

# FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE  
FARUKHABAD DISTRICT

OF THE  
UNITED PROVINCES.

(SEVENTH REVISION.)

(1898—1903 A.D.)

BY

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ALLAHABAD:  
Printed at the United Provinces Government Press.  
1903.

Price, Re. 1—(1s. 6d.)

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FROM

R. W. GILLAN, Esq.,  
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,  
UNITED PROVINCES,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
UNITED PROVINCES,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Allahabad, the 19th December 1904.*

SIR,

I AM directed to submit for the orders of Government the final report of the Farrukhabad settlement, written by Mr. Hoare, the Settlement Officer, and a review of the report by the Commissioner.

2. The district of Farrukhabad is situated in the centre of the *doab* with an exceptionally long frontage on the Ganges. To the east of that river lies the entire tahsil of Aligarh, which, traversed by the Rámanga and numerous channels connecting the two rivers, is wholly *tarai* in character. Along the west of the Ganges also, between the river and the high bank of the upland, there are large areas of low-lying land. In paragraph 22 of his report Mr. Hoare classes 213.04 square miles as alluvial, and 1,469.94 square miles as non-alluvial, but this distinction presumably rests on the number of quinquennially settled *maháls*. The main division of the district into upland and *khádir* or *tarai*, and the large proportion of the latter are brought out more clearly by the figures given in the last settlement report which puts the area of the upland at 1,366 square miles and the area of Ganges *khádir* as 356 square miles, or no less than 21 per cent. of the district total. The *khádir* is of the usual type and subject to great fluctuations. The upland is traversed by the Káli Nadi and several minor streams, and consists of a series of small *doabs*, each of the same general character. Along each river there is a strip of *tarai*, above which the level rises through a margin of ravines or rough uneven country to the upland plain. In the neighbourhood of the ravines the soil is poor and sandy, but as these are left behind it gradually improves, and in the centre of each *doab* there is land of good quality, though it is disfigured by a good deal of *usar* waste. The district is well irrigated and the cultivation is described as of a good ordinary class. But, apart from the large *khádir* areas, it has a great deal of sandy soil, which experience has shown to be precarious, and this is the most important natural feature that has influenced its recent history and the present revision of the assessments. With the exception of the Rája of Tirwa, who pays over Rs. 1,30,000 in revenue, there are few large proprietors in the district. Among the coparcenary communities *thákurs* are most important and hold 40 per cent. of the total area; while *bráhmans* and *mussalmáns* each hold about 20 per cent. *Thákurs* predominate among the tenants also, and with the *bráhmans*, who cultivate the next largest area, are described as moderate cultivators. *Ahírs*, who till not much less land than the *bráhmans*, are generally unsatisfactory tenants, but very considerable areas are held by the better cultivating castes—*kisáns*, *káchhis* and *kurmis*. No less than 60 per cent. of the tenant's land is held with occupancy rights. Enhancement is seldom sued for except at settlement, and the fixation of rents has been almost as important in the present revision as the assessment of the revenue.

3. The last settlement of the district was carried through by Sir Charles Elliott except in tahsil Tirwa, which was assessed by Sir Edward Buck. The conditions of the district when that settlement was undertaken are summarised in paragraph 19 of the Board's review of the final report. Cultivation had increased by one-fourth (paragraph 39 of Mr. Evans' report) and its quality had improved. Prices had probably risen 30 per cent., and except in the southern parganas, where historical reasons explained a decrease or an insignificant rise, there had been a general advance in rent-rates of from 8 to 20 per cent. The proportion to assets of the old revenue

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR.  
J. HOOPER, C. S. I.

which had been assessed on the two-thirds standard, had therefore fallen considerably, but it was still 51 per cent., and the only ground for expecting an increase in revenue lay in the possibility of enhancing rents. The assumed rates were rates ascertained at inspection and recorded in the *jamabandis*. They were worked out, no doubt, by a process of selection, in which low and inadequate rents were rejected, and the valuation given by them was in fact 11 per cent. above the total occupancy rental, and 5 per cent. above the non-occupancy (page 37 of Mr. Evans' report). The revenue of Rs. 12,85,083 assessed was 50 per cent. of the assets computed at assumed rates. It was considerably more than 50 per cent. of the assets before enhancement, which were Rs. 22,64,435 (page 65 of the report), but by enhancement these assets rose to Rs. 25,18,768, or 11 per cent. on which the revenue was 51 per cent. Enhancements in fact rapidly followed the declaration of the assessments, and by the time the final report was written, the rental of 51 per cent. of the occupancy area had been enhanced either by order of court or by private agreement. That the revenue so soon after settlement, was only 51 per cent. of the assets might, as Government remarked in paragraph 23 of its Resolution on the final report, be taken as proof that the assessments on the whole was far from oppressive, but a doubt was expressed whether allowance had been made for uncollected arrears of rent, and it was observed that the enhancement work had been completed during a term of very high prices, which subsequently were not maintained. It was suggested that the corrected rentals probably exaggerated the landlord's actual average income, though they showed fairly the rental demand. The enhanced rents were generally from 24 to 41 per cent. higher than those of the preceding settlement, and there seemed to be less likelihood than usual of any further large rise for some time to come. These considerations are of importance not only in judging the character of the old assessment, but in examining the subsequent history of rent-rates.

4. On the whole the settlement that has recently expired increased the revenue by 10 per cent. though the incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation fell from Rs. 2-2-8 to Re. 1-14-7. The figures given in the preceding paragraph support Mr. Hoare's opinion that it was a full assessment. From the results of its actual working he adds that it was "fairly distributed and has worked well except in tracts liable to depression." The exception points to a matter which has received great attention in the revision recently concluded, but the importance of which was prominently brought to notice only by the experience of seasons subsequent to Sir Charles Elliott's settlement. The district, as Mr. Hoare points out, suffers much more from excessive rain than from drought. Not only are the *khádir* lands exceptionally extensive but the large areas of *bhur* are subject to great damage from supersaturation in wet seasons and the spread of *káns*. It appears that these precarious tracts were very prosperous at last settlement, and were assessed on the same lines as the stable parts of the district. But in the Government resolution on the final report allusion was made to the fall of cultivation in the *bhur* tracts, and before that resolution was written in 1880 it had been found necessary to give some reductions in revenue. The reductions in question were worked out by Mr. Butt in 1877-78 in 22 villages in which *káns* had been established and amounted to Rs. 3,075. It was however during a series of wet seasons, culminating in the floods of 1888, that the settlement of Farrukhabad, in common with those of the adjoining districts, was subjected to the severest test. As explained in the note\* below the actual cultivation at last settlement is uncertain, but up till 1885 there seems to have been no very serious

\*NOTE.—There are many discrepancies in the figures for last settlement as given in the two reports. The total area according to Mr. Evans was 1,103,267 acres, according to Mr. Hoare 1,096,114. As Mr. Hoare gives figures only for the villages now in the district, the difference may be due to transfers by diluvion. The figures for cultivation are—

		Revenue paying.	Revenue free.	Total.
Mr. Evans	...	667,103	16,766	683,869
„ Hoare	...	648,051	14,801	662,852

But the total revenue-free area given by Mr. Evans is 25,834 acres and by Mr. Hoare 59,191 acres. It is almost certain therefore that Mr. Evans included whole revenue-free villages in the figures for revenue-paying while Mr. Hoare has by some mistake excluded them both from revenue-paying and revenue-free. Thus the cultivation in whole revenue-free villages would be 667,103 minus 643,063

deterioration and the average for 1881—85 was 631,379 acres. A rapid decrease then began and for 11 years, between 1888 and 1899 cultivation varied generally between 550,000 and 570,000 acres, the actual minimum being 504,976 acres in 1896-97. This great decline necessitated in 1890—92 the deputation to the district of a special officer, Mr. Trethewy, and the revenue was reduced by Rs. 61,858. On the whole the revenue on the roll in 1900 was Rs 87,710 less than in 1875, and in addition it has to be noticed that Rs. 2,61,702 were remitted, of which Rs. 1,40,442 were in connection with Mr. Trethewy's revision, and Rs. 18,269 in the famine of 1897-98. It is true that the number of coercive processes used in the realization of revenue has been small, and that sales, which have affected land paying half the revenue of the district, have not been exceptionally numerous. The changes among the proprietary castes have not been very large. Bráhmans have lost 15.42 per cent. of the area held by them at last settlement, chiefly through the extravagance of one family. The land alienated from the thákurs, the most important and the most indebted caste, is 13.95 per cent. of their former holding. From these facts it may be inferred that the revenue as a whole has not borne hardly on the district, but the extensive remissions and reductions show the necessity of caution and the importance of areas in the assessment of the precarious tracts.

5. Since 1896-97 there has been gradual improvement. Cultivation has revived. Population also, which in 1891 was 6.53 per cent. less than at last settlement, rose nearly 8 per cent. in the next decade. The cycle of dry years and high prices has been most favourable to a district as fully irrigated as Farrukhabad. The condition of the tenants is excellent, and the small proprietors are said as a rule to be fairly prosperous.

6. As compared with last settlement there is still some leeway to be made up. Population is very little larger than it was 30 years ago, and any advance that has taken place is confined to the tahsils of Tirwa and Chhibramau where there is canal irrigation and the unstable areas are comparatively small: in the other tahsils the population is still below that of last settlement. The cultivated area (including revenue-free land) is 615,266 acres, which according to Mr. Hoare's figures is 6.4 per cent. less than at the preceding settlement, and the decline in revenue-paying land under cultivation appears to have been 9.5 per cent. It has been explained however that the cultivated area of last settlement in all probability included current fallows, and the real decrease is probably not so great. On the other hand the quality of the land has certainly improved. Apart from the abandonment of inferior land, which is implied in the reduction of the cultivated area, there has been a substantial gain in the extension of irrigation. At last settlement the canal was almost confined to Tirwa, but it now reaches Kaimganj, Chhibramau and the sadr tahsils. There are also no less than 7,305 new masonry wells. No details are available for some reason of the area now classed as irrigable, but the total has increased from 350,627 to 477,187 acres. The present figure reaches the extraordinarily high proportion of 82 per cent. of the total cultivation in revenue-paying land, and when it is remembered that the *tardái* requires no irrigation or can easily be irrigated at need, it is clear that the district has nothing to fear from dry seasons. Mr. Hoare is inclined to doubt the benefits of canal irrigation, but apart from its undoubted value in times of drought, it is generally found in the first place to add to the stability of irrigation. Again Mr. Hoare suggests that it discourages high cultivation, and it is true that well irrigation is preferred for garden crops, but a comparison of the crop returns for two settlements does not support his contention, and in any case it seems almost certain that by liberating a large supply of labour, canal irrigation must tend to a higher general level of cultivation. The character of the crops has

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or 24,052 acres: which added to 14,301 acres, Mr. Hoare's figures of cultivation, presumably in revenue-free plots, gives 38,353 acres. This result agrees well, allowing for a decrease in cultivation, with the present cultivated area in revenue-free land which is 33,608 acres. The crop area of last settlement (page 11 of Mr. Evans' report) was 673,685 acres: in appendix V to the present report it is given as 688,664 acres: this difference cannot be explained. For purposes of comparison between past and present conditions the figures given by Mr. Hoare, which have been compiled from the village statements must be accepted.

probably improved. The decrease in cotton and indigo is due to special causes. There is a falling off in the area under cane, which is ascribed to the effect of sugar bounties. But there are large increases under maize and the mixed crops of wheat, barley and gram, which are distinctive of *dofasli* land; and though inferences from the figures must be doubtful in the absence at last settlement of any record of the double-cropped area, it is probable, as Mr. Hoare says, that while cultivation has decreased in the course of settlement, it has intensified. On the average of five years 23 per cent. of the cropped area bears two harvests, and the area of the valuable potato and tobacco crops has largely increased. Prices also have risen. The Settlement Officer, taking for comparison the prices of 1901, and of the quinquennial period 1871—75, calculates that the average rise has been only 17 per cent.; but the terms of this comparison are misleading. The figures for 1901 were still in some cases abnormally high. The period, 1871—75, on the other hand is too late, as by 1870 the whole district except Tirwa had been assessed. According to Mr. Evans' report the average price of wheat in the years 1861—70 was 22½ seers, of barley 32  $\frac{1}{10}$ : the average price of *juar* was 24  $\frac{9}{10}$ , but in no previous decade had it been less than 40 seers. In 1891—95, if that be taken as the last normal period before the present revision, wheat was sold at 14·45 seers to the rupee, barley at 20·02 seers and *juar* at 19·17 seers. Communications were greatly improved by the opening in 1881 of the Cawnpore-Achnera railway, and there is no reason to suppose that the rise in prices has been less substantial in Farrukhabad than in other districts.

7. The ultimate test of progress, however, and the basis of assessment must be the rent-rates actually paid. In this district the causes that affect rents have not all tended in the same direction. On the one hand may be set the increased irrigation, a probable improvement in the style of cultivation and a rise in prices. On the other must be reckoned the insignificant increase in population, the effects of deterioration, and as a consequence an increase in the area of land available for new cultivation. What the net results of these factors would be cannot be determined *a priori*, and it is a matter for regret that the materials for a decision on actual figures are incomplete. The difficulty arises in the first place from a peculiarity of the old settlement statistics that has already been noted. The rental incidences in Mr. Evans' report are calculated throughout on what purports to be the cultivated area, but it seems probable that fallow was included and that the area must be taken as equivalent for all practical purposes to the holdings area. Again, the increase in the occupancy rental does not necessarily show the real rise in the value of land, for estimating which recourse must be had to competition rents, and here the comparison is disturbed by the extensive changes in area that have occurred during settlement. The holdings area never, during the period of depression, declined to the same extent as the cultivated area: but in 1891-92 it was only 644,004 acres against an average of 680,159 acres in 1881—85. The occupancy area of 400,587 acres at last settlement decreased to 362,645 acres in the present revision, the decline being greatest (28·24 per cent.) in Kaimganj, where deterioration was most marked, and 12 per cent. in Chhibramau and Aligarh. But the present figure includes all the land in which rights have been acquired during settlement, and immediately before revision the occupancy area was recorded as only 300,971 acres. Nearly 100,000 acres of the old occupancy area was lost therefore during settlement. It may be assumed that the loss occurred chiefly in inferior land. Much of it, as cultivation revived, must have been given out to tenants-at-will, and in many cases the rates charged

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Apart from these discrepancies it is possible, as suggested by the Board in their letter No. 169N I-793, dated 13th May 1898, that the term "cultivated area" was given a wider application at last settlement, and included for example the areas sometimes shown as "land recently thrown out of cultivation." This conclusion is supported by the absence of fallow in tenants' holdings as recorded at last settlement. Compare also the statement on page 37 of the old report. The area before enhancement was 683,970 acres, the area after enhancement, or as we might say, the area accepted in assessment was 679,005 acres. In consequence of this uncertainty the Settlement Officer has for purposes of comparison calculated the incidence of present rents on the holdings area both with and without fallow: but some fallow, and probably all the fallow that was considered assessable is included in the old figures, and the comparison where rents are concerned, should certainly be with the present area in holdings.

at first would be exceptionally low. The incidence of the competition rental has no doubt in this way been materially affected, and a comparison between the past and present incidences is not conclusive.

