94,962 6 11	4,985	Not given.	195,141	Incomplete.	...	...	...
26	Nil.							
75,564½	3,10,201 3 6	12,823½	71,285 12 6	192,214½	4,31,258 9 0	13 0 0	3,636½	17,076 0 3
188	Nil.	10	Crop failed.				4	Nil.
13,469	37,493 12 8	24,288	Not given.	43,057	Incomplete.	...	...	...
22,728½	84,981 0 7	18,786	59,338 8 2	47,222½	1,48,132 9 9	410 12 6	784	2,815 13 9
23,068½	80,334 3 4	12,666½	Not given.	62,053½	Incomplete.	...	...	...
32,520½	1,57,555 14 9	8,977½	43,556 12 10	62,832½	2,15,046 8 6	1,513 0 0	965½	12,951 13 5

STATEMENT No. III.—Comparative statement

(Permanent)

Name of pargana.	Year.	Sir.				Khudkásht not being sir.	
		Cultivated by proprietors.		Sub-let.		Area.	Rent.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur—(concluded).</i>							
	Fasli.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Muzaffarábád {	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 289	1,094 2 3 }
	Year of verification ...	1296 {	510 9,333	1,887 4 9 Nil.	{ ...	{ 7,593 370½ 3,006½	{ Nil. 1,568 6 9 Nil. }
Harsura ... {	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,803	3,367 0 3 }
	Year of verification ...	1296 {	2,707½ 11,366½	8,129 5 3 Nil.	15½ 30 Nil.	{ 20,222½ 702½ 5,471½	{ Nil. 2,389 13 2 Nil. }
Total of tah- sil Saháran- pur.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 5,289	14,424 0 2 }
	Year of verification ...	1296 {	5,825½ 27,888½	21,325 8 10 Nil.	23½ 30 Nil.	{ 55,737 2,341 7/10 18,234½	{ Nil. 8,940 15 3 Nil. }
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>							
Manglaur ... {	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,501	2,760 14 9 }
	Year of verification ...	1297 {	2,314 13,505	6,257 3 0 Nil.	27 148 9 0	{ 29,350 1,015 7,367	{ Nil. 2,732 10 9 Nil. }
Rurki ... {	Former settlement ...	1274	855	Nil.	...	{ 336	321 14 9 }
	Year of verification ...	1297 {	359 5,676	806 5 9 Nil.	65½ 2 Nil.	{ 15,563 761 3/10 6,750½	{ Nil. 1,216 1 3 Nil. }
Jwálápur ... {	Former settlement ...	1274	339	Nil.	...	{ 1,054	1,308 8 6 }
	Year of verification ...	1297 {	219 5,656	641 1 3 Nil.	123 404 15 9	{ 12,732 85½ 4,702½	{ Nil. 1,515 4 6 Nil. }
Bhagwánpur {	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 808	1,663 10 0 }
	Year of verification ...	1297 {	1,184 15,113½	3,150 7 7 Nil.	75 358 0 11	{ 24,948 609½ 7,269½	{ Nil. 1,462 8 6 Nil. }
Total of tah- sil Rurki.	Former settlement ...	1274	1,194	Nil.	...	{ 3,694	6,055 0 0 }
	Year of verification ...	1297 {	4,106 39,950½	10,855 2 4 Nil.	290½ 2 Nil.	{ 82,593 3,239 3/10 26,089 1/10	{ Nil. 6,926 9 0 Nil. }
District Total, {	Former settlement ...	1274	1,194	Nil.	...	{ 16,124½	34,252 6 8 }
	Year of verification ...	...	21,819½ 132½ 165,691½	72,124 13 3 Not given. Nil.	1710½ 29½ 114½	{ 337,590½ 13,197 11/10 100,418½ 276½	{ Nil. 45,137 9 11 Nil. Not given. }

DIX II.

of rent-rolls, Saháranpur district—(concluded).

Mahals only).

Land held by tenants in				Total.		Siwái income.	Tenant's land held by under-tenants.	
Cash.		Kind.		Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.
Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
8,700	25,084 10 10	17,593½	Not given.	34,177½	Incomplete.	...	...	...
16,858½	66,679 7 2	15,725½	61,998 2 9	39,799½	1,32,133 5 5	282 0 0	53	238 3 6
16,673	47,846 0 11	11,557½	Not given.	49,756½	Incomplete.	15 10 6	16	13 0 0
24,568½	90,560 6 9	8,414½	31,331 6 0	53,276½	1,32,493 6 5	359 0 0	358½	1,597 6 3
61,910½	1,90,758 11 9	66,107½	Not given.	189,049½	Incomplete.	15 10 6	16	13 0 0
96,671½	3,99,776 13 3	51,904½	1,96,224 13 9	203,130½	6,27,805 14 1	2,564 12 6	2,160½	17,603 4 11
24,210	65,351 3 9	4,437	Not given.	53,498	Incomplete.	11 4 0	...	...
31,925	1,23,608 15 0	1,997	9,403 0 0	58,180	1,42,150 6 6	527 0 0	2,652	20,367 6 6
14,959	39,131 4 6	10,415	Not given.	42,128	Incomplete.	...	...	...
23,129½ 252	85,062 2 0 Nil.	8,785½	26,331 5 9	45,781½	1,13,753 10 9	27 0 0	697½	3,398 1 3
10,139½	24,616 7 9	19,356½	Not given.	43,621	Incomplete.	540 0 0	4	14 6 0
16,593 41	55,241 8 11 Nil.	19,784½	55,412 7 3	47,973½	1,13,215 5 8	5,102 9 0	393 21	1,826 7 9 Nil.
12,992 125	30,426 14 10 Nil.	15,003	3,042 8 6	53,871	35,133 1 4	...	...	...
25,499½ 197½	92,790 3 8 Nil.	8,762	29,923 3 3	58,709½	1,27,684 7 11	355 0 0	463	2,160 8 3
62,300½ 125	1,59,525 14 10 Nil.	49,211½	Not given.	199,118	Incomplete.	551 4 0	4	14 6 0
97,146½ 490½	3,56,702 13 7 Nil.	39,329½	1,21,070 0 3	210,644½	4,96,803 14 10	6,011 9 0	4,205½ 21	27,752 7 9 Nil.
238,361½ 151	6,70,531 2 0 Nil.	156,868½	Not given.	750,289½	Incomplete.	566 14 6	20	27 6 0
340,803½ 678½	13,49,120 0 4 Nil.	104,056½ 26,076½ 10	3,88,580 10 6 Not given. Crop failed.	774,516½	Ditto.	11,155 7 6	12,056½ 25 33	69,818 5 3 Nil. Not given.

STATEMENT No. I.—Comparative area statement

[Alluvial

Name of pargana.	Period.	Total area.	Not assessable.					Total.
			Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.		
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>								
	Fasli.							Rs.
Sultánpur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	10,566	...	82	2,070	571	2,723	
	1294	11,045	...	92	2,452½	213	2,757½	
Sarsáwa ... { Former " ...	1274	11,142	...	84	1,755½	792½	2,632	
	1294	11,714	...	87	1,953	684	2,724	
Nakúr ... { Former " ...	1274	7,028	...	25	244	635	904	
	1294	7,443	...	28	1,579	225	1,832	
Gangoh ... { Former " ...	1274	12,053	58	115	523	978	1,674	
	1294	12,202	3	115	1,238	719	2,075	
Total of tahsil Nakúr. { Former " ...	1274	40,789	58	306	4,592½	2,976½	7,933	
	1294	42,404	3	322	7,222½	1,841	9,388½	
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>								
Rámpur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	598	...	...	43	53	96
	1295	633	...	...	40½	138½	179
Nágal ... { Former " ...	1274	3,024	...	...	177	325	502
	1295	2,939	...	...	298	283	581
Deoband ... { Former " ...	1274	3,644	...	3	340	193	536	
	1295	3,709	...	3	494	260	757	
Total of tahsil Deoband. { Former " ...	1274	7,266	...	3	560	571	1,134	
	1295	7,281	...	3	832½	681½	1,517	
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>								
Faizábád ... { Former settlement ...	1274	8,760	...	81½	3,112½	432½	3,626	
	1296	8,620	...	69½	3,568½	127	3,764½	
Saháranpur ... { Former " ...	1274	979	...	...	63	71	134
	1296	918	...	...	202½	75½	278
Muzaffarábád, { Former " ...	1274	2,531	...	54	863	139	1,056	
	1296	2,500	...	51½	1,078½	101	1,231	
Haraura ... { Former " ...	1274	6,188	...	46	945	550	1,541	
	1296	6,591	...	50½	1,052	539½	1,642	
Total of tahsil Saháranpur. { Former " ...	1274	18,458	...	181½	4,983½	1,192½	6,957	
	1296	18,629	...	170½½	5,901½½	843	6,915½	
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>								
Manglaur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	3,145	...	40	965	62	1,067	
	1297	3,371	...	32	745	468	1,245	
Rurki ... { Former " ...	1274	8,085	111	7	1,826	1,039	2,983	
	1297	8,108	113	51	2,660	788	3,612	
Jwálápur ... { Former " ...	1274	7,267	...	22	2,364	874	3,260	
	1297	7,522	...	32	3,341	742	4,116	
Bhagwánpur ... { Former " ...	1274	10,202	...	13	2,858½	816½	3,688	
	1297	10,578	...	29½	4,275	511½	4,815½	
Total of tahsil Rurki. { Former " ...	1274	23,699	111	82	8,013½	2,791½	10,998	
	1297	29,579	113	144½	11,021	2,509½	13,787½	
District Total, { Former settlement ...	1274	95,212	169	572½	18,149½	7,531	26,422	
	...	97,893	116	640½	24,977½	5,374½	31,608½	

DIX II.

(11A)

of the Saharanpur district.

Mahals].

Assessable.														Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.
Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.										
Grove	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	Total.			
		Old.	New.		Canal.		Wells.	Other sources.	Total.						
					Flow.	Lift.									
4	...	1,212	133	1,349	...	...	28	1	29	6,465	6,494	7,843	1 0 4	0 13 6
16	...	1,679	514	2,209	...	...	32	3	35	6,043½	6,078½	8,287½	...	...
3	...	3,018	466	3,487	...	...	31½	...	31½	4,991½	5,023	8,510	1 1 1	0 10 1
1	...	3,408	493	3,902	...	...	46	1	47	5,041	5,083	8,990	...	...
1	...	1,818	409	2,228	...	...	69	4	73	3,823	3,896	6,124	1 3 0	0 12 1
1	...	1,554	872	1,927	...	...	267	24	291	3,393	3,684	5,611	...	...
...	...	3,555	572	4,127	...	...	838	116	954	5,298	6,252	10,379	1 4 10	0 12 7
...	...	2,556	309	2,865	...	...	1,627	74	1,701	5,561	7,262	10,127	...	...
8	...	9,608	1,580	11,191	...	...	966½	121	1,087½	20,577½	21,665	32,856	1 2 4	0 12 1
18	...	9,197	1,688	10,903	...	...	1,972	102	2,074	20,038½	22,112½	33,015½	...	...
...	39	89	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	374	374	502	0 15 0	0 11 2
...	...	108	9	117	...	...	...	...	...	337	337	454	...	...
6	8	201	14	229	...	...	28	89	117	2,176	2,293	2,522	1 3 3	1 1 6
4	...	253	43	300	...	...	33	38	71	1,987	2,058	2,358	...	...
4	...	529	10	543	...	...	12½	½	13	2,552	2,565	3,108	1 1 9	0 14 8
6	...	674	125	805	8	...	4	15	27	2,120	2,147	2,952	...	...
10	47	819	24	900	...	...	40½	89½	130	5,102	5,232	6,132	1 2 2	0 15 6
10	...	1,035	177	1,222	8	...	37	53	98	4,444	4,542	5,764	...	...
10	...	1,246½	430	1,686½	...	...	5	423	428	3,019½	3,447½	5,134	1 9 2	1 0 10
6½	...	880½	89½	976½	4	...	5	...	9	3,869½	3,878½	4,855½	...	...
...	...	83	51	134	9	...	8	1	18	693	711	845	1 9 0	1 5 1	
...	...	107½	4½	112	17	...	...	...	17	511	528	640	...	...
11	...	229	49	289	...	...	...	24	24	1,162	1,186	1,475	1 5 8	1 1 5
2	1	75	33	111	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,158	1,289	...	...
5½	3	361	29	398½	...	...	73	19½	92½	4,156	4,248½	4,647	1 5 5	1 3 7
3½	2	667	77½	750	...	...	42	69	111	4,088	4,199	4,949	...	...
26½	3	1,919½	559	2,508	9	...	86	467½	562½	9,030½	9,593	12,101	1 7 1	1 2 3	
11½	3	1,730½	204½	1,949½	21	...	47	69	137	9,626½	9,763½	11,713½	...	...
2	...	496½	10½	509	...	...	2	...	2	1,567	1,569	2,078	1 5 0	0 15 10
3	7	484	67	561	...	...	1	...	1	1,564	1,565	2,126	...	...
3	...	948	26	977	...	...	7	...	7	4,118	4,125	5,102	1 2 8	0 15 1
41½	2	1,103	188½	1,335	...	...	20½	12	32½	3,128½	3,161	4,498	...	...
4	13	2,323	263	2,603	15	...	1	...	16	1,388	1,404	4,007	0 15 1	0 5 3	
3	1,665	915	183	2,766	6	...	3	...	9	632	641	3,407	...	...
1	...	1,903	638	2,542	...	...	7	...	7	3,965	3,972	6,514	1 1 7	0 10 9
2	2½	878½	548	1,430½	...	...	16½	...	16½	4,315½	4,331½	5,762½	...	...
10	13	5,670½	937½	6,631	15	...	17	...	32	11,038	11,070	17,701	1 2 2	0 11 4	
49½	1,676½	3,380½	986½	6,092½	6	...	41	12	59	9,639½	9,699½	15,791½	...	...
54½	63	18,012	3,106½	21,230	24	...	1,109½	678	1,811½	45,748½	47,560	68,790	1 3 3	0 13 3	
89½	1,679½	15,342½	3,056½	20,167½	35	...	2,097	236	2,368	43,748½	46,116½	66,284½	...	...

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Comparative statement of revenues, Saháranpur district.*

(Alluvial Mahals.)

Name of pargana.	Revenue assessed at last settlement.	Revenue of last year of settlement.	Revenue now assessed.	Owner's rate.
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Sultánpur ...	6,623 0 0	6,430 8 0	...	Nil.
Sarsáwa ...	5,372 1 6	5,168 8 0	...	Nil.
Nakúr ...	4,622 0 0	4,064 0 0	...	Nil.
Gangoh ...	8,166 8 0	8,115 8 0	...	Nil.
Total of tahsil Nakúr ...	24,783 9 6	23,778 8 0	...	Nil.
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>				
Rámpur ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	...	Nil.
Nágal ...	2,758 15 0	2,758 15 0	...	Nil.
Deoband ...	2,842 8 0	2,842 8 0	...	Nil.
Total of tahsil Deoband...	5,951 7 0	5,951 7 0	...	Nil.
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>				
Faizábád ...	5,416 0 0	5,340 13 0	...	Nil.
Saháranpur ...	1,112 0 0	1,044 0 0	...	Nil.
Muzaffarábád ...	1,603 0 0	1,581 0 0	...	Nil.
Haraura ...	5,695 0 0	6,114 3 11	...	Nil.
Total of tahsil Saháranpur,	13,826 0 0	14,080 0 11	...	Nil.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Comparative statement of revenues, Sahāranpur district—(concl'd.)*

(Alluvial Mahals.)

Name of pargana.	Revenue assessed at last settle- ment.	Revenue of last year of settle- ment.	Revenue now assessed.	Owner's rate.
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Manglaur ...	2,058 9 0	2,071 10 0	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Rurki ...	4,802 2 0	5,232 5 0	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Jwālapur ...	1,325 2 0	1,122 2 0	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Bhagwānpur ...	4,367 6 0	4,351 6 0	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Total of tahsil Rurki ...	12,553 3 0	12,777 7 0	...	<i>Nil.</i>
District Total ...	57,114 3 6	56,587 6 11	...	<i>Nil.</i>

सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT No. III.—Comparative statement

(Alluvial)

Name of pargana.	Year.	Sir.				Khudkásht not being sir.	
		Cultivated by proprietors.		Sub-let.		Area.	Rent.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Tahsil Nakúr.</i>	<i>Fasli.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sultánpur ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 95 4,008	{ 74 15 0 Nil.
	Year of verification ...	1294	{ Cash 8 Kind 23 1212	{ 37 14 0 Not given. Nil.	{	{ Cash 100 Kind 50 1,825 1,839	{ 383 4 0 Not given. Nil. Nil.
Sarsáwa ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 564 193	{ 207 10 0 Not given.
	Year of verification ...	1294	{ Kind 4 Kind 12 297	{ 11 0 0 Not given. Nil.	{	{ 1,312½ 1	{ Nil. 2 2 0
Nakúr ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 3,343 26	{ Nil. 95 4 9
	Year of verification ...	1294	{ 14 1,928	{ 37 3 9 Nil.	{	{ 850 2	{ Nil. 2 0 0
Gangoh ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,144 4	{ Nil. 8 13 0
	Year of verification ...	1294	644	Nil.	1 Not given.	{ 525	{ Nil.
Total of tah- sil Nakúr.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 98 10,334	{ 79 1 0 Nil.
	Year of verification ...	1294	{ 26 35 4,081	{ 86 1 9 Not given. Nil.	{ 1 Not given.	{ 180½ 243 4,512½	{ 694 15 9 Not given. Nil.
<i>Tahsil Deoband.</i>							
Rámpur ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 295 1	{ Nil. 1 12 0
	Year of verification ...	1295	{ 3 95	{ 13 11 3 Nil.	{	{ 85 153	{ Nil. 314 5 0
Nágai ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,518 54½	{ Nil. 168 4 6
	Year of verification ...	1295	{ 71½ 792	{ 231 5 6 Nil.	{ 11½ 25 2 0	{ 487½	{ Nil.
Deoband ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 2,244 62	{ Nil. 260 4 6
	Year of verification ...	1295	{ 90 751	{ 359 3 6 Nil.	{ 1 Nil.	{ 832	{ Nil.
Total of tah- sil Deo- band.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 153 4,057	{ 314 5 0 Nil.
	Year of verification ...	1295	{ 164½ 1,638	{ 604 4 3 Nil.	{ 11½ 25 2 0 Nil.	{ 117½ 1,404½	{ 430 5 0 Nil.
<i>Tahsil Saháranpur.</i>							
Fiazábád ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 159 541	{ 409 7 6 Nil.
	Year of verification ...	1296	{ 59 272	{ 131 0 3 Nil.	{	{ 49 315	{ 121 14 0 Nil.
Saháranpur,	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 19 338	{ 51 4 0 Nil.
	Year of verification ...	1296	107	Nil.	1 6 12 0	{ 17 83	{ 56 10 0 Nil.
Muzaffar- ábád.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 140 18	{ Nil. 83 14 0
	Year of verification ...	1296	{ 21 45	{ 68 13 0 Nil.	{	{ 140 143½	{ Nil. 425 5 9
Haraura ...	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 1,323 51	{ Nil. 202 2 2
	Year of verification ...	1296	{ 228½ 390½	{ 892 9 10 Nil.	{	{ 475	{ Nil.
Total of tah- sil Sahá- ranpur.	Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	{ 321½ 2,342	{ 886 1 3 Nil.
	Year of verification ...	1296	{ 303½ 823½	{ 1,092 7 1 Nil.	{ 1 6 12 0	{ 135 1,013	{ 464 8 8 Nil.

DIX II.

of rent-rolls, Saharanpur district.

Mahals.)

Land held by tenants in				Total.		Siwāi income.	Tenant's land held by under-tenants.	
Cash.		Kind.		Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.
Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
710	1,796 12 3	1,613	Not given.	6,426	Incomplete.	...	...	...
938	3,668 14 9	2,180½	Ditto.	6,336½	Ditto.	...	{ 3½ 6½	6 0 0 Not given.
2,036	3,326 9 6	1,337	Ditto.	5,212	Ditto.	...	...	...
580	2,244 11 9	2,877	Ditto.	5,332	Ditto.	145 0 0	{ Cash ½ Kind 3½	2 8 9 Not given.
344	513 11 9	175	Ditto.	3,863	Ditto.	...	...	...
421	1,191 13 0	396	Ditto.	3,635	Ditto.	...	Kind 14	Not given.
3,033	6,303 5 0	2,028	Ditto.	6,207	Ditto.	...	...	...
2,844	9,417 13 8	3,266	Ditto.	7,284	Ditto.	...	{ 8 71	35 12 9 Not given.
6,123	11,940 6 6	5,153	Ditto.	21,708	Ditto.	...	...	...
4,763	16,523 5 2	8,719½	Ditto.	22,587½	Ditto.	145 0 0	{ Kind 11½ 95½	44 0 6 Not given.
77	182 11 0	2	Ditto.	371	Ditto.	...	...	...
160½	645 14 6	¼	0 5 9	346	661 11 6	...	...	...
1	Nil.							
613	1,229 13 6	2	Not given.	2,286	Incomplete.	...	...	...
614	2,232 12 10	63	296 13 6	2,094	2,954 6 4	...	9½	27 6 6
305	596 5 6	...	...	2,540	596 5 6	...	...	...
511	1,647 0 2	21	103 13 0	2,272	2,370 5 2	...	23½	51 0 0
4	Nil.							
995	2,008 14 0	4	Not given.	5,209	Incomplete.	...	...	...
1,285½	4,525 11 6	84½	401 0 3	4,712	5,986 7 0	...	33	78 6 6
5	Nil.							
740½	1,630 3 1	2,087½	Not given.	3,487	Incomplete.	...	...	...
942½	3,533 15 3	2,218	5,706 11 6	3,855½	9,493 9 0	...	12	58 13 9
51	163 8 5	317	Not given.	725	Incomplete.	...	...	...
217½	1,009 4 6	143½	679 6 3	569	1,752 1 3	...	2	8 6 0
276½	931 15 3	734½	72 5 3	1,151	Incomplete.	...	...	...
656	2,159 10 6	272	1,537 15 9	1,152	3,850 5 3	...	11	36 15 3
1,976½	6,064 3 9	872½	Not given.	4,315½	Incomplete.	...	...	...
2,745½	10,989 10 5	379½	1,592 1 0	4,274½	13,676 7 5	80 0 0	53	203 1 9
3,053½	8,789 14 6	3,661½	Not given.	9,678½	Incomplete.	...	...	...
4,561½	17,692 8 8	3,012½	9,516 2 6	9,850½	28,772 6 11	80 0 0	78	307 4 9

STATEMENT No. III.—Comparative statement

(Alluvial

Name of pargana.	Year.	Sir.				Khudkash not being sir.	
		Cultivated by proprietors.		Sub-let.		Area.	Rent.
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Tahsil Rurki.</i>	<i>Fasli.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Manglaur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	...	822	<i>Nil.</i>
Year of verification ...	1297	173	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	449½	<i>Nil.</i>
Burki ... { Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	...	49	116 15 3 }
Year of verification ...	1297	{ 19½ 295	124 13 3 <i>Nil.</i>	{ 14½	67 15 6	{ 1,464 12 520	<i>Nil.</i> 59 3 6 <i>Nil.</i>
Jwalapur ... { Former settlement ...	1274	25	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	208	<i>Nil.</i>
Year of verification ...	1297	85	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	2 55	1 7 6 } <i>Nil.</i>
Bhagwanpur, { Former settlement ...	1274	...	...	...	...	19	38 0 3 }
Year of verification ...	1297	{ 15½ 269½	32 1 6 <i>Nil.</i>	...	...	{ 1,470 23 898½	<i>Nil.</i> 52 3 0 <i>Nil.</i>
Total of tah- sil Rurki. { Former settlement ...	1274	25	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	68	154 15 6 }
Year of verification ...	1297	{ 35 772½	156 14 9 <i>Nil.</i>	14½	67 15 6	{ 3,964 37 1,923	<i>Nil.</i> 112 14 0 <i>Nil.</i>
District To- tal. { Former settlement ...	1274	25	<i>Nil.</i>	...	...	640½	1,434 6 9 }
Year of verification ...	...	{ 528½ 35 7,315	1,939 11 10 Not given. <i>Nil.</i>	27½ 1 1	99 13 6 Not given. <i>Nil.</i>	{ 20,697 478½ 2,436 8,852½	<i>Nil.</i> 1,702 11 5 } Not given. <i>Nil.</i>

DIX II.

of rent-rolls, Sahāranpur district—(concluded).

Mahals only.)

Land held by tenants in				Total.		Siwái income.	Tenant's land held by under-tenants.	
Cash.		Kind.		Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.
Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
472	1,106 12 3	348	Not given.	1,642	Incomplete.	...	...	...
677	2,250 13 0	277	1,318 1 6	1,576½	3,568 14 6	...	...	...
2,164	5,062 4 3	436	Not given.	4,113	Incomplete.	...	...	...
1,883	7,261 7 0	542	1,677 8 9	3,295	9,190 11 0	...	25	115 3 6
9	Nil.							
446	1,446 9 6	792	Not given.	1,471	Incomplete.	21 0 0	...	...
239	955 14 0	347	798 10 3	678	1,755 15 9	122 0 0	1	3 0 6
493½	1,076 7 11	2,202½	Not given.	4,185	Incomplete.	...	...	...
1,768 ¾	7,087 1 10	1,516 ¾	4,085 11 9	4,515½	11,257 2 1	...	53	233 14 3
24½	Nil.							
3,575½	8,692 1 11	3,778½	Not given.	11,411	Incomplete.	21 0 0	...	...
4,567 ¾	17,555 3 10	2,682 ¾	7,879 11 3	10,065	25,772 11 4	122 0 0	79	352 2 3
33½	Nil.							
13,747½	31,431 4 11	12,897	Not given.	48,006½	Incomplete.	21 0 0	...	...
15,197½	56,296 13 2	5,779 ¾	17,796 14 0	47,215½	Ditto	347 0 0	{ 201½ 95½	781 14 Not given.
38½	Nil.							
		8,719½	Not given					

APPENDIX III.

List of estates in which the verified occupancy cash rental has not been accepted.

Circle number.			Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Remarks.
TAHSÍL NAKÚR.					
<i>Pargana Sultanpur.</i>					
IV	...	...	16	Chauri.	
IV	...	...	24	Dumjheri.	
IV	...	...	40	Maudi.	
<i>Pargana Saráwa.</i>					
II	...	...	11	Badhora.	
II	...	...	52	Sakatpur.	
III	...	...	1	Bhatpura.	
<i>Pargana Nakúr.</i>					
II	...	...	6	Asra Kheri.	
II	...	...	16	Chakramsahai Wála.	
II	...	...	23	Chuchakpur (mazbíta).	
II	...	...	24	Ditto (muáfi).	
II	...	...	26	Daulatpur (muáfi).	
II	...	...	48	Lakhu Mazra.	
II	...	...	50	Mánikpur (mazbíta).	
II	...	...	55	Mirzapur (muáfi).	
III	...	...	17	Siriska.	
IV	...	...	16	Sadikpura.	
<i>Pargana Gangoh.</i>					
II	...	...	27	Roshanpur.	
III	...	...	15	Khandwa.	
TAHSÍL DEOBAND.					
<i>Pargana Rámpur.</i>					
I	...	...	8	Ázimpur Mazbíta.	
<i>Pargana Nágah.</i>					
II	...	...	4	Bháwanpur (five biswas).	
II	...	...	6	Gargájpur.	
II	...	...	7	Jataul.	
II	...	...	9	Rastam.	
III	...	...	3	Ambauli.	
III	...	...	11	Bhátkheri.	
III	...	...	15	Chandaina Koli (permanent).	
III	...	...	52	Sadháransar (Rájpútan, 16 biswas).	
III	...	...	54	Salempur Nizámpur.	
III	...	...	61	Tilheri Buzurg.	
I	...	...	1	Bandar Juda.	
I	...	...	5	Kapuri (Goindpur).	
I	...	...	7	Majhol Zabardastpur.	
I	...	...	10	Sákhan Kalán (Kolian).	
IV	...	...	20	Mahmódpur.	
IV	...	...	17	Ismailpur Gújar.	
<i>Pargana Deoband.</i>					
I	...	...	7	Birpur Khubar.	
I	...	...	15	Kabádpur.	
I	...	...	20	Phulás Akbarpur.	
II	...	...	9	Dehra.	
II	...	...	16	Gunársa.	
II	...	...	39	Rankhandi.	
III	...	...	21	Murádpur Mazra Bhailal Khurd.	
III	...	...	24	Rasulpur Fakhrheri.	
III	...	...	28	Tighri.	
IV	...	...	5	Bhatpura.	
IV	...	...	8	Chandpur (mazbíta).	
V	...	...	3	Bhagwáupur Mazra Ambahta.	
V	...	...	6	Bhikupur.	
V	...	...	9	Gadwalpur Mazra Rankhandi.	
V	...	...	14	Rasúlpur Mazra Rankhandi.	
V	...	...	16	Sabirpur (permanent).	
V	...	...	18	Siriska.	
V	...	...	19	Sisauni.	

APPENDIX III.

List of estates in which the verified occupancy cash rental has not been accepted—(concluded.)

