

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE
IN THE
DISTRICT HARDOI (OUDH)

BY
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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

August 4, 1931.

IN accordance with rule 64 of the rules relating to settlement, published with Government notification no. 855/IA—197-A, dated June 6, 1929, the Governor in Council is pleased to order the publication of the following papers regarding the final settlement report of the Hardoi district for general information and objections. Any criticisms or opinions received within one month will be considered by Government.

By order,
G. M. HARPER,
Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

BOARD'S ORDER ON THE FINAL SETTLEMENT
REPORT OF HARDOI DISTRICT.

This district has never been happy in its revenue history. It has large areas both of high-lying sandy land and low-lying valley land. It is thus peculiarly susceptible to climatic variations. Periods of agricultural depression, even acute distress have constantly recurred. Each of the first two regular settlements was followed immediately by further operations to reduce the revenue just assessed. This is the third regular settlement. The Settlement Officer has kept in mind the fate of the preceding settlement and has taken particular pains to arrive at a stable assessable area—one of the chief problems in this district. He has excluded no less than 81,240 acres for unstable cultivation and the total area which he has assessed is 56,000 acres less than the normal cultivated area. These figures offer a fair justification for the Settlement Officer's claim that "the area assessed is entirely safe and the zamindars can now depend on this area for a permanent source of their income".

He has been equally cautious—sometimes indeed over-cautious—in his calculation of assets. The Settlement Commissioner in his review shows that in the case of statutory and non-statutory tenants who between them contribute about three-fourths of the whole accepted assets of the district, the accepted rents are 6,83,000 less than the recorded rents, equivalent to a concession in the rent rolls of 15 per cent.

When he came to the assessment itself the Settlement Officer maintained the same moderation. Notwithstanding the concessions already made in area and in rents, the percentage of accepted assets he has taken is only 36. The increase over the expiring demand is 17 per cent.

All this makes it clear that no effort has been spared to make this a moderate, equitable and safe settlement. It is unfortunate that the operations had scarcely closed before the disastrous fall in the value of agricultural produce occurred. No settlement by itself can meet such a situation. Special measures will be needed here as elsewhere. When normal times return, the settlement should work well.

The district too will in the future have all the benefit of the new Sarda Canal system and should be protected from the violent fluctuations of the past. There is every reason to look with confidence on the work done. The Settlement Officer Mr. Brij Chand Sharma has carried the settlement through with expedition and thoroughness and has shown resource in dealing with the various problems that met him. He and his assistants deserve well of the Government and of the zamindars and people.

M. KEANE,
Senior Member.

July 17, 1931.

NOTE ON THE FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT OF HARDOI DISTRICT.

General.

The district is a large one, with an area of 2,300 square miles, of which 65 per cent. is normally cultivated. It lies between the Ganges and the Gumti. A line drawn nearly due north and south, and running west of Shahabad, east of Sandi, west of Bilgram and Mallawan, would follow the bhur ridge, which divides the upland portion of the district from the Ganges lowland or kacch country. The kacch is flooded in the rains from the Garra, the Sendha, the Ramganga, the Ganges and their numerous channels, the three former falling into the Ganges in the south of the Sandi or the north of the Bilgram pargana. This alluvial tract is very variable; the land on the borders of the Garra and on either side of the Ramganga is often excellent, while the rest is generally poor, either swampy or over-drained; in the north-west there is an extensive tract of high-lying bhur, comprising nearly the whole of parganas Pali and Pachoha.

Going eastwards the next dividing line in the district is the shallow valley of the Sai; this valley too runs almost due north and south. The tract which lies between the bhur ridge already mentioned and the Sai is now commanded throughout by the Hardoi branch of the Sarda canal; in the west the soil is mostly a light dumat of moderate quality improving to first class dumat round Mallawan, and in the east the land lies low and suffers from usar and bad drainage. The third portion of the district, between the Sai and the Gumti, spreads out fanwise as the Gumti turns east of south. This doab contains excellent dumat in the extreme north and good dumat in the south, both above the Sai valley and east of Sandila. Running down the centre of the tract is a low lying area of usar and jhils, ill-drained like its counterpart west of the Sai; and along the Gumti there runs a strip of poor bhur, four to ten miles broad, except in the extreme north, where it is very narrow and of superior quality. This tract is also now commanded throughout by the Lucknow and Sandila branches of the Sarda canal. It should be mentioned further that the drainage of the jhil and usar tracts has been taken in hand by the Canal department and if they are successful in their efforts, the next few years should see a great improvement in their cropping and stability.

Communications have improved somewhat during the last 30 years. The main railway line from Lucknow to Bareilly has been opened since 1873 and runs through the whole length of the district. Since settlement branches have been pushed out east and west to Sitapur and Madhoganj; and within the last year or two the Madhoganj branch has been extended to Sandi on the edge of the kacch country, while a line has been opened from Unao to Madhoganj, giving the south-west of the district direct communication with Cawnpore.

Through road communication is still very undeveloped. A road from Hardoi to Sitapur has been bridged and metalled, and Shahabad in the north has a metalled road to Shahjahanpur. There is a useful metalled cross road from Sitapur to Madhoganj and metalled roads radiate from Hardoi to Pihani, to Sandi, and to Bilgram and on through Madhoganj to Mallawan; but curious to relate the link between Mallawan in this district and Bangarman in Unao has not been joined up, though the gap is only a matter of 15 miles and the addition would give direct communication between Hardoi and Cawnpore. Sandila tahsil in the south-east is very badly served, though a metalled road runs out in this direction from Lucknow. The canal service roads have made a vast difference to the ease with which officials can get about and out of the district. The kacch country by the nature of things has to depend on fair weather roads.

The normal rainfall is sufficient—about 34 inches—and fairly regular. The district, however, is as sensitive as a barometer, and there is a very large gap between its maximum and minimum cultivated areas; the large bhur area suffers from excessive or ill-timed rain as badly as from flood, and the larger tarai area

and the ill-drained jhil circles are liable to serious damage in years of excessive rain. The figures quoted in paragraph 30(a) of the report show that the difference between the present normal cultivated area and the actual cultivated area at last settlement exceeds 10 per cent.; and though that area was a low one; and there has been some permanent extension of cultivation since then, losses in the cultivated area in this district are slow to recover, but are often stable for a period of years when recovery has taken place.

In 1896-98 the district suffered as severely as any district in Oudh from famine. In 1907-08 and again in 1918-19 distress was serious. The revenue remissions granted, in round numbers, have been two lakhs in 1904-05, four lakhs in 1907-08, one lakh in 1913-14, five lakhs in 1918-19, and three lakhs in 1924-26. Taqavi loans during the inter-settlement period have amounted to over thirty-six lakhs.

The fiscal history of the district has been equally bad. At the first regular settlement the settlement officer had very meagre records to guide him, and it would have been almost humanly impossible to estimate the margin required in a bad cycle of years. The revenue assessed was Rs. 14.2 lakhs. The settlement broke down and the revenue was reduced to 13.28 lakhs.

At the second regular settlement, which occurred about 1896, the demand fixed was Rs. 17.08 lakhs. Here again the settlement officer was much hampered, because financial stringency made it impossible for him to bring inferior maps and records up to date. A great deal of revenue had to be written off during the succeeding bad years, the demand was revised in many mahals, and reduced to Rs. 16.62 lakhs. The demand now proposed is for Rs. 19.73 lakhs.

2. The population is about 11 lakhs, with a density of 719 to the normal cultivated square mile. The density is greatest in Bilgram in the south-west and lightest in Shahabad in the north. The variations have been small.

Revenue paying capacity.

Taluqdars own only one-eighth and pattidars and joint zamindars own nearly three-fourths. A marked feature is the number of proprietors in some of the Thakur pattidari communities; the shares have become infinitesimal. Thakurs are the chief proprietors and own three-fifths of the total area. Mohammadans come next with a sixth and Brahmans with less than one-eighth. Both Thakurs and Mohammadans—especially the latter—have lost some ground.

So far as conclusions can be drawn from the caste table, Hardoi is unfortunate in its cultivators. Thakurs and Brahmans in nearly equal shares and Mohammadans possess 43 per cent. of the holdings area; they are followed by Ahirs, Chamars and Pasis, with 27 per cent., castes which can work hard but are inclined to follow the example of their betters; and to relieve this depressing list there are 7 per cent. of Muraos and Kisins and 2 per cent. of Kurmis. Thus except round Mallawan, where the Kurmis congregate, there are nowhere any skilled general agriculturists to set a good standard. Though the Settlement Officer reports that Thakurs and Brahmans have taken to the plough, it is matter for little surprise that they congratulate themselves on possessing a large area in the tarai, which they need not labour to manure, or that his general summing up is that cultivation is not as good or careful as elsewhere in the Province.