With these explanations the figures in the statement in paragraph 39 of the report may be examined. For the present purpose it is the figures in columns 13 and 14, for the rentals before enhancement, that must be taken. These show a rise in the occupancy rental of 7·07 per cent. or if fallow is excluded from the present holdings of 14·40 per cent. : if alluvial lands are excluded, the percentage is slightly higher. How far these percentages would be altered if allowance were made for change of quality cannot be stated ; and it is probable that the occupancy area as a whole has improved owing to the relinquishment of inferior land. If so, the figures exaggerate the rise in occupancy rents, and it may be stated as the result of detailed inquiries that here as in Meerut and Bareilly, landholders have for the most part been content to leave their occupancy rents undisturbed for the period of settlement, and that there has been little real enhancement. The non-occupancy incidences, it will be seen, are lower throughout than the occupancy. This is a result of difference in quality. In Appendix VI it is found that the incidence of the valuation is in the case of non-occupancy land Rs. 3·31, while for the total holdings area it is Rs. 4·10, or 23 per cent. higher. The difference is exceptionally great and shows clearly that non-occupancy holdings have absorbed a great deal of inferior land. In the alluvial tracts the non-occupancy incidence has fallen 20·47 per cent. : in the non-alluvial it has risen 4·47 per cent. and for the district as a whole it practically coincides with the incidence of last settlement. The Board have attempted to eliminate the disturbing element of deterioration by grouping the figures of all the tahsils in circles. The results are as follows :—

		Difference in cultivation.	Difference in non- occupancy in- cidence.
Suburban circles ...	...	—2·72	+36·16
1st class upland circles ...	...	—4·33	+17·94
2nd " " ...	...	—8·49	+1·05
Tarāi circles ...	...	—9·98	—2·41
Mixed Ganges circles ...	...	—19·54	+15·11
Mixed Isān and Kāli Nadi circles ...	...	—18·18	—7·05
Flooded or alluvial circles ...	...	—15·27	—14·77

The circumstances of the mixed Ganges circles are peculiar as with some poor *tarāi* land that has gone out of cultivation they combine rich garden cultivation on the upland. Generally it will be seen that a rise in the rent-rate is found where the decrease in cultivation is small. The suburban circles are no doubt abnormal, but if they are disregarded there is some reason for believing that when not affected by deterioration the rates of tenants-at-will have risen about 20 per cent. As might be expected from the character of the rentals at last settlement, the increase is much smaller than usual. It may be noted also that in sales of land, the number of years' purchase has risen during settlement from 12 to 16, though it is lower now than it was between 1875 and 1890, and this circumstance corroborates the inference that has been drawn from competition rents. On the whole, with a decline in cultivation, and a comparatively small increase in rent rates, it is clear that there was room for little, if any, enhancement of the revenue.

8. To turn to the procedure of the Settlement Officer in assessment. The circle and soil classification requires little comment. Circles were based, as the table in the preceding paragraph will show, on topographical distinctions. The soil classification followed that of last settlement in dividing off in the first place the three zones of *gauhan*, which is highly manured land adjoining the village, *manjha* or intermediate, and *barhet* or outlying, with a further division into natural soils of the *barhet*. The chief points for consideration are the fixing of circle rates, and the question of the area assessed. The circle rates depend on rates ascertained by inquiry and checked by the rents actually recorded. On this subject the remarks made by Mr. Evans as Member of the Board in a note on the Kāmpil report may be quoted. Mr. Evans wrote : " Reputed rates were ascertained by personal

inquiry from the villagers, village by village, soil by soil. Mr. Hoare's experience was similar to that of the officers who assessed the district 30 years ago. He was as a rule able to obtain definite and intelligent replies to his inquiries and he found that rates existed which were recognised by both tenants and zamíndárs as fair rates for the various soils in most villages. These rates form a standard to which the rents actually paid more or less closely conform, and though they cannot be taken as showing the exact rates actually paid, they are of use as a guide to the relative values of the various soils and to the change in the character of the soil as one passes from one part of the village to another. The reputed rates thus ascertained were compared with the actual rents recorded as paid by the different classes of tenants in each village, and village rates thus obtained were compared with the village rates of similar villages, and circle rates were deduced from these individual rates."

It has already been mentioned that the all-round incidences of rents are misleading. The occupancy incidence is Rs. 4.09, the non-occupancy incidence Rs. 3.68. But the non-occupancy land is shown by the valuation to be inferior to the occupancy in the proportion of 3.31 to 4.38, and allowing for this difference of quality it will be found that non-occupancy rates are 19 per cent. higher than occupancy. This difference varies in very much the same way as the increase in the non-occupancy incidence shown in paragraph 7. It is greatest (56 per cent.) in the suburban circles; it is 25 and 15 per cent. in the 1st and 2nd class *bangar* circles; in the *taráí*, mixed Ganges and mixed Isán Káli Nadi circles it is only 7 to 10 per cent. and in the alluvial circles non-occupancy rents are actually 7 per cent. lower, soil for soil, than occupancy. The Settlement Officer's rates for the whole district are 7.09 per cent. above the scale of occupancy rents, and 10.05 per cent. below non-occupancy. There can be no question of their moderation. It might perhaps be suggested that the Settlement Officer should have pitched his rates somewhat higher. It is to be remembered however that if some of the non-occupancy holdings are still paying low rates on new cultivation, the rents of the majority were influenced by the abnormally high prices of the years immediately preceding settlement. Since revision was completed, there has been a remarkable decline in prices, as the Board showed in their last annual report, and it would have been unwise to bring the circle rates any nearer to the level of competition rents.

9. The question of the area assessed, as already noted, is of great importance. The principles by which the Settlement Officer has been guided are stated in paragraph 50 of his report. In villages settled for a short term all fallow in the assumption area has been excluded. In villages settled for the full term it has been taken into account, if not excessive, and rented fallow in tenants' holdings has also been assessed. The result is that with 615,049 acres recorded in holdings, including 40,595 acres of fallow, the Settlement Officer has assessed 611,289 acres including 33,955 acres fallow. The deductions appear small, and the fallow is 6.37 per cent. of the assessed area, but the Settlement Officer explains that in many deteriorated villages the landholders intentionally restricted cultivation, that the fallow is for the most part immediately culturable, and that much of it has already come under the plough. In the figures here given the Settlement Officer is dealing only with the area actually assessed by him to revenue and excludes therefore the revenue-free land as well as the alluvial maháls of Paramnagar and Khakhatmau which were to be assessed by the Collector. If a comparison is to be made with previous figures, at least 41,000 acres must be added on this account to the area assessed by the Settlement Officer making a total of some 652,000 acres.\* This is considerably in excess of the largest cultivated area of any year since 1881, the maximum being 637,361 acres in 1884-85. It is on the other hand little above the *minimum* holdings area and much below the average. The inference to be drawn from these figures is certainly not one of undue leniency in the area assessed, and doubt might even be expressed whether

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\* NOTE.—The cultivation in the revenue-free area is 33,608 acres. The cultivation in Appendix VI is 674,464 acres, and a comparison with Appendix I gives the cultivation in the alluvial maháls of Khakhatmau and Paramnagar as 7,204 acres.

the deductions made were sufficient. It is better however in a matter of this kind to base an opinion on detailed figures, and the Board are satisfied, as a result of an examination of the assessment statements, in which special attention was paid to this point, that the area accepted is a safe basis for assessment. In the deteriorated tracts the cultivated area at survey was below a fair normal standard, and there were good reasons for expecting that the greater part of the rented fallow would be brought under tillage. According to figures obtained from the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the cultivated area for the last three years has been—

					Acres.
in 1901-1902	...	...	...	...	638,477
„ 1902-1903	...	...	...	...	650,282
„ 1903-1904	...	...	...	...	666,340

There has therefore been a rapid increase, and the anticipations of the Settlement Officer have been fully realized.

10. It remains to describe briefly the treatment of the rent-roll and the fixation of the new revenue. As a rule rents were correctly recorded and only 4 rent-rolls were rejected on the ground of fraud. In 177 cases, however, a valuation had to be substituted on the ground of inadequacy, and even allowing for reductions made for rack rents, the net result was an addition of Rs. 9,697 to assets. The estimated enhancements of occupancy rents taken into account in the assessment were Rs. 75,658. The enhancements actually decreed were Rs. 62,835, but the holdings on which enhancement was sought paid a rent of only Rs. 8,04,451, or little more than half of the total recorded occupancy rental. The Settlement Officer points out that many cases had to be dismissed on the ground of mistakes in the applications. It is certain also that numerous enhancements have been agreed to without resort being had to the courts, and that the estimate will easily be reached. The percentage of enhancement on the recorded rent of all the holdings that come before the courts is only 7·8. The real enhancement must be somewhat greater, as allowance should be made for the cases that had to be struck off, but there can be no doubt that it is very moderate. The *sir* allowance is 13 per cent. of the *sir* valuation. The percentage of revenue to assets is 49·01. The increase of revenue is Rs. 72,902, or 6·36 per cent. above the expiring demand *plus* owners' rate. The survey cost Rs. 1,12,976, or Rs. 67 per square mile, and the settlement Rs. 2,41,886, or Rs. 143 per square mile. The total cost will be recovered in five years. It may be said that the revenues of the deteriorated villages could have been enhanced by a summary proceedings similar to that under which they were reduced, but the conditions of the district necessitated a thorough and comprehensive adjustment both of rents and revenue. Mr. Hoare's revenue is within Rs. 5,000 of the revenue of last settlement and from this point of view is merely a redistribution of the old demand. But the close agreement of the figures as a whole covers considerable differences in detail. Taking the *tahsils* by circles as in paragraph 7, the Board find that the revenue has been enhanced 32 per cent. in the suburban circles, and 6·82 per cent. in the first class *bangar* circles. In the second class *bangar* there is a small decrease of 1·82 per cent., but in the mixed *Isán* and *Káli Nadi* circles the decrease is as much as 14·85 per cent. The *khádir* circles all show decreases, the *tarái* of 0·41 per cent., the mixed Ganges of 7·24 per cent. and the alluvial or flooded circles of 26·80 per cent. There has therefore been a considerable shifting of the burden in accordance with the conditions disclosed by the experience of the last 30 years, which ought greatly to assist the revenue administration of the district. The incidence per cultivated acre is now Rs. 2·12, or 2·84 per cent. above the old incidence; and on a comparison with the rise in competition rents, which has been much less in Farrukhabad than in districts where progress has been uninterrupted, and where the rise in prices coupled with an increase in population has had full play, this increase must be considered to be ample. The Board have therefore no hesitation in recommending that the settlement of the district as a whole should be confirmed for the full term of 30 years. In many of the deteriorated villages the question of the term

of settlement was a difficult one. In such cases it is sometimes impossible to find a satisfactory basis for a long-term settlement, but the Board have thought it sound policy to restrict the expedient of a short-term settlement as far as possible, and it has been adopted only in 109 maháls.

11. The work of the Assistant Settlement Officer, which is commended by Mr. Hoare, has been acknowledged in the orders sanctioning the assessment of the Kanauj tahsíl. The Board now desire to bring Mr. Hoare's own services to the favourable notice of the Government. His assessments have been generally accepted by the people, and there have been few appeals. As the Commissioner remarks the results are creditable to the Settlement Officer, who has made a careful and equitable adjustment of the revenue. It has been said above that in the present revision the fixation of rents has been almost as important as the assessment of the revenue. In the circumstances that have been described it could scarcely have been dispensed with. The landlords expect it. The tenants recognise it as a fair arrangement that they should be liable to a reasonable enhancement of rent when the revenue is revised, and it is an advantage to both parties that the enhancement should be made by the Settlement Officer, who has made a special study of the rents, rates and soils of the district. In the present case the adjustment of rents has been carried out in a satisfactory manner without, it is believed, causing any friction or disturbance of agricultural relations.



I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. W. GULLAN,

*Secretary.*

FROM

H. W. W. REYNOLDS, Esq., I.C.S.,

OFFG. COMMISSIONER, AGRA DIVISION.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

UNITED PROVINCES.

*Dated Agra, the 21st July 1903.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the final settlement report of the Farrukhabad district. The report, dated March 10th, 1903, was received in my office on June 20th.

2. The district consists of six tahsils of which one, Aligarh, is on the left bank of the Ganges. This is low-lying tarai land and is liable to floods nearly every year from the Ganges and the Rámanga. The remaining five tahsils are arranged roughly in a parallelogram running north and south, bounded on the north and east sides by the Ganges, and the area is divided transversely by the Bagar, Káli, and Isan nadis which, flowing from west to east, fall into the Ganges. Each of these streams has its own tarai land, the watersheds between being composed of firm, loamy soil with large úsar plains. The alluvial area covers 213 square miles; the uplands (including Cantonments) are  $1,471\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent.

3. Irrigation is carried on from wells and *jhils* and canals in the uplands, and the river water is utilized in the tarai land. No less than 82 per cent. of the total cultivated area is irrigable from one or other of these sources. Except for the Káchhis and Kurmis, the cultivators are of the ordinary type; but a very large proportion of the land is held by occupancy tenants. It is true that such land is now less than at last settlement by 20,298 acres; but even so, tenants have occupancy rights in 370,865 acres as against only 122,818 acres held by tenants-at-will. Sub-letting is naturally common.

4. The district generally and the low lands in particular are liable to periodical deterioration caused by years of excessive rainfall. The previous settlement was made in 1872, when the district was at its best, and only six years later some relief had to be given in some villages owing to the spread of *káns*. Ten years later, however, owing to the excessive rainfall of 1888, more extensive relief was needed, and in 1890 a special officer was appointed to revise the revenue, with the result that the demand was reduced by nearly Rs. 62,000. With the relief thus afforded the expiring settlement seems to have worked smoothly, and the details given in paragraph 20 of the report show that the severer coercive measures had but seldom to be resorted to in order to recover the revenue.

5. From the figures given in Chapter III of the report, it appears that on the whole cultivation is much now as it was 30 years ago. The area under crops is much the same, and the only important change is the introduction of canals into three tahsils where it has displaced to some extent the well irrigation and the opening of the narrow-gauge railway, which runs the whole length of the district from north to south, and allows of easy communication with Cawnpore. The advantages and disadvantages of canal and well irrigation are discussed by Mr. Hoare in paragraph 30 as they have frequently been discussed by others before with much the same result. The point noticed by Mr. Hoare, that where there is canal irrigation tobacco ceases to be grown as a crop, is probably due to the fact that tobacco requires the brackish water of the wells to bring it to perfection, and is not due to any deficiency in the supply of canal water. The number of masonry wells has increased largely, no less than 7,305 such wells being classed as "new". Looking to the main crops sown now as compared with 30 years ago, it will be seen that in the autumn crops there has been a large increase in the area under rice and maize and a decrease under *bájra*. Among the spring crops the area under tobacco and potatoes has doubled; but in other respects there has not, I imagine, been much change. The apparently large decrease under wheat and barley alone, coupled with a corresponding increase in the area under mixed crops, is clearly due to difference of classification.

6. So far as prices of agricultural produce are concerned, the Settlement Officer gives figures which tend to show that during the course of the settlement prices have risen 17 per cent. In 1901, however, prices were still somewhat high owing to the scarcity in Rájputána. In April and May of the present year, for instance, wheat was selling at 15 to 16 sérs, barley at 23, gram at 18 to 19, and rice at 10½ sérs in the Farrukhabad market. In only gram and rice, therefore, has there been a permanent marked rise since the year of the previous settlement, though wheat has also risen to some extent.

7. On these facts any considerable enhancement of the revenue was hardly to be expected and, as a matter of fact, the new demand is Rs. 12,19,696-8-0 on revenue-paying maháls as against an expiring demand (including owners' rate) of Rs. 11,46,794-8-0, and is somewhat less than the demand originally assessed at the commencement of the last settlement. There may be some increase in the demand before the present settlement expires, as in the case of 109 of the more precarious maháls the revenue has been only fixed for five years; and if the process of recovery continues in their case the demand will probably be raised.

8. On the whole, however, as the Settlement Officer points out, the settlement now concluded has been rather a redistribution of the demand. As I have shown above, but little more than this could be expected under the circumstances. The assessments have been generally accepted, and only 30 appeals have been filed against them.

9. The methods by which the assessments were finally arrived at are briefly sketched in Chapters IV and V of the report. Circle rates having been ascertained in the manner described were often more or less modified to suit individual villages. Taking circle rates alone the valuation fell at 10·05 per cent. below recorded rentals of tenants-at-will and 7·09 above those of occupancy tenants; but the accepted rent-roll shows an increase of ·8 per cent. over the recorded rates in the case of tenants-at-will and of 4·4 per cent. in the case of occupancy tenants. Except in the case of rent-free grants, the valuation of the assumption area is below the circle rates.