Circle number.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Remarks.
		TAHSIL SAHÁRANPUR.	
		<i>Pargana Fyzabad.</i>	
II not canal-irrigated (per- manent).	35	Idrákpur.	
" " ...	61	Muhammadpur Jhájra.	
" " ...	90	Shauspur.	
		<i>Pargana Saháranpur.</i>	
I not canal-irrigated (per- manent).	7	Chálhera.	
" " ...	11	Muhammadpur alias Sadda Mazra.	
II canal-irrigated (perma- nent).	24	Dáki Zunnárdar.	
" " ...	77	Manga Mazra.	
		<i>Pargana Muzaffarabad.</i>	
		Nil.	
		<i>Pargana Haraura.</i>	
I (permanent) ...	4	Bahera Kalán.	
" " ...	8	Balia Kheri.	
" " ...	12	Belra Zunnárdar.	
" " ...	17	Bhási (Makhdum Báksh).	
" " ...	38	Hasanpur Bhalswa.	
I (alluvial) ...	5	Beri Tagn.	
II (permanent) ...	6	Ataulahpur.	
" " ...	27	Hálheri.	
" " ...	28	Ibráhmipur (Dáiyán).	
" " ...	29	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán).	
" " ...	30	Kamálpur.	
" " ...	35	Lashkarpur.	
" " ...	38	Muhi-ud-dinpur (Chánd Khán).	
" " ...	48	Piraheri.	
III " " ...	8	Chaura Deo.	
" " ...	9	Chutinálpur.	
" " ...	14	Guramb.	
II (alluvial) ...	11	Ibráhmipur (Ghair Dáiyán).	
" " ...	13	Kamálpur.	
		TAHSIL ROORKEE.	
		<i>Pargana Munglaur.</i>	
I canal-irrigated (perma- nent).	10	Gajraula.	
" " ...	22	Khera Jat.	
" " ...	33	Mandaoli (Jawáhra).	
II " " ...	7	Kásimpur Khurd.	
" " ...	9	Kuaheri.	
" " ...	23	Sáirpur.	
IV not canal-irrigated (per- manent).	7	Hazárpur.	
VI " " ...	4	Gopálpur.	
I (alluvial) ...	4	Hazárpur.	
		<i>Pargana Roorkee.</i>	
II not canal-irrigated (per- manent).	50	Rámpúr.	
III " " ...	8	Baoli Kalanjri.	
" " ...	82	Khatki (Dáiyán).	
" " ...	33	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán).	
" " ...	40	Májrí.	
" " ...	42	Mírpur Sikandarpur.	
		<i>Pargana Jawálpur.</i>	
II not canal-irrigated (per- manent).	22	Khizrpur Kalinjra (Dáiyán).	
III " " ...	16	Nítwala Saidábád.	
		<i>Pargana Bhagwánpur.</i>	
II not canal-irrigated (per- manent).	10	Bia írsi.	
III " " ...	13	Dharampur.	
" " ...	18	Ibráhmipur (Dáiyán).	
" " ...	19	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán).	

APPENDIX IV.

List of estates in which the corrected rent-roll has been rejected.

General serial number.	Number and name of circle.		Serial number.	Name of mahál.		Remarks.
TAHSÍL NAKÚR.						
Pargana Sultanpur.						
1	II	...	9	Pilkhána Darwesh	...	Rule 19 (c).
2	III	...	1	Chálákpur	...	" 19 (b).
3	III	...	8	Manikpur Sádát	...	" 19 (b).
4	III	...	17	Telipura	...	" 19 (b).
5	IV (permanent)	...	13	Chápar	...	" 19 (c).
6	IV	...	64	Shakrullahpur	...	" 19 (c).
Pargana Sarsáwa.						
7	II	...	24	Kámpur	...	Rule 19 (c).
8	II	...	30	Khairpara	...	" 22
9	II	...	34	Lunga Mazra	...	" 19 (c).
10	II	...	85	Lungheri	...	" 19 (b) or (c).
11	II	...	38	Májeri Kalán	...	" 19 (c).
12	II	...	48	Parasauli	...	" 22
13	II	...	49	Sadhauli	...	" 19 (c).
14	IV (permanent)	...	1	Abdulahádpur	...	" 19 (b) or (c).
Pargana Nakár.						
15	II	...	80	Táhirpur	...	Rule 19 (b).
Pargana Gangoh.						
16	II	...	18	Khámpur Gújar	...	Rule 19 (c).
TAHSÍL DSOBAND.						
Pargana Rámpur.						
17	I	...	13	Bábuman Mazra (Mansab Rai)	...	Rule 19 (c).
18	I	...	29	Chak Sálárpura	...	" 19 (c).
19	I	...	90	Nandpur (Amolak Ram)	...	The rents rejected were, for the most part, fixed by the rent courts some ten years ago.
20	I	...	91	" (Bahal Singh)	...	
21	I	...	92	" (Teja Mal)	...	
22	I	...	97	Oira	...	Rule 19 (b).
Pargana Nágál.						
23	II	...	1	Alipura	...	Rule 19 (c).
24	II	...	5	Diwalheri	...	" 19 (c).
25	III	...	2	Ambahita Chand	...	" 19 (c).
26	III	...	10	Bhagwánpur (permanent)	...	" 19 (c).
27	III	...	16	Dagrauli (Daiyan)	...	" 19 (c).
28	III	...	30	Khatauli	...	" 19 (c).
29	III	...	40	Mirzapur	...	" 19 (c).
30	III	...	60	Tapri (permanent)	...	" 19 (c).
31	IV	...	30	Phalauda	...	" 19 (c).
32	IV	...	46	Zainpur (permanent)	...	" 19 (c).
Pargana Deoband.						
33	I	...	1	Abdullapur Mazra Ambahita Shaikha,	...	Rule 19 (c).
34	I	...	14	Jaranda Pánda	...	" 19 (b).
35	I	...	17	Kuri	...	" 19 (b).
36	II	...	8	Bhailal Khurd	...	" 19 (c).
37	II	...	41	Salempur Mazra Jaranda Jat	...	" 19 (c).
38	II	...	45	Shamlana	...	" 19 (c).
39	III	...	8	Fatehpur alias Sámpla Deora	...	" 19 (b).
40	III	...	10	Gupáli	...	" 19 (c).
41	III	...	12	Jhakwála (permanent)	...	" 19 (c).
42	IV	...	15	Mushkipur	...	" 19 (c).
43	V	...	5	Bhagwánpur Mazra Bhailal Khurd,	...	" 19 (c).
44	V	...	15	Ratanheri (permanent)	...	" 22
45	VI (alluvial)	...	7	Ditto (alluvial)	...	" 22
TAHSÍL SAHÁRANPUR.						
Pargana Fyzábád.						
46	II not canal-irrigated (permanent).	...	13	Bahádurpur	...	Rule 19 (c).
47	II	"	32	Hasanpur	...	" 19 (c).
48	II	"	43	Kásimpur Mazra Pádli	...	" 19 (b).
Pargana Saháranpur.						
49	I not canal-irrigated (permanent).	...	1	Bágh Kalálwála	...	Rule 19 (b).
50	I	"	2	Bishanpur	...	" 19 (c).
51	I	"	15	Sinhálki Shaikh	...	" 19 (c).
52	II canal-irrigated (permanent).	...	37	Ghuna (Mitter Sen)	...	" 19 (c).
53	II	"	91	Pathánpura	...	" 19 (b).
54	II	"	106	Samhálka Zunnárdár (Najíb-ul-nisa)	...	" 19 (c).
55	III	"	14	Gokalpur	...	" 19 (c).

APPENDIX IV.

List of estates in which the corrected rent-roll has been rejected—(concluded).

General serial number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahal.	Remarks.
TAHSIL SAHARANPUR—(concl'd.).				
<i>Pargana Muzaffarabad.</i>				
Nil.				
<i>Pargana Haraura.</i>				
56	I (permanent) ...	6	Baheri ...	Rule 19 (b).
57	I " ...	16	Bhabri (Ghulam Ghaffar Khan) ...	" 22
58	I " ...	23	Chaundaheri ...	" 19 (c).
59	I " ...	34	Halwana (Jiwan Lal) ...	" 19 (b).
60	I " ...	35	Ditto (Zorawar Singh) ...	" 19 (b).
61	I " ...	62	Rupri Zunnardar ...	" 19 (c).
62	II " ...	1	Adarheri ...	" 22
63	II " ...	6	Budheri Ghugu ...	" 19 (c).
64	II " ...	31	Kapasi ...	" 19 (b).
65	II " ...	32	Kumeshpur ...	" 19 (c).
66	II " ...	37	Lundhali (Ghair Daiyan) ...	" 19 (c).
67	II " ...	41	Mulhai-ud-dinpur (Musammât Manan) ...	" 19 (b).
68	II " ...	46	Nallera Bed Begampur ...	" 19 (b).
69	III " ...	5	Chak Mathana ...	" 19 (c).
70	III " ...	6	Chaparheri ...	" 19 (c).
71	III " ...	21	Kadirpur ...	" 19 (c).
72	III " ...	25	Malhpur Khurd ...	" 19 (c).
73	III " ...	26	Mathana ...	" 19 (c).
74	III " ...	30	Pathauri ...	" 19 (c).
75	I (alluvial) ...	10	Lakhanur ...	" 22
76	II " ...	1	Adarheri Musapur ...	" 22
77	II " ...	3	Budheri Ghugu ...	" 19 (c).
78	II " ...	5	Chaundaheri ...	" 19 (c).
79	II " ...	10	Ibrahimpur (Daiyan) ...	" 19 (c).
80	II " ...	16	Latipur ...	" 19 (c).
81	II " ...	17	Nurpur ...	" 22
TAHSIL ROORKEE.				
<i>Pargana Manglaur.</i>				
82	II (permanent) canal-irrigated...	3	Harchandpur ...	Rule 19 (c).
83	II " " ...	30	Tikaula Kalan ...	" 19 (b).
84	III " " ...	4	Lakhnauti (Kadam Singh) ...	" 19 (b).
85	III " " ...	5	Ditto (Rani Kamla Khar) ...	" 19 (b).
86	IV not canal-irrigated ...	13	Maheeri ...	" 19 (b).
87	V " " ...	1	Akanda Aurangzebpur ...	" 19 (b).
88	V " " ...	11	Dhādheki Dhana Majahidpur (Daiyan) ...	" 19 (b).
89	V " " ...	13	Gangnauti (Khairati) ...	" 19 (b).
90	V " " ...	15	Husainpur ...	" 19 (b).
91	V " " ...	17	Kahera ...	" 19 (b).
92	VI " " ...	10	Rasulpur Bakkal ...	" 22
93	VI " " ...	13	Susara (Daiyan) ...	" 19 (c).
94	VI " " ...	14	Ditto (Ghair Daiyan) ...	" 19 (c).
95	VI " " ...	1	Bhikar-Ghauspur (Daiyan) ...	" 19 (b).
96	I (alluvial) ...	11	Rasulpur Bakkal ...	" 22
97	I " ...	2	Dhādheki Dhana Majahidpur (Daiyan) ...	" 19 (b).
98	I " ...	9	Muhammadpur Buzurg ...	" 19 (c).
<i>Pargana Roorkhee.</i>				
99	II (permanent) not canal-irrigated.	55	Sherpur Rajputan ...	Rule 19 (c).
100	III " " ...	1	Akbarpur ...	" 19 (b).
101	III " " ...	56	Sangipur ...	" 19 (c).
102	III " " ...	57	Shafipur ...	" 19 (c).
<i>Pargana Jawalapur.</i>				
Nil.				
<i>Pargana Bhagwanpur.</i>				
Nil.				

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX V.

List of estates assessed at above 55 or below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.

List of mahals assessed above 55 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.					List of mahals assessed below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.				
Number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahal.	Percentage of proposed revenue to corrected rent-roll.	Number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahal.	Percentage of proposed revenue to corrected rent-roll.
1	IV Circle (permanent)	61	<i>Pargana Sultanpur.</i> Shahpur ...	55.4	3	I Circle (permanent)	3	Alipura ...	44.1
					9	"	9	Rudha Khera ...	38.3
					24	IV "	24	Dumjheri ...	44.8
					27	IV "	27	Haidapur ...	44.9
					28	IV "	28	Hussainpur (permanent)	44.05
					32	IV "	32	Jairampur ...	44.7
					16	I "	16	Maleseri ...	44.9
					44	IV "	44	Mithapur ...	44.9
					47	IV "	47	Nathmalpur ...	44.3
					19	I "	19	Patni ...	44.0
					59	IV "	59	Shahbura Malika (permanent)	44.4
			<i>Pargana Sarsawa.</i>		13	II Circle (permanent)	13	Dhakadewi ...	40.6
					18	"	18	Gobindpur ...	44.9
					3	III "	3	Gokulpur ...	41.6
					27	II "	27	Kanipura ...	41.9
					29	II "	29	Kanipura ...	40.2
					20	I "	20	Rajdhan ...	44.8
					21	I "	21	Saragthal ...	44.7
					15	III "	15	Senapur ...	44.8
					61	II "	61	Subhanpur ...	43.8
					24	I "	24	Surana ...	44.9
			<i>Pargana Nakur.</i>		1	III Circle (permanent)	1	Aghyana (Jamalgarb)	42.1
1	II Circle (permanent)	8	Balkheri (mazbita)	55.08	3	"	3	Ambalta (muafi)	42.3
2	II "	24	Chachakpur (muafi)	55.5	2	"	2	Bahman Mazra ...	38.5
3	II "	26	Daulatpur (muafi)	55.01	2	"	2	Banyala ...	42.0
4	II "	27	Ditto (mazbita)	55.7	7	"	7	Dher ...	31.3
5	II "	63	Mirampur (muafi)	55.09	8	"	8	Dhola Mazra ...	44.4
					9	"	9	Hussainpur ...	45.4

[illegible]

APPENDIX V.

List of estates assessed at above 55 or below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets—(continued).

List of maháls assessed above 55 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.				List of maháls assessed below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.					
Number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Percentage of proposed revenue to corrected rent-roll.	Number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Percentage of proposed revenue to corrected rent-roll.
			TAHSIL SARANPUR						
			<i>Pargana Fyzabad—(concl'd).</i>		11	II Circle canal-irrigated (permanent)	3	Mahmúd Mazra	41.6
					12	II not canal irrigated (permanent)	48	Mahmúd Mazra Mazra-i-Raipur	44.3
					13	II " " " (alluvial)	14	Mahmúdpur Noghli (Nathe Khán) (Alluvial)	43.4
					14	I " " " " "	8	Matka	38.0
					15	I not canal-irrigated (permanent)	12	Mirpur Gandewar (Ghair Daiyán)	41.7
					16	I canal irrigated (permanent)	66	Nifanandpur	43.4
					17	II not canal-irrigated (permanent)	70	Pathápur	42.2
					18	II " " " " "	14	Raipur	43.3
					19	I canal-irrigated (permanent)	11	Rasulpur	44.9
					20	I not canal-irrigated (permanent)	75	Ratanpur Kaliánpur	42.2
					21	II " " " " "	12	Robhálka	41.2
					22	I " " " " "	87	Sházádpurbás (Wali Muhammad Khán Kalán)	43.4
					23	I " " " " "	14	Yúsufkheri	44.6
			<i>Pargana Saháranpur.</i>						
			Ghuuna (Ganeshi Lal)	55.4	1	I Circle not canal-irrigated (permanent),	1	Bágh Kalálwála	44.8
1	II Circle canal-irrigated (permanent).	34				II canal-irrigated (permanent)	9	Bijupuri	41.8
2	II " " " "	91	Pathánpura	68.06		I not canal-irrigated (permanent)	2	Bishampur	44.3
3	III " " " "	43	Shanklapuri Kadím	55.3		III canal-irrigated (permanent)	5	Chak Hundki	44.6
						II " " " " "	19	Chiruki	44.7
						II " " " " "	24	Dabki Zunnárdár	44.9
						I " " " " "	3	Dara Ali	41.9
						II " " " " "	28	Dudhli Bakhára (permanent)	41.1
						II " " " " "	31	Ghogreki (permanent)	43.7
						II " " " " "	37	Ghuuna (Mitter Sen)	44.8
						II " " " " "	15	Guálira	43.2
						II not canal-irrigated	7	Khatiwála	41.9
						I canal-irrigated	8	Lakhnauti Kalán	41.4
						II " " " " "	62	Ditko Khurd (Ghair Daiyán)	44.1
						II " " " " "	71	Mallipur	42.4
						II " " " " "	77	Manga Mazra	44.9
						III " " " " "	21	Manshapur	44.3
						II " " " " "	10	Matki Jharauli	42.4
						I " " " " "	84	Muhammád Aminpur <i>alias</i> Daudpura	44.6
						II " " " " "	11	Muhammádpur <i>alias</i> Sadda Mazra	41.4
						I not canal-irrigated			

APPENDIX V.

List of estates assessed at above 55 or below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets—(continued).

List of maháls assessed above 55 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.				List of maháls assessed below 45 per cent. of the assessable rental assets.					
Number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Percentage of proposed revenue to corrected rent-roll.	Number.	Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Percentage of proposed revenue to corrected rent-roll.
1	VI Circle not canal-irrigated (permanent.)	6	TAKSIL ROORKEE.	55.5	4	V Circle not canal-irrigated (permanent),	4	Basehri	44.7
2	V "	20	Pargana Manglaur.	56.1	6	I canal-irrigated	6	Chak Barampur (Kádhe Lal)	38.1
			Khempur		7	V not canal-irrigated	7	Chirapur Grant	44.1
			Kuakhara		14	I canal-irrigated	14	Kaliampur (Bharat Singh)	44.9
					15	"	15	Ditto (Bhala)	44.8
					6	I "	16	Ditto (Birja)	44.1
					7	I "	18	Ditto (Indraj)	44.1
					8	I "	19	Ditto (Nain)	41.7
					9	I "	21	Kanora	44.6
					10	I "	22	Khara Jat	44.9
					11	I "	23	Khundi	44.9
					12	II "	9	Kusheri	43.9
					13	I "	27	Kuri	44.5
					14	IV not canal-irrigated	14	Mukhiáli Khurd (Dáiyán)	38.4
					15	IV "	15	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán)	42.5
					16	IV "	16	Malakpur	44.7
					17	I canal-irrigated	33	Mandáoli (Jawáhn)	44.3
					18	I "	36	Manglaur (nazibá)	40.4
					19	I "	39	Naglachhua (Libarheri)	42.9
					20	I "	41	Ditto (Koel)	41.5
					21	I "	44	Nagla Sikhta	44.8
					22	I "	45	Nahirpur	44.1
					23	I "	46	Narsain Khurd	44.8
					24	II "	16	Nasirpur Afzalpur	44.2
					25	I "	48	Rasulpur Suthari	44.9
					26	II "	22	Saidpura	42.6
					27	V not canal-irrigated	33	Shikarpur (Ghair Dáiyán)	44.5
					28	I canal-irrigated	50	Sikhauli	43.6
	Nil.		Pargana Jawálpur.		1	I Circle canal-irrigated	1	Ahmadpur Grant	39.1
					2	I "	3	Alipur Ibrahimpur (Dáiyán)	41.6
					3	I "	4	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán)	43.5
					4	II not canal-irrigated	2	Pakarpur	44.5
					5	I canal-irrigated	8	Bhattipur Sherpur Bádasháhpur	41.3

I	II Circle not canal-irrigated (alluvial)	16	Pargana Koorkee. Mirzapur Mustafabad (Mangtu).	738						5					38-6
6	III	Circle not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Bukanpur	...	...	...	38-6
7	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	Dhamsuli alias Khairwala	...	...	...	39-9
8	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	Fatehpur Zunnar	...	...	...	42-7
9	I	"	canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	Garonwali	...	...	...	43-2
10	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	Jagjitpur	...	...	...	43-9
11	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	Jawalapur	...	...	...	39-9
12	II	"	not canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	Kashowali alias Lodowala	...	...	...	42-9
13	I	"	canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Kharipur Kalinjara (Ghair Daiyan)	...	...	...	43-05
14	II	"	not canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Kuri	...	...	...	39-7
15	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Mahtanli	...	...	...	41-7
16	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	Mayapur	...	...	...	44-9
17	I	"	canal irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Misrpur	...	...	...	42-6
18	II	"	not canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Muzaffarpur Gufar	...	...	...	41-06
19	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	Nitwala Saidabad	...	...	...	43-1
20	I	"	canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Nurpur Parjatheri	...	...	...	44-9
21	II	"	not canal-irrigated	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Ospur	...	...	...	44-5
22	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	Pacheoli	...	...	...	41-5
23	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	Paratapur	...	...	...	42-08
24	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	Pundirpur alias Pipli	...	...	...	41-06
25	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	Rasulpur alias Kanhar Khata	...	...	...	42-3
26	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	Sainpur Sitlakhera	...	...	...	40-5
27	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	Tighri	...	...	...	38-9
1	II	Circle not canal-irrigated (permanent),	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Abulhasanpur	...	...	...	37-1
2	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Alawalpur	...	...	...	44-9
3	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	Asafnagar Grant (Daiyan)	...	...	...	42-2
4	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	Asafnagar Grant (Ghair Daiyan)	...	...	...	44-1
5	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	Aurangabad	...	...	...	44-3
6	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Badheri	...	...	...	43-4
7	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	Bajubheri	...	...	...	44-8
8	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Bangheri Mulhabhatpur (alluvial)	...	...	...	40-04
9	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	Ditto	...	...	...	43-6
10	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	Barampur	...	...	...	44-9
11	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Belva (alluvial Daiyan)	...	...	...	44-2
12	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	Do. (ditto Ghair Daiyan)	...	...	...	38-2
13	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	Do. (permanent Daiyan)	...	...	...	42-9
14	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	Dalwala Kalan	...	...	...	39-4
15	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	Dandhera	...	...	...	44-9
16	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Dandheri Khwajipur	...	...	...	40-5
17	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Dhanauri	...	...	...	39-7
18	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Ferozpur (Ghair Daiyan)	...	...	...	44-2
19	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	Ganeshpur	...	...	...	36-6
20	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Gobindpur, Baidpur	...	...	...	41-1
21	I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	Gopalpur (Daiyan)	...	...	...	44-1
22	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	Janalpur (unayat-ulla Khan)	...	...	...	44-1
23	II	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Jaurasi	...	...	...	42-05
24	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Jbabarpur (Alim-ud-din)	...	...	...	39-8
25	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	Ditto (Hafizan)	...	...	...	40-5
26	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Ditto (Jiwani)	...	...	...	39-2
27	III	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		Ditto (Mazhar Hasan)	...	...	...

9	II	Circle not canal-irrigated (permanent)	19	Ferozpur Bagawāla	44-4
10	II	" " " "	21	Habibpur Nawāda	416
11	III	" " " "	22	Hasanawāla (Abdul Rahim)	341
12	III	" " " "	8	Ditto (Ashraf Khān)	427
13	III	" " " "	9	Ditto (Bhagwan Dās)	418
14	III	" " " "	10	Ditto (Farzand Ali)	427
15	III	" " " "	11	Ditto (Fazl Azim)	443
16	III	" " " "	12	Ditto (Ganpat Bāi)	414
17	III	" " " "	13	Ditto (Husain Rakhsh)	427
18	III	" " " "	14	Ditto (Khādim Husain)	428
19	III	" " " "	15	Ditto (Muhammad Ali)	394
20	III	" " " "	16	Ditto (Muhammad Husain)	356
21	III	" " " "	17	Ditto (Nūr Muhammad)	379
22	III	" " " "	18	Ibrahimpur Deh (Daiyan)	419
23	III	" " " "	19	Ditto (Ghair Daiyan)	429
24	II	" " " "	3	Karaundi (Bhagwāna)	417
25	II	" " " "	4	Ditto (Birbat)	3809
26	II	" " " "	31	Ditto (permanent)	439
27	II	" " " "	5	Ditto (Girdhari Lal)	4008
28	II	" " " "	6	Ditto (Gopal)	408
29	II	" " " "	7	Ditto (Harteo Dās)	899
30	II	" " " "	9	Ditto (Mohra)	388
31	III	" " " "	22	Kāzibās (alluvial)	422
32	III	" " " "	23	Ditto (permanent)	441
33	I	" " " "	5	Khayālpur Nasmlapur	4304
34	III	" " " "	23	Kheri Shikohpur (Abdul Rahim, No. 18)	829
35	III	" " " "	24	Ditto (ditto permanent, No. 18)	333
36	III	" " " "	24	Ditto (Abdul Rahim, son of Alayār Khān, alluvial, No. 23)	316
37	III	" " " "	25	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	334
38	III	" " " "	27	Ditto (Anwarat Khān, son of Ikram Ali, alluvial, No. 43)	337
39	III	" " " "	28	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	311
40	III	" " " "	28	Ditto (ditto, son of Jang Khān, alluvial, No. 44)	325
41	III	" " " "	29	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	267
42	III	" " " "	29	Ditto (Amir Ali, &c., alluvial, No. 30)	327
43	III	" " " "	30	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	295
44	III	" " " "	30	Ditto (Ashraf Khān, alluvial, No. 35)	333
45	III	" " " "	31	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	337
46	III	" " " "	32	Ditto (Bhagwan Dās No. 17)	392
47	III	" " " "	34	Ditto (Fayaz Khān, No. 38)	324
48	III	" " " "	35	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	331
49	III	" " " "	35	Ditto (Fazl Azim, No. 33)	337
50	III	" " " "	36	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	346
51	III	" " " "	36	Ditto (Fazl Hasan, No. 32)	326
52	III	" " " "	37	Ditto (ditto, permanent)	336
53	III	" " " "	37	Ditto (Ghalib Jang, alluvial, No. 45)	256

84	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	55	Ditto	(ditto, permanent). (Khādim Hussain, No. 27, alluvial).	324
85	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	54	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Khawāja Hussain, No. 3, alluvial).	338
86	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	56	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Kuri, No. 34, alluvial)	339
87	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	55	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Mohammad Ali, No. 19, alluvial).	320
88	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	57	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Makhdūm Bakhsb, No. 15).	337
89	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	56	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Muhammad Ali, No. 14, alluvial).	335
90	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	58	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	3302
91	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	57	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nūr Muhammad, No. 5, allu- vial).	341
92	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	59	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Muhammad Hussain, No. 31, alluvial).	333
93	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	58	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nasib, No. 5, allu- vial).	342
94	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	60	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	311
95	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	59	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	333
96	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	61	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	331
97	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	60	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	324
98	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	62	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	336
99	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	61	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	324
100	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	63	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	329
101	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	62	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	334
102	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	64	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	328
103	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	63	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	3106
104	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	65	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	311
105	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	64	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	293
106	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	66	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	333
107	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	65	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	322
108	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	67	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	346
109	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	66	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	323
110	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	68	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	325
111	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	67	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	324
112	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	69	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	296
113	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	68	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	332
114	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	70	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	339
115	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	69	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	331
116	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	71	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	333
117	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	10	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	335
118	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	72	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	396
119	III	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	75	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	418
120	II	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	11	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	407
121	II	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	12	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	409
122	I	"	"	"	"	(permanent) (alluvial) ...	6	Ditto	(ditto, permanent) (Nathu Khān, No. 41, alluvial).	417

APPENDIX VII.

List of estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed.

Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Expiring demand, including average owners' rates.	New demand.	Percentage of increase.	Details of the graduated assessment.	
						Remitted for 1st five years.	Remitted for 2nd five years.
TARÁIL NAKÚR.							
Pargana Sultanpur.							
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I canal-irrigated ...	1	Abdullahpur ...	440 0 0	900	104·5	240	120
	2	Alari ...	250 0 0	430	72·0	55	...
	3	Alipura. ...	370 0 0	800	116·2	245	120
	4	Aurangzebpur ...	275 0 0	470	70·9	60	...
	5	Badgaon ...	762 8 0	1,175	54·09	110	...
III mixed khádir and bángar.	21	Paragpur ...	475 0 0	760	60·0	50	...
	2	Chilkána ...	699 0 0	955	59·4	60	...
	4	Gumti ...	440 0 0	750	70·4	90	...
	6	Malakpur (Kálai Rai) ...	500 0 0	865	73·0	115	...
	7	Ditto (Wazír Khán) ...	200 0 0	350	75·0	50	...
IV khádir (permanent) ...	11	Patna ...	790 0 0	1,300	64·5	125	...
	4	Bahádura ...	236 1 10	555	135·05	200	80
	11	Chakbápur ...	280 0 0	465	66·07	45	...
	17	Dabhera Kalán (permanent) ...	435 0 0	725	66·6	75	...
	13	Daulatpur ...	815 0 0	1,320	61·9	100	...
	20	Dhaulaheri ...	555 0 0	900	62·1	70	...
	38	Lakhu Mazra ...	180 0 0	260	62·5	20	...
	47	Nathmalpur ...	434 0 0	1,300	199·5	575	285
53	Ráwanpur Buzurg ...	388 0 0	750	94·3	170	...	
Total ...			8,402 9 10	15,030	...	2,455	605
Pargana Sarsáwa.							
I canal-irrigated ...	20	Rájdhan ...	535 0 0	1,000	86·9	200	...
	23	Sháhpur Mazbita ...	255 8 0	400	80·03	80	...
II bángar ...	2	Aghwáhera ...	882 0 0	1,500	70·06	180	...
	3	Ahmadpur Sádát ...	297 8 0	495	66·5	45	...
	18	Gobindpur ...	387 8 0	625	61·2	65	...
	29	Khanpura ...	158 8 0	270	70·3	4	...
Total ...			2,516 0 0	4,350	...	610	...
Pargana Nakúr.							
I canal-irrigated ...	3	Chakheri ...	185 0 0	400	116·2	125	30
	7	Islámnagar ...	3,971 9 5	7,000	76·6	1,040	...
	8	Ismáílpur ...	467 8 0	735	57·2	35	...
	13	Kapári (Hardián Singh) ...	577 6 6	1,000	73·1	140	...
	16	Lnudha ...	490 11 1	780	58·8	50	...
	18	Muzaffarpur ...	570 0 0	1,050	84·2	200	...
	20	Sahajwi ...	730 0 0	1,350	84·9	250	...
	21	Sharafpur ...	260 0 0	490	88·4	100	...
III mixed khádir and bángar.	4	Bishnaut ...	170 0 0	315	85·2	65	...
	9	Husainpur ...	65 0 0	125	92·3	30	...
	12	Meghan Mazra ...	367 0 0	675	83·9	125	...
Total ...			7,854 3 0	13,920	...	2,160	30
Pargana Gangoh.							
I canal-irrigated ...	17	Nágai Gújar ...	280 0 0	470	67·8	50	...
	29	Tahfapur Bahádur ...	235 0 0	400	70·2	50	...
Total ...			515 0 0	870	...	100	...
Tahsil Total ...			19,287 12 10	34,170	...	5,325	635

APPENDIX VII.