On the average holdings are fairly large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The enquiry into indebtedness was made in May, when a good deal of floating debt had been paid off: the broad result is that three-fifths of the tenants are solvent, and two-fifths seriously indebted, figures which compare unfavourably with Lucknow where only a quarter of the tenants were seriously indebted, and with Unao where 33 per cent. were heavily indebted.

There has been some definite extension of cultivation in the jungles north of Hardoi town in tahsils Hardoi and Shahabad. The figures are difficult to follow; the area of the district varies with the movements of the Ganges, and

the returns of the cultivated area from tracts of shifting cultivation in the tarai and the bhur can hardly be relied on. Thus omitting 000's the Settlement Officer gives 843 in the years 1307 and 1308 Fasli, and 923 as the average of 13 years preceding settlement, excluding years of remission, while the Gazetteer quotes 927 in 1886—90 and 938 in 1901, and 971 in 1903. On the other hand in 1898 the total was 809. These figures serve to bring out the point already touched on, which has been prominently before the Settlement Officer throughout his work, namely that the selection of a fair stable area for assessment in each mahal is a consideration of vital importance.

Quite apart from the promise now held out in the opening of the Sarda Canal a promise which has not been taken into account in re-settlement there has been a marked improvement in the facilities for irrigation. Masonry wells have more than doubled and now average 7 as contrasted with 3 to the cultivated square mile. The Settlement Officer estimates that, omitting bhur and tarai, which are not irrigated, two fifths of the normal cultivated area are regularly irrigated; this is a substantial proportion, though in prosperous districts it is often surpassed.

The crop returns show a fair area of wheat, and modest areas of cotton and sugarcane; substantial areas of juwar, rice, and gram-peas. But the staples of the district are barley and bajra. The statistics confirm the general impression that as a whole the soil is poor and the cultivation inert and irresolute.

Except for some grain rents in the neighbourhood of the Gumti, cash rents are almost universal. These are most often recorded on individual fields, but for various reasons the Settlement Officer has found that a very large proportion of them are unreliable. High rents are recorded on precarious land, but by custom are only collected when the crop comes to maturity. In other cases the patwari has split up a lump rent as though its average rate applied equally to good and bad fields. Nazrana has become habitual in some of the largest estates, and in co-parcenary estates direct concealment is common. On the other hand excessive rents are hardly less frequent.

The expiring revenue is light enough, for its incidence is less than one-fourth of the recorded rental incidence. The sale value of land doubled during the inter-settlement period.

Rates.

3. For the first time in its history Hardoi now has a careful and detailed soil classification, and has been divided into topographical circles, chosen on the basis of soil quality, cropping, density of population, without reference to the pitch of rent.

The soils have been demarcated into four grades of dumat or loam, each of the first three sub-divided into "wet" that is, irrigated regularly from masonry wells or jhils, plus i.e., irrigated regularly from katcha wells or jhils, and dry; into three grades of bhur; into three grades of rice land, and four of tarai. Goind and kacchiana have also been classed separately and graded. From the table it is found that nearly 60 per cent. of the holdings' area consists of dumat, 20 per cent. of tarai, and 12½ per cent. of bhur. Of the dumat nearly one-third is first class, rather less very inferior, and 38 per cent. of second class quality. In the tarai there is rather more second class than first class, and third and fourth class taken together cover about a third of the holdings' area.

It is difficult to write intelligibly about 46 circles. I have distributed them into eight groups and given their total areas, and percentages of cultivated to total area; then averaged the density of population and the valuation of 10 acres at the sanctioned rates applied to the percentages of soil classes and grades. The superior dumat circles are densely populated and valued at Rs. 10 an acre; the inferior and light dumat, the jhil and the Sai circles occupy most of the upland and are valued at Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8-0 an acre; the large area of lowland or kachh is valued at Rs. 6 an acre; the Gumti

bhur is valued at about Rs. 4-12 and the western bhur ridge and the bhur of Pali and Pachona at about Rs. 4-3. Not counting the Town circles, the highest valuations are found in the good dumat circles of Sandila and Bilgram and in the usar circle of Sandila. The table with the figures for each group is given below :—

Group.	Total area in acres.	Percentage of normal cultivated to total area.	Density of population in 1921 on normal cultivated square mile.	Rental value of 10 acres at sanctioned rates.
Town	21,000	67	1,959	115
Superior dumat	155,000	68	945	100
Inferior and light dumat	283,000	79	665	75
Jhil and Usar	866,000	53	750	71
Sai	96,000	75	680	69
Bhur on Gumti	103,000	64	475	47
Ridge and bhur in west	143,000	71	552	42
Kacch	316,000	60	690	59

Rental privilege has been declared in favour of Brahmins, Thakurs and Kayasthas in half the villages in the district. The extent of the privilege is from two to four annas.

4. The first step taken by the Settlement Officer was to exclude as far as possible all the unstable area in holdings. From the holdings area 947,000 acres, he has accordingly excluded from assessment 81,000 acres valued at Rs. 2,84 lakhs. Further he has discounted freely rents which were above his valuation. He has understated the real reductions, in that he has not allowed for the additions which he was forced to make in the case of non-genuine rent rolls. If the recorded rents and the accepted valuation of these are eliminated, the account stands thus.

Comparison between recorded rents, valuation and accepted rents.

	(000's omitted.)			
	Recorded rents.	Accepted rents.	Difference.	Percentage of recorded rents.
Statutory ..	34,88,	29,30,	5,58,	16
Non-statutory	8,93'	7,63,	1,30,	14½
Total ..	43,81,	36,93,	6,88,	15½

Even this is an understatement, for where a reasonable increase in revenue was forthcoming without making any addition, the assessing officers often accepted non-genuine recorded rents. If these rent rolls could in their turn be deducted, the reductions made on the genuine rents would come out at a materially high percentage. These reductions may be compared with the remissions recently worked out by the district officer, who was directed by Government to bring back the pitch of enhanced rents to that of 1915-16. His remissions on the *rabi* rent roll come out to Rs. 4,62,000 so that it may be claimed that the Settlement Officer has discounted practically the whole of the enhancements made as a result of the abnormally high post war prices.

On the moderate areas assessed the accepted incidences of statutory and non-statutory tenants work out to 6·8 and 6·5 for non-privileged, and to 5·8 and 5·7 for privileged castes. The former figures may be compared with 8·9 and 7·7 in Unao, and with 8·8 and 8·4 in Rae Bareli. If the accepted rent be worked out on the holdings area the combined statutory and non-statutory incidence for non-privileged castes falls to 6·1.

The incidences for sir and khudkasht come out to 4.9 and 4.1 on the accepted area, and to 4.6 and 4.0 on the holdings' area. Apart altogether from the fact that a low percentage of assets has been taken from pattidari communities, an assessment at 40 per cent. of the former figures would give revenue incidences of only 1.8 and 1.6, which may be compared with last settlement's general incidence of 1.9. The accepted incidences of grain rented, favoured, and rent free and unrented fall from 4.8, 6.3, 5.1 to 3.5, 5.6, and 3.6 when calculated on the holdings' area. The only incidence, which is relatively a full one, is the incidence of 6.8 (6.6 on the holdings' area) on under-proprietary land; this land has been valued at the sanctioned rates less the prescribed deductions, and low percentages of the net assets have been taken in order to mitigate the increase in revenue.

Revenue.

5. Omitting 000's, on these moderately computed assets of 54,85, the total revenue nominal and payable comes to 19,76, at 36 per cent. an increase of 17 per cent. on the expiring demand. This means that taking 40 per cent. as the normal Government share, the proposals of the Settlement Officer leave an additional margin in rent of 5,45, which when added to the deductions made in calculating the assets, make the total margin 12,33, quite apart from low rents accepted and concessions on proprietary cultivation. The revenue actually payable to Government is 19,03, an increase of 2,69, or 16½ per cent. The increase compares with a forecast of 3,31. Of the increase 83, is postponed for five years. The incidence on the average cultivated area is 2.0 and on the assessed area 2.2. This compares with 3.1 in Unao. A study of the figures makes it clear that full allowance has been made for weak points of the district.

The distribution of the revenue proposed has received careful attention and has been completed.

Costs of (a) revision of records (b) settlement.