10. The total accepted valuation comes to Rs. 25,34,487 as against a valuation of Rs. 25,21,702 at circle rates. The deductions for sár amount to Rs. 46,037, or 13·5 per cent. on the sár valuation, and Rs. 7,769 has been allowed for improvement. The net assets come to Rs. 24,88,880 (excluding the revenue-free and the alluvial villages in two parganas) and the revenue sanctioned for this is Rs. 12,19,696-8-0, or 49 per cent. of the assets. It is possible that in five years' time there may be a slight increase in the demand owing to the reassessment of the revenue in those maháls for which as yet only a short term settlement has been sanctioned. The result is an increase of Rs. 72,902 payable on the revenue-paying maháls, though, owing to progressive assessments in some cases, the whole of this will not be recoverable till after the lapse of 10 years. The total cost has been Rs. 3,54,863, of which Rs. 1,12,977 was spent on survey and Rs. 2,41,886 on settlement, the latter amount being debited Rs. 1,32,766 to record work and Rs. 1,09,120 to assessment. Survey work commenced in October 1898 and Mr. Hoare, the Settlement Officer, commenced work in November 1899. It speaks well for his hard-working energy that in three years' time he was able to declare the new demand in practically the whole of the district. On the figures the assessment seems satisfactory. The comparatively few number of appeals shows that it has been accepted by the zamíndárs; and I think that, from the point of view of Government, it is an equitable one and the results are creditable to Mr. Hoare and his assistants.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. W. W. REYNOLDS,

*Offg. Commissioner, Agra Division.*

# FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE FARUKHABAD DISTRICT.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

### CHAPTER I.

1. THE district of Farukhabad according to the present survey is 1,684·60 square miles in area. Its shape is roughly that of a parallelogram, running north-east to south-west between latitude  $26^{\circ} 45' 45''$  and  $27^{\circ} 42' 45''$  north, and longitude  $79^{\circ} 10' 45''$  and  $80^{\circ} 6' 0''$  east. Its greatest length is about 76 miles and its greatest breadth 40 miles. On the north it adjoins tahsíl Dátaganj of the Budaun district and tahsíl Jalálabad of the Sháhjahánpur district, on the east tahsís Sháhabad and Bilgrám of the Hardoi district, on the south-east, south and south-west tahsíl Bilhaur of the Cawnpore district and tahsís Bidhuna and Bhartbana of the Etáwah district, and on the west the Bhongáou tahsíl of the Mainpuri district and tahsíl Aliganj of the Etah district. The slight changes in its boundaries during the expiring settlement have been due to an interchange of villages with Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Hardoi districts, caused by the shifting of the deep stream of the Ganges. The district is divided into six tahsís, sub-divided into 16 parganas:—

<i>Tahsís.</i>	<i>Parganas.</i>
1. Kaimganj	1. Kampil. 2. Shamsabad West.
2. Sadar (Farukhabad)	3. Pahára. 4. Bhojpur. 5. Shamsabad East. 6. Muhammadabad.
3. Chhibramau	7. Talgrám. 8. Chhibramau.
4. Kanauj	9. Kanauj.
5. Tirwa	10. Tirwa. 11. Saurikh. 12. Sakatpur. 13. Sakráwa.
6. Aligarh	14. Amritpur. 15. Paramnagar. 16. Khakhatmau.

2. The district falls naturally into two physical divisions, the uplands or bangar, and the lowlands or tarái. The uplands form part of the Doáb plain, while the tarái has been formed by the erosive action of the rivers. The Ganges tarái is, naturally, by far the most important owing to the bulk of the river. As a general rule, it has eaten its way into the uplands until it has reached a tract composed of very stiff loam which has repulsed its further advance. The river then has slowly retired, leaving the tarái which was once covered by its waters. The boundary between the uplands and lowlands of the Ganges is almost invariably a steep cliff from 20 to 40 feet in height, cut up by waterworn ravines.

The Ganges flows along the northern boundary of the district, turns south-east with the Aligarh tahsíl on its eastern bank. From Singi Rámpur in the Sadar tahsíl it again forms the boundary of the district, separating it from the district of Hardoi in Oudh. The Aligarh tahsíl through which the Rámghanga flows is entirely tarái in character. The Esan and the Káli Nadi each have tarái stretches adjoining their beds, marking the extent of their floods in the rainy season. The upland part of the district is divided into a number of well-marked watersheds, the most northerly of which is the watershed between the Ganges and the Bagár Nála, comprising the bulk of the Kaimganj tahsíl. The Bagár Nála is a natural drainage outlet utilized by the Canal Department as a canal escape. The Sadar tahsíl forms the watershed between the Bagár and the Káli Nadi. The Chhibrámau and Kanauj tahsís lie between the Káli Nadi and the Esan whilst the Tirwa tahsíl lies between the Esan and the two small streams called the Árand and the Pándu. There is a great resemblance between these watersheds, their most marked common features being perhaps the recurrence

Position, boundaries, and areas.

Physical features.

Uplands and lowlands.

The Ganges.

The Burhganga.

of large úsar plains and considerable stretches of dhák jungle. Besides the above-mentioned rivers, there are old beds of the Ganges in the tarái which still hold water. The best known and most clearly marked of these is the Burhganga which flows from the Etah district past Rudáin and enters the present course of the Ganges at Eklahra.

Canals.

In addition to the rivers there are three branches of the Lower Ganges Canal in the district, one belonging to the Narorá division which traverses the Káimganj uplands, one belonging to the Mainpuri division which has been extended to the Chhibrámaú pargana during the expiring settlement (1881 A.D.), and one belonging to the Cawnpore Division which traverses the Tirwa tahsíl.

Soils.

3. The natural soils of the district are dumat, bhúr, and matiyár. Dumat is a fertile loam, bbur is sandy soil, and matiyár, stiff clay ordinarily growing rice. The four watersheds which compose the uplands of the district are very similar in their soil characteristics and each consists of a flat plain chiefly loam, but with occasional stretches of bbur and some vast úsar plains near which the lowlying land is ordinarily matiyár. This plain when it approaches the Ganges tarái ends abruptly in the cliff described in paragraph 2, but when approaching the Bagár, the Káli Nadi, and the Esan, slopes gradually towards the river. The prevailing soil in this slope is bbur, which is often very much cut up by ravines. The breadth of this slope is from one to two miles and the Bagár slope extends to the bed of the Bagár itself, whilst the Esan and the Káli Nadi slopes extend to the tarái lands adjoining the river beds. Both bbur and tarái are agriculturally precarious. Excessive rain causes *káns*, *dub*, and *sarpát* grasses to spring up in both bbur and tarái and the tarái is also liable to waterlogging. The same nomenclature is used for soils in the tarái as in the uplands, *i.e.* bbur, dumat, and matiyár. The tarái soils, however, are very different in character to the upland soils, bearing the same names. The Ganges tarai is chiefly pápar, *i.e.* a thin stratum of loam more or less mixed with sand two to four feet thick overlying a bed of white river sand. As a rule, the layer of loam thickens and improves in quality immediately below the cliff. This better class of tarái is known as kachoha in the Kanauj tahsíl and is included in mixed villages in the Káimganj tahsíl. Both pápar and kachoha lands are classified into bbur, dumat, and matiyár. Bbur land has a large admixture of sand. Dumat is the ordinary tarái loam and matiyar, the rice lands. The tarái of the Esan and the Káli Nadi has a thicker stratum of loam on the whole than the Ganges pápar.

The Aligarh tarái.

4. The entirely tarái tahsíl of Aligarh falls into three divisions: (1) Ganges tarái; (2) old tarái, not subject to alluvial action; and (3) Rám-ganga tarái. Most of the surface of this tahsíl is flooded year by year. The Ganges tarái is of a similar character to that of the western bank of that river described above. The Rám-ganga tarái is, on the whole, of far better class, as the silt deposited by that river is much richer in character than that deposited by the Ganges and the layer of loam overlying the sand is thicker. Úsar is common in tarái as well as in the uplands, and a considerable extent of the cultivation in both tracts is injured by reh or bhádi, as the well-known saline efflorescence is locally called.

Climate and rainfall.

5. The upland part of the district is esteemed a healthy one by the natives; but the tarái portions are notoriously unhealthy, especially the Aligarh tahsíl. A mortality table for the whole district is appended. The low death-rate in the earlier years is probably due to incorrect reporting:—

Years.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Years.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Years.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Years.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
A.D.		A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
1872	18·24	1880	32·99	1887	40·46	1894	46·38
1873	18·69	1881	31·95	1888	31·32	1895	29·27
1874	19·39	1882	31·32	1889	31·44	1896	32·98
1875	22·43	1883	33·71	1890	42·11	1897	43·12
1876	25·25	1884	37·98	1891	34·50	1898	33·00
1877	23·15	1885	42·96	1892	30·68	1899	40·69
1878	36·58	1886	35·58	1893	25·59	1900	31·75
1879	58·87						

I also give below a statement showing rainfall by tahsils and the average for the whole district :—

Year.	Tahsil Farukh- abad.	Tahsil Kaim- ganj.	Tahsil Aligarh.	Tahsil Chhibra- mau.	Tahsil Kananj.	Tahsil Tirwa.	Whole district.
Average of five years (1872 to 1876 A.D.)...	33.62	34.70	34.92	29.02	28.78	30.23	31.88
Ditto (1877 to 1881 " ) ...	28.27	25.03	34.96	29.58	31.42	25.96	29.20
Ditto (1882 to 1886 " ) ...	36.19	28.57	29.07	35.92	37.18	31.70	33.10
Ditto (1887 to 1891 " ) ...	35.79	37.50	38.40	35.32	38.72	42.63	38.06
Ditto (1892 to 1896 " ) ...	38.72	32.41	35.25	31.48	37.00	35.23	35.02
Ditto (1897 to 1901 " ) ...	34.51	32.61	31.98	31.69	35.07	37.59	33.91
Average of 30 years (1872 to 1901 " ) ...	34.52	31.80	34.10	32.17	34.69	33.89	33.53

The year 1877 was the only year of famine, although the year 1880 was one of scarcity, and 1896 and 1897 were years of defective crops. The most important figures are those for 1884 to 1888 which showed a very large rainfall, and the district is far more seriously injured by excess of rainfall than by a deficiency.

6. Irrigation is carried on from canals, wells, jhils, and rivers. As has been stated in paragraph 2, the district is reached by three branches of the Lower Ganges Canal. There are very large number of masonry wells, but well irrigation is mostly from earthen wells. In certain tracts in the uplands these earthen wells are practically permanent, but ordinarily they only last a period of one to three years. The sand stratum is kept in place in the case of *qudsi*-permanent earthen wells by a lining of wood, sheet-iron or masonry, which extends through the sand stratum only, and in the case of short-lived wells by one of *arhar* or *arhusa* twigs. The cost of the former wells including lining is about Rs. 40 and that of the latter Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Owing to the high water level, wells in the tarai are constructed very cheaply. They are almost invariably lined with *arhar*, *arhusa* or *jhāā*. They never last more than one year and cost about Rs. 3 to construct. The average water level is about 30 feet in the bāngar and 10 feet in tarai. Water is raised from wells in the bāngar, as a general rule, by the charsā or leathern bucket, and in the tarai by hand-lifts or *dhenklis*—a very slow method of irrigation. Jhil irrigation is carried on to a considerable extent in the Tālgrām pargana and in the Tirwa tahsil. Water, as a rule, is raised from jhils by being thrown up a series of short lifts in baskets worked by hand. Occasionally it is raised by the charsā. River irrigation is conducted in the same way, but it is much more limited in extent. The statement given in paragraph 28 of this report shows that out of 581,658 acres, the total cultivated area of the year of record, 477,187 acres, is classed as irrigable. The tarai is practically entirely irrigable, so that on the whole the district may be said to be well protected by irrigation.

Irrigation.

7. Means of communication are somewhat insufficient in the Aligarh tahsil, but could not be improved except at a prohibitive expenditure owing to the constant recurrence of floods in that tahsil. The Tirwa tahsil has no metalled road and is cut off from the rest of the district by the unbridged Esan during the rainy season. The rest of the district is thoroughly well supplied with means of communication. The Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway enters the district in the north-west near Rudāin and leaves it at its extreme south-east point. The grand trunk road runs along the side of the railway from the Cawnpore border to Gursahāiganj and then branches off in a westerly direction through Chhibramau to Bewar in the Mainpuri district. A metalled road joins Gursahāiganj to Farukhabad and another Farukhabad to Bewar. A metalled road runs from Farukhabad to Kaimganj and another traverses the Aligarh tahsil to Shāhjahānpur. As regards second class roads one runs from Farukhabad to Chhibramau, and continues through Saurikh into the Etāwah district. Another joins Chhibramau to Kāimganj and goes on to Budāun. Another leaves the Farukhabad-Kāimganj metalled road about two miles north-west of the city of Farukhabad and runs through Aliganj to the town of Etah. A second class road connects Kāimganj with Kampil and runs on to the Etah border. Chhibramau is connected with Bilhaur in the Cawnpore district by a second class

Communications.

road. A branch of this road leaving it near Tirwa town runs to Saurikh. A second class road runs from Belá in the Etáwah district through Kanauj to Meoraghat in Hardoi. A short second class road connects Malikpur in the Talgrám pargana with Mádhó Nagar in the same pargana. There are, in addition, numerous third class roads and village tracks and the canal bank in Tirwa which traverses the whole of the tahsíl from west to east is an excellent road for pedestrians and horses.

## Population.

8. The following figures give the population of the district at the various censuses :—

Last settlement	...	...	...	...	918,748
1881 A. D.	...	...	...	...	907,608
1891 A. D.	...	...	...	...	858,687
1901 A. D.	...	...	...	...	925,812

At the last settlement the total population of the district was 918,748. At the census of 1881 it had declined to 907,608 largely owing to the famine years of 1877-78, but in 1891 it still further decreased owing to the disastrous effect of the wet cycle of years. In the census of 1901 the figures give a decided rise on all the previous figures, being 925,812.\* The increase is chiefly noticeable in the tahsils of Tirwa and Chhibrámaú. In the rest the last settlement figures have not yet been reached. Tirwa and Chhibrámaú combine canal irrigation with a minimum area in which agriculture is precarious. The density per square mile is 551 against 537 of last settlement. The Hindus outnumber the Muhammadans in the proportion of eight to one, the exact figures being 87·98 per cent. Hindus and 11·56 per cent. Muhammadans, the remaining 46 per cent. consisting of Christians.

551,440 agriculturists, 374,372 non-agriculturists.

## Trade and manufacture.

9. The railway was introduced into the district in 1881 A.D. It has had the strange effect of diminishing in importance the town of Farukhabad as a trade centre, many of the firms having been moved on to Cawnpore. The best known manufacture of the city is that of printed cloths, which have acquired some European popularity. Native scents are distilled to a considerable extent in Kanauj, and there is an inferior native cutlery manufactured in Káimganj, otherwise the trade of the district is purely agricultural. Potato cultivation is carried on to a large extent in this district, especially in the Pahára pargana, and the exports of this vegetable are considerable. The tobacco of a group of villages adjoining Mau Rashidabad and Kanauj town has more than a local reputation.

Towns and markets.  
 (1. Káimganj.  
 2. Kanauj.  
 3. Tálgám.  
 4. Chhibrámaú.  
 5. Tirwa.  
 6. Thathia.