List of estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed—(continued).

Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Expiring demand, including average owners' rates.	New demand.	Percentage of increase.	Details of the graduated assessments.	
						Remitted for 1st five years.	Remitted for 2nd five years.
TAHSIL DEOBAND.							
Pargana Rámpur.							
I canal-irrigated	7	Ázampur Dáluwálá	139 0 0	225	61·8	30	...
	68	Kharakpur	110 0 0	180	63·6	25	...
	87	Nain Khera	896 0 0	1,450	61·8	200	...
	96	Nawáda Mazbita	385 0 0	575	49·3	45	...
	108	Sadhauli Dunichandpur	625 0 0	1,100	76·0	220	...
	112	Sálárpura	337 8 0	515	52·5	45	...
Total			2,492 8 0	4,045	...	565	...
Pargana Nágál.							
III superior, not canal-irrigated.	11	Bhat Kheri	400 0 0	600	50·0	40	...
	25	Ismailpur	550 0 0	900	63·6	130	...
	29	Khajúrwalá	1,320 0 0	2,000	51·5	160	...
	34	Kutbpur Labraula	345 0 0	550	59·4	70	...
	37	Mayapur Phugana	200 0 0	310	55·0	30	...
	38	Miāngi	820 0 0	1,270	54·8	130	...
	41	Mulhai-ud-dínpur	209 8 0	360	71·8	60	...
	51	Rasáulpur Kheri	280 0 0	460	64·2	60	...
	52	Sadharansar	852 0 0	1,380	61·9	190	...
	53	(Rájpútán, 16 biswas)	...	...	...	...	...
	53	Sadharansar	238 0 0	360	51·2	30	...
	53	(Hiran Garbh, 4 biswas)	...	...	...	...	...
IV inferior, not canal-irrigated.	9	Dudhli Mazra	185 0 0	290	56·7	30	...
	9	Chandaina Koli	...	...	...	...	...
Total			5,399 8 0	8,480	...	930	...
Pargana Deoband.							
I superior, canal-irrigated.	1	Abdollahpur Mazra	399 0 5	650	62·9	100	...
	2	Ambahta Shaikha	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Akbarpur Mazra	321 11 3	600	86·5	150	...
	2	Deoband Khálsa	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Amrúpur	330 15 2	550	61·7	80	...
	8	Chak Bhagwati Dás	25 0 0	50	100·0	10	...
	13	Hasanpur Lotui	600 0 0	900	50·0	60	...
	22	Phulasi (Ghair Dáiyán)	797 14 4	1,150	44·1	100	...
	25	Simpia Bakkal	585 0 0	980	67·5	160	...
	26	Sháhzádpur	343 11 9	510	48·2	30	...
II fair canal	35	Záhirpur (Muáfi Dawám)	429 3 3	700	63·09	100	...
	3	Bahádurpur	324 2 6	520	60·4	70	...
	8	Bhailál Khurd	1,032 2 10	1,550	50·1	150	...
	10	Dinkarpur	179 10 8	270	50·2	20	...
	12	Dudhli (Mazbita)	65 12 0	120	82·6	20	...
	17	Gunársi	444 3 9	700	57·5	80	...
	21	Ibráhimpur Mazra Kulsat	197 5 3	400	102·7	120	...
	27	Kulsat	1,703 0 0	2,550	49·7	170	...
	29	Maheeri	657 1 4	1,000	52·2	100	...
	43	Shakarpur	1,517 15 9	2,400	58·1	300	...
	44	Shiampur	308 15 10	500	61·8	70	...
IV superior, not canal-irrigated.	1	Akbarpur Mazra Gunársi	98 9 6	160	62·2	20	...
	2	Badganw (Dáiyán)	43 12 0	80	82·8	15	...
	6	Biehanpur Mazra Gunársi	153 0 0	260	69·9	35	...
	10	Ibráhimpur Mazra Lakhnauti	67 8 0	115	70·3	20	...
Total			10,634 11 7	16,715	...	1,980	...
Tahsil Total			18,526 11 7	29,240	...	3,475	...

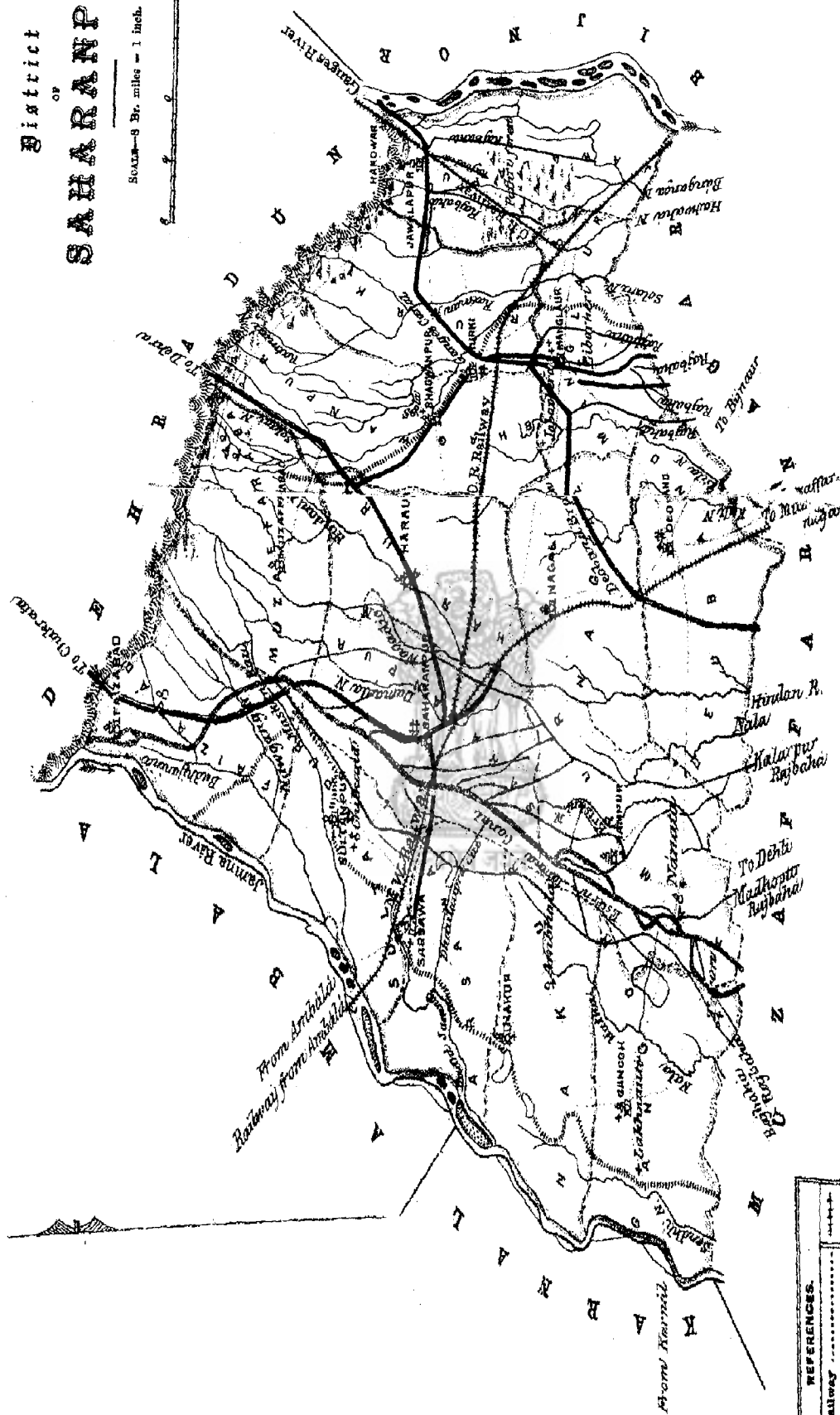
APPENDIX VII.

List of estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed—(continued).

Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Expiring demand, including owners' rates.	New demand.	Percentage of increase.	Details of the graduated assessment.	
						Remitted for 1st five years.	Remitted for 2nd five years.
TAHSÍL SAHÁRANPUR.							
Pargana Fyzabad.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	
I canal-irrigated ...	10	Marwa ...	1,193 0 0	1,750	46·7	75	...
I not canal-irrigated ...	6	Kabádpur ...	371 4 11	7,000	88·5	165	...
	11	Rasúlpur ...	867 13 8	1,625	87·2	375	...
II canal-irrigated ...	2	Lálpur ...	111 7 10	200	88·3	40	...
II not canal-irrigated ...	4	Alapur Dáman Koh ...	182 0 0	275	61·09	20	...
	21	Birkheri ...	229 0 0	350	52·8	25	...
	72	Ragla Hatauli ...	228 0 0	375	64·4	55	...
	77	Sadhauri Bhúr ...	245 0 0	390	59·1	45	...
	82	Shahábuddínpur ...	376 0 0	575	52·9	45	...
Total ...			8,803 10 5	6,240	...	845	...
Pargana Saháranpur.							
I canal-irrigated. ...	6	Dara Bájpura ...	697 12 9	1,400	100·6	850	...
	8	Lakhnauti Kalán ...	808 0 0	1,275	58·7	150	...
	12	Pádli Khushálpur ...	585 0 0	925	58·1	105	...
	13	Telpura ...	530 0 0	840	58·4	100	...
II ditto ...	58	Dudhli Bukhúra ...	207 0 0	400	93·2	95	...
	62	Lakhnauti Khurd (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	527 0 0	850	61·2	100	...
	83	Muhai-ud-dínpur ...	246 0 0	400	62·6	50	...
	116	Sherpur Gújar ...	304 0 0	500	64·4	75	...
III ditto ...	21	Manshapur ...	151 0 0	300	98·6	75	...
	40	Sháhpur Kadím ...	180 0 0	360	100·0	90	...
Total ...			4,280 12 9	7,250	...	1,190	...
Pargana Muzaáfarabad.							
I canal-irrigated ...	2	Malakpur (Ganga Rám) ...	312 2 1	500	60·1	60	...
	3	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	442 15 3	735	65·9	115	...
I not canal-irrigated ...	3	Cháopur ...	271 0 0	675	149·07	270	135
	5	Jánpur ...	409 0 0	700	71·1	120	...
	11	Sunehti ...	196 0 0	375	91·3	85	...
III ditto ...	6	Fakhrpur ...	434 0 0	650	49·7	40	...
	7	Farádpur alias Mánduwála ...	520 0 0	900	73·07	170	...
	10	Jaithpur Kalán ...	867 0 0	1,300	49·9	80	...
	20	Nizámábád ...	294 0 0	450	53·06	35	...
	23	Rasúlpur Kalán ...	530 0 0	800	50·9	55	...
	27	Sherpur Khánazádpur ...	2,187 0 0	3,200	46·3	125	...
Total ...			6,463 1 4	10,285	...	1,155	135
Pargana Haraura.							
...	36	Haraura Khás ...	818 6 4	1,250	53·6	100	...
	39	Kailáspur ...	(with No. 68) 954 0 0	950 (with No. 68)	51·9	75	...
	40	Kalálhati ...	833 0 0	1,250	50·06	80	...
	58	Núrpur (permanent) ...	164 0 0	300	82·9	65	...
	61	Keri (ditto) ...	423 0 0	650	53·	55	...
	68	Teli Mazra ...	(vide No. 39) 500	(vide No. 39) 500	121·03	40	...
	13	Bhatpura (Muhammad Sultán) ...	90 7 9	200	105·1	70	35
	14	Ditto (Páras Rám) ...	82 14 0	170	48·0	44	...
	18	Chajpura ...	527 0 0	780	108·7	40	...
	25	Fatehpur Bhádon ...	455 0 0	950	47·5	310	130
	30	Kamálpur ...	816 0 0	1,200	67·1	60	...
	35	Lashkarpur ...	341 0 0	570		90	...
Total ...			5,499 12 1	8,770	...	1,029	165
Tahsil Total ...			19,997 4 7	32,545	...	4,219	300

District
OF
SAHARANPUR.

Scale—8 Br. miles = 1 inch.



REFERENCES.	
N. W. Railway	.....
O. E. Railway	.....
Public road	.....
Kachhwa road	.....
Canal	.....
Rafabha	.....
River	.....
Municipality	.....
Am. XX towns	.....
Drainage Cut and Stream	.....

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

List of estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed—(continued).

Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Expiring demand, including owners' rates.	New demand.	Percentage of increase.	Details of the graduated assessment.	
						Remitted for 1st five years.	Remitted for 2nd five years.
		TAHSIL ROORKEE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		<i>Pargana Manglaur.</i>					
I canal-irrigated ...	20	Kaliyánpur Narsain Kalán ...	900 0 0	1,310	45.5	50	...
	27	Kuri ...	878 3 4	1,300	48.06	70	...
	34	Mandaoli (Shahmal) ...	462 5 0	700	51.4	50	...
	41	Nagla Koil ...	462 8 0	800	72.9	150	...
	46	Narsain Khurd ...	695 0 0	1,030	48.2	130	...
	47	Itaipur Mazra Muhammadpur ...	285 0 0	500	75.4	100	...
	49	Shaikhpur ...	350 0 0	580	65.7	90	...
II canal-irrigated ...	15	Narsainpur ...	177 8 0	280	57.6	30	...
IV not canal-irrigated ...	14	Makhiáli Khurd (Dáiyán) ...	233 14 6	450	92.3	105	...
	15	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	426 1 6	665	56.0	65	...
	16	Malakpur ...	265 0 0	420	58.4	50	...
	32	Shikárpur (Dáiyán) ...	53 12 0	90	67.4	15	...
		Total ...	5,189 4 4	8,125	...	905	...
		<i>Pargana Roorkee.</i>					
I canal-irrigated ...	2	Begampur ...	185 0 0	285	54.05	25	...
I not canal-irrigated ...	1	Bichpari ...	162 8 0	250	53.8	20	...
	6	Gobindpur Bázdpur ...	427 8 0	900	110.5	235	...
	8	Kamálpur alias Sainibás ...	132 8 0	325	145.2	95	...
	9	Kot Kal'yar ...	55 0 0	150	172.7	60	30
	10	Muhammádmánpur ...	134 0 0	260	94.02	60	...
	11	Muldáspur (Dáiyán) ...	264 4 0	500	89.2	115	...
	12	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	463 4 0	775	67.2	125	...
	13	Nagla Khurd ...	222 8 0	450	102.2	100	...
	15	Pachaiyanpur (Dáiyán) ...	80 8 0	150	86.3	35	...
	16	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	239 8 0	375	56.5	35	...
	19	Rajpur Darera grant ...	304 0 0	500	80.9	120	...
	20	Salempur Mahdád ...	1,921 0 0	4,100	113.4	1,090	...
	21	Sohalpur Mazra Belra ...	150 0 0	300	100.0	75	...
II not canal-irrigated ...	4	Bahádurpur Saini ...	455 0 0	825	81.3	185	...
	5	Bijnheri ...	585 0 0	960	64.1	140	...
	10	Belri Sálhpur ...	577 8 0	925	60.1	115	...
	18	Danlatpur (Dáiyán) ...	369 0 0	560	51.7	40	...
	19	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	368 6 0	560	52.01	40	...
	20	Dhanauri ...	392 0 0	1,200	206.1	535	265
	23	Gopálpur (Dáiyán) ...	110 0 0	220	100.0	55	...
	42	Mirzapur Mustafábád (Ghair Dáiyán, permanent) ...	273 11 0	450	64.2	65	...
III not canal-irrigated ...	48	Mukarrabpur ...	220 0 0	425	93.1	95	...
	4	Asafnagar grant (Dáiyán) ...	122 0 0	225	84.4	50	...
	5	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	426 0 0	720	69.01	120	...
	7	Bádsbáhpur ...	137 8 0	230	67.2	30	...
	9	Bedpur (Bhamblú Khán) ...	86 0 0	150	74.4	30	...
	10	Ditto (Ganga Rám) ...	61 0 0	105	72.1	15	...
	11	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	50 0 0	95	90.0	20	...
	12	Ditto (Ghísa Ghair Dái) ...	246 0 0	500	103.2	125	...
	16	Garh ...	446 8 0	650	45.5	40	...
	17	Gumanwála (Dáiyán) ...	179 0 0	480	168.1	200	100
	18	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	96 0 0	250	160.4	100	50
	20	Hazara ...	650 0 0	1,000	53.8	100	...
	22	Jhabarpur (Alím-ud-dín) ...	22 4 0	45	102.2	10	...
	23	Ditto (Hafizan) ...	43 12 0	90	105.7	20	...
	24	Ditto (Jiwani) ...	67 0 0	140	108.0	35	...
	25	Ditto (Mazhar Hasan) ...	59 0 0	120	103.3	30	...
	36	Mahewar Kalán (Dáiyán) ...	119 0 0	280	135.2	105	50
	37	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	12 0 0	25	108.3	5	...
	41	Mirpur Mubázirpur ...	1,010 0 0	1,550	53.4	150	...
	43	Mohanpura Mazra Saliyar ...	154 0 0	300	94.8	70	...
	44	Mubáminadpur Pánda (Dáiyán) ...	375 8 0	800	113.04	250	125
	45	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	97 8 0	175	79.4	35	...
	50	Puranpur Sálhpur ...	125 0 0	300	140.0	115	55
	51	Rájpur ...	47 8 0	100	110.5	25	...
	52	Rágharwála ...	225 8 0	650	188.2	280	140
	62	Tálibábád ...	140 0 0	240	71.4	40	...
		Total ...	13,090 1 0	24,715	...	5,460	815

APPENDIX VII.

List of estates in which progressive assessments have been fixed—(concluded.)

Number and name of circle.	Serial number.	Name of mahál.	Expiring demand, including owners' rates.	New demand.	Percentage of increase	Details of the graduated assessment.	
						Remitted for 1st five years.	Remitted for 2nd five years.
		<i>Pargana Jawálapur.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I canal-irrigated	3	Alipur Ibráhmipur (Dáiyán) ...	36 12 0	90	144.8	20	...
	4	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán),	662 4 0	1,600	141.6	600	300
	7	Bahádurpur Jat ...	927 0 0	1,575	69.9	275	...
	9	Chándpur ...	513 0 0	850	65.04	125	...
	11	Gáronwáli ...	365 0 0	850	132.8	300	150
	18	Kishanpur ...	394 3 6	600	52.1	50	...
	23	Núrpur Panjanheri ...	445 0 0	770	73.03	140	...
	26	Potajia (Dáiyán) ...	70 4 0	160	127.7	60	30
	27	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	167 4 0	315	88.3	75	...
	28	Ránpur ...	735 11 6	1,300	76.6	260	...
I not canal-irrigated	6	Jamálpur Khurd (Rám Sukh) ...	117 15 0	240	103.4	60	...
	7	Ditto (Umed Ali Khán),	92 9 0	230	148.4	90	45
	9	Karanja Kutbpur ...	1,052 0 0	1,525	44.9	55	...
II not canal irrigated	10	Máyapur ...	189 0 0	300	58.7	35	...
	12	Bakarpur ...	517 8 0	1,000	93.2	240	...
	3	Barámpur ...	150 0 0	250	66.6	40	...
	10	Dhamauli <i>alias</i> Khairwála ...	57 0 0	115	101.7	30	...
	12	Fatehpur Zunnár ...	57 8 0	150	160.8	60	30
	15	Ismáílpur ...	255 0 0	575	125.4	210	105
	18	Jawáhar Khén <i>alias</i> Jhinwarheri.	190 0 0	425	123.6	155	75
	19	Keshowála <i>alias</i> Ladaula ...	200 0 0	425	112.5	110	...
	20	Khánpur ...	277 8 0	550	98.1	135	...
	23	Kúri ...	239 0 0	360	57.2	40	...
	25	Mahtauli ...	239 0 0	600	107.7	155	...
	26	Mubárikpur ...	120 0 0	225	87.5	50	...
	32	Pacháoli ...	250 0 0	500	100.0	125	...
	34	Pempur Ladauli ...	160 0 0	460	187.5	200	100
	39	Rasúlpur <i>alias</i> Kankar Kháta ...	400 0 0	640	60.0	70	...
	41	Sháhpur Sitla Khara ...	261 0 0	550	110.7	145	...
	42	Sultanpur Mazrai ...	148 0 0	250	68.9	40	...
	53	Suthári ...	207 8 0	360	73.4	60	...
	44	Tighri ...	252 8 0	500	98.01	125	...
	45	Tikampur ...	120 0 0	330	175.0	140	70
III not canal-irrigated	1	Akharpur Ud. ...	271 8 0	500	84.1	100	...
	7	Fidáipur ...	55 0 0	100	81.8	20	...
	12	Mírpur ...	57 8 0	120	108.6	30	...
	17	Nihandpur ...	175 0 0	350	100.0	85	...
	20	Sheopuri ...	83 0 0	175	110.8	45	...
		Total	10,553 7 0	19,915	...	4,555	905
		<i>Pargana Bhagwánpur.</i>					
I not canal-irrigated	1	Bhagwánpur ...	300 0 0	550	83.3	110	...
	2	Dhír Mazra ...	364 8 0	775	112.6	125	...
	3	Kalálhati ...	260 0 0	525	101.9	130	...
	3	Mahmúdpur ...	175 0 0	275	57.1	30	...
II not canal-irrigated	8	Najúmpur Panyáli ...	210 0 0	425	102.3	105	...
	1	Bahálpur Hasnawála ...	700 0 0	1,050	50.0	70	...
	24	Habíbpur Nawáda ...	760 0 0	1,800	133.8	690	345
	23	Hallú Mazra ...	882 8 0	1,600	81.2	355	...
	26	Hoshangpur ...	510 0 0	775	51.9	60	...
	28	Jalálpur Dáda ...	935 0 0	1,975	111.2	625	310
	41	Kherli Sakrauda ...	112 8 0	230	104.4	55	...
	45	Lálwála Khálsa ...	250 0 0	585	134.0	220	110
	56	Nágal ...	217 8 0	475	118.2	165	80
	62	Palúni ...	205 0 0	700	241.4	330	165
	70	Raulaherí ...	245 0 0	760	210.2	340	170
	74	Sálihpur ...	365 0 0	615	68.4	95	...
	85	Sikandarpur Bhainswál ...	2,026 8 0	3,175	56.6	875	...
	86	Sikrauda ...	1,120 0 0	2,500	123.3	920	460
	91	Wahábpur Chhanga Mazra ...	575 0 0	900	56.5	90	...
	14	Fatehullapur ...	255 8 0	700	173.9	290	140
	82	Majáhidpur Satiwála Khálsa ...	150 0 0	260	73.3	50	...
	83	Majáhidpur Satiwála Mazbita ...	138 0 0	900	552.1	500	250
	84	Mandáwar ...	360 0 0	550	52.7	50	...
III not canal irrigated	87	Patti Dáda (Dáiyán) ...	217 8 0	380	74.7	70	...
	88	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	302 8 0	575	90.08	125	...
		Total	11,637 0 0	23,055	...	5,975	2,030
		Tahsil Total	40,469 12 4	75,810	...	16,895	3,750
		District Total	98,281 9 4	1,71,765	...	29,914	4,685

APPENDIX X.

List of villages settled jointly at last settlement.

Number of group.	Names of villages settled jointly.	Joint revenue assessed at last settlement.	Distribution of old revenue for the year of verification.	New assessment.	Total.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		
TAHSIL ROORKEE.							
Pargana Manglaur.							
1	Barampur (Rádhe Lal) ...	700 0 0	172 0 0	250	960		
	Ditto (Mai Dayál) ...		442 0 0	600			
	Chak Barampur (Rádhe Lal) ...		22 0 0	30			
	Ditto (Mai Dayál) ...		64 0 0	80			
2	Dausni ...	766 0 0	348 0 0	400	800		
	Rajabpur ...		345 0 0	400			
3	Sálarpur ...	645 0 0	264 0 0	300	950		
	Kamora ...		466 0 0	650			
Pargana Roorkee.							
1	Pithpur ...	802 8 0	281 15 0	430	1,050		
	Muhammadpur alias Jhínwarheri ...		315 5 0	320			
	Nasirpur ...		205 4 0	300			
	Shaikhपुरi (Dáiyán) ...		44 14 0	55			
2	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...	332 8 0	134 10 0	160	385		
	Shafipur ...		158 0 0	170			
	Khátka (Dáiyán) ...	600 0 0	200 0 0	230	675		
	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...		86 0 0	110			
3	Khátka (alluvial, Dáiyán) ...		94 0 0	150			
	Ditto (ditto, Ghair Dáiyán) ...		46 0 0	60			
	Ditto (permanent, Dáiyán) ...		133 0 0	90			
	Ditto (ditto, Ghair Dáiyán) ...		81 0 0	35			
	Mahewar Kalán (Dáiyán) ...		119 0 0	280			
4	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...		250 0 0	12 0 0		25	545
	Gopalpur (Dáiyán) ...			110 0 0		220	
	Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) ...		585 0 0	9 0 0		20	675
5	Mominpur (alluvial) ...	458 0 0		500			
	Sundhári (ditto) ...	277 0 0	175				
Pargana Jawálpur.							
1	Bahádurpur Jat ...	1,410 0 0	927 0 0	1,575	2,095		
	Mirzapur ...		427 0 0	520			
	Jagjitpur (permanent) ...		934 0 0	1,200			
	Ditto (alluvial) ...		23 0 0	10			
2	Deopur (permanent) ...	1,365 0 0	208 0 0	240	1,465		
	Ditto (alluvial) ...		12 0 0	6			
	Chak Jagjitpur ...	417 8 0	8 0 0	9	550		
3	Munda Khara Khurd ...		324 0 0	450			
	Sukhi Chak ...		65 8 0	100			
TAHSIL SAHÁRANPUR.							
Pargana Saháranpur.							
1	Bázidpur ...	302 0 0	279 0 0	350	380		
	Chak Bázidpur ...		23 0 0	30			
	Prágpur (Chak) ...		294 0 0	190			
	Ditto (permanent) ...		55 0 0	200			
2	Ditto (alluvial) ...	361 0 0	153 0 0	200	390		
	Chak Deoli ...		108 0 0	130			
	Do. Raund ...		44 0 0	55			
	Do. Abdulla Sultán ...		65 0 0	100			
3	Do. Gulchín ...	370 0 0			485		
Pargana Fyzabad.							
1	Pádlí ...	6,331 0 0	313 0 0	550	7,445		
	Ismaílpur ...		79 0 0	125			
	Dostpur Háshampur ...		145 0 0	175			
	Roshampur Pelon ...		361 0 0	325			
	Sherpur Pelon ...		781 0 0	750			
	Ali Akbarpur ...		888 0 0	520			
	Kasimpur ...		634 0 0	800			
	Muhammad Shafipur ...		344 0 0	400			
	Muhai-ud-dinpur ...		316 0 0	300			
	Mirzapur ...		1,631 0 0	2,850			
	Máyapur Rupur ...	1,259 0 0	746 0 0	650	1,510		
	Sháhpur ...		454 0 0	550			
2	Bakhtpur ...		245 0 0	250			
	Husain Malakpur ...		188 0 0	250			
	Mughalpur ...		372 0 0	460			

APPENDIX X.

List of villages settled jointly at last settlement—(continued).