6. The cost of revision of records has been 3,40, and of settlement 3,93. Both these figures are high. The district is the largest which has been settled in recent years, 2,300 square miles compared with 2,005 square miles in Budaun and 1,780 square miles in Unao; the records had not been touched for 60 years; and the tenures are mainly pattidari and very complicated pattidari at that. The result is that the settlement expenditure, while moderate under the head Salaries, Supplies and Services and Contingencies, has been heavy under Establishment and Allowances; the increase in the latter case is due mainly to the increase in the allowance granted to patwaris and qanungos working at head-quarters.

Summing up.

7. The cost would have been even greater if Mr. Sharma had not completed this very large district in two and a half instead of in the normal three and a half years. Records' work had been dragging on for three years already in consequence of the postponement of settlements, pending the passing of the Settlement Bill. The expedition with which re-settlement has been completed would have been impossible without Mr. Sharma's experience, ability, and industry. I am completely satisfied that thoroughness has not been sacrificed to speed, and I venture to suggest that Mr. Sharma deserves the warm recognition of Government for his achievement. He had many difficulties to surmount; excessive rents in some estates; concealed rents in others; violent and to some extent cyclic fluctuations in the cultivated area; a very imperfect record of collections; a recorded demand containing rents collected only in seasons in which the crops came to maturity; khewats with the names of hundreds of pattidars; and to all these problems he has devoted patient study and careful calculation.

The resulting assessments are as safe as they could be made. Liberal allowances have been made throughout for the ups and downs of cultivation and for the instability of grain prices. The work is being put to a rude test during the present slump. On the other hand the district has a wonderful opportunity in the opening of the Sarda canal, the drainage of swamps and waterlogged areas and the possibility of irrigating nearly the whole of the

upland area. When prices recover, not to the post-War pinnacle, but to a reasonable pitch, it should be easy for tenants to pay rents at the settlement valuation, and for landlords to pay the revenue assessed.

8. The bulk of the records' work fell upon Babu Janki Prasad ; I saw a little of his map correction when I visited the district in the second year and I can confirm Mr. Sharma's encomium. Mr. Abdul Hasan did an excellent year's work as the first assistant. There were two assistants in the second year Mr. Faruqi and Mr. Zaidi ; both worked hard and well ; and Mr. Zaidi had to wind up the settlement and supervise the complicated distribution of revenue after Mr. Sharma, was appointed to supervise the provincial roster operations. Mr. Zaidi has now had experience of records and settlement operations at every stage, his work is through, conscientious and sound ; he is fully qualified to take charge of a settlement. Gazetted officers.

K. N. KNOX,
Settlement Commissioner

May 25, 1931.



Final Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the District of Hardoi (Oudh).

CHAPTER I.

Situation.

Hardoi is the westernmost district of the province of Oudh and is shaped like an irregular quadrilateral lying obliquely north and south. The eastern boundary is formed by the river Gumti, which separates it from the district of Sitapur, while the south-western boundary is formed by the Ganges, which separates it from the district of Farrukhabad. The little river Sendha forms the boundary for a short distance in the north-west up to the place where the Ramganga enters pargana Katiari. The boundary then crosses that river and in the west centre becomes conventional, marching with the district of Farrukhabad. The northern and the southern boundaries are purely conventional. To the north lie districts Kheri and Shahjahanpur and to the south Unao and Lucknow. In the extreme south-west the boundary just touches the district of Cawnpore. The district is composed of four tahsils, sub-divided into 22 parganas and comprises an area of 2,319 square miles—much the same as at last settlement.

Physical features.

2. Topographically the district is divided into two main divisions—the uplands or the *bangar* and the lowlands or the *khadir*. The *bangar* is separated from the *khadir* by a high irregular sandy ridge which runs down the centre of the western half through tahsils Shahabad, Hardoi and Bilgram and is supposed to mark the ancient high bank of the Ganges.

The uplands.

2. (1) (a) The upland in the east is a fairly level extensive plain broken only by the shallow valley of the Sai. All along the eastern(?) from the Gumti is flanked by an elevated belt of undulating sandy soil ending in a well marked cliff from which the descent to the *khadir* is abrupt. There is a little tarai along the river but the area is small and the quality generally indifferent.

The main canals.

(b) The Lucknow branch of the Sarda canal traverses the east of the upland running down the line of the watershed between the Gumti and the Sai, while the Hardoi branch of the same system traverses the west following the line of the water-parting between the Sai and the Garra as far as the metalled road to Sandi where it leaves the watershed and runs on an embankment through a low-lying tract, re-catching the watershed at Madhoganj. The Sandila branch takes off from the Lucknow branch in the south of pargana Gopamau and runs on the ridge overlooking the Behta, which rises in Victoria-ganj.

The Gumti valley.

(c) From the elevated *bhur* belt, the land slopes away westwards and southwards into the Gumti valley to the east of the Lucknow branch of the Sarda canal. The land gradually improves in quality the further inland we go from the edge of the *bhur*. In the extreme north in parganas Pihani and Gopamau, the narrow *doab* between the Gumti and the Sai is a level stretch of fertile medium *dumat*, but with the fall of the level southwards the surface sinks in tahsils Hardoi and Sandila into an ill-drained plain broken up by *usar* wastes and patches of *dhak* jungle and dotted over with numerous *jhils* in the neighbourhood of which the *dumat* merges into *matiyar*.

The Sai valley.

(d) Between the Lucknow and the Hardoi branches of the Sarda canal lies the shallow basin of the Sai. This river, which along its upper course is known as the Bhainsta, is at first only a shallow rivulet, and does little damage. With the gradual deepening of the channel and the widening of the valley southwards sand begins to reappear in the vicinity of the Karna railway station and the river along its lower course is bordered by narrow belts of *bhur* and is lined by stretches of indifferent tarai. But the *bhur* of the Sai is good and is better than the *bhur* of the Gumti. The high sand hills which form so striking a feature of the Gumti landscape are here conspicuous by their absence. The edge of the upland overlooking this river also is marked by a well-defined chuff but there is less of scour. From the Hardoi branch of the

Sarda canal the land slopes away eastwards into the basin of the Sai. The headworks of this river in tahsil Shahabad are marshy, covered with *dhak* jungle and cut up by extensive shallow jhils and depressions which go to form that river. Lower down with the fall of the level the surface again sinks in parganas Bangar and Bilgram into an ill-drained plain broken up by *usar* wastes and dotted over with numerous jhils. This tract resembles its confreres of the Gumti valley but is in fact poorer. Thanks to the activities of the canal department, all these jhils have now been drained off, those to the east of the Lucknow branch into the Gumti and those to the west of it into the Sai. With the rise of the level westwards the stiffish soil of the jhil tracts improves to good light loam occasionally merging into *bhur* of good quality, in the neighbourhood of the irregular sandy ridge dividing the *khadir* from the *Bangar*.

2. (2) To the west of the ridge the land slopes away into the *kachh* country or the flood basin of the Garra, the Ramganga and the Ganges—a wide alluvial tract intersected and fertilised by deposits of silt by the three Himalyan rivers. At the base of the sandy cliff, the tarai is stiffish and water-logged and it gets exceedingly swampy in the south of pargana Saromannagar and in pargana Barwan under the influence of the marshy Gauria and the Narbhoo which wend their extremely sluggish and tortuous way to fall into the Sukheta. By far the best portion of the *khadir* lies in parganas Sandi and Katiari. The Garra is lined on either side by fertile belts of rich damp alluvium. The centre of the *khadir* in pargana Sandi, traversed by the Sendha which here is known as the Lilmai, is a low-lying tract of stiff heavy clay, unworkable without good rains in September and suffering seriously from waterlogging at times of high flood. But even in this waterlogged tract narrow belts of good alluvium are found on higher levels along the immediate banks of the stream. With the rise of the level westwards on either bank of the Ramganga, the soil improves to excellent medium alluvial dumat enriched by deposits of the rich Ramganga silt (locally known as the *seo*), which is considered the best in the tarai and renders manure unnecessary. Some of the best tarai villages in the district are found along the Ramganga and the Garra. The south-western belt bordering the Ganges in tahsil Bilgram is comparatively poor as the silt deposit by this river is marred by sand. In places close to the abadis, where opium is grown, the soil is excellent. But there is extensive babul jungle and cultivation suffers from the ravages of wild animals, specially *nilgai*, which is particularly fond of the opium plant.

The *khadir*

2. (3) Parganas Pali and Pachhoha, which occupy the western three-tenths of the Shahabad tahsil between the Garra and the Sendha, lie on a wide stretch of undulating sandy bluff, which juts out southwards into pargana Barwan. At each end, the land dips down into the *khadir*,—in the west into the tarai of the Sendha and in the east into the tarai of the Garra. The want of irrigation in this desolate looking *bhur* tract will now be supplied by the Shahjahanpur branch of the Sarda Canal, which traverses the north bifurcating in the centre into the Siwaijpur and the Barwan distributaries.