10. There is only one Municipality in the district. The Act XX towns† are six in number. The following is a list of the towns and important large villages of the district. In most of the larger villages markets are held weekly or bi-weekly :—

Serial number of towns by tahsils.	Tahsíl.	Town.	Population.
1	Sadar	Farukhabad ...	56,728
2	"	Fatehgarh ...	16,281
3	"	Colonelganj ...	5,023
4	"	Bholépur ...	2,407
5	"	Barhpur (Allah Nagar) ...	2,042
6	"	Kamálganj ...	2,380
1	Káimganj	Káimganj ...	9,340
2	"	Mau Rashidabad ...	2,821
3	"	Shamsabad ...	7,786
1	Kanauj	Kanauj ...	17,648
2	"	Sarsai Miran ...	2,455
1	Chhibrámaú	Chhibrámaú ...	6,720
2	"	Tálgám ...	5,347
3	"	Bishengarh, alias Binsia ...	3,227
1	Tirwa	Tirwa ...	6,685
2	"	Thathia ...	6,541
3	"	Sakráwa ...	2,844
4	"	Saurikh ...	2,194
1	Aligarh	Amritpur ...	1,930

## Rental system.

11. The grain-rented area in the district is negligible and cash rents almost universal. The occupancy tenants hold a very large proportion, about two-thirds of the assessed area, and consequently sub-letting is very extensive.

12. There are no special caste rates among the tenants of the same village, but the presence of Kurmis or Káchhis or other good cultivators in a village tends to raise the rent-rates realized. In 68 villages deductions have been granted on proprietary cultivation on the ground that the proprietors cannot be expected to pay the high rent-rates of their low caste tenants. These deductions are the nearest approach to the Oudh caste rents.

Special caste rates.

13. The bulk of the cultivation of the district is ordinary in character, but a good class of ordinary cultivation. In parts of the district high cultivation prevails. High cultivation needs practically unlimited manure and a good water-supply. Consequently it is ordinarily found near large sites and in tracts where earthen wells are quâsi-permanent. These two necessary conditions are usually found on or near the Ganges cliff, and it is in this tract that most of the high cultivation of the district is to be found. Káimganj town and the villages immediately north of it are perhaps the best examples of high cultivation. The prevalence of salt wells in these villages is particularly valuable for tobacco cultivation, as they impart to the tobacco a much appreciated pungent flavour. The ordinary rotation in high cultivation is maize in the rains, potato in the cold weather, and tobacco in the hot weather. The highest rented land adjoining Káimganj grows maize-tobacco-tobacco. The cultivation of the ordinary village in the district consists of a block of double-cropped land around the site growing maize in the rains and corn in the winter with occasional fields, growing maize-potato-tobacco. Outside of this is a broad belt of alternately cropped land, i.e. land that grows autumn crops in one year and spring crops the next year and outside of this is the poor outlying land which is also alternately cropped.

System of agriculture.

Rice, as a rule, is grown in barhet matyâr fields and is consequently of poor quality. In the Tirwa tahsíl, however, it is far more prevalent, and in this tahsíl there is a considerable area of rice in Manjha II and some in Manjha I. Naturally in better soils better class of rice is grown. In the poorest barhet field it is sown broadcast, but in the better fields it is transplanted. The sugarcane area of the district is not large and has decreased since last settlement. Gur chiefly for local consumption is the sole product. Indigo cultivation is rapidly decreasing owing to the competition of chemical dyes.

सयमेव जयते

## CHAPTER II.

## FISCAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

A brief summary of the early settlements and their effects.

14. The district of Farukhabad was ceded to the East India Company on the 24th June 1802 A.D. A summary of the various settlements and the demands imposed is given below. Mr. Wynyard's settlement was only a revision of that of Mr. Robinson :—

Name of settlement.	Period.	Revenue.	Name of assessing officer.	Remarks as to character of settlement.
	A. D.	Rs.		
First ...	1803—1805 ...	10,83,836	Mr. Graham Mercer.	Not severe; collected with much difficulty chiefly in pargana Khakhatmañ owing to the turbulent spirit of zamindárs.
Second ...	1806—1808 ...	11,05,463	Mr. Newhan (Collector).	Not severe; but few complaints of uncollected arrears.
Third ...	1809—1812 ...	11,64,124	Mr. Donni-thorne.	Said to have been not heavy, though collected with the assistance of armed force in Khakhatmañ, as the proprietors of that pargana continued recalcitrant.
Fourth ...	1813—1836 ...	13,32,677	Ditto ...	Severe and said to have passed heavily on the district.
Fifth ...	1837 ...	12,92,717	Mr. Robinson,	Broke down owing to the famine of 1837-38 and locusts of 1843.
Revision of 5th settlement.	1845 ...	11,56,612	Mr. Wynyard...	Worked well.
Expiring ...	1872 ...	12,46,470	Mr. C. A. Elliott and Mr. E. C. Buck.	A full settlement, but fairly distributed, and has worked well except in the tracts liable to depreciation.
Present ...	1902 ...	12,19,697	Mr. H. J. Hoare	...

The expiring settlement.

15. The expiring settlement was carried out by Mr. C. A. Elliott over the whole district, except tahsil Tirwa, which was assessed by Mr. E. C. Buck. After the transfer of Mr. Elliott and Mr. Buck, the work was finished by H. F. Evans, who wrote the Final Report. The revenue demand came into force from 1872 A.D. The revenue then imposed was Rs. 12,46,469-12-10. The earliest accurate figures available from the Collector's office are those from 1875 A.D. and they give the demand as Rs. 12,36,776-5-3 in that year. The difference is probably due to diluvion.

Working of the expiring settlement.

16. In the Statement I give below are details of the changes of revenue between the 1st October 1875 and the 1st October 1900 A.D. :—

Land revenue on the 1st October 1875 A.D. ...	Rs.	a.	p.
12,36,776	5	3	
Increase due to—			
Lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	Rs.	a.	p.
Revision of assessment ...	9,146	15	9
Alluvion ...	200	0	0
Territorial transfer ...	23,874	14	0
Progressive assessment ...	320	0	0
Land released from occupation by Government ...	430	0	0
Any other cause ...	247	0	0
Total increase ...	10,718	10	10
Decrease due to—			
Summary reductions of revenue ...	68,177	3	5
Diluvion ...	49,111	5	6
Territorial transfer ...	2,088	0	0
Government appropriation ...	3,280	0	0
Any other cause ...	9,991	13	1
Total decrease ...	1,32,648	6	0
Net decrease during the years 1875—1900 A.D. ...	87,710	13	5
Land revenue on the 1st October 1900 A.D. ...	11,49,065	8	0

The net decrease is Rs. 87,710-13-5. The land revenue on the 1st October 1900 was Rs. 11,49,065-8-0, and adding these two sums together, we get the demand of the 1st October 1875 within an anna or two. The summary reductions in revenue amounting to Rs. 68,177 are the items which are chiefly interesting in this report. They are principally composed of Rs. 61,858 reductions made by Mr. Trethewy in 1890-92 on account of the injury caused by a series of wet seasons culminating in the floods of 1888, and Rs. 3,075 reductions granted by Mr. Butt in 1877-78 in 22 villages in which *kāns* had become strongly established. The reason for these reductions was that the physically precarious tracts of the district were highly prosperous when the last settlement was made and they were settled in the same way as the non-precarious tracts. The *kāns* outbreak which necessitated the reductions of 1877-78 was a small affair. The real breakdown in the settlement of the precarious tract was the one which necessitated Mr. Trethewy's revision, and it is a most important feature in this district that excessive rain does far more damage than drought.

17. The system adopted in the present settlement for the treatment of precarious tracts has been to allow a very wide margin in unassessed culturable area and to assess on rates below those which can be realized in time of prosperity, and for the success of this system its continuance at the next settlement will be absolutely necessary, especially if revision falls due when the precarious tracts are prosperous. Nothing is more certain than the evanescence of such prosperity, and as surely as a cycle of wet seasons occurs, so surely will depreciation appear in the threatened tracts. Short term-settlements for five years have been sanctioned in 109 mahāls of the district in which present assets did not furnish a basis for a thirty-year demand.

System adopted in the present settlement.

18. In the non-precarious tracts the last settlement demand has worked admirably. It was assessed to a considerable extent on the principle that in an estate which has paid 60 per cent. of its assets as land revenue without difficulty in the past can continue to do so in the future. The present 50 per cent. limit accounts largely for the small financial results of the present revision.

Expiring settlement in non-precarious tracts.

19. Remissions of revenue during the last 25 years amounted to Rs. 2,61,702. The largest items were Rs. 1,40,442 remitted in connection with Mr. Trethewy's revision in consequence of excessively wet seasons and Rs. 18,269 due to the drought of 1897-98 A.D. During the famine years 1877-78 A.D. remissions amounted to Rs. 8,350 only.

Remissions of revenue.

20. Omitting details of the minor processes for the collection of revenue, sale of defaulter's movable property was resorted to in 290 cases only during the 25 years from 1875 to 1900 A.D. Attachment was used in 375, transfer in 12, annulment of settlement in 17, and sale of the defaulter's immovable property in 42. These figures show that the realization of revenue has not been attended by undue pressure or difficulty, especially when it is considered that the district is one of small proprietors.

Coercive processes in the realization of revenue.

21. I give below a comparative statement of proprietary mutations during the currency of the expiring settlement :—

Transfers.

Periods.	Under orders of Court.										By private transfer.										Num-ber of demp-tion of mort-gage cases.	Num-ber of other mort-gage cases.	Total number of cases.
	Sale of revenue-paying lands.					Sale of revenue-free lands.					Sale of revenue-paying lands.					Sale of revenue-free lands.							
	Num-ber of cases.	Aggre-gate land revenue of pro-erty trans-ferred.	Price.	Num-ber of years' pur-chase of the reve-nue.	Num-ber of years' pur-chase of the reve-nue.	Esti-mated land reve-nue of pro-erty trans-ferred.	Price, of the reve-nue as-sumed.	Num-ber of other cases.	Total num-ber of cases.	Num-ber of years' pur-chase of the reve-nue.	Aggre-gate land revenue of pro-erty trans-ferred.	Price.	Num-ber of years' pur-chase of the reve-nue.	Esti-mated land reve-nue of pro-erty trans-ferred.	Price.	Num-ber of years' pur-chase of the reve-nue as-sum-ed.	Num-ber of suc-cession cases	Num-ber of mort-gage cases.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Three years, 1872-75 A.D.,	755	Rs. 24,161	Rs. 1,75,537	7	14	Rs. 503	Rs. 3,765	7	256	1,025	896	Rs. 50,740	Rs. 6,27,130	12	37	Rs. 939	Rs. 25,076	27	1,146	757	...	298	3,134
Five years, 1875-80 A.D.,	1,464	52,014	3,48,509	6	81	4,536	52,245	12	142	1,687	1,614	53,375	10,31,648	18	486	22,647	2,55,842	11	4,571	1,137	...	1,240	9,048
Ditto 1880-85 A.D.,	371	22,982	1,54,790	7	17	110	12,528	114	650	1,038	2,047	74,401	13,16,800	18	373	14,838	4,54,429	31	8,388	1,180	..	1,456	13,424
Ditto 1885-90 A.D.,	323	14,610	1,23,707	8	8	85	4,112	48	712	1,043	2,100	66,131	12,28,571	19	271	6,726	1,76,930	26	7,099	794	217	959	11,440
Ditto 1890-95 A.D.,	556	41,774	3,03,487	7	28	575	3,930	7	417	1,001	2,283	88,944	14,16,716	16	298	9,001	1,97,839	22	9,204	640	338	1,137	13,900
Ditto 1895-1900 A.D.,	611	88,178	8,03,444	9	20	445	4,611	10	76	707	1,349	54,078	8,73,388	16	213	6,346	2,17,598	34	5,941	551	249	624	8,927
Total	4,080	2,43,699	19,09,474	8	168	6,254	81,200	13	2,253	6,501	10,289	3,92,669	64,94,253	17	1,678	60,497	13,27,714	22	36,329	5,059	804	5,714	59,873

An abnormally large area of land was sold under orders of court in the period between 1899-1900 A.D., chiefly due to the breaking up of the Bishengarh estate. In all property bearing land revenue of more than 50 per cent. of the land revenue of the district has changed hands in the currency of settlement. Not much reliance can be placed on these figures as much land has no doubt been transferred many times over, and as the district is one of small proprietors, many of the transfers were made to the members of the same family or to near relations. The number of years' purchase of the land sold has increased since last settlement. It is still very low in the case of land sold by the order of courts. An estate of good quality and not precarious will fetch 20 years' land revenue in the open market at present.



## CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON OF THE FORMER AND THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE  
TRACT UNDER REPORT.

Area statistics.

22. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of total area for the district, following its present fiscal divisions:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Area in square miles.					
		Non-alluvial.		Alluvial.		Total.	
		Former settlement.	Present settlement.	Former settlement.	Present settlement.	Former settlement.	Present settlement.
Káimganj ...	Kámpil ...	120·68	118·38	51·97	52·52	172·65	170·90
	Shamsabad West ...	173·67	171·67	22·59	22·01	196·26	193·68
	Total ...	294·35	290·05	74·56	74·53	368·91	364·68
Farrukhabad {	Shamsabad East ...	132·57	129·50	...	...	132·57	129·50
	Bhojpur ...	110·46	108·49	5·69	5·89	116·15	114·38
	Muhammádad ...	51·31	50·66	...	...	51·31	50·66
	Pahára ...	32·62	31·87	11·19	10·42	43·81	42·29
	Total ...	326·96	320·52	16·88	16·31	343·84	336·83
Chhibramau {	Talgrám ...	119·98	118·06	...	·07	119·98	118·13
	Chhibramau ...	123·27	121·80	...	...	123·27	121·80
	Total ...	243·25	239·86	...	·07	243·25	239·93
Kanauj ...	Kanauj ...	167·64	164·06	11·88	16·45	179·52	180·51
	Total ...	167·64	164·06	11·88	16·45	179·52	180·51
Tirwa ...	Tirwa ...	206·37	201·77	...	...	206·37	201·77
	Sakráwa ...	39·56	38·79	...	...	39·56	38·79
	Saurikh ...	79·31	77·26	...	...	79·31	77·26
	Sakatpur ...	63·03	61·80	...	...	63·03	61·80
	Total ...	388·27	379·62	...	...	388·27	379·62
Aligarh ...	Amritpur ...	46·71	46·03	74·44	71·47	121·15	117·50
	Khakhatmau ...	20·34	19·95	12·72	11·19	33·06	31·14
	Paramnagar ...	10·02	9·85	21·47	23·02	31·49	32·87
	Total ...	77·07	75·83	108·63	105·68	185·70	181·51
	Add on account of cantonment land.	...	...	...	...	1·62	1·62
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,497·54	1,469·94	211·95	213·04	1,711·11	1,684·60

The total area of the district is 1,078,144 acres, or 1,684·60 square miles against 1,711·11 square miles at last settlement. The variations in the total area are due to a more correct measurement by the Survey Department in the present revision and to some extent to alluvion and diluvion.

The non-assessable area.

23. Of the total area (1,078,144 acres) 66,900 acres, or 6·21 per cent., are held free of revenue. The area consists largely of the revenue-free area of pargana Sakráwa and Government property, roads and canals, &c. This has increased since last settlement by about 7,709 acres.

Other non-assessable area.

24. The remaining recorded non-assessable area is 151,072 acres, or nearly 14 per cent. It consists of land occupied by village sites and of land incapable of cultivation, chiefly *usar* plains and ravines. It has declined by 79,593 acres. The reason is that most of the otherwise barren area, including most of the better class of *usar*, has been rightly included by the Survey Department under culturable waste which has increased from 9,744 acres to 143,697 acres.

Groves.

25. The grove area has increased by about 3,438 acres owing to the plantation of new groves and partly owing to the inclusion of some of the grove area in cultivated area at the last settlement.

Old and new fallow and culturable waste.