Number of group.	Name and mauzas settled jointly.	Joint revenue assessed at the last settlement.	Distribution of old jama for the year of verification.	New assessment.	Total.
<i>Pargana Fayzábád—(continued).</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
3	Ahúbakrpur ...	4,052 0 0	121 0 0	150	4,920
	Idrákpur ...		565 0 0	550	
	Bázidpur ...		215 0 0	250	
	Barkala ...		153 0 0	225	
	Babádurpur ...		161 0 0	325	
	Begpur ...		303 0 0	240	
	Chak Ahúbakrpur ...		40 0 0	45	
	Hasanpur ...		123 0 0	275	
	Rámpur ...		241 0 0	375	
	Razápur ...		653 0 0	650	
	Salemábád ...		120 0 0	240	
	Shamspur ...		282 0 0	350	
	Abdullapur ...		61 0 0	100	
	Alipura ...		456 0 0	500	
	Káshipur ...		17 0 0	65	
4	Mubammadpur Jhájra ...	3,224 0 0	158 0 0	200	4,125
	Ahmadpur Nauganw ...		276 0 0	390	
	Abdullapur ...		542 0 0	700	
	Kádarpur ...		262 0 0	375	
	Murtazápur ...		419 0 0	450	
5	Behat ...	1,428 0 0	1,884 0 0	2,600	1,700
	Raipur ...		613 0 0	675	
	Mahmúd Mazra ...		703 0 0	750	
6	Murtazápur ...	2,101 0 0	110 0 0	275	3,325
	Khizrpur Chak ...		862 0 0	1,000	
	Kabádpur ...		371 0 0	700	
	Rasulpur ...		868 0 0	1,625	
7	Kásimpur ...	1,042 0 0	329 0 0	375	1,195
	Bahrámpur ...		171 0 0	200	
	Bahramádpur ...		149 0 0	175	
	Pakhaur ...		241 0 0	275	
	Batnauli ...		152 0 0	170	
8	Mahmúdpur ...	351 0 0	278 0 0	325	415
	Chak Mahmúdpur ...		75 0 0	90	
9	Mátka ...	260 0 0	244 0 0	350	375
	Chak Mátka ...		13 0 0	25	
10	Farukhpur ...	120 0 0	113 0 0	130	140
	Chak Farukhpur ...		7 0 0	10	
<i>Pargana Muzaffarábád.</i>					
1	Abdullapur ...	2,331 0 0	788 0 0	1,050	3,100
	Ahmadpur ...		94 0 0	110	
	Rahimpur ...		173 0 0	210	
	Naurangpur ...		1,186 0 0	1,600	
	Ilamirpur ...		90 0 0	130	
2	Alipur ...	1,200 0 0	90 0 0	950	1,655
	Mirgipur ...		1,196 0 0	675	
	Fatehpur Nauábád ...			30	
<i>Pargana Haraura.</i>					
1	Kailáspur ...	950 0 0	954 0 0	950	1,450
	Teli Mazra ...			500	
2	Beri Taga (alluvial) ...	425 0 0	75 0 0	40	460
	Ditto (permanent) ...		311 0 0	380	
	Chak Beri Taga ...		39 0 0	40	
<i>Tahsil Naktá.</i>					
<i>Pargana Sultánpur.</i>					
1	Saliri ...	1,070 0 0	686 8 0	750	1,210
	Indri ...		393 8 0	460	
	Chauri (alluvial) ...		*240 0 0	Not assessed.	
2	Chauri (permanent) ...	1,705 0 0	†1,465 0 0	1,030	Not assessed.
	Mandi (alluvial) ...			Not assessed.	
	Mandi (permanent) ...			135	
	Sháhpur ...			300	
3	Sadullapur Kalán (alluvial) ...	1,040 0 0	‡311 0 0	Not assessed.	Not assessed.
	Ditto (permanent) ...		‡700 0 0	520	
	Jánishnagar ...			240	
	Murtazánagar (alluvial) ...			Not assessed.	
	Daryábarámad (alluvial) ...			Ditto.	

* Includes Mandi (alluvial).

† Includes Mandi (permanent) and Sháhpur.

‡ Includes Murtazánagar (alluvial) and Daryábarámad.

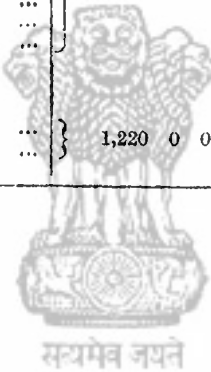
§ Includes Jánishnagar.

APPENDIX X.

List of villages settled jointly at last settlement—(concluded).

Number of group.	Name of mauzas settled jointly.	Joint revenue assessed at the last settlement.	Distribution of old jama for the year of verification.	New assessment.	Total.
TAHSIL DEOBAND.					
<i>Pargana Deoband.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1 {	Gunárai	650 0 0	399 0 0	700	1,120
	Bisbāpur		153 0 0	260	
	Akbarpur		98 0 0	160	
	Jarāda Jot		730 0 0	1,260	
2 {	Salempur	1,575 0 0	221 0 0	300	2,240
	Sikandarpur		245 0 0	250	
	Begampur		104 0 0	160	
	Akbarpur		210 0 0	270	
	Rankhandi	2,963 0 0	2,963 0 0	4,000	
	Hájipur		357 0 0	550	
	Murádpur		355 8 0	530	
	Aklaur Kheri		390 0 0	500	
3 {	Habibullahpur	6,680 0 0	405 8 0	600	9,520
	Shanena Mazra		525 0 0	800	
	Nibál Kheri		330 0 0	550	
	Abdullahpur		315 0 0	550	
	Basáulpur	237 0 0	237 0 0	350	
	Gadhmalpur		384 8 0	450	
	Mirzapur		413 8 0	640	
<i>Pargana Nágál.</i>					
1 {	Shiupur	1,220 0 0	1,220 0 0	500	1,400
	Gumánpur			900	

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Saháranpur.



APPENDIX XI.

List of grant villages, whose term of settlement had not expired, and which were not settled by the Settlement Officer under Board's No. $\frac{1866N}{1-209}$, dated 13th September 1889.

Number.	Name of mauza.	Date of expiry of current settlement.	Remark
<i>Pargana Muzaffarabad.</i>			
1	Aurangabad Sani	30th June 1891.	
2	Badsahpur Takipur	" "	
3	Thapal Ismailpur	" "	
4	Ganeshpur	" "	
5	Jaintipur	" "	
6	Khushhalipur	" "	
7	Kaluwala Paharipur	" 1892.	
8	Ditto Jahampur	" "	
9	Kotri Bahlolpur (Mahal Khas)	" 1891.	
10	Muhammadpur grant	" "	
11	Madanpur	" "	
12	Muzaffarpur	" "	
13	Mirzapur grant	" "	
14	Nasrullahpur Ikar	" "	
15	Pelon Khurd	" 1905.	
16	Fatehpur Pelon	" "	
<i>Pargana Bhagwanpur.</i>			
1	Ibrahimpur Masai	" 1891.	
2	Banjrawala	" 1906.	
3	Daulatpur-Hazratpur	" 1897.	
4	Shahidwala	" "	
5	Grant Nokra	" 1906.	
<i>Pargana Roorkee.</i>			
1	Aneki Hetampur Kalan	" 1892.	
2	Daluwala Khurd	" 1897.	
3	Rathora	" "	
4	Rawaubas	" "	
5	Shaikhwala	" "	
6	Kalubas	" "	
7	Muhammad Begpur alias Tanda	" "	
8	Minubas	" "	
9	Hadiapur	" "	
<i>Pargana Jawalapur.</i>			
1	Bhagtanpur Abidpur	" 1891.	
2	Bhawanipur Jamalpur	" "	
3	Mustafabad	" "	
4	Ethal Buzurg	" 1897.	
5	Banswali	" "	
6	Dinarpur	" "	

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX XII.

List of expired Grants now for the first time regularly settled.

Serial number.	Pargana.	Name of jungle grant.	Year of first settlement after expiry of jungle grant term.	Number and date of Government order sanctioning each settlement.	Revenue collected in 1297 fasli.	Revenue now assessed.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Incidence of new revenue per cultivated acre.	Incidence of new revenue per cultivated acre in which the grant is included.
Settled by the Settlement Officer for the first time.									
1	Bhagwānpur	Kuthpur Grant	...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2		Lālwa Mazbita (Absin-ul-Hak)	...	...	101 0 0	150	+48.5	1 2 11	1 5 3
3		Ditto (Muhammad Ikram)	1890	...	42 0 0	250	+495.2	1 4 1	1 5 3
4		Ditto (Mitter Sen)	...	...	42 0 0	80	+90.4	1 6 11	1 5 3
5		Majāhidpur Satiwāla Mazbita	...	...	42 0 0	300	+828.5	2 0 6	1 12 9
				Total	138 0 0	900	+552.1	1 5 9	1 5 3
				Total	365 0 0	1,770	+384.9	1 6 11	...
Settled by Mirza Vikār Ali Beg and Mr. H. F. D'O. Moute, Collector, in 1880.									
1		Firozpur alias Buggawāla	...	...	650 0 0	950	+46.1	1 7 8	1 12 9
2		Jhuriyan	...	...	500 0 0	640	+28.0	1 6 1	1 5 3
3		Majāhidpur Satiwāla, khālsa	1880	...	150 0 0	260	+73.3	1 11 0	1 5 3
4		Lālwa grant	...	...	250 0 0	583	+134.0	2 1 2	1 12 9
5		Lāmb	...	...	600 0 0	675	+12.5	1 5 6	1 5 3
				Total	2,150 0 0	3,110	+44.6	1 8 5	...
Settled by the Settlement Officer for the first time.									
1	Jawālapur	Budha Khara Timla	...	...	97 0 0	100	+3.09	0 12 7	0 14 1
2		Padārtha	...	...	927 0 0	1,600	+44.6	1 3 2	1 9 11
3		Khizarpur Kalinjara (Dāyān)	...	...	33 10 0	30	-10.7	1 8 0	1 6 4
4		Ditto	...	...	287 6 0	525	+36.1	1 11 0	1 9 11
5		Dhamoli alias Khairwala	...	...	57 0 0	115	+101.7	1 3 2	1 6 4
6		Alipur Ibrahimpur (Dāyān)	...	...	26 12 0	90	+144.8	2 2 3	1 9 11
7		Ditto	...	...	470 4 0	1,000	+141.6	2 1 6	1 9 11
8		Muhammad Zangunpur	...	...	31 0 0	45	+45.1	0 15 0	0 14 1
9		Shālpur Sifta Khara	...	...	261 0 0	550	+110.7	1 3 6	1 6 4
10		Nasirpur Kalān alias Bodhipur	...	...	850 0 0	600	-29.4	0 14 7	0 14 1
				Total	3,041 0 0	5,255	+72.8	1 5 10	...
Settled by Mr. Inayat Ali, Deputy Collector, and Mr. A. H. Harrington, Collector, in 1885.									
1		Raoji Mahdūd	...	...	1,232 0 0	1,500	+21.7	1 7 7	1 6 4
2		Abmadpur grant	...	...	880 0 0	1,050	+19.3	1 4 6	1 9 11
3		Bishampur Jarra (alluvial)	...	...	118 8 0	125	+5.4	1 3 3	1 6 9
4		Ditto (permanent)	681 8 0	800	+17.3	1 5 5	1 6 4
5		Shādepur Shāhāzpur	300 0 0	260	-13.3	2 1 0	1 6 4

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APPENDIX XIII.

List of Alluvial Estates, showing those previously existing, and those struck off, created, or re-demarcated by the Settlement Department.

[Note.—Grant estates are included.]

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Previously existing maháls.	Struck off by the Settlement Department.	Created by the Settlement Department.	Re-demarcated by the Settlement Department.
Nakúr	Sultanpur	1 K'banpur	1 Jharauli. 2 Manjhar (Basant Rai).
		2 Barthá Káyasth	...	1 Gbagband.	
		3 Bhukri	...	2 Manjhar (Idu II).	
		4 Chauvi	...	...
		5 Dabhera Kalán	...	...
		6 Ditto Malika	...	...
		7 Daryáramad	...	...
		8 Daryápur Pipli	...	...
		9 Daikampur	...	...
		10 Dudgarh	...	1 Bartha Káyasth	
		11 Dumjhera	...	...
		12 Ghayáuddinpur	...	2 Dalautpur.	
		13 Husampur	...	3 Dudgarh.	
		14 Jbarauli	...	...
		15 Kildhewála	...	...
		16 Makáranpur	...	...
		17 Maksudpur	...	...
		18 Mandi	...	...
		19 Manjhar (Basant Rai)	...	...
		20 Manjhar (Idu I)	...	...
		21 Murfazanagar	...	...
		22 Naurampur Gújar	...	...
		23 Naurangpur	...	...
		24 Pachkua	...	...
		25 Pátelar	...	...
		26 Sadulapur Kalán	...	...
		27 Ditto Khurd	...	...
		28 Shabáhpura Dád	...	...
		29 Ditto Malika	...	...
		30 Sondelás	...	...
		31 Todarpur	...	...
Sarsáwa	Sarsáwa	1 Dhika Kalán	
		2 Ditto Khurd	...	...
		3 Kamálpur	...	...
		4 Kutbpur	...	...
		5 Mandhar	...	...
		6 Nasrullagarh	...	...
		7 Ruprauli	...	...

APPENDIX XIII.

List of Alluvial Estates, showing those previously existing, and those struck off, created, or re-demarcated by the Settlement Department—(continued).

[Note.—Grant estates are included.]

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Previously existing maháls.	Struck off by the Settlement Department.	Created by the Settlement Department.	Re-demarcated by the Settlement Department.
	Harauna	1 Adarheri Músápur 2 Akbarpur Khajúri 3 Alipur Simhálki 4 Badheri Ghugú 5 Battanwála 6 Belra Zúnárdar 7 Bedheki (Dáiyán) 8 Bedheki (Ghair Dáiyán) 9 Beri Taga 10 Budha Khera Pundir 11 Chandaheri 12 Dinárpur 13 Gágálheri (Kalandar Pakhsb) 14 Ditto (Thákur Dás) 15 Halwána (Jiwan) 16 Ditto (Zoráwar Singh) 17 Harauna Khás 18 Hasanpur Bhalaswa 19 Ibráhmipur (Dáiyán) 20 Ditto (Ghair Dáiyán) 21 Jaíner 22 Kamálpur 23 Kapása 24 Khanpura 25 Lakhnaur 26 Latifpur 27 Mahmódpur Tiwari 28 Nausarheri 29 Núrpur 30 Páli 31 Papreki alias Rasdúpur 32 Reri 33 Tawaíya 34 Ugráú 35 Zamánpur Beri	...	...	1 Bedheki (Dáiyán). 2 Bedheki (Ghair Dáiyán).
Roorkee	Manglaur	1 Abulhasanpur 2 Dhadheki Dhama Majáhdpur (Dáiyán) 3 Ditto ditto (Ghair Dáiyán).	...	...	...

Roorkee		Nil.		Jawalapur	
4 Hazarpur	1 Abidpur Bhagtanpur	...
5 Kasimpur Nawada	2 Bhawapur Chamrawal	...
6 Kua Khara	3 Bishanpur Jarra	...
7 Ladpur Kalan	4 Deopur	...
8 Majri Akbarpur	5 Fatoba	...
9 Muhammadpur Buzurg	6 Gangdaspur	...
10 Mukimpur	7 Hadipur	...
11 Rasulpur Bakkal	8 Hardeopur Shahdeopur alias Rani Mazra	...
12 Zainpur Khurd	9 Jagjitpur	...
1 Akbarpur	10 Jaspur Ranjitpur	...
2 Belra (Daiyan)	11 Laljiwala	...
3 Belra (Ghair Daiyan)	12 Pherupur Ramkhara	...
4 Bhauri (Budha)		
5 Ditto (Fazal Ahmad)		
6 Ditto (Kundan Singh)		
7 Bhawapur (Daiyan)		
8 Ditto (Ghair Daiyan)		
9 Bhinsarheri		
10 Dandheri Khwajigipur		
11 Halwari (Daiyan)		
12 Ditto (Ghair Daiyan)		
13 Jalapur		
14 Jaswawala		
15 Jaurasi		
16 Kanpur		
17 Khaska (Daiyan)		
18 Ditto (Ghair Daiyan)		
19 Kot Kaliyar		
20 Kota Muradnagar		
21 Mahmudpur (Rachhe Lal)		
22 Mahmudpur (Nand Lal)		
23 Monipur		
24 Rahmatpur		
25 Rampur		
26 Saundheri		
27 Toda Kaliyanpur		
28 Ulheri		
1 Bangheri Mubhabbatpur.	1 Ajiptur.	...
2 Mirzapur Mustafabad (Ghair Daiyan).	2 Misrpur.	...
3 Mirzapur Mustafabad (Mangla)		
4 Mirzapur Mustafabad (Rup Chand).		
5 M-hammadinpur		
1 Hardeopur Shahdeopur alias Rani Mazra.		
2 Deopur.		
3 Jagjitpur.		

APPENDIX XIII.

List of Alluvial Estates, showing those previously existing, and those struck off, created, or re-demarcated by the Settlement Department—(concluded).

[Note.—Grant estates are included.]

Taluk.	Pargana.	Previously existing maháls.	Struck off by the Settlement Department.	Created by the Settlement Department.	Re-demarcated by the Settlement Department.
	Jawálapur	13 Raisi 14 Rámpur Raighatti 15 Sirsi 16 Sheopuri	...	1 Ahmadpur Kheri (Dáiyán) ... 2 Ahmadpur Kheri (Ghair Dáiyán) 3 to 9 Karaundi (seven maháls) ... 10 to 56 Kheri Shikohpur (47 maháls).	5 Raisi. 6 Rámpur Raighatti 7 Sheopuri.
	Bhagwánpur	1 Aurangzebpur 2 Bhagwánpur 3 Chauhi Shahábuddínpur (Dáiyán) 4 Chauhi Shahábuddínpur (Ghair Dáiyán) 5 Daryápur, Dayápur 6 Dhír Mazra 7 Gín Muhammasáidpur 8 Hasanpur Madanpur (Dáiyán) 9 Hasanpur Madanpur (Ghair Dáiyán) 10 to 23 Hasanawála (14 maháls by partition) 24 Kázibás 25 Latifpur Khubānpur 26 Láwa 27 Makanpur (Mahmúd Alam) 28 Shahpur 29 Sisāuna	Nil.	57 Kishanpur Jamálpur 58 to 61 Pulána (four maháls) ... 62 Saliyar Sálhpur ...	1 Aurangzebpur. 2 Bhagwánpur. 3 Chauhi Shahábuddínpur (Dáiyán). 4 Chauhi Shahábuddínpur (Ghair Dáiyán). 5 Daryápur Dayálpur. 6 Dhír Mazra. 7 Gín Muhammasáidpur. 8 Hasanpur Madanpur (Dáiyán). 9 Hasanpur Madanpur (Ghair Dáiyán). 10 to 23 Hasanawála (14 maháls by partition). 24 Kázibás. 25 Latifpur Khubānpur. 26 Láwa. 27 Makanpur (Mahmúd Alam). 28 Shahpur. 29 Sisāuna.

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saháranpur.

APPENDIX XIV.

Soil classification of the assessed area.

Number and name of circle.				Rausli Dákar.		Bhuda.		Remarks.
				Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
TANSIL NAKÚR.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Sultánpur.								
I Circle	...	...	...	5,619	3,452	52	568	
II "	...	...	...	377	914	...	88	
III "	...	...	...	1,044	5,014½	8	317½	
IV "	(permanent)	...	...	953	17,133	...	1,290½	
IV "	(alluvial)	...	...	35	5,223	...	1,258	
Total (permanent).				7,993	26,843½	60	2,254	
Sarsáwa.								
I Circle	...	...	...	5,807	2,832	69	670	
II "	...	...	...	11,091	5,591½	107	811½	
III "	...	...	...	3,267	4,607	61	767	
IV "	(permanent)	...	...	326	4,405	9	894	
IV "	(alluvial)	...	...	47	4,269	...	772	
Total (permanent).				19,991	17,435½	246	3,142½	
Nakúr.								
I Circle	...	...	...	7,531	1,445	182	797	
II "	...	...	...	14,782	5,003	255	1,864	
III "	...	...	...	3,646	4,063	153	2,029	
IV "	(permanent)	...	...	2,040	4,279	...	782	
IV "	(alluvial).	...	...	291	2,965	...	600	
Total (permanent).				27,999	14,790	590	5,472	
Gangoñ.								
I Circle	...	...	...	9,109	1,205	167	216	
II "	...	...	...	14,178	4,385	389	1,461	
III "	...	...	...	3,445	1,707	63	441	
IV "	(permanent)	...	...	5,086	2,798	124	921	
IV "	(alluvial)	...	...	143	1,379	...	76	
V "	(permanent)	...	...	...	134	...	...
V "	(alluvial)	...	...	1,555	4,272	3	135	
Total (permanent)				31,818	10,229	743	3,039	
,, (alluvial)				1,638	5,651	3	211	
Tahsil Total (permanent)				87,801	69,208½	1,639	13,907½	
,, ,, (alluvial)				2,071	18,108	3	2,841	
TANSIL DEOBAND.								
Nágál.								
I Circle	...	...	...	3,160	3,906	22	165	
II "	...	...	...	1,208	4,284	1	174	
III "	...	...	...	11,240	16,688	195	2,277	
IV "	(permanent)	...	...	2,884	13,585	106	1,607	
V "	(alluvial)	...	...	71	1,675	...	325	
Total (permanent).				18,492	38,463	324	4,223	
,, (alluvial)				71	1,675	...	325	

APPENDIX XIV.

Soil classification of the assessed area—(continued).

Number and name of circle.				Rausli Dákar.		Bhnda.		Remarks.
				Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
TARSYL DEOBAND—(concluded).				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Rámpur.								
I Circle	...	...	...	42,111	14,609	728	1,195	
II "	(permanent)	...	...	1,511	2,807	28	464	
II "	(alluvial)	...	...	...	274	...	72	
Total (permanent)				...	43,622	17,416	756	1,659
" (alluvial)				...	...	274	...	72
Deoband.								
I Circle	...	...	...	11,244	4,983	125	572	
II "	...	...	...	11,105½	10,545½	186	1,919	
III "	...	...	...	4,644½	6,744½	203	2,985	
IV "	...	...	...	2,037	4,528	25	577	
V "	...	...	...	342	4,882	2	1,199	
VI "	(alluvial)	...	...	26	1,695	1	466	
Total (permanent)				...	29,373	31,683	541	7,252
" (alluvial)				...	26	1,695	1	466
Tahsil Total (permanent)				...	91,437	87,562	1,621	13,134
" " (alluvial)				...	97	3,644	1	863
TARSYL SAHÁRANPUR.								
Fyzábád.								
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	...	...	3,556	3,150	443	960	
I " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	55	5,148	Nil.	862	
I " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	...	70	...	11	
II " (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	...	...	376	210	31	41	
II " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	75	23,208½	6	2,608½	
II " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	9	2,291½	...	497½	
III " (permanent) " " "	...	...	...	87	4,682	2	2,912	
III " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	...	502½	...	559½	
Total (permanent)				...	4,149	36,398½	482	7,383½
" (alluvial)				...	9	2,864	...	1,068
Saháranpur.								
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	...	...	3,886	3,266	111	259	
I " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	70	2,640	4	84	
I " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	...	183	...	66	
II " (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	...	...	19,796½	19,063	244½	829½	
II " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	6½	117	5½	40	
II " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	...	...	69	1,526	...	418	
II " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	...	96	...	...
III " (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	...	...	5,011½	5,502½	122½	518½	
III " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	...	4	10	1	12	
Total (permanent)				...	28,833	31,997½	482½	2,109
" (alluvial)				...	10½	406	6½	118

APPENDIX XIV.

Soil classification of the assessed area—(continued).

Number and name of circle.		Rausli Dákar.		Bhuda.		Remarks.
		Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
TAHSIL SAHÁRANPUR—(concluded).		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Mazaffarábád.						
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	381	874	...	16	
I " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	29	4,118	...	160	
I " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	141	...	2	
II " (permanent) " " "	...	2½	19,239½	...	1,548½	
II " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	406	...	104	
III " (permanent) " " "	...	10	11,904½	...	1,899	
III " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	514	...	33	
Total (permanent)	...	444	36,135½	Nil.	3,623½	
" (alluvial)	...	Nil.	1,061	Nil.	139	
Haraura.						
I Circle (permanent)	...	2,437	21,341	25	709½	
I " (alluvial)	...	86	1,780	18	92	
II " (permanent)	...	733	18,363½	40	942½	
II " (alluvial)	...	5	1,984	...	335	
III " (permanent)	...	192½	7,987½	...	632½	
Total (permanent)	...	3,362½	47,691½	65	2,284½	
" (alluvial)	...	91	3,744	18	427	
Tahsil Total (permanent)	...	36,788½	152,223½	1,029½	15,400½	
" " (alluvial)	...	110½	8,075	24½	1,752	
TAHSIL ROORKEE.						
Manglaur.						
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	10,601	4,664½	682	548½	
I " (alluvial) " " "	...	1	1,470½	...	110½	
II " (permanent) " " "	...	5,643	4,916½	208	919½	
III " (permanent) " " "	...	563	2,865	49	828	
IV " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	40	8,407	3	500	
V " (permanent) " " "	...	41	12,610	...	1,086	
VI " (permanent) " " "	...	8	2,320	2	729	
Total (permanent)	...	16,896	35,782½	924	4,611½	
" (alluvial)	...	1	1,470½	...	110½	
Roorkee.						
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated	...	273	1,025	Nil.	28	
I " (permanent) not canal-irrigated	...	10	8,684	Nil.	1,222	
I " (alluvial) " " "	...	...	420	Nil.	1	
II " (permanent) " " "	...	153	14,798	Nil.	838	
II " (alluvial) " " "	...	19½	1,843½	9	166	
II " (permanent) " " "	...	26	17,621½	Nil.	1,350½	
II " (alluvial) " " "	...	4	746	Nil.	72	
Total (permanent)	...	462	42,128½	Nil.	3,438½	
" (alluvial)	...	23½	3,009½	9	239	

APPENDIX XIV.

Soil classification of the assessed area—(concluded).

Number and name of circle.	Rausli Dákar.		Bhuda.		Remarks.
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
Tahsil Roorkee—(concluded).	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
<i>Jawálapur.</i>					
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated ...	5,536	12,407	116	1,145	
I " (alluvial) " " " ...	6	67	Nil.	71	
I " (permanent) not canal-irrigated: ...	24	4,794	Nil.	35	
II " (permanent) " " " ...	45	15,675	Nil.	251	
II " (alluvial): " " " ...	Nil.	246	Nil.	92	
III " (permanent) " " " ...	30	7,948½	Nil.	90½	
III " (alluvial) " " " ...	3	179	Nil.	13	
Total (permanent) ...	5,635	40,824½	116	1,521½	
" (alluvial) ...	9	492	Nil.	176	
<i>Bhagwánpur.</i>					
I Circle (permanent) canal-irrigated ...	370	493	5	490	
I " (permanent) not canal-irrigated ...	600	3,118	1	197	
I " (alluvial) " " " ...	Nil.	357	11	17	
II " (permanent) " " " ...	1,338	34,080½	4	1,806½	
II " (alluvial) " " " ...	5½	1,176	Nil.	89½	
III " (permanent) " " " ...	316	14,694	Nil.	1,804½	
III " (alluvial) " " " ...	Nil.	2,658	Nil.	218½	
Total (permanent) ...	2,624	52,385½	10	4,297½	
" (alluvial) ...	5½	4,191	11	325	
Tahsil Total (permanent) ...	25,617	171,121½	1,050	13,868½	
" " (alluvial) ...	39	9,163	20	850½	
District Total (permanent) ...	241,693½	480,205½	5,339½	56,310½	
" " (alluvial) ...	2,317½	38,990	48½	6,306½	
Total ...	244,011	519,195½	5,388	62,617	= 881,211½

NOTE.—Unexpired grants are excluded.

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saháranpur.

APPENDIX XV.

Crop Statement of the year of verification.

Number and name of circle.	Total cultivated area.	Rabi.						Kharif.						Dofasli.	Remarks.	
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Tobacco.	Gram and peas.	Other rabi crops.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in combination.	Bajra alone and in combination.	Sugar-cane.			Indigo.	Other Kharif crops.
<i>Sultanpur.</i>																
I	9,555	3,109	691	601	...	122	230	439	2,545	107	15	321	1,067	...	1,872	1,564
II	1,308	336	149	105	...	20	17	47	160	57	5	145	40	...	328	101
III	6,149	1,062	417	405	...	93	241	273	1,001	291	83	314	277	...	1,458	668
IV (permanent)	18,230	5,830	1,445	2,387	3	864	1,189	1,447	1,972	2,345	133	495	671	...	4,104	4,655
IV (alluvial)	6,068½	1,706½	513	958	...	237	462	304	92	1,256	78	379	95	...	1,626	1,640
Total	41,310½	12,943½	3,215	4,456	5	1,356	2,139	2,510	5,770	4,056	314	1,654	2,150	...	9,390	8,628
<i>Sarsawa.</i>																
I	8,508	2,657	781	481	...	474	165	433	1,255	459	111	668	361	...	1,728	1,065
II	16,921	5,768	1,216	792	...	795	292	1,168	1,469	1,342	294	1,286	382	...	3,852	1,736
III	7,941	3,092	524	828	5	259	257	436	901	762	502	406	61	...	1,163	1,255
IV (permanent)	5,235	1,939	466	709	1	159	133	340	264	1,108	15	171	166	...	633	869
IV (alluvial)	4,916	1,645	619	1,349	21	40	181	176	163	709	2	80	266	...	382	717
Total	43,521	15,101	3,606	4,159	28	1,727	1,028	2,553	4,052	4,380	924	2,611	1,236	...	7,768	5,642
<i>Nakur.</i>																
I	9,730	4,105	636	549	...	1,042	379	409	2,072	954	55	220	175	...	1,909	2,775
II	20,515	7,924	1,529	509	73	645	614	1,203	2,196	1,837	568	1,039	135	...	4,527	2,284
III	9,410	3,759	831	311	...	99	191	329	721	620	122	493	99	...	2,737	932
IV (permanent)	6,757	3,220	404	525	1	66	232	503	241	781	21	29	154	...	1,316	766
IV (alluvial)	3,632	1,990	205	477	...	8	95	161	17	336	2	25	121	...	504	309
Total	50,044	20,998	3,605	2,401	74	1,860	1,511	2,605	5,247	4,528	768	1,806	684	...	11,023	7,066

The figures for Tahsil Nakur are those of 1263 fasli, not those of the year of verification (1294 fasli.)

APPENDIX XV.

Crop Statement of the year of verification— continued).