The western tract.

3. (a) Communications both rail and road have improved since last settlement and the district as a whole is now fairly well provided with means of communication. The East Indian Railway from Lucknow to Saharanpur traverses the centre of the district from south-east to north-west. The important town of Madhoganj was connected with the main line by the Balamau-Madhoganj section soon after the last settlement, and another branch line has since been constructed to connect the same junction with Sitapur. A new broad gauge line has recently been constructed to connect the town of Madhoganj with Unao, Bilgram and Sandi, thus giving the south-west of the district almost direct connection with Cawnpore.

Communi-

(b) Road communications have been considerably improved in tahsils Hardoi and Bilgram, though they are still poor in tahsils Shahabad and Sandila. There are no metalled roads in the latter tahsil, while the former tahsil boasts

of only 19 miles of metalled roads. The provincial metalled road from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur runs across the north-east of tahsil Shahabad for a distance of six miles, while the town of Shahabad is connected with Shahjahanpur by a metalled road, seven miles of which lie in this tahsil. Metalled roads radiate from Hardoi in all directions connecting the town with the important towns of Pihani, Sandi, Bilgram and Sitapur. The road to Sitapur which was metalled after the last settlement crosses the Gumti by a recently built pucca bridge at Bargadiaghat, and gives direct communication to Lucknow although the route is circuitous. Another metalled road from Bargadiaghat to Madhoganj and Menhdighat on the Ganges running along the south-eastern borders of tahsil Hardoi connects Sitapur with Cawnpore and Farrukhabad. There is a network of unmetalled roads all over the district connecting all the important market places with the headquarters of the tahsils. The chief of the unmetalled roads are:—(1) that connecting Lucknow with Shahjahanpur which runs through the towns of Sandila, Hardoi and Shahabad and (2) the old imperial highway from Delhi to Allahabad, which in this district is represented by the unmetalled road from Shahjahanpur through Shahabad, Sandi, Bilgram and Mallawan to Unao. Part of this imperial highway from Bilgram to Madhoganj and Mallawan has been metalled after the last settlement. The western *kachh* country does not lend itself to roadmaking and is inaccessible during the rains, but during the rest of the year communication is obtained through this tract to Farrukhabad and Kanauj by means of fair-weather cart tracts. In the sandy tracts of Pali and Pachhoha sand impedes locomotion. There are no bridges over the bigger rivers which are for the most part unfordable but are crossed by boats at numerous places.

Trades, towns
and markets.

4. (a) The district has ten towns. Three of these—Hardoi, Sandila and Shahabad—are administered under the Municipalities Act; Bilgram, Madhoganj, Sandi and Pihani under the Notified Areas Act; while the remaining three—Beniganj, Mallawan and Pali—are under the Town Areas Act. Hardoi is a recent town owing its growth to the transfer of the headquarters of the district from Mallawan to Hardoi soon after the mutiny. The remaining towns are more or less in a decaying condition though they are places of considerable antiquity deriving their importance from their position on the old highway from Delhi to Allahabad and Lucknow. There are no less than 255 villages containing over one thousand persons each, but these are merely overgrown agricultural estates.

(b) The industries and manufactures of the district are unimportant. What industries and manufactures the district at one time possessed in the shape of textile fabrics, glass bangles and sword blades have all disappeared under the stress of present-day competition. Hempen goods such as *tat-pattis*, *pakharis* and *jhuls* are made at Manjhia in pargana Gopaman and blankets at a few places, chiefly in tahsil Bilgram. The same tahsil is noted for its pottery. Crude salt-petre is manufactured in a large number of villages by Lonias who carry the product to the two refineries at Hardoi. There is a gining factory at Madhoganj and a fairly large business in wood work is carried on in the railway bazar at Hardoi. Crude oil engines have been set up for pressing sugarcane juice and preparing *desi* sugar and *rab* at various places.

(c) The chief trade of the district consists of agricultural produce. Markets are held weekly or twice a week at no less than ninety-five places for the sake of ordinary country produce and for satisfying the everyday wants of the villagers. The most flourishing markets in the district are Madhoganj and Hardoi which have developed considerable grain trade since the improvement both in the rail and road communications. Other markets like Baghauli and Beniganj are also coming into prominence owing to their position on the railway. Tahsil Shahabad has few markets of importance. The cattle markets at Ghausgunj (tahsil Sandila) and Semaria (tahsil Bilgram) are fairly large local centres of cattle trade, attracting dealers from distant places.

(d) The fairs of the districts are all religious assemblages without any commercial importance. Those at Hattiyaharan in pargana Kalyanmal and at Adampur, Semaria and Haiderabad in pargana Sandi are the more important.

5. The variations in population during the inter-settlement period are shown in appendix V. The widespread famine of 1897 which resulted in high mortality and emigration chiefly contributed to the fall in population in 1901. The population advanced in 1911 but fell back again in the following decade owing to the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which carried away the populations of villages wholesale. But despite a decrease of about 2½ per cent. since last settlement, there is no lack of cultivators and competition for land, if anything, is keener than before. The population is entirely agricultural and is concentrated, as a rule, in large abadis. A tendency towards disintegration, however, has been noticeable ever since the British occupation. Despite the decrease in population the number of abadis has increased by 653 during the inter-settlement period and this spread of population has led to an extension in cultivation. There are now 3·7 abadis per square mile of the "normal" cultivated area and all but diminutive villages have more than one abadi, the average being 2·8 per village. The abadis, as a rule, on the upland are fairly prosperous looking: though in the western khadir they bear evidence of having suffered recently from floods. The density per square mile of cultivated area, as indicated by the following table, is fairly high though not as high as in the more prosperous districts of Lucknow :—

To square mile of total area.		To square mile of cultivated area.		
Last settlement	Present settlement.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Normal cultivated area.
430	467	805	772	719

Population centres round fertile tracts and all the superior dumat and town circles have high densities. The density varies between the minimum of 351 in the Garra Bhur circle of tahsil Hardoi and the maximum of 2,212 in the Town circle of tahsil Bilgram. The Bilgram tahsil, where improvement in communications is so marked, with a density of 844, is the most densely populated, while tahsil Shahabad with a density of 677 is just the reverse.

6. The 1999 towns and villages of the district are sub-divided into 3,952 mahals, the distribution of which over the different proprietary tenures is given in Appendix VIIIA. One-third of the total area is held in imperfect pattidari and less than one-eighth in perfect pattidari. Joint zamindars hold about one-sixth and single zamindars about one-tenth. Perfect and imperfect pattidari, joint zamindari, bhaiyachara and pukhtedari taken together occupy more than seven-tenths of the total area, a proportion much the same as at last settlement (72 per cent.). Co-parcenary bodies, therefore, predominate and the tract is markedly one of small yeoman proprietors. The position of taluqdars who hold a little more than one-eighth is comparatively unimportant in this district. The bulk of the revenue-free villages are the property of the Raja of Katiari to whom 14½ confiscated villages of the old Thamarwa estate were given in perpetual muafi after the mutiny. Thirteen jungle grant villages which were sold revenue-free in perpetuity under the Waste Land Rules about the time of the first settlement are still held revenue free by the heirs or transferees of the vendees.

Proprietary
tenures.

7. (a) The areas held in proprietary right by the different castes are given in Appendix VIII-B. The chief ancestral proprietors are Thakurs, Muhammadans, Brahmans and Kayasthas. Thakurs are still the largest landowners holding about three-fifths of the total area and are followed far behind by Muhammadans with less than one-sixth and by Brahmans with less than one-eighth. Kayasthas occupy only just over 6 per cent. Both Thakurs and Muhammadans have lost ground, the former having parted with about 59 thousand acres of their property and the latter with about 81 thousand acres in the entirely

Losses and gains
of proprietors.

non-alluvial villages ; but the losses have chiefly been among the petty impoverished resident communities, though among the Muhammadans, villages belonging to the larger families like Chaudhari Nabi Jan have also been sold. Among the Kayasthas the losses appear to be small, but the big Soroin estate in tahsil Sandila has been sold off to the Upper(?) Bank of India after the year of record. Other castes have gained at the expense of Thakurs and Muhammadans. The purchasers are generally non-resident well-to-do proprietors. The largest gainers are Brahmans and Vaishes, though the latter own only a little more than two per cent. of the total area and their position is comparatively unimportant. It is significant to note that the money-lender has failed to acquire a strong footing chiefly because he considers it hardly profitable to embroil himself in the affairs of excessively sub-divided intractable communities. Mohammadans both big as well as small proprietors are for the most part indebted. Among the Thakurs the smaller proprietors who depend on the produce of their holdings for their livelihood are largely indebted chiefly owing to improvidence. The bigger proprietors like Katiari and Hathaura are wealthy and prosperous landholders and a few smaller ones too like Bolehra, Turtipur and Aliganj Nankheria are well off.