26. The area under old fallow and new fallow and culturable waste has considerably increased owing to the depreciation caused by the excessively wet seasons culminating in the floods of 1888 A.D. This depreciation is chiefly noticeable in villages in the vicinity of the Esán, the Káli Nadi, the Bagár and in the Gangesa *tarái*. These villages are, however, recovering very quickly.

27. The recorded cultivated area amounts to 5,81,658 acres, or 53·95 per cent. of the total area. It has declined since last settlement by 61,393 acres owing to the injury caused by the wet seasons, and to some extent to the landowners keeping back their fallow land from cultivation, till settlement should be over. The increase in cultivated area between 1306 fasli and 1308 fasli was about 3 per cent. : 1306 fasli was the year of record for the bulk of the depreciated tracts. The cultivated area.

28. The following statement compares the details of the irrigation of the past and present settlements :— Irrigation.

Source.		Last settlement.	Present settlement.	
			As recorded by Survey Department.	As per Settlement Department.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Canal ...	..	40,777	47,605	Details not available
Wells ...	...	249,630	110,930	
Other sources ...	...	60,220	20,353	
Total	...	350,627	178,888	477,187

29. At last settlement canal irrigation was chiefly confined to Tirwa tahsil, but during the currency of settlement it has been extended to Káimganj, Sadar, and Chhibrámañ tahsils. The last settlement figures for irrigation refer to irrigable area. The area recorded by the Survey Department was the area actually irrigated in the year of record, whilst the figures prepared in the settlement are for irrigable area and include all fields actually irrigated in any of the five years before the year of record, except a small area irrigated in the scarcity year 1304 fasli and not irrigable in ordinary years. Canal irrigation.

30. The effect of canal irrigation may be touched on under three headings—(1) in ordinary villages, (2) in precarious villages, (3) in villages which contain tracts affected by reh. Effect of canal irrigation.

In (1) canal irrigation tends to discourage high cultivation. The Kurmi is the best cultivator in the district. In well-irrigated villages a Kurmi site is nearly always surrounded by a large maize-potato-tobacco gauhan. The outlying fields are fairly carefully cultivated, but the treble-cropped gauhan monopolizes most of the Kurmi's energy. In canal-irrigated villages the number of waterings available is not sufficient for treble-cropping, but suffices for a double crop of maize, corn or sugarcane, and the canal-irrigated Kurmi village is remarkable for the extent of its carefully cultivated double-cropped area. On the whole canal irrigation does not add to the value of an ordinary village in a normal year because it simply takes the place of earthen wells, but in a year of scarcity it is of the greatest value. In ordinary villages.

(2) Depreciated tracts are bhur and tarái mostly. There is no canal irrigation to speak of in tarái. In the bhur the interference with drainage lines caused by the canal and its distributaries tended to intensify the effects of the excessively wet seasons in causing the depreciation, but canal irrigation aided greatly in the speedy recovery of deteriorated villages. Its value in scarcity years, too, cannot be over-estimated. I am of opinion that the introduction of the canal into the bhur tracts of the district has been of great value to them. In precarious villages.

As regards (3), villages which contain areas of úsar affected by reh are villages which are liable to suffer from waterlogging. The effect of the canal is to bring the reh to the surface so that it shows up very distinctly in a canal-irrigated village, and the complaints of the villagers that reh has increased seriously since the introduction of canal water, appear to the inspecting officer to be well-founded. On examination of the rental and cultivation figures, however, I found that these seemingly reh-infected villages had increased in value since last settlement *pari passu* with villages of a similar nature that had no canal irrigation, and I came to believe In villages containing reh tracts.

that canal water simply brings reh to the surface and does not increase the quantity or extent of it. The danger exists that the west wind and the flow of surface water will convey this surface reh into fields not before affected. I believe that this process is going on, but so slowly that it will be very many years before serious harm is done. Meanwhile the canal water is very valuable in years of scarcity. My general opinion with respect to the introduction of canal water into these tracts is that it is slowly, almost imperceptibly, deteriorating them, but it prevents catastrophes in scarcity years.

## Crop statistics.

31. The following statement gives the area of the various crops grown in the district and compares the details for the past and the present settlement with the average figures for the five years preceding revision :—

Harvest.	Crops.	Non-alluvial.			Alluvial.			Total.		
		Last settle- ment area.	Average of five years' area.	Present area.	Last settle- ment area.	Average of five years' area.	Present area.	Last settle- ment area.	Average of five years' area.	Present area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif.	Juar alone and in combination.	82,531	82,977	101,665	9,003	5,160	8,241	91,534	88,137	109,906
	Rája	75,006	38,751	48,892	2,797	1,163	2,891	77,803	39,914	51,783
	Maize	5,886	61,899	48,428	153	1,834	1,475	5,539	63,733	49,903
	Rice	18,096	31,644	32,663	2,816	7,603	5,226	20,412	39,247	37,889
	Cotton in combina- tion.	42,024	32,622	23,777	2,544	271	291	44,568	32,893	24,063
	Indigo	15,938	13,056	5,709	199	46	23	16,137	13,102	5,732
	Sugarcane	18,000	15,777	15,982	3,465	2,195	1,561	21,465	17,972	17,543
	Other crops	17,173	20,280	16,642	3,626	4,638	5,601	20,799	24,918	22,243
	Total	2,74,154	297,006	2,93,758	24,103	22,910	25,309	2,98,257	3,19,916	3,19,067
Rabi.	Wheat alone	1,52,912	68,148	1,07,391	25,542	7,218	16,425	1,78,454	75,366	1,23,816
	Barley alone	97,814	47,361	45,177	5,479	3,253	3,577	1,03,293	50,614	48,754
	Gram alone	15,851	16,058	13,289	1,127	2,999	1,997	16,978	19,057	14,686
	Combination of wheat, barley, and gram.	36,478	148,040	1,27,516	4,068	17,695	12,280	40,544	1,65,735	139,796
	Potato and tobacco	4,789	10,211	10,441	196	303	459	4,985	10,514	10,900
	Other crops	22,790	27,971	28,971	3,197	3,956	4,699	25,987	31,927	33,670
	Total	3,30,632	3,17,789	3,32,765	39,609	35,424	38,837	3,70,241	3,53,213	3,71,622
	Add záid area	20,278	10,436	8,193	448	1,146	575	20,726	11,532	8,768
	Less dofaali area	560	1,16,491	75,954	...	12,110	8,237	560	1,23,601	84,191
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	6,24,504	5,08,740	5,58,782	64,160	47,370	56,484*	6,88,664	5,56,110	6,15,266

NOTE.—These figures include revenue-free areas also.

\* Includes 274 acres of Government property.

Correct deductions from a study of these figures have been rendered impossible by absence at last settlement of any record of the double-cropped area. Indigo cultivation has decreased enormously owing to the use of chemical dyes. Sugarcane area has also decreased probably owing to the sugar bounties. The important increases are those under maize and potato, maize land being always double or treble-cropped and potato land treble-cropped. On the whole, cultivation has decreased in the course of settlement, but has intensified.

## Proprietary tenures.

32. Of the 3,563 maháls of the district, 931 are owned in single zamíndári, 1,501 in joint zamíndári, 489 in perfect pattidári, 557 in imperfect pattidári, and 85 in bháiyachára tenures. Except for the Rája of Tirwa this district is not one of large landlords. The principal estates are given below with the expiring and new demands and the enhancements in rents granted. The Rája of Tirwa's management is somewhat inert owing to the inferior quality of his agents, but his tenants are contented and he himself is happily not in debt. The Shamsabad family are the best landlords in the district. They take full rents but not rack-rents, and they

watch the interests of their tenants and encourage and aid improvements. Rai Bahádúr Durga Prasada is the Government Treasurer. The management of his villages is also excellent. The Bhopál family, Safa Jahan Begam, &c., are recent purchasers and are connections of the Begam of Bhopál. The management of their estates is vigorous, but not sympathetic. The Chaudhráin of Bishengarh still has a considerable rent-roll, but is hopelessly in debt owing to the extravagance of her late husband and his father.

Serial number.	Principal estates.	Expiring demand.	Proposed demand.	Enhancements in rent granted.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rája of Tirwa ...	1,34,509	1,32,901	11,443
2	Shamasbad family ...	34,795	39,011	3,315
3	Rai Bahádúr Durga Prasada ...	6,728	7,215	395
4	Bhopál family ...	22,501	23,234	1,637
5	Chaudhráin of Bishengarh ...	11,606	12,566	552

33. The following statement shows the changes amongst the various proprietors of the tract under report:—

Caste of proprietors.

Caste of proprietors.	Area at last settlement.	Area at present settlement.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) since last settlement.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Thákúr Baghela ...	100,618	1,03,983	+3.34
„ Bais ...	77,131	59,662	+22.65
„ Chamár Gaur ...	9,888	3,647	—63.12
„ Chandela ...	6,210	5,771	—7.07
„ Chauhan ...	14,270	15,572	+9.12
„ Bachhal ...	2,207	2,197	—45
„ Bamthela ...	8,695	3,883	—55.35
„ Barhgújar ...	3,034	985	—67.53
„ Gablaut ...	16,027	11,605	—27.59
„ Gahalwár ...	25,981	22,789	—12.23
„ Gur ...	29,349	26,252	—12.05
„ Kachhwáhá ...	11,284	8,388	—25.86
„ Katiár ...	10,654	10,272	—3.59
„ Kathá ...	5,285	3,597	—33.07
„ Níkum ...	7,157	3,688	—48.47
„ Pawaiyá ...	3,596	3,937	+9.48
„ Pamár ...	31,092	25,729	—17.26
„ Parihár ...	5,883	4,235	—21.33
„ Purer ...	...	1,052	...
„ Rathaur ...	42,164	42,556	+0.93
„ Reikwár ...	4,106	3,928	—4.34
„ Raghubansi ...	...	1,825	...
„ Saingar ...	4,135	4,808	+16.28
„ Sombansi ...	35,917	27,391	—23.73
„ Saulankhi ...	3,732	3,877	+2.51
„ Ujhená ...	1,145	1,027	—10.31
„ Others ...	14,528	5,389	—62.91
<b>Total Thákurs ...</b>	<b>4,74,118</b>	<b>4,07,984</b>	<b>—13.95</b>
Ahírs ...	16,204	20,326	+25.44
Bráhmans ...	2,43,847	2,06,240	—15.42
Baniás ...	22,801	40,782	+78.86
Bairágis ...	...	1,757	...
Christians ...	1,169	1,292	+10.52
Káyastás ...	73,914	82,948	+12.22
Kurmis ...	30,696	38,101	+24.12
Khatris ...	5,376	20,965	+289.97
Kisáns ...	7,944	8,229	+3.59
Lodhas ...	...	1,075	...
Musalmán ...	179,626	1,94,810	+8.45
Márwaris ...	...	1,398	...
Mahájans ...	15,213	15,238	+0.16
Sádhis ...	2,725	14,845	+444.77
Tamolis ...	1,211	2,585	+111.81
Delhi London Bank ...	...	1,448	...
Miscellaneous ...	17,130	5,598	—67.33
Government property ...	2,106	11,509	+446.49
<b>Total other castes ...</b>	<b>6,19,962</b>	<b>6,69,126</b>	<b>+7.93</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>*10,94,080</b>	<b>*10,77,110</b>	<b>—1.55</b>

NOTE.—Inclusive of both revenue-free and alluvial maháls of parganas Khakhatmau and Paramnagar.  
\* Excludes 1,034 cantonment area.

The chief losers have been the Thákurs and the Bráhmans, the losses of the latter being principally those of the Bishengarh family, whose estate is either sold or hopelessly involved as stated above. The Sádhs, Musalmáns, Khattris, and Káyasths have largely extended their possessions.

Condition of pro-  
prieters.

34. The small proprietors are, as a rule, fairly prosperous. The Thákurs are, as usual, the most indebted. Farukhabad was one of the most turbulent districts in the Mutiny, and would be so again if a similar opportunity offered itself. The inhabitants are, of course, perfectly orderly, but it will be a long time before they regard the European official as a trusted friend, especially in the Káimganj, Kanauj, and Chhibrámañ tahsils. The attitude of most of the Aligarh people is quite different, but Aligarh is really a piece of Oudh and an old-world part of the district.

Cultivating tenures.  
Sir and khudkásht.

35. At last settlement there were 103,733 acres of sir and 3 acres of khudkásht. In the present revision the figures under these tenures are 82,314 acres and 18,004 acres respectively. The decrease under sir is due to transfers of proprietary rights.

Decline in occupan-  
cy area since last  
settlement.

36. The area held under occupancy right at last settlement was 400,587 acres. It has sunk during settlement to 362,645 acres. I give below a statement giving details of this fall by tahsils. It is accounted for by the fall in cultivation due to depreciation. Occupancy tenants instead of suing for abatement gave up their holdings. Depreciation was most pronounced in Káimganj and the decrease in land held under occupancy rights is most marked there:—

Name of tahsil.	Last settle- ment.	Present settlement.	Difference.	Percentage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Káimganj ...	86,587	62,132	-24,455	-28.24
Sadar (Farukhabad) ...	69,402	65,770	-3,632	-5.23
Chhibrámañ ...	68,717	59,994	-8,723	-12.69
Tirwa ...	81,616	83,219	+1,603	+1.96
Kanauj ...	59,107	56,630	-2,477	-4.19
Aligarh ...	35,158	30,900	-4,258	-12.11
Total ...	400,587	362,645	-37,942	-9.47

NOTE.—Inclusive of alluvial villages of parganas Khakhatman and Paramnagar, but exclusive of revenue-free area.

Caste of tenants.

37. The principal cultivators of the district are Thákurs, Ahírs, Kisáns, Bráhmans, Lodhás, Gadaryás, Chamárs, Káchhis, Kurmis, and Musalmáns. The best cultivators are undoubtedly the Káchhis and Kurmis. The Thákurs and Bráhmans are moderate cultivators, Kisáns or Lodhás, as they are called in other districts, are above the average. Chamárs are hard workers. Musalmáns are ordinarily poorish cultivators, but they sometimes excel in high cultivation. Gadaryás are somewhat superior to Ahírs as cultivators. The following statement gives the area cultivated by each caste together with the rental incidence paid per rented acre for each caste:—

Number.	Caste.	Tenants' cash-rented.			Sir and khud- kásht area.	Grain- rented area.	Rent-free area.	Total area.
		Area.	Rent.	Incidence.				
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Káchhis ...	38,666	2,08,798	5.40	185	149	405	39,405
2	Kurmis ...	28,864	1,45,124	5.03	7,231	26	292	36,413
3	Mahájans ...	2,476	11,685	4.72	454	1	94	3,025
4	Tális ...	2,670	12,599	4.72	2	20	39	2,730
5	Musalmáns ...	24,580	1,06,233	4.32	11,780	106	1,018	37,484
6	Kumbhás ...	2,126	9,011	4.24	...	6	78	2,210
7	Burbais ...	2,638	11,124	4.22	1	27	60	2,726
8	Lodhás ...	2,365	9,967	4.21	4	5	78	2,452
9	Chamárs ...	28,314	1,18,541	4.19	3	82	453	28,852
10	Dhanuks ...	3,346	18,967	4.17	5	27	270	3,643
11	Náis ...	3,330	13,381	4.02	20	26	273	3,649
12	Gadariyás ...	17,508	69,673	3.98	18	39	141	17,706
13	Bráhmans ...	67,149	2,64,737	3.94	21,416	273	8,866	97,704
14	Dhobis ...	2,530	9,795	3.87	...	17	128	2,675
15	Thákurs ...	76,232	2,78,258	3.65	46,209	391	2,241	1,25,073
16	Kisáns ...	78,594	2,87,897	3.66	2,918	498	1,123	83,133
17	Kahárs ...	9,957	35,069	3.52	28	72	169	10,226
18	Káyasths ...	8,769	30,904	3.52	2,459	14	380	11,622
19	Ahírs ...	79,049	2,77,119	3.51	5,637	222	1,418	86,326
20	Mális ...	1,462	3,442	2.35	4	...	38	1,504
	Miscellaneous ...	18,600	71,594	3.84	1,944	66	3,315	23,925
	Total ...	4,19,225	10,88,918	3.99	1,00,318	2,067	20,878	6,22,488

NOTE.—Inclusive of figures for alluvial villages of parganas Khakhatman and Paramnagar, but exclusive of revenue-free area.