Number and name of circle.	Total cultivated area.	Rabi.					Kharif.					Do-fasi.	Remarks.				
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Tobacco.	Gram and peas.	Other rabi crops.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in combination.			Bajra alone and in combination.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.	Other kharif crops.
		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
Gangoh.																	
I	...	4,485	384	678	2	1,162	714	338	2,478	946	24	82	294	...	1,394	3,125	
II	...	7,275	793	543	36	586	496	1,297	1,302	1,798	551	1,166	35	...	5,311	2,244	
III	...	1,518	690	327	...	105	146	324	674	521	684	212	224	...	1,186	636	
IV (permanent)	...	2,800	472	643	...	437	266	452	429	531	190	641	50	...	2,308	825	
IV (alluvial)	...	276	875	20	...	14	62	25	141	194	6	...	30	...	77	202	
V (permanent)	...	72	5	5	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
V (alluvial)	...	2,220	208	997	...	467	940	186	70	679	9	70	165	...	695	826	
Total	...	18,646	3,337	3,213	38	2,771	2,624	2,640	5,094	4,669	843	2,201	596	...	10,989	7,918	
Total of Thbsil Nakur	...	67,688	13,763	14,229	145	7,694	7,302	10,308	20,163	17,633	2,854	8,272	4,666	...	39,160	29,254	
Rampur.																	
I canal-irrigated	...	16,413	2,150	2,612	18	13,525	1,396	1,243	13,742	3,846	2,007	987	3,196	170	9,184	13,751	
II not canal-irrigated (permanent)	...	1,604	175	116	...	1,098	48	168	530	146	410	245	120	...	837	806	
III " " (alluvial)	...	172	30	29	...	20	17	5	21	14	...	11	36	...	25	31	
Total	...	18,189	2,355	2,757	18	14,641	1,461	1,436	14,293	3,994	2,417	1,243	3,352	170	10,046	14,588	
Nagol.																	
I S. canal-irrigated	...	2,193	144	240	1	1,507	212	184	1,662	57	575	164	788	...	903	1,429	
II " "	...	1,722	159	243	1	1,055	79	191	1,283	36	456	331	353	...	631	1,004	
III S. not canal-irrigated	...	9,493	819	1,504	4	4,519	503	969	5,085	424	1,520	1,690	3,122	...	5,275	4,108	
IV I. " (permanent)	...	5,810	263	534	2	2,231	133	472	2,664	123	879	1,756	1,545	...	3,332	1,692	
V (alluvial)	...	787	69	223	7	1,384	75	34	251	354	38	75	397	...	149	222	
Total	...	19,605	1,454	2,744	15	9,459	1,002	1,850	10,945	675	3,438	4,046	6,205	...	10,290	8,455	

Deoband.

I S. canal-irrigated	16,780	6,452	216	286	1	2,855	151	420½	2,278½	332	608	101	1,782½	...	3,606½	2,415
II F. "	23,438	8,272	194	489	12	3,440	165	760	3,091	412	2,784	1,319	1,576	...	3,987	3,066
III L. " (permanent)	14,210	4,040	701	402	1	1,473	122	335	1,550½	145	1,334½	1,444½	918½	...	2,432	1,284
IV S. not canal-irrigated	7,086	2,774	34	117½	3½	1,124	31	299	493½	227	749½	832	371	...	1,271	741
V L. " (permanent)	6,197	2,378	170	191	1	522	63	98	644	117	591	703	120	...	995	396
VI (alluvial)	2,147	574	166	307	1	258	66	15	507	38	42	85	106	...	225	243
Total	69,838	25,090	1,481	1,702½	19½	9,672	598	1,927½	8,567½	1,271	6,104	3,984½	4,869	...	12,606½	8,145

Total of Tahsil Deoband

Total of Tahsil Deoband	194,919	62,884	5,290	7,294	52½	33,763½	3,061	5,213½	33,806	5,940½	11,989	9,273½	14,426½	170	32,943	31,188
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Fyzabad.

I canal-irrigated (permanent)	7,950	1,375	791	775	3	1,631	693	701	463	2,037	460	766	593	35	887	3,230
II not canal-irrigated (permanent)	5,889	1,563	524	393	...	1,283	339	721	494	1,690	172	407	349	...	655	2,701
III " (alluvial)	637	93	68	...	...	139	...	38	5	19	...	6	...	...	14	13
IV canal-irrigated	25,433	6,266	2,437	1,391	...	4,826	1,574	2,398	18	135	27	108	50	60	66	270
V not canal-irrigated (permanent)	2,760½	629½	219	225	2	430½	200	227½	69	5,749	477	2,764	687	...	3,040	7,204
VI " (alluvial)	7,324	1,137	1,414	483	...	1,480	339	611	121	1,021	10	301½	76	...	317	967½
VII " (permanent)	1,037½	183	94	74	...	199	88½	57	5	1,160	34	1,079	125	...	786	1,445
VIII " (alluvial)	1,037½	183	94	74	...	199	88½	57	5	219½	8	176½	7	...	159½	197½
Total	51,131½	11,248½	5,553	3,367	5	9,991½	3,332½	4,762½	2,203	12,030½	1,188	5,602	1,887	95	5,894½	16,028

Saharanpur.

I canal-irrigated	6,949	1,591	732	482	79	608	561	141	1,421	401	12	204	458½	...	2,246½	1,988
II not canal-irrigated (permanent)	2,760	737	287	267½	5	241	231½	162	691	223	16	129	104	...	521	925
III " (alluvial)	238	97	3	15	...	10	24	2	29	4	...	14	26	...	18	4
IV canal-irrigated	39,094	9,740½	3,550½	3,459½	18½	3,362½	2,014½	1,362½	13,679	1,533	587½	731½	3,059½	...	6,596	10,541
V " (alluvial)	167	57	9	47	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	8	...	53	19
VI not canal-irrigated (permanent)	1,955	615	136	73	...	223	89	44	322	61	43	180	34	...	321	186
VII " (alluvial)	96	9	21	4	...	17	...	...	...	6	7	5	13	...	32	18
VIII canal-irrigated (permanent)	10,939	2,876	681	973	14	595	640	3.5	2,642½	307	118	543½	634	...	2,805	2,195
IX " (alluvial)	27	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	1
Total	62,225	15,757½	5,422½	5,321½	120½	5,106½	3,560	1,957½	18,789½	2,535	768½	1,813	4,340	...	12,594½	15,877

Muzaffargarh.

I canal-irrigated	1,244	268	221	195	...	231½	34½	115½	307½	221	3	33	94	...	181	661
II not canal-irrigated (permanent)	4,279	1,198	310	592	2	806	140	531	373	798	244	272	165	...	335	1,487
III " (alluvial)	142	28	6	11	...	16	4	22	5	25	...	24	5	...	26	30
IV " (permanent)	20,555½	5,298	1,684	2,238	4	3,292	829	2,127	2,610	2,946	712	1,638	800	1	2,739	6,332½
V " (alluvial)	494	109	40	47	1	55	37	65	65	48	3	40	7	...	89	102
VI " (permanent)	13,711	3,184½	944½	773½	2	1,354	841	1,712	1,310	1,842	53	1,809	362	...	2,135	2,616
VII " (alluvial)	522	177	30	29	...	27	23	69	39	59	1	53	1	...	83	69
Total	40,947½	10,232½	3,235½	3,860½	9	5,781½	1,908½	4,631½	4,709½	5,939	1,016	3,869	1,434	1	5,588	11,237½

APPENDIX XV.

Crop Statement of the year of verification—(concluded).

Number and name of circle.	Total.	Rabi.						Kharif.						Dofasli.	Remarks.	
		Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Tobacco.	Gram and peas.	Other rabi crops.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar alone and in combination.	Bajra alone and in combination.	Sugar-cane.			Indigo.	Other kharif crops.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Haraura.																
I (permanent)	24,311½	7,184	655½	1,859	1	2,421	736½	1,480	5,995½	821	135½	1,512	1,737	...	4,583½	4,810
I (alluvial)	1,937	519	101½	331	...	137½	104	156	227	143	40	146½	192½	...	349	510
II (permanent)	19,888	5,417	1,199	1,113	3	1,651½	644½	1,329	4,226½	1,078	608	1,957	834	...	3,168½	3,341
II (alluvial)	2,262	1,013½	123	201	...	150½	136	136	237	138	43	129	102	...	250	397
III (permanent)	8,657½	2,209	761½	491	11	496	23½	316	2,189	152	230	1,190	239	...	1,338½	1,199½
Total	57,055½	16,342½	2,840½	3,995	15	4,850½	1,855	3,417	12,875	2,332	1,056½	4,934½	3,104½	...	9,689½	10,257½
Total of Tahsil Sabarapur		2,11,360½	53,581½	17,051½	149½	25,735½	10,655½	14,768½	38,577	22,836½	4,04½	16,218½	10,765½	96	33,766½	53,460
Manglaur.																
I canal-irrigated	16,327	5,700½	483	539½	10	3,207	703	434½	4,578½	124	269	363	1,541	304	3,056	4,986
II " "	11,573	3,656	713	214	...	2,079	346	336	2,698	52	522	838	767	...	1,396	2,614
III " "	4,058	1,257	314	200	...	417	154	98	961	6	201	438	164	...	562	714
IV not canal-irrigated	8,686	2,879	376	579	...	838	402	355	2,372	216	127	696	381	...	1,385	1,930
V " "	13,592	4,797	928	822	...	746	631	497	5,587	327	132	716	591	...	1,555	3,767
VI " "	2,987	1,145	112	50	...	224	115	84	627	12	5	581	104	...	351	423
I " " (alluvial)	1,565	617	237	273	...	23	44	23	520	24	11	21	55	...	66	349
Total	58,788	20,051½	3,163	2,677½	10	7,554	2,425	1,827½	17,343½	761	1,267	3,643	3,603	304	8,971	14,813
Roorkhee.																
I canal-irrigated	1,317	496	44	80	...	202	120	75	240	63	16	95	69	...	197	380
I not canal-irrigated	9,826	3,647	982½	530½	...	990	91	931	1,493	285	566	1,194½	431	52	896½	1,664
II " " (alluvial)	419	116	77	21	...	13	64	23	85	6	4	11	50	...	48	99
II " " (permanent)	15,650	4,969	1,121	1,387	41	1,306	662	1,001	3,783	721	129½	1,411½	598½	...	2,467½	3,948
II " " (alluvial)	1,962	673	263	319½	2	146	101	191½	294½	95	11½	43	107	...	323	678
II " " (permanent)	18,418	5,388	1,363	1,035	1	1,915	446½	1,118½	3,599	606	393	1,595	1,149	283	2,211	2,685
II " " (alluvial)	780	376	54	51	...	25½	73½	36½	135	20	2	28½	26	...	123	171
Total	48,372	15,665	3,304½	3,424	44	4,597½	1,558	3,376½	9,629½	1,796	1,122	4,448½	2,430½	335	6,266	9,625

Jaidpur.														
I canal-irrigated	18,803	5,355	1,151	1,163	...	2,155	779	1,228	3,799	972	161	2,001	1,090	...
I " " (alluvial)	144	19	22	...	...	22	20	5	1	25	...	39	...	2,446
I not canal-irrigated (permanent)	4,698	1,635	282	191	...	548	420	275	1,666	168	...	95	227	41
II " " " (alluvial)	15,512	5,098	2,174	876	23	654	1,024	1,029	4,496	1,191	3	898	432	703
II " " " (permanent)	317	84	26	16	...	3	43	14	7	24	...	71	24	1,485
III " " " (permanent)	7,821	2,170	1,696	521	33	178	445	481	1,859	874	4	447	111	62
III " " " (alluvial)	180	...	42	14	9	6	9	5	20	9	..	67	...	626
Total	47,475	14,356	5,393	2,781	65	3,566	2,740	3,037	11,848	3,263	171	3,618	1,884	5,378
Bagmati.														
I canal-irrigated	1,252	493	21	39	...	235	32	26	302	8	7	92	87	193
I not canal-irrigated (permanent)	3,806	1,127	182	215	...	320	58	141	1,219	48	10	155	303	734
I " " " (alluvial)	368	107	54	16	...	20	40	13	49	40	1	28	41	72
II " " " (permanent)	36,092	10,476	1,572	1,643	...	3,013	780	2,044	9,478	1,152	339	2,371	2,242	5,830
II " " " (alluvial)	1,222	159	115	166	...	66	47	36	322	42	...	43	222	204
III " " " (permanent)	16,332	4,329	1,010	505	...	1,512	996	1,530	3,072	1,426	165	1,344	733	1,956
III " " " (alluvial)	2,741	539	474	144	5	343	271	223	226	302	21	154	197	380
Total	61,814	17,231	3,428	2,729	5	5,509	2,224	4,014	14,668	3,018	543	4,186	3,825	9,379
Total of Tahsil Roorkee	216,449	67,303	15,289	11,611	124	21,226	8,947	12,255	53,489	8,839	3,103	15,891	11,743	29,994
District Total	807,352	251,456	51,393	49,708	471	88,419	29,965	42,545	146,035	55,249	21,991	49,655	41,601	135,863
											908			157,913

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX XVI(a).
Crop statement of last Settlement.

Pargana.	Rabi.								Kharif.								Remarks.
	Wheat alone.	Wheat in combi- nation.	Barley alone and in combination.	Tobacco.	Gram and peas.	Other rabi crops.	Cotton alone and in combination.	Rice.	Maize.	Just alone and in combination.	Rajin alone and in combination.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Other kharif crops.	Do.ash.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Nakur ... { Sultampur Sarsawa Nakur Gangoh	42,085	11,567	3,977	3,644	76	3,255	3,923	2,774	5,871	7,893	1,625	1,833	1,929	287	3,206	8,905	
	45,016	11,228	1,922	3,355	165	3,382	4,128	2,168	3,039	3,134	2,222	2,448	1,596	123	8,819	2,713	
	50,734	11,047	4,325	2,143	378	4,678	4,024	2,090	5,906	5,523	6,138	1,389	1,619	23	5,166	3,915	
	49,964	12,149	2,937	2,036	243	10,463	2,974	1,604	4,777	1,641	3,015	1,269	712	38	8,492	2,386	
Total	188,349	46,011	13,361	11,178	862	21,778	15,049	8,636	19,593	17,991	13,000	6,939	5,856	471	25,683	18,009	
Deoband ... { Rampur Nagal Deoband	64,656	15,613	2,841	1,724	69	11,532	6,994	2,403	15,646	338	1,826	1,751	4,784	31	1,837	3,733	
	62,962	20,635	915	1,194	58	6,091	3,394	5,071	6,815	38	1,236	3,667	3,981	...	12,474	2,607	
	72,269	22,938	461	1,377	36	5,329	7,796	4,849	5,049	224	2,349	2,322	5,056	...	16,896	2,413	
	189,887	60,186	4,217	4,295	163	22,952	18,184	12,523	27,510	600	5,411	7,740	13,821	31	31,207	8,753	
Total	45,912	11,736	2,174	1,808	22	5,407	6,149	1,527	1,327	7,002	3,922	3,511	998	...	1,394	1,056	
Sabarnapur ... { Fyzabad Sabarnapur Muzaffarabad Haraura	61,813	18,572	1,264	1,964	134	6,052	5,832	1,095	9,317	304	4,425	2,249	3,936	71	9,728	3,150	
	35,554	15,406	1,183	1,033	21	2,354	1,004	3,667	2,792	490	2,431	2,598	1,428	...	2,217	1,070	
	53,984	14,280	1,087	1,083	17	2,916	4,324	2,209	7,893	488	4,374	4,291	3,568	...	7,838	404	
	197,293	59,994	5,708	5,888	194	16,759	17,300	8,498	21,329	8,284	15,152	12,699	9,920	71	21,177	5,680	
Total	60,712	21,962	1,164	996	18	5,664	5,589	1,960	6,560	53	702	2,902	4,362	...	12,315	3,535	
Rurki ... { Maunaur Roorkhee Jawalapur Baagwanpur	46,342	19,338	1,099	1,392	8	4,897	3,408	2,521	4,796	582	1,507	4,508	1,959	3	4,323	4,019	
	42,003	15,188	1,969	1,506	50	2,744	4,689	3,470	5,628	983	780	3,564	1,598	4	4,773	4,938	
	57,818	13,474	1,737	819	28	4,586	6,158	2,794	9,627	665	1,309	3,813	5,080	...	12,292	4,564	
	206,880	69,982	5,969	4,713	104	17,891	19,844	10,745	26,611	2,283	4,298	14,787	12,999	7	33,793	17,056	
Total	792,459	236,173	29,255	26,074	1,323	79,380	70,377	40,202	95,043	29,158	37,861	42,165	42,596	580	111,770	49,498	
District TOTAL																	

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Saharapur.

APPENDIX XVI(b).

Percentages of the principal crops on the cultivated area at last Settlement and in the year of verification.

Talukana.	Cultivated a-area.		Rice.			Sugarcane.			Wheat.			Cotton.			Remarks.	
			Last settle-ment.	Year of verifi-cation.		Last settle-ment.	Year of verifi-cation.		Last settle-ment.	Year of verifi-cation.		Last settle-ment.	Year of verifi-cation.			
	Area.	Percentage.		Area.	Percentage.		Area.	Percentage.		Area.	Percentage.		Area.	Percentage.		Area.	Percentage.
Nakúr	42,685	41,310½	5,871	13.7	5,770	13.9	1,929	4.5	2,150	5.2	15,564	36.4	2,774	6.4	2,570	6.07
	45,016	43,521	3,039	6.7	4,052	9.3	1,596	3.5	1,236	2.8	13,150	29.2	2,168	4.8	2,553	5.8
	50,734	50,044	5,906	11.6	5,247	10.4	1,619	3.1	684	1.3	15,572	30.6	2,080	4.1	2,605	5.2
	49,964	49,749	4,777	9.5	5,094	10.2	712	1.4	596½	1.1	15,086	30.1	1,604	3.2	2,640	5.3
	188,399	184,624½	19,593	10.4	20,163	10.8	5,855	3.1	4,666½	2.5	59,372	31.5	8,636	4.5	10,308	5.5
Deoband	64,556	61,785	15,646	24.2	14,293	23.1	4,784	7.4	3,352½	5.4	19,454	30.08	2,403	3.7	1,436	2.3
	62,962	63,296	6,815	10.8	10,945½	17.3	3,981	6.3	6,205	9.8	21,550	34.2	5,071	8.05	1,850	2.9
	72,269	69,838	5,019	6.9	8,567½	12.2	5,055	6.9	4,869	6.9	23,399	32.3	4,849	6.7	1,927½	2.7
	199,887	194,919	27,510	13.7	33,806	17.3	13,821	6.9	14,423½	7.3	64,403	32.2	12,323	6.1	5,213½	2.6
Sahāranpur	45,912	51,131½	1,327	2.8	2,203	4.3	998	2.1	1,887	3.6	13,910	30.2	1,527	3.3	4,762½	9.3
	61,843	62,225	9,317	15.06	18,789½	30.1	3,936	6.3	4,340	6.9	19,836	32.07	1,035	1.7	1,957½	3.1
	85,554	40,947½	2,732	7.8	4,709½	11.4	1,428	4.01	1,434	3.5	16,689	46.6	3,667	10.3	4,631½	10.1
	53,984	57,055½	7,893	14.6	12,875	22.5	3,558	6.5	3,104½	5.4	15,367	28.4	2,209	4.1	3,417	5.9
	197,293	211,360½	21,329	10.8	38,577	18.2	9,920	5.02	10,763½	5.09	65,702	33.3	8,498	4.3	14,768½	6.9
Roorkee	60,712	58,788	6,560	10.8	17,343½	29.5	4,362	7.1	3,603	6.1	23,126	38.09	1,930	3.2	1,827½	3.1
	41,342	48,372	4,796	10.3	9,629½	19.9	1,959	4.2	2,430½	5.02	20,457	44.1	2,521	5.4	3,376½	6.9
	42,008	47,475	5,628	13.3	11,848	24.8	1,598	3.8	1,884	3.9	17,157	40.8	3,470	8.2	3,037	6.3
	57,818	61,814½	9,527	16.6	14,668½	23.7	5,080	8.7	3,825½	6.1	15,211	26.3	2,794	4.8	4,014½	6.4
	203,880	216,449½	26,611	12.8	53,489½	24.7	12,999	6.2	11,743	5.4	75,951	36.7	10,745	4.1	12,255½	5.6
District Total	792,459	807,552½	95,043	11.9	146,035½	18.08	42,596	5.3	41,601½	5.1	265,428	33.4	40,202	5.07	42,545½	5.02

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX XVII.

Circle and Pargana Rent Statement for each class of tenant.

Number and name of circle and pargana.	Ex-proprietary tenants.				Occupancy tenants.				Tenants-at-will.			
	Cash.		Kind.		Cash.		Kind.		Cash.		Kind.	
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Tahsil NAKUR.* Sultanpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I Circle	16½	66 6 3	19½	1,742	9,114 4 0	738	...	2,251½	14,775 3 0	1,921½	...
	II "	48	198 13 0	31	320	943 11 0	238	...	218	794 12 9	296	...
	III "	6	14 3 3	14	1,355	5,931 0 0	796	...	1,569	7,745 7 6	1,402	...
	IV "	37	141 1 0	61½	2,319½	8,361 7 3	1,328½	...	3,195½	14,290 0 9	4,886	...
	IV "	1	2 0 0	12	318	983 5 6	384	...	619	2,683 9 3	1,784½	...
	Total	108½	422 7 6	138	6,054½	25,333 11 9	3,479½	...	7,853	40,289 1 3	10,289½	...
Sardana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I Circle	55	321 14 0	9	1,008	3,096 13 3	573	...	1,973	10,667 12 0	633	...
	II "	153	471 14 5	6	3,301½	11,262 5 0	151	...	5,090	23,076 7 9	820½	...
	III "	...	...	40	2,178	6,240 15 6	405	...	2,381	7,968 14 6	1,363	...
	IV "	6	20 14 9	22	725½	2,038 14 3	767	...	624½	1,969 5 3	1,480	...
	Total	222	843 7 8	164	7,352½	23,743 5 3	2,506	...	10,500½	45,394 1 6	6,479½	...
Nakur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I Circle	7	10 3 0	...	2,454½	12,901 13 3	169	...	3,360½	21,731 0 0	303	...
	II "	113	338 11 6	25	2,360½	7,492 7 7	332	...	6,381½	22,269 6 0	1,786	...
	III "	17	50 0 0	...	1,743	6,790 0 3	181	...	2,606	8,330 6 3	920	...
	IV "	...	...	...	989	2,877 1 6	59	...	1,026	3,651 14 0	560	...
	Total	138	400 3 6	25	7,668½	30,263 2 7	802	...	13,697½	56,891 6 3	3,877	...

Gangoh.														
I Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II "	104	193 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III "	12	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total														
Tahsil Total														
Tahsil DEORAND.														
Rampur.														
I Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II " not canal-irrigated (permanent)	183	729 4 3	12	106 1 0	7,487	31,820 13 0	706	4,362 13 0	12,900 1/2	65,731 4 7	4,695	27,704 11 3	...	...
III " " "	39	107 10 0	...	...	448	1,472 6 6	7	36 1 0	1,395	5,943 5 6	113	531 1 6	...	...
IV " " "	9	14 0 0	...	...	36	139 8 6	...	...	110 1/2	492 11 0	1	0 5 9	...	...
Total														
Nagal.														
I Circle	48	186 0 3	...	...	892	3,173 6 6	91	542 3 0	992	5,579 2 3	149	829 6 3	...	...
II "	49	87 14 0	...	...	973 1/2	2,704 6 0	73 1/2	323 4 0	1,520	6,268 8 6	213	759 13 9	...	...
III "	333	1,818 10 6	...	...	6,882 1/2	25,440 6 0	142 1/2	620 3 9	6,562 1/2	30,900 14 7	1,147	6,222 9 9	...	...
IV "	400	1,321 12 6	...	...	3,239 1/2	9,544 0 8	48 1/2	251 1 3	5,118 1/2	18,529 9 4	1,189	689 0 3	...	...
V " (alluvial)	7	37 4 0	2	13 0 0	256 1/2	819 5 9	...	...	350 1/2	1,376 3 1	61	283 13 6	...	...
Total														
Deoland.														
I Circle superior canal-irrigated	60	235 9 9	...	...	2,798 1/2	11,205 12 9	648	8,862 9 1	2,565 1/2	14,721 4 3	1,563	9,223 4 2	...	...
II " fair "	259	799 1 3	...	...	5,319 1/2	18,139 0 1	364	1,820 9 3	4,842	21,570 7 8	1,270	7,270 2 9	...	...
III " inferior " (permanent)	56	62 15 0	...	...	3,535	9,159 6 3	707	2,823 9 0	2,399	8,776 13 0	435	1,899 12 0	...	...
IV " superior not canal-irrigated	21	77 5 0	...	...	1,345	4,293 7 9	30	137 8 0	1,186	5,141 7 4	100	573 2 6	...	...
V " inferior " (permanent)	13	43 14 0	...	...	645	1,368 3 6	9	46 12 0	1,251	4,277 1 6	151	669 12 0	...	...
VI " (alluvial)	19	16 6 11	...	...	47	114 5 9	5	12 8 0	449	1,516 3 6	16	91 5 0	...	...
Total														
Tahsil Total														
* NOTE.—In the Nakir Tahsil the kind rents were not recorded at verification.														

APPENDIX XVII.

Circle and Pargana Rent Statement for each class of tenant—(continued).

Number and name of circle and pargana.	Ex-proprietary tenants.				Occupancy tenants.				Tenants-at-will.			
	Cash.		Kind.		Cash.		Kind.		Cash.		Kind.	
	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
TAHSL SAHARANPUR.												
<i>Fyzabad.</i>												
I Circle canal-irrigated	28	43 0 9	1,532	6,971 14 6	725	3,653 8 3	1,806	10,050 11 7	2,649	12,224 9 2
I " not canal-irrigated (permanent)	1,312	5,283 11 3	83	104 3 9	3,662	18,943 10 0	552	2,632 11 6
I " " (alluvial)	81	384 8 0	...	...
II " canal-irrigated	5	16 3 9	169	644 7 3	63	277 7 0	184	807 14 9	227	831 7 3
II " not canal-irrigated (permanent)	19	127 11 3	3,455 10	9,943 13 0	996	3,835 0 0	6,533 15	24,064 7 9	10,405	29,545 8 3
II " " (alluvial)	6	12 0 0	210 1	753 3 9	155 1	562 3 9	379	1,532 1 3	1,318 1	3,710 1 3
III " " (permanent)	1,102	2,448 11 9	138 1	362 7 3	2,783	5,799 10 9	2,945 1	5,589 10 0
III " " (alluvial)	65	110 12 3	48	77 14 0	207 1	753 6 0	690	1,344 8 0
Total	58	203 15 9	7,895 11	26,178 9 9	2,159	8,872 12 0	15,835 10	62,226 6 1	18,787	55,968 7 11
<i>Saharanpur.</i>												
I Circle canal-irrigated	13	35 8 0	...	...	2,075 1	13,022 15 8	285 1	1,604 15 6	2,722 1	18,861 14 8	537 1	2,723 11 6
I " not canal-irrigated (permanent)	1,590	5,417 1 6	35	257 0 0	421	1,906 8 8	197	894 4 6
I " " (alluvial)	31	1,024 14 9	6	30 8 0	76	445 3 0	58	262 14 0
II " canal-irrigated	207 1	936 0 0	...	...	11,272 1	49,630 8 3	1,082 1	6,531 6 7	7,690 1	42,083 9 1	3,155 10	16,470 3 0
II " " (alluvial)	22 1	176 3 0	45 1	386 1 3	6 1	33 10 9	28 1	39 14 6
II " not canal-irrigated (permanent)	673	1,740 2 0	49	210 13 0	396	1,540 10 3	445	1,423 5 11
II " " (alluvial)	23	53 9 8	...	...	34	98 0 6	5	10 0 0
III " canal-irrigated	8	19 10 0	...	...	2,896 1	11,213 15 7	1,341 1	5,231 8 6	2,554 1	11,144 7 1	1,849 1	8,209 8 2
III " " (alluvial)	23	55 3 6	...	...	4	14 7 9	...	...
Total	228 1	991 2 0	...	...	13,506 16	81,442 9 6	2,844 16	14,202 5 0	13,903 10	76,131 7 9	6,276 10	30,033 14 1
<i>Muzaffarabad.</i>												
I Circle canal-irrigated	2,894	1,604 2 2	118	719 1 3	641	4,307 4 3	78	456 4 6
I " not canal-irrigated (permanent)	1,139	6,164 11 3	387	1,653 7 9	1,577	8,313 4 3	364	1,741 2 6
I " " (alluvial)	29	143 8 0	26	136 3 3	84	403 7 6	4	16 0 0
II " " (permanent)	4,242 1	15,264 15 8	2,964 1	13,528 14 3	3,472 1	15,476 7 6	5,574 1	23,389 9 3

APPENDIX XVII.

Circle and Pargana Rent Statement for each class of tenant—(concluded).