(b) A list of the leading proprietors is given in appendix VIII-C. About 28·7 per cent. of the total area of the district is held by substantial proprietors paying over 4 thousand as revenue and the increase in the new revenue in their case is a moderate one of only 19·6 per cent.

8. The sub-joined table shows the areas cultivated by different castes :—

Cultivating
castes.

(AREA IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES.)

Castes.	Statutory.		Non-statutory.		Grain- rented area.	Sir and khud- kasht.	Total
	Area.	Incidence.	Area.	Incidence.			
Mohammadan	35·3 6·6	7·6	10·0 7·0	7·6	8·3 4·4	16·7 9·9	65·3 7·0
Brahman	99·4 17·6	6·4	25·1 17·5	6·4	10·4 13·9	31·3 17·5	160·2 17·2
Thakur	32·9 6·2	5·7	25·0 17·5	5·4	4·1 5·5	117·1 64·9	179·1 19·3
Ahir	54·9 10·3	6·8	14·6 10·2	6·5	8·5 11·4	1·7 ·9	79·7 8·6
Chamar	72·2 13·6	7·1	12·6 8·8	6·7	13·1 17·6	·2 ·1	98·1 10·5
Pasi	58·5 11·0	6·8	7·2 5·0	6·9	11·0 14·7	·1 ·	76·8 5·2
Murao and Kachhi	28·6 5·4	9·1	6·6 4·6	8·1	2·5 3·3	·2 ·1	37·9 4·0
Kisan	18·1 3·4	6·2	12·5 8·8	6·8	·6 ·7	·4 ·2	31·6 3·4
Kurmi	11·4 2·1	9·7	2·4 1·7	9·9	·6 ·7	3·1 1·7	17·5 1·9
Kayastha	4·8 ·9	5·5	1·3 ·9	5·6	·8 ·4	8·6 2·0	10·0 1·1
Others	121·8 29·9	7·2	26·5 18·0	6·9	20·5 20·4	5·6 3·8	174·4 18·8
Total	531·9 100·0	7·0	143·8 100·0	6·6	74·9 100·0	180·0 100·0	930·6 100·0

The plot area has been excluded from this statement.

Among the cultivators Thakurs and Brahmans are the most numerous, cultivating about one-fifth and one-sixth of the total holdings area each. Far behind come Chamars with just over one-tenth and are followed by Ahirs and

Pasis with just over 8 per cent. Muraos and Kachhis who are tenants of special skill cultivate 4 per cent. while Kisans who correspond to Lodhs of other districts and favour the *khadir* tracts have just over 3 per cent. Kurmis who are excellent cultivators and are found largely in pargana Mallawan occupy 2 per cent. Thakurs and Brahmans have for the most part laid aside their ancient prejudices and have taken to the plough and their cultivation cannot now be denounced as slovenly. In the tarai they have one great advantage that they have seldom to manure their fields. Ahirs and Kisans are skilful cultivators and industrious husbandmen. Muraos, Kachhis, Kisans and Kurmis taken together cultivate just over 9 per cent. The constitution of the cultivating body, therefore, shows a fair proportion of good cultivators.

9. From the point of view of agriculture Hardoi is comparatively a poor district, and cultivation is not as good and careful as elsewhere in the province. This is due to large areas of poor soil, insufficiency of irrigation and embarrassed condition of the bulk of the excessively sub-divided proprietary body, whose scanty resources have prevented outlay on the improvement of the soil. Nevertheless homelands, as a rule, are well cultivated specially round the towns of Shahabad, Sandi and Bilgram, which are really gardens of Hardoi supplying a large amount of tobacco and vegetable to the headquarters. Vegetable and tobacco cultivation there is of the highest order comparing favourably with similar cultivation in Lucknow. There are several tracts on the upland and along the Garra and the Ramganga in the *khadir* which are very fertile and are well cultivated and cultivation by the industrious Kurmis in pargana Mallawan is of a very high order. The Sarda canal is bound to remove the complaint about the insufficiency of irrigation and there is every prospect of the district taking a high place among the prosperous districts.

Style of cultivation.

10. (a) A detailed enquiry into the average size of holdings and indebtedness of tenants has been made by a method of sampling as in Lucknow. A large number of holdings and tenants have been dealt with in this enquiry, the details of which may be studied in the various rent rate reports. The average size of an agriculturalist's cultivated holding is 5.6 acres—slightly higher than in Lucknow, obviously because the pressure of population in Hardoi is lower. If we exclude the privileged classes (Brahmans, Thakurs and Kayasths) who predominate in the district and who have large holdings as also the specialised castes, the average falls to 5.0. This may be taken as a fair economic standard, but the majority of the tenants namely about four-fifths, cultivate less than half the area (46 per cent.) with an average of 3.38 acres apiece. It is thus clear that a vast majority of the cultivators have to take out their living from small holdings supplementing their income by means of labour.

Condition of tenants.

(b) A little more than two-fifths of the agriculturists are entirely free from debt, about a sixth owing less than a year's rent are lightly indebted, a little more than one-eighth owing more than one and less than two years' rent are moderately indebted, while just more than one-fourth owing over two years' rent are heavily involved. If we group the lightly indebted agriculturists with those entirely free from debt, about three-fifths of them might be taken as "unencumbered" and about two-fifths as "encumbered". The results are not at all surprising. The enquiry was made during the month of May when much of the *rabi* crop had been put on the market and a large part of the floating agricultural debt incurred for seed and cattle must have been paid off from the sale proceeds of the crop. The proportion of indebtedness among the high castes is relatively small, while that among Kachhis and Muraos is almost exactly the same as for all the agriculturists taken together, and but for the stoppage of opium cultivation which was chiefly in their hands, Kachhis and Muraos should have shown more satisfactory results.

(c) Out of a total debt of 4.48 lacs of rupees in the villages under enquiry just less than four-fifths has been borrowed for agricultural purposes, for instance purchase of seed and cattle, payment of rent and domestic purposes.

Just more than an eighth has been borrowed for social ceremonies and less than one-tenth for litigation. More than half the entire debt has been borrowed from professional money-lending classes, one-fifth from zamindars and about 27 per cent. from small well-to-do neighbours and agriculturist usurers and it is satisfactory to note that these prosperous tenants have been making good use of their petty little savings. The most common rate of interest is 24 per cent. at which more than two-fifths of the debt has been borrowed. The rise in the cultivator's standard of living is marked, but the recent agricultural depression due to the cycle of wet years has affected him adversely.

Cultivated areas. 11. Cultivation has increased considerably. Despite the large acquisitions for the Sarda canal, the cultivated area of the district, as appendix I shows, has gone up by 13·4 thousand acres or by 1·5 per cent. But the figure of the year of record bears the impress of abnormally wet seasons and is on the low side. A succession of unusually wet seasons deteriorated and threw out of cultivation considerable areas of bhur, tarai and submerged lands rather seriously. The "normal" cultivated area (965·2 thousand acres) shows a larger rise of 79·3 thousand acres since last settlement. A detailed classification of the areas in the alluvial mahals assessed in 1304 and 1305 Fasli is not available, but the following figures for the entirely non-alluvial villages will show the changes since last settlement:—

Description.		Not culturable.				Grove.	Culturable.				Cultivated.				
		Village site.	Covered with water.	Other wise barren.	Total.		Waste.	Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.	Total.
								Old.	New.		Wells.	Other sources.	Total.		
Entirely non-alluvial.	Former..	23,332	65,945	88,978	178,255	33,470	177,915	84,005	67,895	329,822	57,800	102,842	160,650	638,981	799,632
	Present..	24,537	54,651	86,895	166,103	36,325	147,380	60,686	104,789	312,805	48,661	43,178	91,839	830,681	822,520

11·3 thousand acres have been reclaimed from land covered with water and 30·6 thousand acres from culturable waste. A large area of jungle has been cleared in the neighbourhood of the Bhainsta in tahsils Shahabad and Hardoi. There is an increase of 1·2 thousand acres in the area under village sites and of 2·9 thousand acres in the area under groves. Even on the present low figure 60·5 per cent. of the total area is under cultivation and if we take the "normal" cultivated area, 65·0 per cent. of the total area is cultivated, a proportion as high as can reasonably be expected having regard to the large areas occupied by rivers, jhils, roads, canals, usar and infertile bhur. The district is fairly highly developed and large areas of culturable waste and old and new fallow provide ample margin for future extension and renewal of cultivation.