38. The cultivators of the district are at present wonderfully prosperous. The period since 1896 A.D. has been one of high prices and crop scarcity. Farukhabad is protected from scarcity by its ample irrigation, and tenants have been reaping the benefit of high prices for some years past. This prosperity naturally affects the labouring classes also, and it is difficult to get unskilled labour at any rate under four annas per diem. Of tenants' holdings about two-thirds are protected by occupancy right. The general practice amongst owners hitherto has been to enhance occupancy holdings through the courts at settlement only. The permission to sue tenants *en bloc* granted by the new Rent Act may modify this practice, and great care will have to be exercised in enhancement cases which will affect the well-being of so large proportion of the tenantry. Village rates as fixed in the settlement will no doubt be largely consulted by the courts, and I am inserting criticisms of my village rates suggested by subsequent experience in the pargana hand-books.

Condition of the cultivating classes.

39. The annexed statement summarises the movement in rents since last settlement :—

Movement in rents.

Tenants.	Last settlement.			Present settlement.								Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) on				
	Area in acres.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area in acres.		Rental.		Incidence per acre				Columns 4 and 9.	Columns 4 and 10.	Columns 4 and 11.	Columns 4 and 12.	
				Inclusive of fallow.	Exclusive of fallow.	Before enhancement.	After enhancement.	Of area inclusive of fallow on rental before enhancement.	Of area exclusive of fallow on rental before enhancement.	Of area inclusive of fallow on rental after enhancement.	Of area exclusive of fallow on rental after enhancement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Non-alluvial.	Tenants-at-will.	1,00,172	Rs. 8,80,997	3.80	1,00,717	96,940	Rs. 4,00,339	Rs. 4,04,298	3.97	4.13	4.01	4.17	+4.47	+8.68	+5.53	+9.74
	Occupancy ...	3,67,165	14,11,262	3.84	3,54,568	3,31,819	14,66,920	15,43,319	4.14	4.42	4.37	4.67	+7.81	+15.10	+13.80	+21.61
	Total ...	4,67,337	17,92,259	3.84	4,55,305	4,28,759	18,67,259	19,52,612	4.10	4.36	4.10	4.55	+6.77	+13.54	+6.77	+18.49
Alluvial.	Tenants-at-will.	16,472	49,120	2.93	22,101	21,612	52,280	52,178	2.37	2.42	2.36	2.41	—20.47	—18.78	—20.81	—19.13
	Occupancy ...	23,993	81,088	3.37	16,277	15,794	51,374	51,420	3.16	3.25	3.16	3.26	—6.23	—3.56	—6.23	—3.26
	Total ...	40,470	1,30,208	3.22	38,378	37,406	1,03,654	1,03,598	2.70	2.77	2.68	2.77	—16.16	—18.98	—16.77	—14.60
Loess.	Tenants-at-will.	1,16,844	4,30,117	3.69	1,22,813	1,18,552	4,52,619	4,56,471	3.68	3.82	3.72	3.84	—0.28	+9.52	+8.1	+4.07
	Occupancy ...	3,91,163	14,92,350	3.82	3,70,865	3,47,613	15,18,294	15,99,739	4.09	4.27	4.32	4.60	+7.07	+14.40	+12.83	+20.42
	Total ...	5,07,807	19,22,467	3.79	4,93,653	4,66,165	19,70,913	20,56,210	3.99	4.23	4.16	4.41	+5.28	+11.61	+9.76	+16.36

NOTE.—Excludes 68 alluvial mahals of parganas Paramnagar and Khákhmatá and revenue-free area.

In consequence of the considerable area of rented-fallow in holdings, fallow which will be immediately cultivated after settlement, the safest basis for comparison with the last settlement figures is the holdings area inclusive of fallow in non-alluvial tracts. The incidence of the rental in the holdings of tenants-at-will has risen in non-alluvial tracts nearly 10 per cent. when judged by the accepted rental. The incidence on occupancy tenants has risen 21.61 per cent. According to paragraph 40 of this report prices of agricultural produce have risen about 17 per cent. since last settlement, taking the figures of 1901 A.D. for the purposes of comparison. The considerable rise in occupancy rental is partly due to the rise in prices and partly to the spread of high cultivation which is chiefly in occupancy holdings. Rents paid by tenants-at-will must have been high at last settlement as they have failed to keep pace even with the rise in prices. Also in the deteriorated tracts much land has been let out at low rents to tenants-at-will to encourage cultivation, whilst occupancy rental was to a great extent left unchanged. Of the 21.61 increase in incidence on occupancy land 6.51 only is due to enhancement in settlement. The principal rise in incidence has been due to enhancement by agreement between the

landlord and tenant previous to settlement or to the accrual of occupancy rights in highly rented land held at last settlement otherwise than under occupancy right. The enhancement work of the revenue courts during the expiring settlement was not heavy. It must also be remembered that the resignations of occupancy land in precarious tracts after the deterioration ending in 1888 A.D. had the effect of excluding much poor low rented land from the total of land held under occupancy right and of increasing the incidence on that which remained. The incidences in alluvial villages show a decrease, especially in the holdings of tenants-at-will. Their circumstances are so variant that a discussion of the causes of this decrease would be absolutely speculative.

The rise in prices.

40. The annexed statement gives the quinquennial average of prices of the principal crops of the district as compared with the figures for 1901 A.D. :—

Period.	Superior crops (sér per rupee).			Inferior crops (sér per rupee).		
	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Barley.	Jadr.	Bájra.
1871—1875 A.D. ...	17.89	23.87	13.10	23.91	22.13	21.55
1876—1880 " ...	18.28	21.30	13.32	25.90	23.40	22.84
1881—1885 " ...	19.64	23.52	14.23	27.32	24.92	24.27
1886—1890 " ...	15.45	22.28	10.75	21.16	18.77	18.18
1891—1895 " ...	14.45	20.19	8.33	20.02	19.17	18.88
1896—1900 " ...	12.75	14.70	9.72	18.01	16.95	15.96
1901 " ...	12.66	17.17	9.08	20.40	22.21	21.35
Percentage of difference since last settlement (years 1871—1875).	29.23	26.53	30.69	14.68	0.36	0.97
Or an average rise in prices of 17 per cent. of the figures of 1901 A.D. over those of 1871 to 1875 A.D.						

There was some scarcity in 1901 A.D. in Rájputána, but in a large country like India a year without scarcity in any part is rare. The comparison in my rent rate report was with 1899 A.D. and the increase in prices amounted to 26 per cent. This figure is too high. The comparison with 1901 A.D. is a fairer one.

## CHAPTER IV.

41. A re-survey of the district of Farukhábád was decided on by Government in 1896 owing to the defective state of the existing maps. The district was notified under settlement by G. O. No. 3045/I—850B., dated the 7th October 1898, and the Collector of the district, Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, C.S., was placed in charge of both the settlement and the survey operations. Early in October 1898 the Sháhjahánpur Survey Party was transferred to this district. It worked for three years from October 1898 to October 1901. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,12,976-15-9, or Rs. 67 per square mile as given in the three reports submitted to me by the Survey Officer, Mr. P. C. H. Smart. The work was done satisfactorily, but under high pressure towards the end, which was not without its effect on the accuracy of the Aligarh tahsíl records.

Proceedings preliminary to assessment.

42. The Survey Department furnished the settlement with maps, khasrás, khatauni slips, sír abstraction, grove lists, jinswáras, milán khasrás, fard mutabikat (corresponding old and new field numbers), fard tanázá (dispute lists), terij (abstract of the khatauni mahalwár), khewat slips, fard hawála (list of holdings and agricultural stock), and fard cháhát (list of wells). These records were complete except in the details of soil classification which was left to the Settlement Department.

Records prepared by Survey.

43. Attestation began in November 1898. The great pressure of work was from January to April 1902, when five Deputy Collectors were employed. On the whole the attestation work was satisfactory, as is evidenced by the small number of appeals. Attesting officers decided 22,677 summary disputes. Appeals were lodged in 743 cases.

Attestation of records.

44. I took over the settlement on 26th November 1899 and commenced inspection on the 6th of December 1899. Tahsíl Káimganj was inspected and assessed in 1899-1900 A.D. Tahsíls Sadar and Chhibrámaú were inspected in the cold weather season of 1900-1901 A.D., but as the Káimganj assessments had been returned for supervision by the Senior Member in the cold weather of 1900-1901 A.D., the assessments of Sadar and Chhibrámaú were kept back to await his instructions. Maulvi Fasih-ud-din, Assistant Settlement Officer, joined the settlement on 23rd September 1901. In the cold weather of 1901-1902 A.D. Tirwa, Kanauj, and Aligarh tahsíls were inspected by us, and the assessments of these tahsíls and also those of the Sadar and Chhibrámaú tahsíls were submitted to Government in 1902.

Inspection.

45. The new demand in all the non-alluvial villages of the district was declared by the 15th November 1902, on which the first kharíf instalments fell due. The new demand on the city of Farukhabad was declared in January 1903.

Declaration of new demand.

46. The quinquennial settlements of alluvial villages have been carried out throughout the whole of the district except the two parganas Khákhatmaú and Paramnagar of the Aligarh tahsíl. In these two parganas village rates have been fixed by the Settlement Department, but the actual assessments will be carried out by the District Officers as they did not fall due in the years of settlement operations.

Alluvial maháls.

47. The work of soil classification and demarcation was carried out under the personal supervision of the Settlement Officer or Assistant Settlement Officer, who checked it in every village. The soils are divided into (1) gauhan, or highly manured land adjoining the sites; (2) manjha I, a class of soil containing a considerable proportion of double-cropped fields also highly manured and usually adjoining the gauhan, but inferior to it and including the site cultivation of the smaller hamlets; (3) manjha II, a class of soil containing alternate rabi and kharif crops forming the bulk of the cultivation in most villages. Barhet comprises the outlying and inferior fields of the village. Gauhan, manjha I, and manjha II were further sub-divided into (a) wet, (b) dry. In the barhet natural soil classes were introduced, because barhet is, as a rule, not manured, and the rent of a field in it depends on

Soil classification and demarcation.

its soil. The natural soils of the district are bhur, a light sandy soil ; matiyár, a stiff clay growing chiefly rice ; and dumat, a fertile loam. Accordingly the barhet soils are classified into dumat wet, dumat dry I, dumat dry II, bhur wet, bhur dry I, bhur dry II, matiyár wet, matiyár dry I, matiyár dry II. One class of dry matiyár was used in all tahsils except Aligarh and Tirwa, where this soil is particularly prevalent. The same soil classification was used in the tarái as in the bángar, except that no distinction was made in the tarái between irrigated and unirrigated land. Special classes for peculiarly inferior barhet were introduced into Tirwa and Aligarh tahsils. Thus, on the whole, the soil classification of the district is artificial except in the barhet. It is based entirely on the rent-paying capacity of the soils classified.

#### Formation of circle.

48. At the time of inspection the inspecting officer was able to form a rough idea of what his assessment circles were likely to be. The first stage towards assessment was the ascertaining of circle rates. Rough rates were first worked out village by village. Villages were then finally classified into circles, care being taken that the physical differences in the circles connoted differences in soil rates. The prevailing rates for all classes of soil in all circles were then ascertained and adopted as the circle rates. For purposes of enhancement and the valuation of assumption areas, village rates were fixed for each village either by adopting the circle rates unchanged or by varying any or all of the circle rates within the 25 per cent. limit allowed by rule 36 (4) of the Board's Circular I—15 of 19th November 1897, to fit the particular circumstances of the village. These village rates have been recorded on each village assessment statement, and will, I hope, prove of value in the future revenue administration of the district. Sayar income was included with a very sparing hand in assets.

#### Comparison of circle rate valuation with recorded cash-rental.

49. I give below a comparison of recorded rental for tenants-at-will and occupancy tenants contrasted with a valuation of the holdings of these tenants at circle rates. It will be seen that the valuation falls 10·05 per cent. below recorded tenants-at-will rental and exceeds recorded occupancy rental by 7·09 per cent.

Tenants-at-will.							Ex-proprietary and occupancy tenants.							Total.						
Recorded.			Rental at circle rates.			Per-centage of difference.	Recorded.			Rental at circle rate.			Per-centage of difference.	Recorded.			Rental at circle rates.			Per-centage of difference.
Area.	Rent.	Inci-dence.	Area.	Rent.	Inci-dence.		Area.	Rent.	Inci-dence.	Area.	Rent.	Inci-dence.		Area.	Rent.	Inci-dence.	Area.	Rent.	Inci-dence.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
122,818	4,52,819	3·68	122,818	4,07,128	3·21	-10·05	270,866	15,18,294	4·09	270,866	16,25,854	4·38	+7·09	493,683	19,70,913	3·99	4,93,683	20,32,982	4·11	+3·00

NOTE.--Excludes revenue-free area and alluvial villages of Khákhmatpá and Paramnagar.

## CHAPTER V.

## ASSESSMENT OF THE REVENUE AND ITS INCIDENCE.

50. The following statement compares the recorded and the assessed areas :—

Assessed area.

Description of holdings.	Non-alluvial.		Alluvial.		Total.	
	Total area.	Fallow included in total.	Total area.	Fallow included in total.	Total area.	Fallow included in total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tenants-at-will { Recorded ...	100,717	8,777	22,101	489	122,818	4,266
{ Accepted ...	100,657	8,717	22,094	489	122,751	4,206
Occupancy tenants { Recorded ...	354,588	22,769	16,277	483	370,865	23,252
{ Accepted ...	354,404	22,585	16,277	483	370,681	23,068
Sir     "     { Recorded ...	75,873	9,275	5,485	910	81,358	9,585
{ Accepted ...	72,818	5,720	5,439	264	77,757	5,984
Khudkásht     { Recorded ...	18,106	725	4,223	88	17,329	813
{ Accepted ...	12,831	450	4,217	82	17,048	532
Grain-rented     { Recorded ...	997	88	1,005	...	2,002	88
{ Accepted ...	962	48	1,005	...	1,967	48
Rent-free     { Recorded ...	19,792	2,506	885	90	20,677	2,596
{ Accepted ...	19,279	1,993	872	77	20,151	2,070
Total area within holdings. { Recorded ...	565,073	39,135	49,976	1,460	615,049	40,595
{ Accepted ...	560,451	34,513	49,904	1,395	610,355	35,908
Add out-of-holdings assessed fallow ...	8,155	3,155	...	...	8,155	3,155
Deduct unassessed dry bhur ...	373	108	...	...	373	108
" 10 per cent. margin on assessable area	1,063	...	785	...	1,848	...
Net accepted area ...	562,170	37,660	49,119	1,395	611,289	38,955

NOTE.—Exclusive of revenue-free area and alluvial villages of Khákhmatá and Paramnagar.

The assessed area amounts to 611,289 acres and differs from the holdings area of the year of record in consequence of the exclusion of unassessed dry *bhur* in some of the precarious villages and the maintenance of a 10 per cent. margin of culturable land in tahsil Aligarh, and by the inclusion of out-of-holdings area in some precarious villages in order to form a fair basis of assessment for 30 years. In short-term settlements all uncultivated area in assumption area has been excluded from assessment. In villages settled for the full term, rented fallow in tenants' holdings and fallow in assumption area has been assessed if not excessive. The rented fallow assessed amounts to 38,955 acres. This amount of fallow represents only 16·07 per cent. of the total uncultivated area classed under fallow and culturable waste, but is 6·37 per cent. of the assessed area and as such is considerable. The reasons for assessing so much fallow are that much of it was found in depreciated villages in which the zamíndárs were keeping cultivation back until settlement operations were over. It is for the most part immediately culturable and in fact has to a great extent come under cultivation already at the time of writing this report. Of the assessed area 15·51 per cent. consists of cultivation by proprietors or their sub-tenants and 80·72 per cent. of cultivation by tenants. Of this, occupancy tenants cultivate 60·64 per cent. and tenants-at-will 20·08 per cent. The brunt of assessment will therefore fall on the tenants, more especially the occupancy tenants.