Number and name of circle and pargana.	Ex-proprietary tenants.			Occupancy tenants.			Tenants-at-will.		
	Cash.		Kind.	Cash.		Kind.	Cash.		Kind.
	Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
TAHSIL ROOHREE—(concluded). <i>Javdāpur.</i>	2	13 2 3	8	31 3 9	3,387½	2,256 15 9	4,218	15,617 8 6	4,215
	...	...	...	...	91	...	51	227 13 0	2
	...	...	...	...	900	404 11 0	1,776	7,418 11 7	219
	...	...	...	...	403½	3,939 6 6	4,011½	12,687 0 0	7,738½
	...	...	...	...	45	24	28	138 15 9	172
	...	...	...	...	331½	1,267 9 3	1,541	3,250 8 1	4,730
	...	...	...	...	11	16 11 3	11	37 2 3	139
	...	...	...	...	2	Nil.	...	...	...
	2	13 2 3	8	31 3 9	5,231½	7,935 10 6	11,639½	39,377 11 2	17,215½

TAHSIL ROOHREE—(concluded). <i>Bhagwānpur.</i>	...	...	...	...	100	...	571	2,400 8 3	24
	...	...	...	...	255	...	1,244	6,942 5 3	122
	...	...	...	...	28	...	281	1,650 13 0	28
	...	...	...	...	3,800	1,209 12 0	11,077½	45,841 5 2	5,209½
	...	...	...	...	146	50 14 9	405	1,695 13 3	202
	...	...	...	...	3,851½	693 6 6	4,755½	14,344 5 8	2,723½
	...	...	...	...	233	321 1 9	687½	2,374 15 5	1,179½

	53	147 2 6	...	...	8,413½	2,275 3 0	10,022½	75,250 2 0	9,488½

Tahsil Total	383	1,123 6 3	17	150 13 9	40,995½	15,269 0 9	60,858½	2,44,397 8 7	37,004½

	2,919	9,782 2 4	416	473 14 6	150,062½	81,849 0 10	203,746½	8,08,262 0 8	115,642½
DISTRICT TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Sahāranpur.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Comparative statement of cultivation and irrigation for the present and last settlements.

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Cultivated area.			
		At last settle- ment.	At veri- fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age of in- crease) or decrease.
Tahsil Nakúr.					
Sultánpur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	9,700	9,517	-183	-1.8
	2nd " bángar ...	1,444	1,312	-132	-9.1
	3rd " mixed khádír and bángar ...	6,202	5,985	-217	-3.4
	4th " khádír ...	18,845	17,965	-880	-4.6
	4th " " (alluvial maháls) ...	6,494	6,078½	-415½	-6.4
Total ...		42,685	40,857½	-1,827½	-4.2
Sarsáwa ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	8,210	8,609	+201	+2.2
	2nd " bángar ...	17,148	17,199	+ 51	+0.2
	3rd " mixed khádír and bángar ...	8,568	8,163	-405	-4.7
	4th " khádír ...	5,467	5,378	- 89	-1.6
	4th " " (alluvial portion) ...	5,023	5,088	+ 65	+1.2
Total ...		45,016	44,437	-579	-1.2
Nakúr ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	9,472	9,799	+327	+3.4
	2nd " bángar ...	21,300	21,595	+295	+1.3
	3rd " mixed khádír and bángar ...	9,295	9,639	+344	+3.7
	4th " khádír ...	6,771	6,809	+ 38	+0.5
	4th " " (alluvial portion) ...	3,896	3,884	-212	-5.4
Total ...		50,734	51,526	+792	+1.5
Gangoh ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	10,851	10,082	-769	-7.08
	2nd " superior bángar ...	19,413	20,087	+674	+3.4
	3rd " inferior bángar ...	5,340	5,281	- 59	-1.1
	4th " mixed khádír and bángar (per- manent portion) ...	8,021	8,671	+650	+8.1
	4th " mixed khádír and bángar (alluvial portion) ...	1,542	1,548	+ 6	+0.3
	5th " khádír (permanent) ...	87	125	+ 38	+43.6
	5th " " (alluvial) ...	4,710	5,714	+1,004	+21.3
Total ...		49,964	51,508	+1,544	+3.09
Tahsil Total ...		188,309	188,328½	-70½	-1.03
Tahsil Deoband.					
Rámpur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	59,563	56,739	-2,824	-4.7
	2nd " not canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	4,719	4,709	-10	-.2
	2nd " " " (alluvial) ...	374	337	-37	-9.8
Total ...		64,656	61,785	-2,871	+4.4
Nágál ...	1st Circle ...	7,159	7,201	+ 42	+0.5
	2nd " ...	5,669	5,566	-103	-1.8
	3rd " ...	29,571	30,419	+ 848	+2.8
	4th " (permanent) ...	18,270	18,052	-218	-1.1
	4th " (alluvial) ...	...	20	+ 20	+100
5th " (alluvial) ...	2,203	2,038	-255	-11.1	
Total ...		62,962	63,296	+334	+0.5

Comparative statement of cultivation and

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Canal-irrigated area.			
		At last settle-ment.	At veri-fication.	Increase or decrease.	Precent-age of in-crease or decrease.
Tahsil Nakúr.					
Sultánpur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	3,620	5,005	+ 1,385	+ 38.2
	2nd " bángar ...	41	126	+ 85	+ 207.3
	3rd " mixed khádir and bángar ...	...	43	+ 43	+ 100
	4th " khádir ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " " (alluvial maháls) ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,661	5,174	+ 1,513	+ 41.3
Saraóna ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	2,181	3,367	+ 1,186	+ 54.3
	2nd " bángar ...	28	22	—6	—21.4
	3rd " mixed khádir and bángar ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " khádir ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " " (alluvial portion) ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,209	3,389	+ 1,180	+ 53.4
Nakúr ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	2,329	5,984	+ 3,655	+ 156.9
	2nd " bangar ...	...	8	+ 8	+ 100
	3rd " mixed khádir and bángar ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " khádir ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " " (alluvial portion) ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,329	5,992	+ 3,663	+ 157.2
Gangoh ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	5,368	8,471	+ 3,103	+ 57.8
	2nd " superior bángar ...	...	...	...	...
	3rd " inferior bángar ...	1	27	+ 26	+ 2,600
	4th " mixed khádir and bángar (per- manent portion) ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " mixed khádir und bángar (alluvial portion) ...	...	...	...	...
	5th " khádir (permanent) ...	...	...	...	...
	5th " " (alluvial) ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,369	8,498	+ 3,129	+ 58.2
Tahsil Total		13,568	23,053	+ 9,485	+ 69.9
Tahsil Deoband.					
Rámpur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	30,348	40,693	+ 10,345	+ 34.08
	2nd " not canal-irrigated (permanent)...	148	39	—109	—73.6
	2nd " " " " (alluvial) ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,496	40,732	+ 16,236	+ 33.5
Nágai ...	1st Circle ...	110	2,806	+ 2,696	+ 2,450.9
	2nd " ...	32	1,077	+ 1,045	+ 3,265.6
	3rd " ...	...	...	...	...
	4th " (permanent) ...	...	2	+ 2	+ 100
	4th " (alluvial) ...	...	...	...	...
	5th " (alluvial) ...	...	...	...	...
Total		142	3,885	+ 3,743	+ 2,635.9

DIX XVIII.

irrigation for the present and last settlements—(continued).

Well-irrigated area.				Area irrigated from other sources.			
At last settle- ment.	At veri- fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age of increase or decrease.	At last settle- ment.	At veri- fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age of increase or decrease.
758	497	—261	—34.4	78	169	+91	+116.6
304	247	—57	—18.7	7	4	—3	—42.8
775	980	+205	+26.4	5	29	+24	+480.0
628	595	+67	+12.6	163	358	+195	+119.6
28	32	+4	+14.2	1	3	+2	+200.0
2,393	2,351	—42	—1.7	254	563	+309	+121.6
2,776	1,905	—871	—31.3	37	104	+67	+181.08
7,372	11,073	+3,701	+50.2	34	103	+69	+202.9
1,746	3,081	+1,335	+76.4	150	247	+97	+64.6
83	288	+205	+246.9	...	47	+47	+100
31½	46	+14½	+47.2	...	1	+1	+100
12,008½	16,393	+4,384½	+36.5	221	502	+281	+127.1
1,989	1,654	—335	—16.8	181	75	—106	—58.5
8,621	14,839	+6,218	+72.1	65	190	+125	+192.3
2,302	3,761	+1,459	+63.3	16	38	+22	+137.5
846	2,014	+1,168	+138.06	24	26	+2	+8.3
69	267	+198	+286.9	4	24	+20	+600.0
13,827	22,535	+8,708	+62.9	290	353	+63	+21.7
1,391	762	—629	—45.2	544	43	—501	—92.09
8,408	14,413	+6,005	+71.4	209	154	—55	—26.3
2,000	3,263	+1,263	+63.1	397	218	—179	—45.08
2,725	5,936	+2,311	+84.8	113	174	+61	+53.9
57	76	+19	+33.3	98	67	—31	—31.6
... 781	... 1,551	... +770	... +98.5	... 18	... 7	... —11	... —61.1
15,362	25,101	+9,739	+63.3	1,379	663	—716	—51.9
43,590½	66,830	+22,789½	+52.2	2,144	2,081	—63	—2.9
5,876	1,587	—4,289	—72.0	937	559	—378	—40.3
1,533	1,370	—163	—10.6	128	130	+2	+1.5
...
7,409	2,957	—4,452	—60.08	1,065	689	—376	35.3
962	63	—899	—93.4	625	313	—312	—49.9
163½	12	—151½	—92.6	106½	120	+13½	+12.6
6,956	9,127½	+2,171½	+31.2	2,193	2,307½	+114½	+5.2
1,463½	2,736	+1,272½	+86.9	800½	252	—548½	—68.5
... 28	... 33	... +5	... +17.8	... 89	... 38	... —61	... —68.5
9,573	11,971½	+2,398½	+25.05	3,814	3,030½	—783½	—20.5

Comparative statement of cultivation and

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Cultivated area.				At last settle-ment.
		At last settle-ment.	At veri-fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent-age of increase or decrease.	
Tahsil Deoband—(concluded).						
Deoband ...	1st Circle ...	17,335	16,760	—575	—33.1	868
	2nd " ...	23,518	23,438	—80	—0.3	909
	3rd " (permanent) ...	14,898	14,210	—688	—4.6	484
	3rd " (alluvial) ...	...	3	+3	+100	...
	4th " ...	7,199	7,086	—113	—1.5	...
	5th " (permanent) ...	6,754	6,197	—557	—8.2	...
	5th " (alluvial) ...	...	57	+57	+100	...
	6th " (alluvial) ...	2,565	2,087	—478	—18.6	...
Total ...		72,269	69,838	—2,431	—3.3	2,261
Tahsil Total ...		199,887	194,919	—4,968	—2.4	32,899
Tahsil Sahāranpur.						
Faizābād ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	7,699	7,950	+251	+3.2	2,819
	1st " not canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	6,134	5,889	—245	—3.9	...
	1st " " " (alluvial) ...	123	81	—42	—34.1	...
	2nd " canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	658	657	—1	—0.1	69
	2nd " not canal-irrigated " ...	22,328	25,133	+2,805	+13.9	...
	2nd " " " (alluvial) ...	2,656½	2,760½	+104	+3.9	...
	3rd " " " (permanent) ...	5,645	7,324	+1,679	+29.7	...
	3rd " " " (alluvial) ...	668	1,037½	+369½	+55.2	...
Total ...		45,911½	51,131½	+5,220½	+11.3	2,888
Sahāranpur ...	1st circle canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	7,419	6,949	—470	—6.3	3,123
	1st " not canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	2,733	2,760	+27	+0.9	25
	1st " " " (alluvial) ...	266	238	—28	—10.5	...
	2nd " canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	38,311	39,094	+783	+2.04	18,793
	2nd " " " (alluvial) ...	272	167	—105	—38.6	9
	2nd " not canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	2,020	1,955	—65	—3.2	84
	2nd " " " (alluvial) ...	103	96	—7	—6.7	...
	3rd " canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	10,640	10,939	+299	+2.8	4,218
3rd " " " (alluvial) ...	70	27	—43	—61.4	...	
Total ...		61,843	62,225	+382	+0.6	26,252
Muzaffarābād ...	1st Circle, canal-irrigated ...	1,226	1,244	+18	+1.4	299
	1st " not canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	3,872	4,279	+407	+10.5	...
	1st " " " (alluvial) ...	162	142	—20	—12.3	...
	2nd " " " (permanent) ...	19,312	20,555½	+1,243½	+6.4	...
	2nd " " " (alluvial) ...	465	494	+29	+6.2	...
	3rd " " " (permanent) ...	9,958	13,711	+3,753	+37.6	...
	3rd " " " (alluvial) ...	559	522	—37	—6.6	...
Total ...		35,554	40,947½	+5,393½	+15.1	299
Haraura ...	1st Circle (permanent) ...	23,195½	24,346½	+1,151	+4.9	...
	1st " (alluvial) ...	1,984½	1,910	—74½	—3.7	...
	2nd " (permanent) ...	18,377½	19,888	+1,510½	+8.2	...
	2nd " (alluvial) ...	2,264	2,254	—10	—0.4	...
	3rd " (permanent) ...	8,163	8,657½	+494½	+6.05	...
Total ...		53,984½	57,055½	+3,071½	+5.6	...
Tahsil Total ...		197,293	211,360½	+14,067½	+7.1	29,439

DIX XVIII.

irrigation for the present and last settlements—(continued).

Canal-irrigated area.			Well-irrigated area.				Area irrigated from other sources.			
At veri- fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age of increase or decrease.	At last settle- ment.	At veri- fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age of in- crease or decrease.	At last settle- ment.	At veri- fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent- age of increase or decrease.
10,056	+9,188	+1058.5	3,113	1,082	-2,031	-65.2	731	291	-500	-68.3
9,651	+8,742	+961.7	2,541	1,236	-1,305	-51.3	827	404½	-422½	-51.08
4,309½	+3,825½	+790.3	877½	393	-484½	-55.1	472	145	-327	-69.2
...
8	+8	+100	1,743	2,000	+257	+14.7	74	54	-20	-27.02
40	+40	+100	436½	291	-145½	-33.2	110½	13	-97½	-88.2
...
8	+8	+100	12½	4	-8½	-68.6	½	15	+14½	+2,900.0
24,072½	+21,811½	+964.6	8,723½	5,006	-3,717½	-42.6	2,215	862½	-1,352½	-61.06
68,689½	+35,790½	+108.7	25,705½	19,934½	-5,771	-22.4	7,094	4,582	-2,512	-35.4
3,958	+1,137	+40.3	31	41	+10	+32.2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	41	+37	+925.0	...	14	+14	100
...
407	+338	+489.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	+15	+100	28	39	+11	+39.2	447	27	-420	-93.9
4	+4	+100	5	5	...	...	363	...	...	...
11	+11	+100	...	3	+3	+100	...	75	+75	+100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	-60	-100
4,395	+1,507	+52.1	68	129	+61	+89.7	870	116	-754	-86.6
3,552	+429	+13.7	913	422	-491	-53.7	56	23	-33	-58.9
...	-25	-100	105	50	-55	-52.3	59	24	-35	-59.3
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,856	+63	+0.3	3,489	850	-2,639	-75.6	490	335½	-154½	-31.5
12	+3	+33.3	...	...	...	...	1	...	-1	-100
...	-84	-100	190	28	-162	-85.2	158	41	-117	-74.05
...
5,030	+812	+19.2	633½	36	-597½	-94.3	124	68	-56	-45.1
5	+5	+100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,455	+1,203	+4.5	5,338½	1,386	-3,952½	-74.03	888	491½	-396½	-44.6
381	+82	+27.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	+7	+100	8	22	+14	+175.0	23	...	-23	-100
...
...	...	...	35	24	-11	-31.4	67	...	-67	-100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	-18	-100
...	...	...	10	9	-1	-10	28	1	-27	-96.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	-6	-100
388	+89	+29.7	53	55	+2	+3.7	142	1	-141	-99.2
...	...	...	3,203½	1,450	-1,753½	-54.7	1,567½	1,012	-555½	-35.4
...	...	...	69	39	-30	-43.4	19½	65	+45½	+233.3
...	...	...	722½	467	-255½	-35.3	954½	306	-648½	-67.9
...	...	...	4	3	-1	-25.0	...	2	+2	+100
...	...	...	256	175	-81	-31.6	117	17½	-99½	-85.04
...	...	...	4,255	2,134	-2,121	-49.8	2,658½	1,402½	-1,256	-47.2
32,238	+2,799	+9.5	9,714½	3,704	-6,010½	-61.8	4,558½	2,011	-2,547½	-55.8

Comparative statement of cultivation and

Pargana.	Number and name of circle.	Cultivated area.				At last settle-ment.
		At last settle-ment.	At veri-fication.	Increase or decrease.	Percent-age of increase or decrease.	
	<i>Tahsil Roorkee.</i>					
Manglaur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	16,464	16,327	-137	-8	4,979
	2nd " " " " ...	11,730	11,573	-157	-1.3	2,157
	3rd " " " " ...	4,565	4,058	-507	-11.1	123
	4th " not canal-irrigated ...	9,065	8,686	-379	-4.1	7
	5th " " " " ...	13,773	13,592	-181	-1.3	441
	6th " " " " ...	3,546	2,987	-559	-15.7	...
	1st " (alluvial) ...	1,569	1,565	-4	-2	...
	Total ...	60,712	58,788	-1,924	-3.1	7,707
Roorkee ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	1,334	1,817	-17	-1.2	106
	1st " not canal-irrigated (permanent)...	8,288	9,826	+1,538	+18.5	...
	1st " " " " (alluvial) ...	722	419	-303	-41.9	...
	2nd " " " " (permanent)...	15,551	15,651	+100	+0.6	32
	2nd " " " " (alluvial) ...	2,518	1,961	-557	-22.1	...
	3rd " " " " (permanent)...	17,044	18,418	+1,374	+8.06	...
	3rd " " " " (alluvial) ...	885	780	-105	-11.8	...
	Total ...	46,342	48,372	+2,030	+4.3	138
Jwálápur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated (permanent) ...	17,399	18,803	+1,404	+8.06	3,815
	1st " " " " (alluvial) ...	144	144	...	...	14
	1st " not canal-irrigated (permanent)...	4,889	4,698	-191	-3.9	3
	2nd " " " " " " ...	13,208	15,512	+2,304	+17.4	5
	2nd " " " " " " (alluvial) ...	578	317	-261	-45.1	1
	3rd " " " " " " (permanent)...	5,108	7,821	+2,713	+53.1	82
	3rd " " " " " " (alluvial) ...	661	180	-481	-72.7	...
	Not cultivated (alluvial) ...	21	...	-21	-100	...
	Total ...	42,008	47,475	+5,467	+13.06	3,920
Bhagwánpur ...	1st Circle canal-irrigated ...	1,342	1,252	-90	-6.7	124
	1st " not canal-irrigated (permanent)...	3,880	3,806	-74	-1.9	...
	1st " " " " " " (alluvial) ...	567	368	-199	-35.09	...
	2nd " " " " " " (permanent) ...	34,753	36,092	+1,339	+3.8	...
	2nd " " " " " " (alluvial) ...	1,527	1,222	-305	-19.9	...
	3rd " " " " " " (permanent)...	13,871	16,332½	+2,461½	+17.7	...
	3rd " " " " " " (alluvial) ...	1,878	2,741½	+863½	+45.9	...
	Total ...	57,818	61,814½	+3,996½	+6.9	124
	Tahsil Total ...	206,880	2,16,449½	+9,569½	+4.6	11,889
	District Total ...	792,459	811,056½	+18,597½	+2.3	87,795

NOTE.—Grant villages whose term of settlement will not expire till after 30th September 1890 have

DIX XVIII.

irrigation for the present and last settlements—(concluded).

Canal-irrigated area.			Well irrigated area.				Area irrigated from other sources.			
At verification.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	At last settlement.	At verification.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	At last settlement.	At verification.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
11,253	+6,274	+126.009	26	8	-18	-69.2	48	2	-46	-95.8
5,849	+3,692	+171.1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
605	+482	+391.8	...	1	+1	+100	5	6	+1	+20.0
6	-1	-14.2	137	8	-129	-94.1	67	29	-38	-56.7
...	-441	-100	39	23	-16	-41.02	124	18	-106	-85.4
...	...	...	...	6	+6	+100	20	4	-16	-80
...	...	...	2	1	-1	-50	...	...	...	...
17,713	+10,006	+129.8	205	48	-157	-76.5	265	60	-205	-77.3
273	+167	+157.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	-4	-100	35	10	-25	-71.4
...
...	-32	-100	65½	139	+78½	+112.2	4	14	+10	+250.0
...	...	...	7	16½	+9½	+135.7	...	12	+12	+100
...	...	...	12	26	+14	+116.6	19	...	-19	-100
...	...	...	...	4	+4	+100	...	...	...	...
273	+135	+97.8	88½	185½	+97	+109.6	58	36	-22	-37.9
5,639	+1,824	+47.8	37	13	-24	-64.8	13	...	-13	-100
6	-8	-57.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	-8	-100	13	18	+5	+38.4	...	6	+6	+100
1	-4	-80	29½	44	+14½	+50.0	5	...	-5	-100
...	-1	-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	-82	-100	30	30	...	...	1	...	-1	-100
...	...	...	1	3	+2	+200	...	...	...	...
...
5,646	+1,726	+44.03	110½	108	-2½	-2.1	19	6	-13	-68.4
375	+251	+202.4	...	...	...	...	8	...	-8	-100
...	...	...	117	329	+212	+181.1	255	272	+17	+6.6
...	...	...	...	11	+11	+100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,342	652	-690	-51.4	788	690	-98	-12.4
...	...	...	5	5½	+½	+10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	83	274	+191	+230.1	48	42	-6	-12.5
...	...	...	2	...	-2	-100	...	...	...	...
375	+251	+202.4	1,540	1,271½	-277½	-17.9	1,099	1,004	-95	-8.6
24,007	+12,118	+101.9	1,952½	1,613	-339½	-17.3	1,441	1,106	-335	-23.2
147,987½	+60,192½	+68.5	80,963½	91,631½	+10,668½	+13.1	15,237½	9,780	-5,457½	-35.8

been excluded. Alluvial mahals (other than those forming parts of unexpired grants) have been included.

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX XIX.

Circle and pargana statement of recorded and corrected rentals.

Number and name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by the proprietor.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khúdkásh, rent-free and jagir lands.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.	
		Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	2								
TAHSIL NAKÚR.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sultánpur.									
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	{ Wet ... Dry ... }	...	5,916 0 0	...	5,187 0 0	23,955 13 3	22,367 1 6	...	7,986 0 0
II " bángar ...	...	...	1,597 15 3	...	1,836 0 0	...	1,966 6 6	...	4,014 0 0
III " mixed khádir and bángar ...	...	...	361 2 0	...	547 12 0	1,937 4 9	...	...	1,777 8 0
IV " khádir ...	...	...	1,558 1 0	...	3,242 10 8	13,690 10 9	14,075 4 9	...	8,215 13 0
		...	9,789 8 11	...	18,235 12 8	22,792 9 0	22,700 14 6	...	22,661 0 10
Total	...	...	19,222 11 2	...	29,049 3 4	62,376 5 9	61,109 11 3	...	44,654 5 10
Sarsáwa.									
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	{ Wet ... Dry ... }	...	9,516 9 7	...	4,524 0 0	14,656 7 3	14,373 12 3	...	2,804 0 0
II " bángar ...	...	...	2,669 0 6	...	1,889 12 0	34,810 11 2	35,419 3 4	...	1,512 0 0
III " mixed khádir and bángar ...	...	...	20,672 13 4	...	11,270 13 2	14,269 14 0	14,399 10 9	...	3,727 6 9
IV " khádir ...	...	...	3,870 5 0	...	3,566 13 0	4,029 2 3	4,103 2 6	...	5,820 7 0
		...	3,523 15 4	...	2,279 0 0	...	...	...	6,311 8 9
Total	...	...	40,252 11 9	...	23,550 8 2	67,736 2 8	68,295 12 10	...	19,875 6 6
NAKÚR.									
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	{ Wet ... Dry ... }	...	9,128 8 0	...	5,798 0 0	34,643 0 3	34,643 0 2	...	1,483 8 0
II " bángar ...	...	...	1,458 0 0	...	948 0 0	30,040 9 1	30,186 3 7	...	543 0 0
III " mixed khádir and bángar ...	...	...	26,537 5 6	...	9,492 1 10	15,170 6 6	15,474 15 3	...	7,896 13 10
IV " khádir ...	...	...	8,223 13 1	...	5,102 11 5	6,528 15 6	6,553 3 6	...	3,621 14 0
		...	9,451 1 0	...	3,752 0 8	...	...	...	1,817 8 0
Total	...	...	55,198 11 7	...	25,092 13 11	86,382 15 4	86,857 6 7	...	15,362 11 10

APPENDIX XIX.

Circle and pargana statement of recorded and corrected rentals---(continued).

Number and name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by the proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khiddkash, rent-free and jagir lands.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind	
		Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAHSIL SAHARANPUR.									
<i>Fyzabad.</i>									
I Circle canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	1,207 8 0 703 8 0 21 0 0 27 0 0	...	2,461 0 0 1,498 0 0 133 0 0 147 0 0	17,022 10 1	16,576 10 10	15,926 2 2	5,462 8 0 5,421 8 0 738 8 0 2,076 0 0
I " not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	121 14 0 ...	...	18 0 0 677 10 0 ... 417 0 0	24,229 5 3	24,206 15 3	2,796 15 3	2,822 10 0 ... 18 0 0
II " canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	15 0 0 15 0 0 ...	...	30 0 0 15 0 0 ... 2 4 0	1,452 6 0	1,452 6 0	1,155 2 0	830 0 0 282 0 0 78 0 0 20 4 0
II " not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	3 14 2 5,088 2 8 ... 78 12 0	...	35 6 2 8,207 1 7 ... 563 14 0	34,008 4 9	32,598 3 6	33,508 3 6	77 5 8 29,605 3 5 8 10 0 3,472 14 0
III " " "	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	10 10 0 ... ...	...	95 0 0 715 15 10 ... 541 8 0	8,268 6 6	8,084 1 0	5,932 1 3	7 8 0 2,879 6 0 ... 2,589 0 0
Total	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	1,226 6 2 5,939 2 8 21 0 0 105 12 0	...	2,579 6 2 11,113 11 5 133 0 0 1,671 10 0	84,981 0 7	82,918 4 7	59,338 8 2	6,377 5 8 41,010 11 5 825 2 0 8,176 2 0

APPENDIX XIX.

Circle and pargana statement of recorded and corrected rentals—(continued).

Number and name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of sṛ cultivated by the proprietors.		Rental of other sṛ, khūdkaṣṭ, rent-free and jégir lands.		Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.	
		Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAKSIL SARÁBANPUR—(concluded).									
Haraura.									
I Circle	{ Raushi-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	3,667 14 0 25,685 13 4	...	1,053 13 0 9,883 12 9	43,889 6 1	49,974 0 11	13,069 3 0	687 3 0 10,572 1 0 14 12 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	41 15 7	...	10 10 0				468 11 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	734 11 4	...	116 8 0				192 5 6
II "	{ Raushi-dákar, { Wet ...	...	677 0 7	...	410 4 0	33,128 7 7	35,765 7 2	12,341 5 6	10,953 1 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	12,005 8 8	...	7,411 4 0				...
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	6 0 11	...	...				995 8 6
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	219 5 1	...	170 4 0				26 4 0
III "	{ Raushi-dákar, { Wet ...	...	269 15 11	...	93 8 0	8,542 9 1	8,869 8 8	5,896 15 6	4,793 5 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	5,159 9 4	...	3,926 7 0				...
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	...	...	...				234 13 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	312 13 8	...	276 14 0				
Total	{ Raushi-dákar, { Wet ...	...	4,614 14 6	...	1,537 9 0				905 12 6
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	42,850 15 4	...	21,221 7 9	90,500 6 9	94,909 0 9	31,307 8 0	26,318 7 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	48 0 6	...	10 10 0				14 12 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	1,266 14 1	...	537 10 0				1,699 0 6
Tahsil Total	{ Raushi-dákar, { Wet ...	...	47,182 4 8	...	26,274 7 2				26,930 2 2
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	90,148 5 0	...	62,214 15 1	3,99,776 13 8	4,03,600 5 6	1,96,200 15 9	1,33,361 4 5
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	280 12 0	...	410 6 0				1,047 4 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	2,442 10 1	...	3,592 4 0				15,890 2 6
Tahsil ROEKHER.									
Manglaur.									
I Circle canal-irrigated	{ Raushi-dákar, { Wet ...	...	21,974 2 3	...	8,947 11 0				694 0 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	5,733 4 2	...	4,383 3 10	38,663 5 0	39,376 1 3	1,898 13 0	519 14 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Wet ...	...	1,261 4 1	...	946 1 0				24 10 0
	{ Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	662 4 8	...	604 13 0				81 0 0

II Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	10,060 0 4	...	4,497 10 0	19,813 10 6	20,230 15 9	1,662 9 6	508 6 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ...		6,166 14 11		3,406 15 0				745 0 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		308 7 2		93 11 0				...
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		968 5 1		358 9 0				155 9 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		572 1 1		237 7 0				12 4 0
III " " "	...	...	1,275 14 4	...	626 14 0	7,436 12 9	7,860 7 3	570 11 9	218 14 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		40 14 6		2 0 0				1 12 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		390 2 3		104 8 0				74 4 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		61 14 4		16 0 0				...
IV " not canal-irrigated	...	...	7,980 3 6	...	4,659 6 0	21,242 11 6	21,479 11 6	2,542 10 6	2,507 7 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		...		12 6 0				...
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		652 15 2		267 5 0				...
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		12 12 6		35 10 0				1,048 1 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		4,198 7 11		5,473 14 0	32,405 3 6	33,090 9 9	2,511 13 3	186 5 0
V " " "	...	...	127 7 6	...	242 4 0				...
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		...		10 0 0				137 15 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		1,111 9 8		1,253 13 0	3,047 3 9	4,179 2 3	216 6 0	...
VI " " "	...	...	367 14 8	...	260 15 0				22 15 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		...		...				...
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		...		...				...
Total	...	...	32,080 14 0	...	13,144 6 0	1,23,608 15 0	1,26,216 15 9	9,403 0 0	1,214 10 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ...		26,466 6 6		19,894 1 10				5,777 3 0
	{ Bhada ... { Dry ...		1,610 9 9		1,059 0 0				26 6 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Wet ...		3,169 1 5		1,888 6 0				520 1 6
Roorkee.	...	...	...	...	...				...
I Circle canal-irrigated	...	...	342 2 0	...	109 4 0	2,081 6 6	2,086 8 6	1,199 7 3	276 0 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		725 12 8		1,159 2 0				874 8 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		...		...				...
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		22 15 2		12 0 0				...
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		25 8 0		6,977 8 3	22,711 0 6	22,711 0 6	3,341 11 6	4,153 10 3
I Circle not canal-irrigated	...	...	6,827 6 1	...	1,324 12 8				129 10 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		...		103 6 0				118 7 0
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		204 3 8		11,881 8 8	32,301 13 9	32,297 12 11	7,425 15 0	7,418 6 6
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		36 13 0		584 2 0				...
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		6,551 14 9		8 0 0				626 3 5
II " " "	...	...	300 5 0	...	6,490 0 3	28,017 13 3	28,714 6 0	14,364 4 0	4 0 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		16 0 0		...				14,440 9 11
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		4,626 8 5		441 11 2				...
III " " "	...	...	344 7 5	...	...				691 4 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		...		...				...
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		...		...				...
Total	...	...	420 7 0	...	232 10 0	85,062 2 0	85,759 11 11	26,331 5 9	398 7 0
	{ Rausli-dakar, { Dry ...		18,761 9 11		26,458 3 2				26,907 2 8
	{ Bhada ... { Wet ...		...		2,362 9 10				1,447 1 5

APPENDIX XIX.