Irrigation. 12. (a) The actual irrigated area in the entirely non-alluvial villages shows a fall of 68·8 thousand acres since last settlement, but the fall is more apparent than real and is attributed to the excessive rainfall of recent years. Facilities for irrigation have increased. The tanks and jhils have been as active as ever, but the number of pucca wells actually in use has more than doubled, having gone up from 3,269 at last settlement to 8,709 now. There are now seven pucca wells per square mile of cultivated area as against three at last settlement and a number of tube-wells has been constructed during the currency of the settlement, specially in tahsil Hardoi. The following table shows that the increased facilities have actually resulted in an extension in irrigation:—

Average irrigated area 1805 Fasli to 1309...212,240.

Ditto 1324 Fasli to 1328...247,422.

Before the advent of the cycle of the wet years a much larger area was actually irrigated.

(b) Owing to rotation of crops and vicissitudes of the seasons, the area actually irrigated in any one year can hardly be a satisfactory basis for assessment purposes. At this settlement, therefore, a field irrigated in any two out of the five recent normal years has been taken as "wet". The "wet" area thus calculated in the entirely non-alluvial mahals is shown below :—

Years.	Average cultivated area of 13 years.	Wet area from —			Total wet area.	Percentage.				Actual irrigated area of the year of verification.
		Masonry well.	Earthen wells.	Tanks and other sources.		3/2.	4/2.	5/2.	6/2.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year of verification.	8,28,219	52,192	1,21,951	75,645	2,49,792	6·3	14·7	9·1	30·1	91,839

The area of revenue free and Government property plots is excluded from this statement.

Mr. Davis's "wet" area taking goind as "wet" was about half the holdings area (vide table in paragraph 13 of the final report of the last settlement). The "wet" area as at present calculated is less than one-third of the "normal" cultivated area but this proportion is affected by the disturbing figures of bhur and tarai, which require little irrigation when the dry areas of bhur and tarai are excluded, the proportion will rise to over two-fifths.

(c) The chief sources of irrigation are kachcha wells and tanks. In the light soil tracts kachcha wells are worked with *rehtis* and supply insufficient water. They fall in and have to be renewed every year. In the firmer tracts they last for about two years and are worked with leather buckets and supply sufficient water. In tahsil Bilgram alone earthen wells are more durable. Irrigation is also done from the Garra and the Sukheta. The latter is dammed up at places and supplies a fair amount of irrigation, but the jhils dry up at times of scarcity just when they are most wanted. Pacca wells are the real protection against drought but they irrigate only a small area—just over six per cent. of the "normal" cultivated area. Irrigation is on the whole insufficient and precarious but the Sarda canal with its numerous channels commanding about half the total area of the districts, will now afford ample facilities for irrigation. If we exclude the tarai, the genuine bhur and the lowlying jhil tracts, where it is obviously impossible to take distributaries of the canal, almost the whole of the upland is within easy reach of canal water.

13. (a) The comparative crop statistics are given in appendix VI. Owing to the existence of a considerable area of tarai, the *rabi* is the principal harvest. On the present average figures just more than three-fifths of the cultivated area is sown with *rabi* crops and more than half with *kharif* crops. Barley, wheat and wheat mixed in the *rabi* and juar and bajra in the *kharif* are the principal crops. In the *rabi*, barley leads the way with 19 per cent. of the cultivated area and is followed by wheat alone and wheat mixed by 15 and 12½ per cent. respectively. The predominant position of barley is accounted for by the existence of considerable areas of light soil and of stiff low-lying soil liable to submersion, both of which are unfit for growing wheat, but grow inferior *rabi* crops, like gram or barley. In the *kharif*, bajra leads the way with over one-eighth of the cultivated area and is followed by juar by over one-tenth. A close study of the figures in the various rent-rate reports shows that both juar and bajra on which the people mostly subsist show considerable increases, while rice shows a marked decline—a phenomenon noticed in other districts also. Cotton, a commercial crop, has increased considerably, while there is a light rise in sugarcane also, the demand for which appears to be growing. The Rosa factory on the borders of tahsil Shahabad will give further impetus to the extension of

Crops.

sugarcane in that tahsil. The slight decrease in the double cropped area is attributed to the recent unfavourable seasons and to the decline in rice.

(b) The Sarda canal is certain to introduce important changes in cropping. It may attract finer varieties of rice and is likely to lead to an extension of sugarcane area into the numerous jhils and depressions recently reclaimed by the Canal department. The Government agricultural demonstration farm at Hardoi has been doing good work in introducing the use of improved seeds, implements and scientific methods of agriculture and the example of this farm has encouraged zamindars to open private farms, of which there are several in this district.

Rental system.

14. (a) Cash rents prevail and are realized both *bilmukta* and field by field. *Bilmukta* rents are calculated at an all-round rate per kachcha bigha (4 bighas, 16 biswas equal to 1 acre) on holdings composed of different kinds of soils. Field rents in this district are found to prevail over a larger area than lump rents. On a rough computation more than half the statutory area is field rented. Differential field rents vary with the quality of the soil but not infrequently the system of all-round rates has been carried to extremes and rent at the village all-round rate has been recorded against individual fields of mixed holdings, without any regard for the quality of the soil. Added to the complications created by the all-round rates is the inaccuracy of record due partly to deliberate concealment and partly to a not unnatural disinclination of the excessively sub-divided proprietary body to suffer the inconvenience of dancing attendance on patwaris to get correct rents recorded. Obsolete rents continue to be recorded against deteriorated lands which have gone out of cultivation. Cultivation in precarious lands depends entirely on the vagaries of the seasons and rent, as a rule, is realized only in the year in which the land is actually cultivated. The practice of not collecting rents in respect of deteriorated lands unless they are actually cultivated provides a safety valve for the system of all-round rates. The tenants in these circumstances naturally prefers paying a high cash rent for his inferior soils to the risk of a loss on *batai* in the event of the crop in such soils turning out a success. The inferior soils, therefore, are largely cash rented and more often than not are highly over rented. Contrary to experience elsewhere, field rents are largely common for inferior soils in precarious tracts. The almost universal practice of field rents in such tracts has its origin probably in the desire of the contracting parties to be able to adjust their rents equitably at times of seasonal calamities.

Grain rents are generally found in tracts bordering on the Gumti and are paid both by *batai* and by *kankut*. Straw is generally considered to be the monopoly of the tenant.

Concealment.

(b) Hardoi has always been known to be "the most violent and turbulent of all the districts of Oudh" and patwaris dare not displease the resident proprietors by disclosing true rents. Concealment, therefore, is fairly common both in the coparcenary and in the taluqdari estates and is aided directly by the accommodating system of all-round rates. In the coparcenary estates concealment is effected by means of reshuffling of khatas, while nazrana is realized in the taluqdari estates like Birwa, Hathaura, Siwaijpur and Katiari. The contrary evil of rack-renting has an equally firm hold among the indebted proprietors both big and small who have screwed up the rents of their tenants to an inordinately high pitch. Direct evidence of concealment has been collected by local enquiries in spite of the hindrances placed by the zamindars and the results of local enquiries have been substantiated by figures as well as by evidence collected from arrears of rent suits and from mutation registers. Leaving aside villages with non-genuine and rack rents, there is a wide range of genuine rents to enable one to work out satisfactory soil rates.

(c) The following table shows the movement in rents in the taluqdari and the non-taluqdari estates :—

District.	Description.	Last settlement.						Present settlement.						Percentage of increase.					
		Taluqdari.		Non-taluqdari.		Total.		Taluqdari.		Non-taluqdari.		Total.		Taluqdari.		Non-taluqdari.		Total.	
		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.		Statutory and non-statutory.	
		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.		Shikmi.	
Hardoi ..	Non-alluvial	4.9	5.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	5.2	6.5	9.2	6.9	8.3	6.7	8.2	82.7	58.6	46.7	59.6	45.7	57.7
	Alluvial ..	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	8.0	10.3	6.0	10.4	6.8	10.3	63.3	110.2	50.0	126.1	51.1	119.1
	Total ..	4.9	5.7	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.2	6.7	9.3	6.8	8.4	6.7	8.3	36.7	63.2	47.8	61.5	45.7	59.6

Rents as a whole have risen by 46 per cent. Owing to the prevalence of nazrana the rise in the taluqdari rents is lower than that in the non-taluqdari ones. Rents during the last ten years have risen by about 18.6 per cent. the cash incidence of 5.9 in 1323 Fasli having gone up to 7.0 in 1333 Fasli. True rents in some of the villages have been disclosed after the aika movement of 1921 (1329 Fasli).