51. The recorded rental which forms the greater portion of the assets has almost always been accepted by me in assessment as it was found correctly recorded. But in a few cases it was rejected owing to inadequacy or rack-renting. This action was followed by me in 229 maháls (177 on account of inadequacy, 48 on account of rack-renting, and 4 on the ground of fraud). The result of these rejections was an addition of Rs. 9,697 to the recorded rental.

Assets—(a) Recorded rental.

The estimated enhancements of rent included in assets amounted to Rs. 75,658. The enhancements actually decreed amount roughly to Rs. 62,835 or Rs. 12,823 less than the estimate.

(b) Enhancement.

This decrease is mainly due to the applications for enhancement being dismissed with respect to many khátas the tenants of which were incorrectly named by the applicants, who further failed to amend their application when ordered by the court to do so. They will be able to enhance these holdings in the district courts. Abatements were estimated to reach Rs. 3,981; but decrees were granted for Rs. 3,297 only for similar reasons to the decrease in estimated enhancements explained above. The total recorded occupancy rental was Rs. 15,18,294: of this Rs. 8,04,451 was included in enhancement cases. The results of determination and commutation cases are not important enough to merit separate notice.

(c) Owner's rate.

I have treated this subject in paragraph 7 of the assessment report of tahsil Káimganj and in paragraph 5(c) of Chhibrámañ. The amount added to the assets on this account was Rs. 3,596.

(d) Sayar income.

Sayar income was added to the assets with a very sparing hand. It consisted of the receipts from the sale of thatching grass, fish, and *jháu*. Saltpetre and weighing dues were altogether disregarded. The amount under this head was Rs. 8,199.

(e) Out-of-holdings area.

An amount of Rs. 4,185 was added to the rent-roll by the addition to holdings area of some unrented fallow in order to bring the assessed area in a few villages to a normal standard.

(f) Deduction on account of sir.

The deduction for self-cultivated sir amounted to Rs. 46,037. It has been given in accordance with rule 40 of Board's Book Circular I—15. The deduction made was 25 per cent. of the valuation at village rates as sanctioned in G. O. No. 48/I—8508, dated 6th January 1902.

(g) Improvements.

Improvements have usually taken the form of masonry wells with an occasional drainage cut. Rupees 7,769 was deducted from assets as compensation on improvements.

(h) Deductions on account of un-assessed plots and dry bbur and 10 per cent. margin.

These deductions were necessitated by the presence of an excessive area of precarious bbur in the holdings areas of some villages and by the insufficiency of the fallow margin in some Aligarh villages when liability to floods was taken into consideration. They amounted to Rs. 4,892.

The following statement summarizes the net assets of the district :—

Description.				Non-alluvial.	Alluvial.	Total.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Recorded rental of tenants-at-will	...	...	...	4,00,839 0	52,280 0	4,52,619 0
Ditto occupancy tenants	...	...	...	14,66,920 0	51,374 0	15,18,294 0
Total rental	...	...	...	18,67,259 0	1,03,654 0	19,70,913 0
Add enhancement and immediate increase (less abatement) and the result of determination of rent.	...	...	...	71,670 0	563 0	72,233 0
Add (+) or deduct (—) the result of rejecting the tenants' rental.	...	...	...	(a) +10,985 0	—585 0	(a) +10,400 0
Add owner's rate on tenants included in assets	...	...	...	3,596 0	...	3,596 0
Total corrected rental	...	...	...	19,53,510 0	1,03,632 0	20,57,142 0
Valuation of sir	...	...	...	3,23,804 0	16,678 0	3,40,482 0
Ditto khudkásht	...	...	...	52,743 0	9,102 0	61,845 0
Ditto grain-rented	...	...	...	2,607 0	2,194 0	4,801 0
Ditto rent-free	...	...	...	68,763 0	2,161 0	70,924 0
Ditto out-of-holding assessed fallow	...	...	...	4,185 0	...	4,185 0
Total valuation of assumption area	...	...	...	4,52,102 0	30,195 0	4,82,287 0
Add sayar	...	...	...	7,044 0	1,155 0	8,199 0
Total assets	...	...	...	24,12,656 0	1,34,922 0	25,47,578 0
Deduct valuation of unassessed area and 10 per cent. margin allowed on assessable area.	...	...	...	(b) 3,475 0	1,417 0	(b) 4,892 0
Deduct allowance on self-cultivated sir	...	...	...	43,727 0	2,310 0	46,037 0
Ditto improvement	...	...	...	7,769 0	...	7,769 0
Total deductions	...	...	...	54,971 0	3,727 0	58,698 0
Net assets	...	...	...	23,57,685 0	1,31,195 0	24,88,880 0
Revenue sanctioned by Government	...	...	...	(c) 11,57,549 6	62,147 2	(c) 12,19,696 8
Percentage of revenue on net assets	...	...	...	49'10	47'87	49'01
Expiring demand	...	...	...	10,78,016 8	58,600 0	11,36,616 8
Owner's rate	...	...	...	10,178 0	...	10,178 0
Percentage of increase of sanctioned on the expiring revenue plus average owner's rate.	...	...	...	6'37	6'05	6'36
Last settlement demand	...	...	...	11,39,522 8	85,186	12,24,658 8
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) of sanctioned revenue on the last settlement demand.	...	...	...	+1'58	—27'00(b)	—0'41

(a) Includes Rs. 89 for sugarcane special rate.

Includes Rs. 664 for difference of recorded rental and average of last 12 years in villages assessed on 12 years' average recorded rental.

(b) Includes Rs. 229, the recorded rental of unassessed plots.

(c) Includes Rs. 1,867 revenue of partly resumed maháls.

NOTE—This statement excludes revenue-free area and alluvial villages of parganas Kháhatmañ and Paramnagar.

52. The details of the revenue assessed on the district will be found in Appendix II. The last settlement demand of the district was Rs. 12,24,658-8-0 on revenue-paying maháls and Rs. 79,048 nominal on revenue-free maháls. The expiring demand, including average owner's rate, amounted to Rs. 11,46,794-8-0 on revenue-paying maháls and Rs. 80,308 nominal on revenue-free. The revenue sanctioned by Government is Rs. 11,38,311-2-0 on revenue-paying maháls. To this must be added Rs. 19,238-4-0 on account of short-term settlements and Rs. 62,147-2-0 on account of alluvial maháls: so that the total sanctioned is Rs. 12,19,696-8-0 on revenue-paying maháls and Rs. 93,212 nominal on revenue-free maháls. It must be mentioned that when the depreciated villages recover, the revenue sanctioned for the five years will be increased. The above figures do not include the 68 maháls of parganas Khákhataú and Paramnagar which will be dealt with by the Collector in 1903 A.D.

The revenue assessed.

53. The following statement gives the progression allowed in the maháls settled for 30 years:—

Progressive assessments.

	First five years.			Second five years.			Final.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Khálsa ... ..	11,27,019	2	0	11,34,402	2	0	11,38,311	2	0
Revenue-free ... ..	91,896	0	0	92,177	0	0	92,437	0	0

Practically the new settlement has been a redistribution of the Government demand. The change in its amount has been negligible. The last settlement demand was a full one, but equitably distributed, except in the precarious tracts, which were then at the zenith of a cycle of agricultural prosperity. These tracts have been far more lightly assessed at the present settlement and the loss of revenue consequent has been made up by increased assessments on villages that have developed. No striking change has taken place in the agricultural circumstances of the district since last settlement. It was then a fully developed district as regards the extent of the cultivated area. There were no forests or huge waste tracts inviting extension of cultivation. In the period of settlement there has been a decided tendency to extend high cultivation and as population increases, it is by high cultivation that the strain must be met.

54. I give below a table showing the incidences of the new demand on total assessable and cultivated area. The increase on the latter is 10·55 per cent. Prices have risen 17 per cent. as calculated in paragraph 40 of this report, and cultivation in the district has improved so that, judged by this table, the new demand is not severe.

Incidences of revenue.

Tracts.	On total area.			On assessable area.			On cultivated Area.		
	At last settle-ment.	At pre-sent set-tlement.	Percent-age of differ-ence.	At last settle-ment.	At pre-sent set-tlement.	Percent-age of differ-ence.	At last settle-ment.	At pre-sent set-tlement.	Percent-age of differ-ence.
Non-alluvial tract ...	1·26	1·32	+4·76	1·66	1·58	—4·82	1·99	2·20	+10·55
Alluvial tract ...	0·76	0·55	—27·63	1·13	0·79	—30·09	1·61	1·28	—20·50
Total ...	1·28	1·28	—3·91	1·61	1·50	—6·83	1·93	2·12	+9·84

(Exclusive of alluvial maháls of Khákhataú and Paramnagar and revenue-free area.)

## CHAPTER VI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Other works carried out by the Settlement Department. 55. In addition to the settlement record required under the rules of Circular I—15, the Settlement Department has prepared new mauza registers and pargana-books and is now engaged in preparing the tahsil hand books and the registers of revenue-free grants.

Litigation. 56. Appendix VIII gives details of the case work connected with the settlement up to February 28th, 1903. The work of the Deputy Collector is chiefly included in cases arising out of proprietary right. The number of appeals was small in comparison with the number of cases decided. The number of reversals in appeal (218) was large in cases of cultivating right in comparison with the number of appeals (527), but very small in comparison with the number of original suits. The cases under other headings, except boundary disputes, have been mostly disposed of by the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer. Of the pending cases nothing remains in most cases but to pronounce the orders, and all will be finished by the end of March except the few cases of rent-free tenure, which will be transferred to the district courts. These cases were filed outside of the period allowed by the Settlement Officer.

Objections against assessment. 57. Up to date only two appeals have been filed against the assessments. They are not yet decided by the higher authorities, and it is impossible to give the actual amount by which the final revenue will be eventually modified.

Cost of operations. 58. The settlement work will practically be finished by the end of this month, March 1903. The appended table of expenses is composed of Rs. 2,33,526-4-9, actual expenditure up to the end of February, and Rs. 3,360, estimated expenditure in March. The cost per square mile comes to Rs. 143-9-5 against Rs. 123-3-0 estimated by the Director. The latter figure, however, did not include cost of attestation. The cost per square mile is high, but the district is not a large one and the bulk of the work has been done by a senior, and therefore expensive, Settlement Officer. All enhancement work which is ordinarily done by Deputy Collectors has been done by the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer, and the Settlement Officer has done all the distribution work.

Items.	Salary of Settlement Officer.	Salary of Assistant Settlement Officer.	Salary of Settlement Deputy Collector.	Salary of fixed establishment.	Salary of temporary establishment.	Salary of extra temporary establishment.	Traveling allowance of gazetted officers.	Traveling allowance of fixed temporary and variable establishment.	Supplies and services.	Job work.	Contingencies.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Record work ...	37,965 12 8	2,553 5 4	25,870 2 8	15,231 6 5	32,692 6 2	1,214 14 4	8,320 7 2	4,272 6 2	2,961 10 0	5,578 2 8	5,616 2 6	1,32,765 11 2	78 13 1
Assessment work ...	41,923 11 1	4,230 0 0	...	19,574 11 0	27,176 10 0	...	1,139 14 10	560 11 4	2,961 10 1	5,578 2 8	5,615 2 7	1,49,120 9 7	64 12 4
Total ...	9,839 7 9	7,133 5 4	25,870 2 8	36,106 0 0	60,069 0 2	1,214 14 4	9,460 5 0	4,833 1 8	5,923 4 1	11,156 5 6	11,230 5 1	2,41,886 4 9	143 9 5

The charges have been split up between record work and assessment work as follows:—

Three-fifths of the salaries of the Settlement Officer and the Assistant Settlement Officer and the whole of the cost of the English Office have been debited to assessment, while three-fifths of the vernacular office and the whole of the salaries of the Settlement Deputy Collectors have been debited to record work, and all miscellaneous expenditure, such as rent, purchase of tents, furniture, and the like has been divided equally between the two.

Acknowledgement of District and other officers' help. 59. I have to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. H. G. Warburton, the Collector of the district, for his ever ready assistance to the settlement, which could not have been finished in time had he not carried out census operations in 1901 without the aid of the patwāris and kanūngos. I would also take the opportunity of thanking the Superintendent of the Government Press for his promptitude in getting the various reports printed. I am also much indebted to the Executive Engineers of the Narora, Mainpuri, and Cawnpore divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal for the trouble they took in furnishing me with details of owner's rate in canal-irrigated villages.

60. Maulvi Muhammad Fasih-ud-din, B.A., was deputed as Assistant Settlement Officer to this settlement on the 23rd September 1901, and remained till the 3rd December 1902. In this short period he made himself acquainted with my methods and inspected, classified the soils of, and assessed most of the Kanauj tahsil, and a considerable portion of the Tirwa tahsil, viz. parganas Sakatpur and Saurikh. He displayed great assiduity and good sound common sense, and his work was consequently eminently satisfactory.

There were six Deputy Collectors employed at various periods. Bábu Sitla Bakhsh, Pandit Kedar Nath, Mír. Imámat Husain, Thákur Lekhraj Singh, B.A., Munshi Muhammad Ahsan, and Mír Itrat Husain. These officers did good and careful attestation work.

Bábu Sitla Bakhsh was with me throughout, a cheerful and accurate and untiring worker, and one deserving well of Government for his severe work in this settlement.

Bábu Ajudhia Prasada, B.A., was Head Clerk. He administered the English office with success, worked hard, and gave me every satisfaction.

Bábu Lalta Prasada and Bábu Kali Charan Singh, officiated as Head Clerk when Bábu Ajudhia Prasada was absent from the settlement. Both worked well.

Bábu Rahas Bihari Lal, 2nd Clerk, has held charge of the diminished English office since Bábu Ajudhia Prasada left on appointment as Officiating Tahsildár. He is a very promising man. Munshi Gur Dayal Singh has been my Sadar Munsarim in this as in the Lalitpur settlement. I continue to have the highest opinion of him. He is an excellent manager of a large vernacular office and ever resourceful in difficulties. I have mentioned the work of the Survey Party in paragraph 41 of this report.

FATEHGARH:

*The 10th March 1903.*

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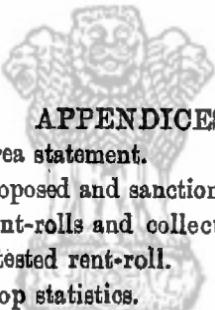
H. J. HOARE, C.S.,

*Settlement Officer.*





सत्यमेव जयते



APPENDICES.

- I.—Comparative area statement.
- II.—Statement of proposed and sanctioned revenue.
- III.—Statement of rent-rolls and collections.
- IV.—Statement of attested rent-roll.
- V.—Statement of crop statistics.
- VI.—Statement of corrected rent-roll under different classes of tenures  
(Statement VII).
- VII.—Statement of agricultural statistics.
- VIII.—Statement of litigation.

## APPENDIX I.

## Comparative Area statement (Statement No. I).

Period.	Not culturable.				Culturable.				Cultivated.								Total culturable and cultivated.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Other-wise barren.	Total.	Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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NOTE.—This statement includes figures for alluvial villages in parganas Khákhataud and Paramnagar of tahsil Aligarh.

\* Includes 1,034 acres, area of the cantonment.

† Cultivated revenue-free area.

## APPENDIX II.

The following statement shows the revenue as sanctioned by Government and proposed by Settlement Officer.