Circle and pargana statement of recorded and corrected rentals—(concluded.)

Number and name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of sṛ cultivated by the proprietors.			Rental of other sṛ, khúlkáshṭ, rent-free and jāgr lands.			Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.	
		Recorded.	Corrected.	Rs. a. p.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Rs. a. p.	Recorded.	Corrected.	Recorded.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
TAHSÍL ROORKEE—(concluded).											
<i>Jwálapur.</i>											
I Circle canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet { Dry { Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	4,352 3 0 6,682 9 3 35 11 1 565 3 4	...	4,403 4 0 5,276 6 0 37 8 0 493 14 0	26,643 0 10	26,793 15 10	13,591 15 3	7,053 12 0 11,209 4 0 42 0 0 256 8 0		
I " not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet { Dry { Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	18 9 6 3,737 3 0 ... 6 0 0	...	35 11 0 3,237 4 0 ...	9,863 0 0	9,863 0 0	1,436 2 3	1,133 5 3 ... 24 0 0		
II " " "	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet { Dry { Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	2,232 5 7 ... 7 10 5	...	40 0 0 4,709 8 9 182 4 0	14,512 5 9	13,257 1 6	29,099 3 0	68 0 0 26,596 14 6 312 12 0		
III " " "	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet { Dry { Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	281 13 0 ... ...	...	1,033 7 0 ... 14 4 0	4,223 2 4	3,275 13 1	11,285 2 9	52 8 0 9,312 3 2 ... 93 0 0		
Total	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet { Dry { Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	4,370 12 6 12,963 14 10 35 11 1 578 13 9	...	4,478 15 0 14,256 9 9 37 8 0 690 6 0	55,241 8 11	53,189 14 5	55,412 7 3	7,174 4 0 48,251 10 11 42 0 0 686 4 0		
<i>Bhagwánpur.</i>											
I Circle canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet { Dry { Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	918 0 0 603 8 0 10 3 3 265 3 3	...	990 0 0 530 0 0 4 0 0 186 0 0	2,627 10 6	2,627 10 6	98 9 3	6 0 0 85 0 0 ... 18 0 0		

I Circle not canal-irrigated	...	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	1,556 11 11 5,870 5 6	...	{ 975 0 8 3,674 11 6 4 0 0 231 0 7 710 10 11 18,359 11 6 6 0 0 887 1 2 13 8 6 5,987 10 5 501 13 4	7,624 3 0	7,624 3 0	{ 514 3 3 21,786 11 9 7,523 10 10	{ 101 4 0 529 12 0 ... 40 0 0 134 8 8 18,528 11 9 ... 1,110 3 7 16 0 0 6,770 9 11 ... 1,221 8 4
II " " "	...	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	175 12 10 3,192 10 7 34,730 15 6 2 8 9 1,131 12 2 85 3 7 7,514 8 7 336 2 7	...	{ 2,089 4 1 28,552 1 5 14 0 0 1,865 15 1	92,790 3 8	92,358 13 10	{ 23,923 3 1 2,389 11 11	{ 257 12 8 25,914 1 8 ... 2,389 11 11
III " " "	...	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	43,224 11 7 1,06,411 4 10 1,659 0 10 6,528 13 3	...	{ 13,935 3 1 89,071 0 2 1,110 8 0 6,757 4 11	3,56,702 13 7	3,57,525 7 11	{ 1,21,070 0 1 5,043 2 4	{ 9,045 1 8 1,06,850 2 3 68 6 0 5,043 2 4
Total	...	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	5,752 10 1 48,219 5 7 12 12 0 1,908 14 10	...	2,089 4 1 28,552 1 5 14 0 0 1,865 15 1	92,790 3 8	92,358 13 10	23,923 3 1 2,389 11 11	257 12 8 25,914 1 8 ... 2,389 11 11
Tahsil Total	...	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... Bhuda ... { Dry ...	...	43,224 11 7 1,06,411 4 10 1,659 0 10 6,528 13 3	...	13,935 3 1 89,071 0 2 1,110 8 0 6,757 4 11	3,56,702 13 7	3,57,525 7 11	1,21,070 0 1 5,043 2 4	9,045 1 8 1,06,850 2 3 68 6 0 5,043 2 4
DISTRICT TOTAL	...	...	...	7,31,419 6 5	...	4,94,959 6 10	13,49,120 0 7	13,68,831 11 1	3,98,587 7 1	4,46,481 14 3

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir lands.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TANSIL NAKUR.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Sultānpur.</i>					
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	... { Wet ... { Dry ...	5,916 0 0 1,597 15 3	5,916 0 0 1,597 15 3	5,187 0 0 1,836 0 0	5,187 0 0 1,836 0 0
Total ...	...	7,513 15 3	7,513 15 3	7,023 0 0	7,023 0 0
II Circle bāngar ...	...	303 0 0	361 2 0	456 0 0	547 12 0
III „ mixed khādir and bāngar, ...	...	1,530 0 0	1,558 1 0	3,142 8 0	3,242 10 8
IV „ khādir ...	...	10,196 3 0	9,789 8 11	19,202 2 0	18,235 12 8
Total ...	...	19,543 2 3	19,222 11 2	29,823 10 0	29,049 3 4
<i>Sarsāwa.</i>					
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	... { Wet ... { Dry ...	11,799 14 5 2,948 4 0	9,516 9 7 2,660 0 6	5,808 0 0 2,091 0 0	4,524 0 0 1,889 12 0
Total ...	...	14,748 2 5	12,186 10 1	7,899 0 0	6,413 12 0
II Circle bāngar ...	...	21,203 4 0	20,672 13 4	12,218 4 0	11,270 15 2
III „ mixed khādir and bāngar, ...	...	4,083 12 0	3,870 5 0	3,793 8 0	3,586 13 0
IV „ khādir ...	...	3,189 6 0	3,523 15 4	2,152 8 0	2,279 0 0
Total ...	...	43,314 8 5	40,252 11 9	26,063 4 0	23,550 8 2
<i>Pargana Nakur.</i>					
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	... { Wet ... { Dry ...	10,380 0 0 1,458 0 0	9,128 8 0 1,458 0 0	6,762 0 0 948 0 0	5,798 0 0 948 0 0
Total ...	...	11,838 0 0	10,586 8 0	7,710 0 0	6,746 0 0
II Circle bāngar ...	...	24,569 4 0	26,937 5 6	8,454 12 0	9,492 1 10
III „ mixed khādir and bāngar, ...	...	7,619 15 7	8,223 13 1	4,532 4 5	5,102 11 5
IV „ „ „ „ „	...	8,747 12 0	9,451 1 0	3,539 4 0	3,752 0 8
Total ...	...	52,774 15 7	55,198 11 7	24,236 4 5	25,092 13 11
<i>Pargana Gangoh.</i>					
I Circle canal-irrigated ...	... { Wet ... { Dry ...	17,950 12 9 616 15 3	16,573 6 11 616 15 3	17,070 0 0 2,229 0 0	16,125 14 6 2,229 0 0
Total ...	...	18,567 12 0	17,190 6 2	19,299 0 0	18,354 14 6
II Circle Superior bāngar ...	...	18,856 2 0	17,639 3 7	13,057 14 0	12,267 1 2
III „ inferior bāngar ...	...	4,936 8 0	5,423 12 11	4,267 8 0	4,426 3 1
IV „ mixed khādir and bāngar, ...	...	4,110 0 0	4,205 11 2	4,605 0 0	4,412 15 6
V „ khādir ...	...	56 4 0	56 4 0	98 7 0	98 7 0
Total ...	...	46,526 10 0	44,515 5 10	41,327 13 0	39,559 9 3
Tahsil Total ...	...	1,62,159 4 3	1,59,189 8 4	1,21,450 15 5	1,17,252 2 8

XX.

standard and corrected rentals.

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14,874 0 0 4,593 0 0	22,367 1 6	7,986 0 0 4,014 0 0	7,986 0 0 4,014 0 0	33,963 0 0 12,040 15 3	48,904 0 9
19,467 0 0	22,367 1 6	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	46,003 15 3	48,904 0 9
1,758 0 0 10,980 0 0 20,819 1 0	1,965 6 6 14,075 4 9 22,700 14 6	1,695 0 0 8,287 8 0 23,505 15 0	1,777 8 0 8,215 13 0 22,661 0 10	4,212 0 0 23,940 0 0 73,723 5 0	4,852 12 6 27,091 13 5 73,887 4 11
53,024 1 0	61,109 11 3	45,498 7 0	44,654 5 10	1,47,879 4 3	1,54,035 15 7
10,830 0 0 8,693 0 0	14,373 12 3	3,756 0 0 1,767 0 0	2,804 0 0 1,512 0 0	32,193 14 5 10,499 4 0	37,289 2 4
14,523 0 0	14,373 12 3	5,523 0 0	4,316 0 0	42,693 2 5	37,289 2 4
35,093 7 0 15,379 14 0 3,551 10 0	35,419 3 4 14,399 10 9 4,103 2 6	3,999 3 0 6,112 2 0 5,895 12 0	3,727 6 9 5,520 7 0 6,311 8 9	72,604 2 0 29,389 4 0 14,789 4 0	71,090 6 7 27,377 3 9 16,217 10 7
68,547 15 0	68,295 12 10	21,530 1 0	19,875 6 6	1,59,455 12 5	1,51,974 7 3
27,372 0 0 3,777 0 0	34,643 0 3	1,764 0 0 543 0 0	1,483 8 0 543 0 0	46,278 0 0 6,726 0 0	54,002 0 3
31,149 0 0	34,643 0 3	2,307 0 0	2,026 8 0	53,004 0 0	54,002 0 3
26,502 0 0 12,020 4 0 5,538 8 0	30,186 3 7 15,474 15 3 6,553 3 6	6,186 0 0 3,027 12 0 1,702 4 0	7,896 13 10 3,621 14 0 1,817 8 0	65,712 0 0 27,200 4 0 19,527 12 0	74,512 8 9 32,423 5 9 21,573 13 2
75,209 12 0	86,857 6 7	13,223 0 0	15,362 11 10	1,65,444 0 0	1,82,511 11 11
18,882 0 0 1,182 0 0	19,426 12 9	1,548 0 0 231 0 0	1,379 7 0 231 0 0	55,450 12 9 4,258 15 3	56,582 8 5
20,064 0 0	19,426 12 9	1,779 0 0	1,610 7 0	59,709 12 0	56,582 8 5
30,452 10 0 7,224 0 0 14,855 0 0 ...	26,516 13 9 7,683 9 0 12,983 5 0 ...	6,527 4 0 540 0 0 3,717 0 0 222 3 0	5,910 9 7 517 6 2 2,897 12 11 222 3 0	68,893 14 0 16,968 0 0 26,787 0 0 376 14 0	62,333 12 1 18,050 15 2 24,499 12 7 376 14 0
72,095 10 0	66,610 8 6	12,785 7 0	11,158 6 8	1,72,735 8 0	1,61,843 14 3
2,68,877 6 0	2,82,873 7 2	93,026 15 0	91,050 14 10	6,45,514 8 8	6,50,366 1 0

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>str</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>str</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir lands.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAHSIL DEOBAND,		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Pargana Rāmpur.</i>					
I Circle, canal-irrigated	{ Wet ... Dry ...	85,808 14 6 13,383 0 0	85,593 0 8 13,380 0 0	59,113 9 6 12,145 8 0	49,963 7 11 12,145 8 0
Total		99,191 14 6	98,973 0 8	62,259 1 6	62,108 15 11
II Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Wet ... Dry ...	2,632 8 0 4,777 8 0	2,632 8 0 4,777 8 0	1,264 8 0 2,505 0 0	1,264 8 0 2,505 0 0
Total		7,410 0 0	7,410 0 0	3,769 8 0	3,769 8 0
Total	{ Wet ... Dry ...	88,441 6 6 18,160 8 0	88,225 8 8 18,157 8 0	51,378 1 6 14,650 8 0	51,227 15 11 14,650 8 0
Total		1,06,601 14 6	1,06,383 0 8	66,028 9 6	65,878 7 11
<i>Pargana Nāgal.</i>					
I Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	9,945 0 0 8,461 8 0	7,278 6 10 8,022 4 11	4,071 0 0 3,909 0 0	2,782 7 2 3,577 10 9
Total		18,406 8 0	15,300 11 9	7,980 0 0	6,360 1 11
II Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	2,191 12 0 4,492 10 3	1,537 15 0 4,242 2 0	1,982 8 0 2,963 7 0	978 9 0 2,728 10 9
Total		6,684 6 3	5,780 1 0	4,345 15 0	3,707 8 9
III Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	20,494 8 0 27,781 1 7	17,004 7 3 28,208 8 7	7,570 0 0 10,550 0 0	6,260 10 5 10,720 15 3
Total		48,275 9 7	45,212 15 10	18,120 0 0	16,981 9 8
IV Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	3,795 6 4 17,675 7 2	3,154 12 10 17,578 10 4	1,666 0 0 6,927 6 0	1,385 8 5 6,889 11 10
Total		21,470 13 6	20,733 7 2	8,593 6 0	8,275 4 3
Total	{ Wet ... Dry ...	36,426 10 4 58,410 11 0	28,975 9 11 58,051 9 10	14,689 8 0 24,349 13 0	11,407 3 0 23,917 0 7
Total		94,837 5 4	87,027 13 9	39,039 5 0	35,324 3 7
<i>Pargana Deoband.</i>					
I Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	20,628 13 3 7,248 9 4	19,969 0 4 7,466 1 5	16,551 0 0 5,464 7 0	16,197 1 1 5,692 10 10
Total		27,877 6 7	27,435 1 9	22,015 7 0	21,889 11 11
II Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	13,995 5 0 10,317 4 7	12,709 7 9 10,877 1 1	13,335 0 0 10,307 8 0	12,079 0 3 11,018 5 1
Total		24,312 9 7	23,586 8 10	23,642 8 0	23,097 5 4
III Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	5,954 14 4 7,332 3 1	5,777 8 6 7,489 9 3	4,638 0 0 6,264 10 0	4,487 14 7 6,608 6 7
Total		13,287 1 5	13,267 1 9	10,922 10 0	11,096 4 2
IV Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	4,825 0 0 7,424 12 9	3,574 12 1 6,837 14 4	1,790 0 0 4,932 0 0	1,321 5 9 4,706 9 0
Total		12,249 12 9	10,432 10 5	6,722 0 0	6,027 14 9
V Circle	{ Wet ... Dry ...	489 1 11 6,588 3 6	379 14 7 5,840 5 7	196 0 0 5,490 12 0	145 14 6 4,881 5 7
Total		7,077 5 5	6,220 4 2	5,686 12 0	5,027 4 1
Total	{ Wet ... Dry ...	45,893 2 6 38,911 1 3	42,410 11 3 38,530 15 8	36,530 0 0 32,459 5 0	34,231 4 2 32,907 4 1
Total		84,804 3 9	80,941 10 11	68,989 5 0	67,138 8 3
Tahsil Total	{ Wet ... Dry ...	1,70,761 3 4 1,15,482 4 3	1,59,611 13 10 1,14,740 1 6	1,02,597 9 6 71,459 10 0	98,866 7 1 71,474 12 8
Total		2,86,243 7 7	2,74,351 15 4	1,74,057 3 6	1,68,341 3 9

XX.

standard and corrected rentals—(continued).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
82,615 10 0 17,074 8 0	} 1,00,543 8 4 {	21,431 4 0 4,809 0 0	22,666 5 9 4,770 0 0	2,40,969 6 0 47,412 0 0	} 2,89,061 14 8
1,00,630 2 0	1,00,543 8 4	26,240 4 0	27,436 5 9	2,88,381 6 0	2,89,061 14 8
2,839 8 0 4,691 4 0	} 7,523 6 0 {	189 0 0 292 8 0	189 0 0 292 8 0	6,925 8 0 12,266 4 0	} 19,184 6 0
7,530 12 0	7,523 6 0	481 8 0	451 8 0	19,191 12 0	19,184 6 0
86,455 2 0 21,765 12 0	} 1,08,066 14 4 {	21,620 4 0 5,101 8 0	22,855 5 9 5,062 8 0	2,47,894 14 0 59,678 4 0	} 3,08,246 4 8
1,08,220 14 0	1,08,066 14 4	26,721 12 0	27,917 13 9	3,07,573 2 0	3,08,246 4 8
4,404 0 0 5,886 8 0	} 9,283 5 6 {	672 0 0 562 8 0	448 6 11 543 15 5	19,092 0 0 18,319 8 0	} 31,936 9 6
9,790 8 0	9,283 5 6	1,234 8 0	992 6 4	37,411 8 0	31,936 9 6
1,808 5 4 7,869 14 0	} 9,570 13 3 {	586 10 8 612 10 0	312 12 4 456 11 5	5,969 4 0 15,988 9 3	} 19,827 9 9
9,678 3 4	9,570 13 3	1,199 4 8	769 7 9	21,907 13 3	19,827 9 9
27,130 0 0 33,112 0 0	} 59,675 15 4 {	1,475 0 0 3,772 0 0	1,162 3 0 3,585 4 3	56,669 8 0 75,215 1 7	} 1,26,618 0 1
60,242 0 0	59,675 15 4	5,247 0 0	4,747 7 3	1,31,884 9 7	1,26,618 0 1
6,198 0 0 23,469 14 0	} 29,767 11 6 {	236 0 0 477 12 0	191 8 6 488 5 5	11,835 6 4 48,550 7 2	} 59,456 4 10
29,607 14 0	29,767 11 6	713 12 0	679 13 11	60,385 13 6	59,456 4 10
39,430 5 4 69,838 4 0	} 1,08,297 13 7 {	2,969 10 8 5,424 14 0	2,114 14 9 5,074 4 6	93,566 2 4 1,58,023 10 0	} 2,37,838 8 2
1,09,318 9 4	1,08,297 13 7	8,394 8 8	7,189 3 3	2,51,589 12 4	2,37,838 8 2
23,890 8 0 6,065 13 0	} 29,126 6 0 {	6,516 0 0 4,751 8 0	6,259 4 4 4,741 4 3	67,586 5 3 23,530 5 4	} 89,451 12 3
29,956 5 0	29,126 6 0	11,267 8 0	11,000 8 7	91,116 10 7	89,451 12 3
24,926 4 0 18,977 0 0	} 43,833 10 0 {	3,375 0 0 3,304 0 0	3,045 5 10 3,487 9 4	55,631 9 0 42,905 12 7	} 97,050 7 4
43,903 4 0	43,833 10 0	6,679 0 0	6,532 15 2	98,537 5 7	97,050 7 4
7,184 0 0 11,770 4 0	} 19,163 1 6 {	1,392 0 0 2,205 2 0	1,359 0 8 2,269 1 3	19,188 14 4 27,572 3 1	} 47,154 9 4
18,954 4 0	19,163 1 6	3,597 2 0	3,628 1 11	46,761 1 6	47,154 9 4
3,325 0 0 7,548 0 0	} 10,827 10 10 {	275 0 0 296 0 0	209 1 10 287 5 11	10,215 0 0 20,200 12 9	} 27,784 11 9
10,873 0 0	10,827 10 10	571 0 0	496 7 9	30,415 12 9	27,784 11 9
465 8 0 5,328 0 0	} 5,516 14 3 {	21 0 0 456 0 0	16 13 0 413 6 8	1,171 9 11 17,862 15 6	} 17,194 10 2
5,793 8 0	5,516 14 3	477 0 0	430 3 8	19,034 9 5	17,194 10 2
59,791 4 0 49,689 1 0	} 1,08,467 10 7 {	11,579 0 0 11,012 10 0	10,889 9 8 11,198 11 5	1,53,793 6 6 1,32,072 1 3	} 2,78,636 2 10
1,09,480 5 0	1,08,467 10 7	22,591 10 0	22,088 5 1	2,85,865 7 9	2,78,636 2 10
1,85,726 11 4 1,41,293 1 0	} 3,24,832 6 6 {	36,168 14 8 21,539 0 0	35,859 14 2 21,335 7 11	4,95,254 6 10 3,49,773 15 3	} 8,24,720 15 8
3,27,019 12 4	3,24,832 6 6	57,707 14 8	57,195 6 1	8,45,028 6 1	8,24,720 15 8

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir land.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TANSIL SAHARANPUR.					
<i>Pargana Faizabad.</i>					
I Circle, canal-irrigated	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	Rs. a. p. 1,207 8 0 703 8 0 21 0 0 27 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,207 8 0 703 8 0 21 0 0 27 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,461 0 0 1,498 0 0 133 0 0 147 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,461 0 0 1,498 0 0 133 0 0 147 0 0
Total	...	1,959 0 0	1,959 0 0	4,239 0 0	4,239 0 0
I Circle, not canal-irrigated	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	... 121 14 0 ... ...	... 121 14 0	18 0 0 677 10 0 ... 417 0 0	18 0 0 677 10 0 ... 417 0 0
Total	...	121 14 0	121 14 0	1,112 10 0	1,112 10 0
II Circle, canal-irrigated	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	15 0 0 15 0 0	15 0 0 15 0 0	30 0 0 15 0 0 ... 2 4 0	30 0 0 15 0 0 ... 2 4 0
Total	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	47 4 0	47 4 0
II Circle, not canal-irrigated	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	3 8 0 4,332 10 0 ... 78 12 0	3 14 2 5,088 2 8 ... 78 12 0	35 0 0 7,733 12 0 ... 561 6 0	35 6 2 8,207 1 7 ... 563 14 0
Total	...	4,414 14 0	5,170 12 10	8,330 2 0	8,306 5 9
III Circle, not canal-irrigated	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	... 10 10 0 ... ...	... 10 10 0	35 0 0 709 12 0 ... 541 8 0	35 0 0 715 15 10 ... 541 8 0
Total	...	10 10 0	10 10 0	1,236 4 0	1,292 7 10
Total	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	1,226 0 0 5,183 10 0 21 0 0 105 12 0	1,226 6 2 5,939 2 8 21 0 0 105 12 0	2,579 0 0 10,634 2 0 133 0 0 1,669 2 0	2,579 6 2 11,113 11 5 133 0 0 1,671 10 0
Total	...	6,536 6 0	7,292 4 10	15,015 4 0	15,497 11 7
<i>Pargana Saharanpur.</i>					
I Circle, canal-irrigated	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	2,840 0 0 3,516 0 0 8 0 0 24 0 0	2,840 0 0 3,516 0 0 8 0 0 24 0 0	3,120 0 0 3,210 0 0 76 0 0 18 0 0	3,120 0 0 3,210 0 0 76 0 0 18 0 0
Total	...	6,388 0 0	6,388 0 0	6,424 0 0	6,424 0 0

XX.

standard and corrected rentals—(continued).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11,316 0 0 3,402 0 0 658 0 0 630 0 0	16,576 10 10	5,462 8 0 5,421 8 0 738 8 0 2,076 0 0	5,462 8 0 5,421 8 0 738 8 0 2,076 0 0	20,447 0 0 11,025 0 0 1,550 8 0 2,880 0 0	36,473 2 10
16,006 0 0	16,576 10 10	13,698 8 0	13,698 8 0	35,902 8 0	36,473 2 10
312 0 0 21,474 6 0 2,151 0 0	24,206 15 3	2,822 10 0 18 0 0	2,822 10 0 18 0 0	330 0 0 25,096 8 0 2,586 0 0	28,282 1 3
23,937 6 0	2,420 15 3	2,840 10 0	2,840 10 0	28,012 8 0	28,282 1 3
1,005 0 0 318 0 0 15 0 0 69 12 0	1,452 6 0	830 0 0 222 0 0 78 0 0 20 4 0	830 0 0 282 0 0 78 0 0 20 4 0	1,880 0 0 630 0 0 93 0 0 92 4 0	2,739 14 0
1,407 12 0	1,452 6 0	1,210 4 0	1,210 4 0	2,695 4 0	2,739 14 0
150 8 0 26,332 2 0 8 10 0 1,756 2 0	32,598 3 6	73 8 0 29,325 15 0 8 10 0 3,472 14 0	77 5 8 29,605 3 5 8 10 0 3,472 14 0	262 8 0 66,724 7 0 17 4 0 5,869 2 0	79,739 7 2
28,247 6 0	32,598 3 6	31,880 15 0	33,164 1 1	72,873 5 0	79,739 7 2
175 0 0 6,349 8 0 3 8 0 1,237 8 0	8,084 1 0	7 8 0 2,879 6 0 2,589 0 0	7 8 0 2,879 6 0 2,589 0 0	217 8 0 9,949 4 0 3 8 0 4,368 0 0	14,863 0 10
7,765 8 0	8,084 1 0	5,475 14 0	5,475 14 0	14,538 4 0	14,863 0 10
12,958 8 0 57,876 0 0 685 2 0 5,844 6 0	82,918 4 7	6,373 8 0 39,731 7 0 825 2 0 8,176 2 0	6,377 5 8 41,010 11 5 825 2 0 8,176 2 0	23,137 0 0 1,13,423 3 0 1,664 4 0 15,795 6 0	1,62,097 10 1
17,364 0 0	82,918 4 7	55,106 3 0	56,389 5 1	1,54,021 13 0	1,62,097 10 1
21,576 0 0 10,800 0 0 288 0 0 687 0 0	31,887 14 4	3,552 0 0 2,070 0 0 72 0 0 48 0 0	3,552 0 0 2,070 0 0 72 0 0 48 0 0	31,088 0 0 19,596 0 0 444 0 0 777 0 0	50,441 14 4
33,351 0 0	31,887 14 4	5,742 0 0	5,742 0 0	51,905 0 0	50,441 14 4

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circ'e.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , <i>khudkasht</i> , rent-free and <i>jagir</i> land.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAHSIL SAHARANPUR—(contd.)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pargana Saharanpur (concl'd.)					
I Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	21 0 0 1,783 10 0 18 0 0	21 0 0 1,783 10 0 18 0 0	33 0 0 705 6 0 27 0 0	83 0 0 705 6 0 27 0 0
Total ...	...	1,822 10 0	1,822 10 0	765 6 0	765 6 0
II Circle, canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	34,966 0 0 20,168 8 0 157 8 0 555 0 0	34,966 0 0 20,168 8 0 157 8 0 555 0 0	16,139 0 0 11,014 7 0 182 0 0 523 8 0	16,139 0 0 11,014 7 0 182 0 0 523 8 0
Total ...	...	55,847 0 0	55,847 0 0	27,858 15 0	27,858 15 0
II Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	56 0 0 493 12 0 185 0 0	56 0 0 493 12 0 185 0 0	68 0 0 418 12 0 132 8 0	68 0 0 418 12 0 132 8 0
Total ...	...	734 12 0	734 12 0	619 4 0	619 4 0
III Circle, canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	3,277 8 0 1,671 0 0 46 4 0 58 0 0	3,277 8 0 1,671 0 0 46 4 0 58 0 0	2,607 8 0 1,908 12 0 8 12 0 168 0 0	2,607 8 0 1,908 12 0 8 12 0 168 0 0
Total ...	...	5,052 12 0	5,052 12 0	4,693 0 0	4,693 0 0
Total ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	41,160 8 0 27,632 14 0 211 12 0 840 0 0	41,160 8 0 27,632 14 0 211 12 0 840 0 0	21,967 8 0 17,257 5 0 266 12 0 869 0 0	21,967 8 0 17,257 5 0 266 12 0 869 0 0
Total ...	...	69,845 2 0	69,845 2 0	40,360 9 0	40,360 9 0
Pargana Muzaffarabad.					
I Circle, canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	157 8 0 225 8 0 6 0 0	157 8 0 225 8 0 6 0 0	135 0 0 343 12 0 ...	135 0 0 343 12 0 ...
Total ...	...	389 0 0	389 0 0	478 12 0	478 12 0
I Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... { Dry ... Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	18 0 0 2,860 0 0 ...	18 0 0 2,180 12 0 ...	12 0 0 1,552 8 0 37 8 0	12 0 0 1,246 1 6 37 8 0
Total	2,878 0 0	2,198 12 0	1,602 0 0	1,295 9 6