15. The statistics of agricultural stock are given below :—

Cattle.

The figures in columns 2 to 7 are in thousands.

Years.	Cows and cow buffaloes.	Bulls, bullocks and buffaloes used in plough.	Calves and heifers.	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Number of bullocks per plough.	Plough duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1899	235.8	343.0	226.0	216.9	133.1	10.9	2.6	7.2
1925	235.9	301.4	212.4	309.9	142.1	31.5	2.2	6.8
1930	229.6	279.2	246.7	214.6	128.2	28.8	2.2	..

The numbers of cows, bullocks and sheep and goats have decreased owing to the effects of the recent agricultural depression, but the increase of over ten thousand in the number of young stock is of good augury for the future. Consistently with the decrease in the number of working cattle, the number of ploughs also has gone down by about five thousand since last settlement, but the number of carts has almost trebled. The decrease in bullocks would at first sight seem to be disquieting, but it is not detrimental to agriculture at all, as there are even now more than two bullocks to the plough. It is the surplus stock that has disappeared by diseases or has been sold off by the owners to procure food for themselves at times of distress.

The plough duty which shows a slight fall in 1925 owing to the increase in the number of ploughs in that year is still high for Oudh. The large areas of bhur do not require close and persistent ploughing and in bhur tracts a larger area can be ploughed than in firmer tracts.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

Early settlements.

16. The fiscal history of the district is a tale of repeated over-assessment which had to be relieved by temporary reductions of revenue followed by almost immediate revision of assessment. Immediately after the annexation a summary settlement was made by Mr. W. C. Capper, the first Deputy Commissioner of the district, but the records of this settlement were destroyed during the upheaval of 1857 and no information is available as to the revenue fixed at that time. On the restoration of order the same officer made a second summary settlement in 1858. The demand fixed was Rs. 10,16,712 and was considered moderate in an era of returning prosperity.

First regular settlement.

17. (a) The preliminary work of the first regular settlement was the demarcation of village boundaries, which was started by Mr. E. O. Bradford in October, 1860 and finished in November, 1864. The revenue survey and the field or settlement survey were carried out and finished in 1866 and 1867 by Colonel Venrenen and Mr. C. Lindsay respectively. The earlier work of the settlement consisted of the preparation of village records and as was only naturally to be expected from the confused state of the times before annexation, a large amount of judicial case work had to be turned out before the compilation of records could be completed in July, 1871.

(b) The bulk of the district was assessed by Mr. Bradford. Only parganas Bilgram, Kachhandau and 140 villages of Gopaman were assessed by Mr. McMinn, Assistant Settlement Officer, under the former's supervision. The final report was the work of Messrs. Harington, Blennerhasset and McMinn who contributed different chapters to the report. Mr. Bradford made rent whether paid in cash or in kind the basis of his assessment. Tahsil Sandila was taken up first and as half of this tahsil was grain-rented, he proceeded to work out by experiments the average yield per acre of the chief staples for each kind of land, good, middling and inferior. Taking one-fifth of the gross produce as representing the share of the State he worked out his revenue rates and his rent-rates were nearly double his revenue rates. Subsequently, however, he found the produce rates to be too high and had to reduce them. With the low prices of grains he accepted, the revenue rates he worked out represented one-sixth as the share of the State instead of one-fifth which he originally took.

(c) For the purpose of working out cash rates, he adopted a simple soil classification into (1) Goind, (2) Dumat Matiyar and (3) Bhur, sub-dividing the last two classes into irrigated and unirrigated. He then endeavoured to discover "the average rents fairly demandable and demanded for the bulk of the cultivation" but soon found "that no such understood rent-rates existed here, such as are said to obtain in some of the older districts across the Ganges". With much diligent enquiries and by checking the results of these enquiries by trustworthy *jamabandis*, wherever they were procurable, he was able to strike cash rent-rates for assessment purposes.

(d) Mr. Bradford "after some attempts distrusted the chak system" and assessed each village on its own qualifications. He "determined to class villages according to the rates of rent obtaining in them and their productive powers," and divided them into three classes, good, middling and bad with occasionally a fourth class of very bad. The demand fixed at this settlement was Rs. 14,31,063 in 1,961 villages of the district giving an increase of 41 per cent. over the summary settlement *jama* and an average incidence of Re. 1-11-1 per acre of cultivation.

(e) Mr. Bradford's assessment was made during an era of unusual prosperity. A cycle of favourable seasons naturally contributed to over-assessment. Hardly had the settlement been finished when the wheel of fortune turned bringing back unfavourable seasons and "disastrous harvests". Mr. Bradford's assessment was put to the "rudest test" and the defects of his system became glaring and prominent. The simple classification of soils was obviously faulty

as it proceeded mainly on natural lines and did not take into account the position of the land with respect to the homestead. Land within easy reach of the village site was classed as dumat equally with *reh* infected land on *usar* plains; and stiffish *dofasli* rabi land was classed as matiyar equally with clay growing only a single crop of rice. It is obviously impossible to fit in all gradations of dumat and bhur into a single soil class reserved for each and real matiyar can never equal the really fine loam in productive powers, even though Mr. Bradford found "the rents of matiyar land and dumat land much the same." There was no information to check the assessment with the assets of each village or to show how the grain and cash rates separately determined were finally co-ordinated. The assessment was generally based on the revenue rates "found applicable to dumat and matiyar soils, and although a careful enquiry had proved that bhur rent-rates were universally much lower than those of matiyar and dumat, yet no special bhur revenue rates were fixed, the result being that bhur villages were heavily over-assessed." All submerged land which is only intermittently cultivated was "assessed as a permanent source of income to the zamindar." In the words of the Government resolution "the actual causes of over-assessment were in the main, two—omission to take count of a preponderance of bhur, omission to take count of the liability to flood."

(f) During the six years 1868-69 to 1873-74 following the settlement, considerable sums of revenue (averaging 74 thousand per year) remained unrealized. Zamindars had to borrow money to pay off their liabilities. Transfers of revenue-paying land on an extensive scale attracted the notice of the Chief Commissioner. In 1873 Mr. Blennerhasset was appointed to revise the new demand where necessary and temporary suspensions to the extent of 73.7 thousand rupees were granted to relieve the agricultural distress pending revision of the assessment. Mr. Blennerhasset revised the assessment of 791 villages out of 1,980 (the number had increased since regular settlement, owing to the transfer of certain villages from the Farrukhabad district after the completion of the field survey) but made alterations in the revenues of only 636 villages. On the whole he reduced the district revenue by Rs. 92,550 or 7 per cent. Moreover, to ease the pressure of a large increase the demand was made progressive. The Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that the demand, as revised, was "certainly not more than a fair half-asset one". Mr. Blennerhasset's assessment though certainly an improvement over its predecessor was described by Mr. Bennett, Settlement Commissioner, who had himself officiated as settlement officer for a short time in 1869 as "hardly better".

18. (a) On the last occasion the district was brought under settlement in September, 1892 and Mr. J. S. C. Davis was placed in charge of it in the following February. The bulk of the assessment work was done by Mr. Davis himself. But he was assisted by two Settlement Officers—by Mr. W. A. W. Last for one cold weather and by Mr. A. B. Forde for part of another. The final report was submitted in February, 1899. Towards the close of the settlement on Mr. Davis's going away on leave owing to bad health, Mr. (now Sir Harcourt) Butler was placed in charge to wind up the settlement in addition to his duties as Settlement Officer, Sitapur. In tahsil Sandila which was the first tahsil taken up by Mr. Davis the assessment was made on the basis of revised records as in Unao and Partabgarh, but in March, 1894 the settlement procedure was altered. The record work was stopped and the rest of the district was settled like Sitapur on the basis of the existing uncorrected maps and village records. Mr. Davis recognized the defects of the simple classification of the first regular settlement and for purposes of working out circle rates classified the soils in tahsil Sandila under a more intelligent system into Goind, Manjhar and Palo, sub-dividing the last two classes into irrigated and unirrigated and the dry soils again into dumat, matiyar and bhur. When however, revision of records was stopped under orders of Government Mr. Davis represented the difficulty of demarcating the conventional soils Goind, Manjhar and Palo with uncorrected maps. But the Board for reasons laid down in

Expiring
settlement.