The following statement shows the revenue as sanctioned by Government and proposed by Government.															Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) of sanctioned revenue on —		
Tracts.	Last settlement demand.	Expiring demand.			Villages settled for a short term of five years.					Villages settled for a full term of 30 years.					Total finally sanctioned by Government.	Last settlement demand.	Expiring revenue plus average owner's rate.
		Revenue.	Average owner's rate.	Total.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Sanctioned by Government.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Sanctioned by Government.			Total proposed by the Settlement Officer.						
								For first five years.									
								For second five years.									
								Final.									
Non-alluvial { Revenue-free { Khálsa {	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	11,39,522 8	10,78,016 8	10,178	10,88,194 8	84,243 0	19,238 4	10,75,332 8	11,27,019 2	11,34,402 2	11,38,311 2	11,59,575 8	11,57,549 6	+1-58	+6-37			
	77,868 0	78,944 0	514	79,458 0	...	...	93,106 0	91,896 0	92,177 0	92,437 0	93,106 0	92,437 0	+18-71	+16-33			
Alluvial { Revenue-free { Khálsa {	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	85,136 0	58,600 0	...	58,600 0	62,319 0	62,147 2	...	...	...	...	62,319 0	62,147 2	-27-00	+6-05			
	1,180 0	850 0	...	850 0	775 0	775 0	...	...	...	...	775 0	775 0	-34-32	-8-82			
Total ... { Khálsa ... { Revenue-free	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	12,24,658 8	11,36,616 8	10,178	11,46,794 8	1,46,562 0	81,385 6	10,75,332 8	11,27,019 2	11,34,402 2	11,38,311 2	12,21,894 8	12,19,696 8	-41	+6-36			
	79,048 0	79,794 0	514	80,308 0	775 0	775 0	93,106 0	91,896 0	92,177 0	92,437 0	93,891 0	93,212 0	+18-90	+16-07			

NOTE.—Excludes 68 maháls of Khákhataud and Paramnagar.



## APPENDIX V.

## Comparative Crop Statement.

Period.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.							Kharif.										Zaid.	Defasti.			
		Wheat alone.	Barley alone.	Gram alone.	Combina- tion of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Potato and tobacco.	Poppy.	Gar- den crops.	Other crops.	Total.	Juar alone.	Juar with arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Bajra.	Bajra and arhar.	In- Maize. digu.	Rice.	Sugar- cane.			Other crops.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Former settlement ...	688,664	178,454	103,293	16,978	40,544	4,985	10,616	2,521	12,850	370,241	28,356	68,178	44,568	24,726	53,077	16,137	5,539	20,412	21,465	20,799	298,257	20,726	560
Average of last five years.	556,110	75,366	60,614	19,057	165,735	10,514	18,145	2,447	11,315	353,219	6,160	81,977	82,898	7,080	32,884	13,102	68,733	39,247	17,972	24,915	319,916	11,582	128,601
Present settlement ...	* 615,286	123,816	48,754	14,686	139,796	10,900	22,115	1,456	10,099	371,622	15,489	94,417	24,068	16,102	35,681	5,732	49,903	37,889	17,543	22,243	319,067	8,768	84,191

Note.—This statement includes figures for alluvial villages in parganas Khakhatmag and Parammagar. Includes 83,608 acres cultivated revenue-free area.

Includes Rs. 39 for sugarcane and Rs. 664 difference of recorded rental and average of last 12 years.

APPENDIX VII.  
*Agricultural Statistics.*

District.	Number of		Masonry wells.		Depth to water.	Ploughs.	Plough-cattle.	Agricultural population.		Non-agricultural population.		Number of inhabited sites.
	Villages.	Maháls.	Old.	New.				Year of last settlement.	Year of verification.	Year of last settlement.	Year of verification.	
Farukhabad.	1,819	3,563	1,188	7,305	18 feet			449,582	404,552	285,811	364,135	4,618

## APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the settlement years.

Class of case.	Instigated during settlement years.	On their merits.				Disposed of:—						Appeals to Settlement Officer from his subordinate.					Total.	Re-main-ing.		
		For plaintiff.	For defend-ants.	Total on merits.	By con-fession, pro-prise or con-cept.	By default of plaintiff.	By sub-judicial service of summons.	By sub-judicial service of summons.	Total <i>ex parte</i> .	With-drawn.	From any other cause.	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Total disposed of.	Re-main-ing.	Insti-tuted during settle-ment years.	Con-firmed, reversed.			Re-mand-ed.	
I.—Cases connected with patwaris, section 23 <i>et seq.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
II.—Boundary dispute, sections 40, 140, 144	2,331	88	165	253	39	17	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	2,884	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Cases coming under section 43, 44, 48, 49 or 50, admission to or exclusion from settle-ment	334*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	329	...	...	4	1	...	6	...
IV.—Distribution of assessment or re-distrib-ution of land and revenue under sections 46 and 47.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Sub-settlements under sections 53, 54, 55, and 56	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	379	453	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Settlement of waste lands under sections 57, 58, and 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Cases (a) Proprietary right arising out of (b) Cultivating right (c) Rent free tenure (d) Revenue-free tenure (e) Cases, section 66 (f) Any other matter under section 65 (g) Determination of rent on dispute of excluded proprietors (h) Enhancement of rents (i) Abatement of rents (j) Commutation of rents (k) Imperfect of mahals. (l) Perfect X.—Union of mahals XI.—Miscellaneous	3,141 18,442 971 34 ... 89 142 119 2,817† 514 ... ... 7 3,780	1,401 7,394 482 4 ... 42 49 28 984 95 ... ... 4 110	980 6,104 257 8 ... 42 2 14 440 137 ... ... 2 38	2,387 15,498 689 13 ... 84 51 42 1,424 232 ... 6 148	201 882 177 1 ... 1 ... ... 5 ... ... ... ... 2	145 1,096 51 1 ... 1 ... 6 163 39 ... ... ...	21 27 51 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	5 13 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	26 40 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	25 263 15 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	350 669 24 21 ... 4 2 20 157 37 ... ... ...	753 2,940 267 22 ... 5 21 36 611 116 ... ... ...	3,140 18,438 956 34 ... 89 72 78 2,035 348 ... ... ...	1 4 15 ... ... ... 41 770 166 ... ... ... ... ...	206 527 78 ... ... 3 ... 6 ... ... ... ... ...	170 253 1 ... ... 2 ... 3 ... ... ... ... ...	23 218 ... ... ... 1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	10 50 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	208 521 1 ... ... 3 ... 3 ... ... ... ... ...	3 6 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Total	34,155†	10,637	10,189	20,826	1,313	1,519	48	18	66	684	8,171	11,733	32,553	1,579	7568	494	243	61	738	12

\*Includes 5 cases transferred to district revenue court.

† Includes 17 cases transferred to district revenue court.

Year	Revenue
1960	100
1961	100
1962	100
1963	100
1964	100
1965	100
1966	100
1967	100
1968	100
1969	100
1970	100
1971	100
1972	100
1973	100
1974	100
1975	100
1976	100
1977	100
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2087	100
2088	100
2089	100
2090	100
2091	100
2092	100
2093	100
2094	100
2095	100
2096	100
2097	100
2098	100
2099	100
2100	100

## ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No.  $\frac{572}{I-850B}$  OF 1905.

### RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Allahabad, the 3rd March 1905.*

READ—

Letter no.  $\frac{684}{I-720A}$ , dated 19th December 1904, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue submitting the final report of the Farrukhabad settlement, written by Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S., settlement officer, with a review by the Commissioner of Agra.

OBSERVATIONS.—When the settlement of which the completion is now reported was drawing to a close in 1902, the district of Farrukhabad had been a British possession for exactly one hundred years. During that term it had passed through the periods of three long-term settlements. At the first regular settlement in 1813 the revenue of the district was the highest ever imposed ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees): at each of the succeeding settlements the demand was reduced by nearly half a lakh, and at the present revision it has again been reduced by Rs. 26,773. The second regular settlement had to be revised after it had run for eight years: in the case of the third, summary reductions to a very large amount (Rs. 61,858) had to be granted after eighteen years had elapsed. At the third settlement, made in 1872 in a season of prosperity, the revenue had been raised above the expiring demand by over one lakh: the settlement took into account prospective increases of income, estimated at a substantial sum, and is characterized by Mr. H. J. Hoare as being full, fairly distributed, and working well except in the deteriorated tracts. It was to be expected, therefore, that the present settlement—also undertaken, it may be noted, in a favourable season—would be to a great extent a re-adjustment of the demand, coupled with a very careful re-assessment of the considerable area which unfortunately in this district has to be classed as precarious; this has in fact been the nature of the operations. The past fiscal history of the district pointed clearly to the necessity of strict moderation, which was accordingly impressed on the settlement officer by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., at the outset.

2. The work of the settlement officer has been ably supervised throughout by the Board of Revenue. Mr. H. F. Evans wrote as assistant settlement officer in 1875 the report of the third regular settlement completed in 1871. In 1898, as Senior Member of the Board, he criticized the forecast submitted by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and later on dealt with the earlier rent rate reports and the assessment report of tahsil Kaimganj. His local knowledge and experience were invaluable. In the case of the remaining reports and assessments the settlement officer had the advantage of the sound advice and guidance of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Hooper. The review now received describes fully the character and present condition of the district, with its gains and losses since last settlement. The former fortunately far outweigh the latter, and in recent years the progress has been most

marked. With the passing away of the calamity which the Farrukhabad district has most to fear—a cycle of years of heavy rainfall—the liberal reductions and remissions of revenue granted by the Government have allowed in most cases ample time for recovery and have at last borne fruit. Though the cultivated area is believed to be less than at last settlement and population is still very little higher, communications have been improved, irrigation has been so far extended that the district is practically free from the danger of drought, the cultivation of the higher classes of crops has developed, and prices have risen considerably. The result is seen in the prosperous condition of the tenantry and of the small proprietors who hold the greater part of the land.

3. In assessing the revenue the settlement officer had to face two difficult problems—the re-adjustment, so far as possible, of occupancy rents and the method of treatment of the deteriorated villages. Throughout the district generally he found a strong body of occupancy tenants holding nearly two-thirds of the total area at comparatively low rents unchanged from the time of the previous settlement, but prepared in accordance with custom to contribute their share in bearing the burden if the revenue of the landholder were increased. They form a class of middlemen, many of whom sub-let their land at high rates and pay inadequate rents to the proprietor, intercepting more than a fair share of the produce. The detection of inadequate rents and the determination of the remedy to be applied—whether rejection of the rents, direct enhancement, or the imposition of a revenue demand at a higher proportion of the assets than usual—was a delicate task. The second problem—the treatment of deteriorated villages—was no less complex.

4. The question of the adequacy of occupancy rents, which form three-fifths of the assets, though it found a prominent place in the earlier assessment reports, is not touched on by the settlement officer in his final report or discussed by the Board in the review, and the only figures which throw any light on the subject are those given without comment in paragraphs 49 and 51 of the report. It appears from these that the recorded rental of protected tenants is less by 7·09 per cent. than the rental at circle rates. How far the inadequacy of such rents was corrected may be judged to some extent by the statement given in paragraph 51. Assuming that the rejections applied, as they mostly did, to occupancy tenants only, Rs. 10,400, or less than 1 per cent., was added on this account to the recorded rental; while enhancement and owner's rate, which in this district has always been paid without question by the tenants, account together for an addition of Rs. 75,829 or about 4 per cent. Adding these sums to the recorded rents, the total occupancy rental would amount to Rs. 16,04,523, or 1 per cent. less than the rental at circle rates. The difference of 7·09 per cent. has thus been mostly made up, but even at this higher figure the rental is by no means excessive: it is considerably below the competition standard. The circle rates were based on prevailing rates representing what was considered to be the fair letting value of land: they have been pronounced both by Mr. Evans and Mr. Hooper to be free from any suspicion of severity. It would have been interesting to know the extent to which occupancy tenants throughout the district have sub-let and the

rental incidence paid by sub-tenants, but the information is not on record in the report. In examining the rental of a village the settlement officer considered its stability assured if occupancy tenants paid 25 per cent. less than sub-tenants, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than tenants-at-will, a standard which did not err on the side of excess. Moreover, both in substituting an assumed rental on rejection and in enhancing, village rates, which were generally lower than circle rates, were employed in case of enhancement over large areas. These village rates were often still further reduced by the system adopted of taking into account in the total enhancement the rents of lands paying higher than village rates. Village rates were reduced by the amount of the excess rates paid on such holdings,

5. In view of these circumstances there is no doubt that, on the whole, occupancy tenants have been leniently treated, while it is certain that in some of the highly cultivated suburban circles, where there has been an enormous rise in rentals, they have, as at last settlement, escaped paying what might under strict rules of assessment have been fairly demanded from them. In tahsil Kanauj especially, where stereotyped rents prevailed, it was admitted that on administrative grounds heavy enhancements were not expedient, and the same idea is traceable in the reports of other tahsils as well. It may be conceded that a strong and well-to-do body of tenants on whom the landholder can rely as steady rent-payers form the backbone of a village and contribute largely to its financial stability : and the Lieutenant Governor is not disposed to take exception to the procedure adopted. As the Board remark, the settlement has been carried out without friction or marked conflict of interests. If, on the one hand, low rents have been to some extent accepted, on the other it may be assumed that they can ordinarily be collected in full.

6. In the case of the deteriorated villages the settlement officer was inclined to make a large number of short-term settlements, on the ground chiefly that in five years' time a rise in revenue would be possible, but was overruled on this point by the Government. In some villages where deterioration was permanent, a permanent reduction of revenue had to be allowed for : in the majority of cases, however, recovery has been substantial, though it was shown at the time of inspection, and has since been proved by the returns of recent cultivation, that much land had been purposely left fallow till the proceedings were over. In Farrukhabad, unlike Bundelkhand, the best lands are not liable to deterioration, and form a nucleus of permanent cultivation. There was, in fact, no difficulty in ascertaining a normal area of cultivation and in imposing a graduated demand which did not involve any serious loss of revenue and allowed the proprietors undisturbed security of tenure. Under instructions from the Government the Board carefully revised the settlement officer's proposals in the case of these villages, and the number of short-term settlements was reduced to 109. As Mr. Evans pointed out, it is essential that in the villages liable to deterioration the annual returns of the cultivated area should be carefully and regularly watched ; that the warning given by decrease of cultivation should never be disregarded ; and that arrangements should be made for a prompt reduction of revenue as soon as

this is found to be necessary. In this district the pargana handbooks will be of the greatest importance to the district officer.

7. Of the total assets, the rentals of tenants amount to nearly four-fifths, leaving only one-fifth for assumption areas, which have been valued at the moderate village rates, while the substantial allowance of Rs. 46,037 has been made for self-cultivated *sir*. The only matter which seems open to doubt is the inclusion of a considerable area of fallow in the area assessed, and on this point the Lieutenant Governor is glad to receive the assurance of the Board that a detailed examination of the assessments has shown the addition to be justified. The result of the operations, 49 per cent. of the assets being taken as revenue, is an increase of Rs. 70,631 or 6·14 per cent. over the demand of the year 1900, i.e. practically the re-imposition of the amount of the summary reductions of 1892 : as compared with the initial demand, the decrease of Rs. 26,773 corresponds almost exactly to the net decrease due to diluvion. The increase obtained is only half what was anticipated, as, instead of a rise of 20 per cent. in the occupancy rental, which was allowed for, the rents have only been raised by 6 per cent.

8. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Board that much credit is due to Mr. H. J. Hoare for the skill and care with which he carried through the settlement operations in this important district. He has scarcely done himself justice, however, in the report submitted, and it has been necessary to supplement the information supplied by reference to the tahsil assessment reports. The omission of details of irrigated area should, if possible, be supplied. The settlement, except in the case of those estates in which for special reasons a short term has been fixed, is confirmed for thirty years.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, for the information of the Board.

By order &c.,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

*Chief Secy. to Govt., United Provinces*