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standard and corrected rentals—(continued).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
354 0 0 9,058 4 0 14 0 0 144 0 0	8,869 0 3	12 0 0 992 12 0 ... 63 0 0	12 0 0 992 12 0 ... 63 0 0	420 0 0 12,540 0 0 14 0 0 252 0 0	12,524 12 3
9,570 4 0	8,869 0 3	1,067 12 0	1,067 12 3	13,226 0 0	12,524 12 3
57,528 0 0 37,801 8 0 899 14 0 913 8 0	93,882 6 0	10,147 8 0 9,650 7 0 117 4 0 496 8 0	10,147 8 0 9,650 7 0 117 4 0 496 8 0	1,18,780 8 0 78,034 14 0 856 10 0 2,483 8 0	1,98,000 0 0
96,642 14 0	93,882 6 0	20,411 11 0	20,411 11 0	2,00,760 8 0	1,98,000 0 0
112 0 0 2,475 0 0 ... 622 8 0	3,281 7 11	40 0 0 1,381 4 0 ... 105 0 0	40 0 0 1,381 4 0 ... 105 0 0	276 0 0 4,768 12 0 ... 1,045 0 0	6,161 11 11
3,209 8 0	3,281 7 11	1,526 4 0	1,526 4 0	6,089 12 0	6,161 11 11
13,668 12 0 7,198 8 0 233 12 0 464 0 0	22,234 6 0	5,502 8 0 5,729 4 0 18 2 0 347 0 0	5,502 8 0 5,729 4 0 18 2 0 347 0 0	25,056 4 0 16,507 8 0 306 14 0 1,037 0 0	43,577 0 0
21,565 0 0	22,234 6 0	11,596 14 0	11,596 14 0	42,907 10 0	43,577 0 0
93,238 12 0 67,333 4 0 935 10 0 2,831 0 0	1,60,155 2 6	19,254 0 0 19,823 11 0 207 6 0 1,059 8 0	19,254 0 0 19,823 11 0 207 6 0 1,059 8 0	1,75,620 12 0 1,32,047 2 0 1,621 8 0 5,599 8 0	3,10,705 6 6
1,64,338 10 0	1,60,155 2 6	40,344 9 0	40,344 9 0	3,14,888 14 0	3,10,705 6 6
2,265 0 0 8,379 12 0 ... 42 0 0	5,811 6 5	300 0 0 858 0 0	300 0 0 858 0 0	2,857 8 0 4,807 0 0 ... 48 0 0	7,837 2 5
5,686 12 0	5,811 6 5	1,158 0 0	1,158 0 0	7,712 8 0	7,837 2 5
66 0 0 12,840 0 0 ... 381 0 0	13,477 15 6	78 0 0 3,337 8 0 ... 61 8 0	78 0 0 2,894 11 0 ... 60 0 0	174 0 0 20,530 0 0 ... 480 0 0	12,995 0 0
13,287 0 0	13,477 15 6	3,477 0 0	3,022 11 0	21,244 0 0	19,995 0 0

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir land.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAHSIL SAHARANPUR—(concl'd.)					
Pargana Muzaffurabad—(concl'd.)					
II Circle not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
		9,351 6 0	8,751 6 0	8,695 13 6	7,792 2 5
		204 0 0	204 0 0	334 8 0	334 8 0
Total ...	...	9,560 6 0	8,960 6 0	9,045 5 6	8,141 10 5
III Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	2,574 0 0	2,567 11 0	3,263 8 0	3,240 7 0
		20 0 0	20 0 0	122 0 0	122 0 0
		2,594 0 0	2,587 11 0	3,398 8 0	3,370 7 0
		180 8 0	180 8 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
Total ...	...	15,010 14 0	13,725 5 0	13,860 9 6	12,622 6 11
Total ...	...	280 0 0	280 0 0	494 0 0	494 0 0
Total ...	...	15,421 6 0	14,135 13 0	14,524 9 6	13,286 6 11
Pargana Haraura.					
I Circle permanent ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	5,107 8 2	3,667 14 0	1,491 0 0	1,053 13 0
		26,262 7 2	25,685 13 4	10,188 5 0	9,883 12 9
		35 5 7	41 15 7	8 12 0	10 10 0
		551 8 10	734 11 4	93 0 0	110 8 0
Total ...	...	31,956 13 9	30,130 6 3	11,781 1 0	11,058 11 9
II Circle permanent ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	931 6 0	677 0 7	570 0 0	410 4 0
		11,753 9 11	12,005 8 8	7,287 0 0	7,411 4 0
		5 15 3	6 0 11	...	...
		189 12 1	219 5 1	126 0 0	170 4 0
Total ...	...	12,880 11 3	12,907 15 3	7,983 0 0	7,991 12 0
III Circle permanent ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	376 3 3	269 15 11	180 0 0	93 8 0
		4,963 5 4	5,159 9 4	3,825 4 0	3,926 7 0
		41 4 10	48 0 6	8 12 0	10 10 0
		192 15 0	312 13 8	201 4 0	276 14 0
Total ...	...	5,532 7 7	5,742 6 11	4,156 8 0	4,296 13 0
Total ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	6,415 1 5	4,614 14 6	2,191 0 0	1,557 9 0
		42,979 6 5	42,850 15 4	21,300 9 0	21,221 7 9
		41 4 10	48 0 6	8 12 0	10 10 0
		934 3 11	1,266 14 1	420 4 0	557 10 0
Total ...	...	50,370 0 7	48,780 12 5	23,920 9 0	23,347 4 9
Tahsil Total ...	Rausli-dakar, { Wet ... Dry ... Bhuda ... { Wet ... Dry ...	48,982 1 5	47,182 4 8	26,907 8 0	26,274 7 2
		90,806 12 5	90,148 5 0	63,052 9 6	62,214 15 1
		274 0 10	280 12 6	408 8 0	410 6 0
		2,109 15 11	2,442 10 1	3,452 6 0	3,592 4 0
Total ...	...	1,42,172 14 7	1,40,054 0 3	93,820 15 6	92,492 3 0

XX.

standard and corrected rentals—(continued).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
85 0 0 29,002 8 6 1,999 8 0	30,134 15 0	15 0 0 32,313 8 0 2,107 8 0	15 0 0 29,053 5 0 2,107 8 0	120 0 0 79,362 15 0 4,645 8 0	78,412 12 5
31,087 0 6	30,134 15 0	34,435 11 0	31,175 13 0	84,128 7 0	78,412 12 5
32 0 0 15,183 0 0 868 0 0	16,493 8 9	14,687 4 0 2,788 0 0	13,412 7 0 2,788 0 0	40 0 0 35,712 12 0 3,798 0 0	38,652 1 9
16,083 0 0	16,493 8 9	17,475 4 0	16,200 7 0	39,550 12 0	38,652 1 9
2,448 0 0 60,405 4 6 3,290 8 0	65,917 13 3	393 0 0 51,195 15 0 4,957 0 0	393 0 0 46,208 7 0 4,955 8 0	3,191 8 0 1,40,472 11 0 8,971 8 0	1,44,897 0 7
66,143 12 6	65,917 13 3	56,545 15 0	51,556 15 0	1,52,635 11 0	1,44,897 0 7
6,672 0 0 41,073 1 0 21 0 0 1,002 0 0	49,974 0 11	980 0 0 10,985 4 0 12 4 0 393 0 0	687 3 0 10,572 1 0 14 12 0 468 11 0	14,200 8 2 88,510 1 2 77 5 7 2,039 8 10	1,02,905 13 11
49,768 1 0	49,974 0 11	12,321 8 0	11,742 11 0	1,04,827 7 9	1,02,905 13 11
1,805 0 0 32,145 12 0 133 0 0 1,542 0 0	35,765 7 2	272 8 0 11,453 12 0 940 8 0	192 5 6 10,953 1 0 995 8 6	3,578 14 0 62,640 1 11 138 15 3 2,798 4 1	68,806 1 5
35,625 12 0	35,765 7 2	12,666 12 0	12,140 15 0	69,156 3 3	68,806 1 6
220 0 0 8,152 1 7 550 6 0	8,869 8 8	36 0 0 4,754 12 0 148 12 0	26 4 0 4,793 5 0 234 13 0	762 8 3 21,695 6 11 1,098 5 0	23,963 2 7
8,922 7 7	8,869 8 8	4,939 8 0	5,054 6 0	23,550 15 2	23,963 2 7
8,697 0 0 81,870 14 7 154 0 0 3,094 6 0	94,609 0 9	1,238 8 0 27,194 12 0 12 4 0 1,482 4 0	905 12 6 26,318 7 0 14 12 0 1,699 6 0	18,541 9 5 1,72,845 10 0 216 4 10 5,931 1 11	1,95,675 1 11
93,316 4 7	94,609 0 9	29,927 12 0	28,938 0 0	1,97,534 10 2	1,95,675 1 11
1,17,342 4 0 2,66,985 7 1 1,774 12 0 15,060 4 0	4,03,600 5 6	27,259 0 0 1,37,945 13 0 1,044 12 0 15,674 14 0	26,930 2 2 1,33,361 4 5 1,047 4 0 15,690 2 6	2,20,490 13 5 5,58,790 10 0 3,502 0 10 36,297 7 11	8,13,375 3 1
4,01,162 11 1	4,03,600 5 6	1,81,924 7 0	1,77,228 13 1	8,19,081 0 2	8,13,375 3 1

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietor.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir land.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TANŚIL RUKI.					
<i>Pargana Manglaur.</i>					
I Circle, canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	24,517 9 9	21,974 2 3	9,526 12 9	8,347 11 0
		5,092 1 0	5,733 4 2	3,872 12 0	4,383 3 10
		908 4 1	1,261 4 1	689 8 0	946 1 0
		401 8 0	662 4 8	345 0 0	604 13 0
Total	...	30,919 6 10	29,630 15 2	14,434 0 9	14,281 12 10
II Circle, canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	11,277 8 5	10,060 0 4	5,040 0 0	4,497 10 0
		5,534 9 8	6,166 14 11	2,951 7 0	3,406 15 0
		305 9 9	308 7 2	94 8 0	93 11 0
		636 8 4	968 5 1	256 8 0	358 9 0
Total	...	17,754 4 2	17,503 11 6	8,342 7 0	8,356 13 0
III Circle, canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	694 3 5	572 1 1	288 0 0	237 7 0
		1,258 10 11	1,275 14 4	637 14 0	626 14 0
		46 13 9	40 14 6	2 10 0	2 0 0
		707 10 5	390 2 9	56 4 0	104 8 0
Total	...	2,707 6 6	2,279 0 8	984 12 0	970 13 0
IV Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	93 0 1	61 14 4	24 0 0	16 0 0
		8,542 13 6	7,980 3 6	5,040 0 0	4,859 6 0
		...	...	10 8 0	12 6 0
		404 8 11	652 15 2	207 0 0	267 5 0
Total	...	9,130 6 6	8,695 1 0	5,281 8 0	4,955 1 0
V Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	12 12 0	12 12 0	50 0 0	35 10 0
		4,272 6 8	4,198 7 11	5,514 12 0	5,473 14 0
		...	...	3 8 0	4 14 0
		104 7 10	127 7 6	180 8 0	242 4 0
Total	...	4,389 10 6	4,338 11 5	5,745 4 0	5,751 12 0
VI Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	...	...	16 0 0	10 0 0
		1,328 3 11	1,111 9 8	1,463 6 0	1,253 13 0
		...	...	3 8 0	4 14 0
		296 0 3	367 14 3	199 8 0	280 15 0
Total	...	1,624 4 2	1,479 7 11	1,682 6 0	1,529 10 0
Total	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	36,595 1 8	32,680 14 0	14,944 12 9	13,144 6 0
		26,028 13 8	26,466 6 6	19,480 3 0	19,804 1 10
		1,260 11 7	1,610 9 9	800 10 0	1,059 0 0
		2,640 11 9	3,169 1 5	1,244 12 0	1,838 6 0
Total	...	66,525 6 8	63,926 15 8	36,470 5 9	35,845 13 10
<i>Pargana Rurki.</i>					
I Circle, canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Wet ... { Dry ...	342 2 0	342 2 0	109 4 0	109 4 0
		725 12 8	725 12 8	1,159 2 0	1,159 2 0
	
		22 15 2	22 15 2	12 0 0	12 0 0
Total	...	1,090 13 10	1,090 13 10	1,280 6 0	1,280 6 0

XX.

standard and corrected rentals—(continued).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
27,625 6 0 10,714 6 0 654 8 0 517 8 0	39,376 1 3	831 0 0 461 9 0 17 8 0 75 0 0	694 0 0 519 14 0 24 10 0 81 0 0	62,500 12 6 20,140 12 0 2,269 12 1 1,339 0 0	84,508 5 3
39,511 12 0	39,376 1 3	1,385 1 0	1,319 8 0	86,250 4 7	84,608 5 3
11,844 0 0 7,054 9 8 290 4 0 1,034 7 0	20,230 15 9	532 12 0 671 10 0 ... 92 4 0	508 6 0 745 0 0 ... 155 9 0	28,744 4 5 16,212 4 4 690 5 9 2,019 11 4	47,500 7 3
20,223 4 8	20,230 15 9	1,346 10 0	1,408 15 0	47,666 9 10	47,500 7 3
1,172 0 0 5,297 4 0 68 4 0 591 12 0	7,860 7 3	28 0 0 238 14 0 2 10 0 47 4 0	12 4 0 218 14 0 1 12 0 74 4 0	2,182 3 5 7,432 10 11 120 5 9 1,402 14 5	11,417 6 11
7,129 4 0	7,860 7 3	316 12 0	307 2 0	11,138 2 6	11,417 6 11
114 0 0 20,111 14 0 741 0 0	21,479 11 6	2,528 12 0	2,507 7 0	231 0 1 36,223 7 6 10 8 0 1,442 8 11	37,637 4 6
20,966 14 0	21,479 11 6	2,528 12 0	2,507 7 0	37,907 8 6	37,637 4 6
140 0 0 39,739 8 0 ... 2,123 4 0	33,090 9 9	1,711 2 0 ... 156 12 0	1,648 1 0 ... 186 5 0	202 12 0 42,237 12 8 ... 2,564 15 10	45,015 7 2
33,002 12 0	33,090 9 9	1,867 14 0	1,834 6 0	45,005 8 6	45,015 7 2
16 0 0 3,510 6 0 ... 714 0 0	4,179 2 3	169 10 0 ... 14 0 0	137 15 0 ... 22 15 0	32 0 0 6,471 9 11 3 8 0 1,223 8 3	7,349 2 2
4,240 6 0	4,179 2 3	183 10 0	160 14 0	7,730 10 2	7,349 2 2
40,911 6 0 77,427 15 8 1,013 0 0 5,721 15 0	1,26,216 15 9	1,441 12 0 5,781 9 0 20 2 0 385 4 0	1,214 10 0 5,777 3 0 26 6 0 520 1 0	93,893 0 5 1,28,718 9 4 3,094 7 7 9,992 10 9	2,33,528 1 3
1,25,074 4 8	1,26,216 15 9	7,628 11 0	7,538 4 0	2,35,698 12 1	2,33,528 1 3
782 0 0 1,340 10 0 ... 45 0 0	2,036 8 6	276 0 0 874 8 0	276 0 0 874 8 0	1,509 6 0 4,100 0 8 ... 79 15 2	5,558 4 4
2,167 10 0	2,036 8 6	1,150 8 0	1,150 8 0	5,689 5 10	5,558 4 4

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir land.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAHSIL ROORKEE—(continued).		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pargana Roorkee—(concluded).					
I Circle; not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	30 9 7	25 8 0	
		Dry ...	7,553 12 0	6,827 6 1	8,512 8 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	...	...	6,977 8 3
		Dry ...	223 3 3	204 3 8	1,416 0 0
Total ...	...		7,812 8 10	7,057 1 9	9,928 8 0
II Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	51 6 9	36 13 0	162 4 0
		Dry ...	6,859 0 0	6,581 14 9	12,528 0 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	...	...	105 6 0
		Dry ...	248 4 10	300 5 0	513 8 0
Total ...	...		7,158 11 7	6,919 0 9	13,203 12 0
III Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	16 0 0	16 0 0	8 0 0
		Dry ...	4,719 13 6	4,026 8 5	6,814 1 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	...	...	8 0 0
		Dry ...	340 6 5	344 7 5	429 0 0
Total ...	...		5,076 3 11	4,986 15 10	7,251 1 0
Total ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	440 2 4	420 7 0	279 8 0
		Dry ...	19,858 6 2	18,761 9 11	20,013 11 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	...	...	222 10 0
		Dry ...	839 13 8	871 15 3	2,370 8 0
Total ...	...		21,138 6 2	20,054 0 2	31,663 11 0
Pargana Jwálápur.					
I Circle, canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	4,352 3 0	4,352 3 0	4,403 4 0
		Dry ...	6,692 9 3	6,692 9 3	5,276 6 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	35 11 1	35 11 1	37 8 0
		Dry ...	565 3 4	565 3 4	493 14 0
Total ...	...		11,645 10 8	11,645 10 8	10,211 0 0
I Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	21 4 0	18 9 6	40 0 0
		Dry ...	3,775 3 3	3,737 3 0	3,279 6 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	...	...	35 11 0
		Dry ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	3,237 4 0
Total ...	...		3,802 7 3	3,701 12 6	3,319 6 0
II Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	...	...	40 0 0
		Dry ...	2,247 4 10	2,252 5 7	4,689 12 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet ...	...	...	40 0 0
		Dry ...	7 10 5	7 10 5	182 4 0
Total ...	...		2,254 15 3	2,260 0 0	4,912 0 0
III Circle, not canal-irrigated ...	Rausli-dákar, {	Wet ...	...	...	...
		Dry ...	281 13 0	281 13 0	1,004 1 0
	Bhuda ... {	Wet	1,033 7 0
		Dry	14 4 0
Total		281 13 0	281 13 0	1,018 5 0

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standard and corrected rentals—(continued).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24 0 0 20,780 0 0 3,084 0 0	22,711 0 6	5,490 0 0 152 0 0	4,153 10 3 129 10 0	54 9 7 42,336 4 0 4,880 3 3	42,353 11 5
23,888 0 0	22,711 0 6	5,642 0 0	4,283 4 3	47,271 0 10	42,353 11 5
481 4 0 31,078 0 0 1,322 12 0	32,297 12 11	137 8 0 7,680 0 0 598 0 0	118 7 0 7,418 6 6 626 3 5	832 6 9 58,145 0 0 2,682 8 10	59,900 15 3
32,882 0 0	32,297 12 11	8,415 8 0	8,163 0 11	61,659 15 7	59,900 15 3
76 0 0 27,509 11 0 1,276 0 0	28,714 6 0	4 0 0 15,465 5 0 622 0 0	4 0 0 14,460 9 11 691 4 0	104 0 0 54,508 14 6 2,667 6 5	55,796 15 2
28,861 11 0	28,714 6 0	16,091 5 0	15,155 13 11	57,280 4 11	55,796 15 2
1,363 4 0 80,708 5 0 5,727 12 0	85,759 11 11	417 8 0 29,509 13 0 1,372 0 0	398 7 0 26,907 2 8 1,447 1 5	2,500 6 4 1,59,090 3 2 10,310 1 8	1,68,609 14 2
87,799 5 0	85,759 11 11	31,299 5 0	28,752 11 1	1,71,900 11 2	1,68,609 14 2
9,770 12 0 15,991 10 0 226 8 0 1,162 2 0	26,793 15 10	7,053 12 0 11,209 4 0 42 0 0 256 8 0	7,053 12 0 11,209 4 0 42 0 0 256 8 0	25,579 15 0 39,169 13 3 341 11 1 2,477 11 4	67,212 2 6
27,151 0 0	26,793 15 10	18,561 8 0	18,561 8 0	67,569 2 8	67,212 2 6
55 0 0 10,877 10 0 75 0 0	9,863 0 0	1,179 12 0 24 0 0	1,133 5 3 24 0 0	116 4 0 19,111 15 3 105 0 0	18,055 0 9
11,007 10 0	9,863 0 0	1,203 12 0	1,167 5 3	19,333 3 3	18,055 0 9
72 0 0 13,290 0 0 60 12 0	13,257 1 6	68 0 0 26,552 4 0 312 12 0	68 0 0 26,596 14 6 312 12 0	180 0 0 46,779 4 10 563 6 5	47,426 8 9
13,422 12 0	13,257 1 6	26,933 0 0	26,977 10 6	47,522 11 3	47,426 8 9
22 3 0 3,117 10 6 28 8 0	3,275 13 1	52 8 0 9,009 9 0 93 0 0	52 8 0 9,312 3 2 93 0 0	75 0 0 13,413 1 6 135 12 0	14,063 0 3
3,168 10 6	3,275 13 1	9,155 1 0	9,457 11 2	13,623 13 6	14,063 0 3

APPENDIX

Circle and Pargana Statement of

Name of circle.	Class of soil.	Rental of <i>sir</i> cultivated by proprietors.		Rental of other <i>sir</i> , khudkasht, rent-free and jagir land.	
		Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAHSIL ROORKEE—(concl'd.)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Pargana Jwálápur—(concl'd.)					
Total	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	4,873 7 0 12,996 14 4 35 11 1 578 13 9	4,370 12 6 12,363 14 10 35 11 1 578 13 9	4,483 4 0 14,249 9 0 37 8 0 690 6 0	4,478 15 0 14,256 9 9 37 8 0 690 6 0
Total	...	17,984 14 2	17,949 4 2	19,460 11 0	19,463 6 9
Pargana Bhagwánpur.					
I Circle, canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	918 0 0 603 8 0 10 3 3 265 8 3	918 0 0 603 8 0 10 3 3 265 3 3	390 0 0 530 0 0 4 0 0 186 0 0	390 0 0 530 0 0 4 0 0 186 0 0
Total	...	1,796 14 6	1,796 14 6	1,110 0 0	1,110 0 0
I Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	1,584 9 0 5,464 8 5 ... 175 12 10	1,556 11 11 5,370 5 6 ... 175 12 10	978 12 0 3,756 8 0 4 0 0 228 0 0	975 0 8 3,674 11 6 4 0 0 231 0 7
Total	...	7,224 14 3	7,102 14 3	4,967 4 0	4,884 12 9
II Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	3,261 2 0 36,044 4 8 2 8 9 1,080 14 8	3,192 10 7 34,730 15 6 2 8 9 1,131 12 2	735 0 0 19,101 0 0 6 0 0 842 4 0	710 10 11 18,359 11 6 6 0 0 887 1 2
Total	...	40,388 14 1	39,057 15 0	20,684 4 0	19,963 7 7
III Circle, not canal-irrigated	{ Rausli dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	98 0 0 7,744 10 5 ... 332 0 0	85 3 7 7,514 8 7 ... 336 2 7	16 0 0 6,554 4 0 ... 601 4 0	13 8 6 5,987 10 5 ... 561 13 4
Total	...	8,174 10 5	7,935 14 9	7,171 8 0	6,563 0 3
Total	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	5,861 11 0 49,856 15 6 12 12 0 1,853 14 9	5,752 10 1 48,219 5 7 12 12 0 1,908 14 10	2,119 12 0 29,941 12 0 14 0 0 1,857 8 0	2,089 4 1 28,552 1 5 14 0 0 1,865 15 1
Total	...	57,585 5 3	55,893 10 6	33,933 0 0	32,521 4 7
Tahsil Total	{ Rausli-dákar, { Wet ... { Dry ... { Bhuda { Wet ... { Dry ...	47,270 6 0 1,08,741 1 8 1,309 2 8 5,913 5 11	43,224 11 7 1,06,411 4 10 1,659 0 10 6,528 13 8	21,827 4 9 92,685 3 0 852 2 0 6,163 2 0	19,935 3 1 89,071 0 2 1,110 8 0 6,757 4 11
Total	...	1,53,234 0 3	1,57,823 14 6	1,21,527 11 9	1,16,874 0 2
DISTRICT TOTAL	...	7,53,809 10 8	7,31,419 6 5	5,10,856 14 2	4,94,959 6 10

XX.

standard and corrected rentals—(concluded).

Rental of tenants paying cash rents.		Rental of tenants paying in kind.		Total of standard rental.	Total of corrected rental.
Standard.	Corrected.	Standard.	Corrected.		
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,920 4 0 43,276 14 6 226 8 0 1,326 6 0	53,189 14 5	7,174 4 0 47,950 13 0 42 0 0 686 4 0	7,174 4 0 48,251 10 11 42 0 0 686 4 0	25,951 8 0 1,18,474 2 10 841 11 1 3,281 13 9	1,46,756 12 3
54,750 0 6	53,189 14 5	55,853 5 0	56,154 2 11	1,48,048 14 8	1,46,756 12 3
744 0 0 1,140 0 0 4 0 0 954 0 0	2,627 10 6	6 0 0 85 0 0 18 0 0	6 0 0 85 0 0 18 0 0	2,058 0 0 2,358 8 0 18 3 3 1,423 3 3	5,643 9 0
2,842 0 0	2,627 10 6	109 0 0	109 0 0	5,857 14 6	5,643 9 0
1,107 0 0 6,484 8 0 316 0 0	7,624 3 0	101 4 0 533 8 0 40 0 0	101 4 0 529 12 0 40 0 0	3,771 9 0 16,239 0 5 4 0 0 759 12 10	20,282 14 0
7,907 8 0	7,624 3 0	674 12 0	671 0 0	20,774 6 3	20,282 14 0
2,025 0 0 54,908 0 0 3 0 0 2,215 8 0	58,175 15 2	142 8 0 20,966 0 0 1,099 8 0	134 8 8 18,528 11 9 1,110 3 7	6,163 10 0 1,31,019 4 8 11 8 9 5,238 2 8	1,36,970 13 9
59,151 8 0	58,175 15 2	22,208 0 0	19,773 8 0	1,42,432 10 1	1,36,970 13 9
1,128 0 0 22,119 0 0 2,220 0 0	23,931 1 2	16 0 0 7,298 4 0 1,346 14 0	16 0 0 6,770 9 11 1,221 8 4	1,258 0 0 43,716 2 5 4,500 2 0	46,438 2 5
25,467 0 0	33,931 1 2	8,661 2 0	8,008 2 3	49,474 4 5	46,438 2 5
5,004 0 0 84,651 8 0 7 0 0 5,705 8 0	92,358 13 10	265 12 0 28,832 12 0 2,504 6 0	257 12 8 25,914 1 8 2,389 11 11	13,251 3 0 1,93,332 15 6 33 12 0 14,921 4 9	2,09,335 7 2
95,368 0 0	92,358 13 10	31,652 14 0	28,561 10 3	2,18,539 3 3	2,09,335 7 2
57,198 14 0 2,86,064 11 2 1,246 8 0 18,481 9 0	3,57,525 7 11	9,299 4 0 1,12,124 15 0 62 2 0 4,947 14 0	9,045 1 8 1,06,850 2 3 68 6 0 5,043 2 4	1,35,595 12 9 5,99,615 14 10 3,469 14 8 35,505 14 11	7,53,230 2 10
3,62,991 10 2	3,57,525 7 11	1,26,434 3 0	1,21,006 12 3	7,74,187 9 2	7,53,230 2 10
13,60,051 7 7	13,68,831 11 1	4,59,093 7 8	4,46,481 14 3	30,83,811 8 1	30,41,692 6 7

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.

APPENDIX XXI.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

(a) Cost of resurvey.

Year.	Pay of amins.	Pay of sadr munsarim.	Cost of instruments.	Pay of chainmen.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887-88 ...	2,104 6 4	...	10 0 0	2,089 0 9	...	The pay of amins includes the pay of the substitutes who officiated for the kanungos employed on survey work.
1888-89 ...	6,923 1 11	960 0 0	668 15 0	1,138 6 6	...	
1889-90 ...	5,628 6 4	400 0 0	24 12 0	1,649 12 5	...	
April 1890 to December 1890.			Nil.			
Total ...	14,655 14 7	1,360 0 0	703 11 0	4,877 3 8	21,596 13 3	

(b) Preparation of records.

Year.	Pay of Deputy Collectors.	Pay of establish- ment.	Allowances.	Supplies and services.	Contin- gencies.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	2,957 4 6	76,209 11 8	1,786 10 3	597 14 11	4,187 14 7	...
1888-89 ...	7,867 4 3		4,540 7 6	5,960 1 7	7,300 0 4	...
1889-90 ...	8,988 0 0		5,812 11 0	8,846 13 9	4,603 0 6	...
April 1890 to December 1890.	6,000 0 0		3,459 4 0	7,301 2 5	3,285 3 2	...
Total ...	25,812 8 9	76,209 11 8	15,599 0 9	22,706 0 8	19,326 2 7	1,59,653 8 5

(c) Cost of assessment.

Year.	Pay of Settle- ment Officer.	Pay of Assistant Settlement Officer.	Pay of statis- tical branch.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88 ...	6,087 3 7	...	646 10 8	...
1888-89 ...	17,280 0 0	3,428 4 3	2,310 0 0	...
1889-90 ...	17,280 0 0	4,373 5 8	3,300 3 1	...
April 1890 to December 1890	12,942 0 0	1,728 0 0	4,300 2 3	...
Total ...	53,589 3 7	9,529 9 11	10,557 0 0	73,675 13 6

(d) Cost of new maps.

Year.	Pay of mappists.	Cost of superintend- ence.	Total	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887-88 ...	867 3 1	75 0 0	...	The cost of superintendence includes the pay of the substitute who officiated for the kanungo who was in charge of the department.
1888-89 ...	1,496 9 5	180 0 0	...	
1889-90 ...	1,937 10 2	180 0 0	...	
April 1890 to December 1890	1,945 12 4	135 0 0	...	
Total ...	6,247 3 0	570 0 0	6,817 3 0	

L. A. S. PORTER, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Saharanpur.