B. O. no. 784/I—326, dated June 26, 1894, instructed him to adopt for the rest of the district, the simple soil classification of the first regular settlement. Though greatly handicapped by the defective soil classification, he tried to improve the circle formation and separated the bhur villages from the dumat villages, classifying the two kinds of villages into four and five classes respectively, but the formation of assessment circles "was not based on an intelligible system". Inside the two main groups the villages were classed "according to their rentals and natural capabilities," but this classification "was made without reference to localities."

(b) Mr. Davis's assessment was severely criticised by Mr. Hooper, Settlement Commissioner, who did not recommend the settlement for confirmation. The area assessed was excessive and unsafe. The final demand was purely speculative. "Circle rates for the poorer soils were high and the 'wet' rates were applied to an excessive area. The cash rentals were accepted without sufficient examination and analysis." The demand fixed for the non-alluvial portion at this settlement (after all reductions) was Rs. 15,53,027, which took 45·7 per cent. of the assets and gave an enhancement of just over 3 lakhs or 24 per cent. on the expiring demand and an incidence per cultivated acre of 1·92. Excluding the nominal revenue the demand actually payable to Government was Rs. 15,11,582. When the district was first brought under settlement, it was estimated that on the basis of the entries in the patwaris' papers an assessment at 50 per cent. would give an enhancement of 5 lakhs of rupees. In the preliminary correspondence the Government of India described the landlords of Hardoi as a "numerous and impecunious class" and enjoined moderation in assessment. An increase of 3 to 3½ lakhs of rupees was considered as much as could safely be imposed on the district. Mr. Davis's proposals resulted in an enhancement in the actually payable revenue of only Rs. 2,96,413.

(c) The settlement was made during a period of agricultural distress brought about by a cycle of unusually wet years and accentuated by the severe famine of 1896-97. The settlement, therefore, had a bad start. The new demand could not be realized with ease and transfers of land by the zamindars to pay off their liabilities became extensive. The settlement collapsed a second time and temporary reductions of revenue had to be granted to alleviate agricultural distress but this temporary relief was not considered sufficient and further enquiry was instituted.

(d) Mr. Harrison was appointed as Settlement Officer in the beginning of 1900 to revise the assessments of tahsil Sandla. He revised Mr. Davis's circles, re-arranging them "with regard to their topographical and soil characteristics" and worked out a new set of standard soil rates for each circle. He assessed a lower area than that assessed by Mr. Davis, re-abstracted the "wet" area on the basis of two years' figures (1306-07 Faslī) in view of the rotation of crops, valued the proprietary cultivation at 25 per cent. below the standard rates and did not find it necessary to differentiate between high and low caste tenants. Generally his assessment was more lenient than that of Mr. Davis but he found inequalities in the distribution of revenue and while proposing a reduction in 86 villages with 110 mahals to the extent of Rs. 11,167 he also proposed an enhancement of Rs. 2,076 in 18 villages with 26 mahals. But this proposal was turned down by Government on the ground that a revision of assessment was not ordered with a view to secure enhancements. The result of Mr. Harrison's enquiry in tahsil Sandla is summarized below:—

<i>Final demand.</i>					
Rs.					
Mr. Davis's settlement	..	..	..	..	4,56,030
Mr. Harrison's proposals	..	..	..	..	4,46,989
Commissioner's proposals	..	..	..	..	4,46,794
Board of Revenue's proposals	..	..	..	..	4,46,744

(e) Mr. Cox was appointed Settlement Officer in January, 1901 to revise the assessment of the rest of the district. Having failed to form homogeneous

groups owing to the soil classification being out of date he grouped the villages "with reference to the general quality of their soil and natural advantages." He revised the assessment circles reducing the number of *bhur* circles from 4 to 3. His classification of villages agreed "generally though not in detail with that of Mr. Davis." In working out his rent rates, in assessment and in the revision of distribution in the complex villages, Mr. Cox followed the lines adopted by Mr. Harrison in *tahsil* Sandila. His circle rates were fixed on the basis of a standard of rental collections rather than on a standard of demand and were lower in their general application than Mr. Davis's rates. Mr. Cox found that the recorded rent roll of the *tahsil* represented a demand which could hardly be "collected in full except under the most favourable circumstances". He, therefore, freely rejected rents which he considered to be unsafely high, allowing a reduction of about 8½ per cent., on the whole on the recorded cash rents. The enquiry confirmed the opinion expressed by Government that "Mr. Davis's assessment was not unfair to the *tahsil* as a whole in its normal condition" but that it was not well distributed. The enquiry resulted in a reduction of Rs. 21,255 or 4.6 per cent. on the sanctioned revenue of the *tahsil* as a whole (Rs. 4,56,475). The revised finally sanctioned demand (Rs. 4,35,446) gave an increase of 23 per cent. on the former demand (Rs. 3,53,772) and an incidence of 1.8 per assessed acre. The reductions in the majority of cases were due to actual contraction of cultivation.

(f) With the experience gained in *tahsils* Sandila and Hardoi it was decided in the case of *tahsils* Shahabad and Bilgram to curtail the scope of the enquiry and to confine it to cases of real hardship. The enquiries in these two *tahsils*, therefore, were less elaborate than in *tahsils* Hardoi and Sandila. 139 *mahals* received a reduction of Rs. 4,365 or 8.29 per cent. in revenue in *tahsil* Shahabad, and 161 *mahals* received a reduction of Rs. 11,077 or 7.61 per cent. in the sanctioned revenue in *tahsil* Bilgram. As the enquiries in these two *tahsils* were limited to more or less isolated villages, the formation of circles and working out of standard rates was obviously impracticable and for purposes of assessment it was decided with the approval of the Board of Revenue to adopt a system of village rates for which sufficient material was available in the field rents largely prevailing in these two *tahsils*. Mr. Cox ascertained "the rates prevailing within the village for each class of soil" and compared these rates "with those prevailing in the similar villages in the vicinity and after making due allowance for the class of tenantry and other differentiating circumstances" determined the rates which could reasonably be paid. For purposes of assessment the same methods were adopted as in *tahsils* Sandila and Hardoi. Smaller aggregate reductions were proposed in *tahsils* Shahabad and Bilgram as these *tahsils* were probably more leniently assessed in the first instance, suffered less during the famine and recovered more completely from deterioration. The demand fixed at the revision was considered lenient. The results of Mr. Cox's enquiries are summarized below :—

Tahsil.	Former revenue	Sanctioned revenue (final).	Temporary reductions on account of deterioration.	Final revenue proposed by Mr. Cox.	Sanctioned by Government.	Per cent. of reduction.	Enhancement over former revenue.
Shahabad ..	2,60,639	3,17,054	9,046	3,12,689	3,09,570	1.38	19.95
Bilgram ..	3,55,145	3,82,090	19,313	3,71,013	3,71,078	2.90	14.11

(g) Alluvial *mahals* were separately dealt with. Mr. Davis and Babu Sheo Ghulam Sahib had just demarcated a new alluvial tract after local inspection and "this part of the work" to quote Mr. Hooper was "done in a satisfactory manner". But Mr. Davis was obliged by ill-health to leave the district without preparing a quinquennial register which had to be prepared by Mr. (now Sir Harcourt) Butler after exhaustive and troublesome enquiries. Boundaries of alluvial *mahals* were redemarcated and extensive changes made with

the object of restricting as far as possible the area included in alluvial mahals. The area of the alluvial mahals was reduced from 159,356 to 106,871—a reduction of 52,485 acres or one-third of the old area. He assessed 53 mahals for long terms and 119 mahals for short-terms in 1304 Fasli. The remaining 108 mahals were inspected in the next cold weather by Mr. J. C. Smith, I.C.S., who was appointed as a Special Officer at Sir Harcourt Butler's suggestion. But these mahals were assessed by him in consultation with Mr. Smith and on the information supplied by him. The following table shows the revenue as assessed on the alluvial mahals :—

				Expiring revenue.	Mr. Butler's proposals.	Sanctioned revenue.
1304 Fasli	..	..	..	60,163	59,177	59,227
1305	..	..	..	55,900	52,542	52,542
			Total	1,16,063	1,11,719	1,11,769
						3·7 per cent. reduction.

Sir Harcourt Butler found that the assessments of the alluvial mahal made during the inter-settlement period were "extraordinarily severe" being in the nature of arithmetical exercises on very questionable data and had to reduce the high assessments.

Rise in land
values and
prices.

19. A reference to the various rent-rate reports will show that the purchasing value of land as well as the average prices of the chief staples of the district have more than doubled during the inter-settlement period. Rents have risen and with the improvement in irrigation the pressure of the current revenue demand is becoming increasingly lighter. The present revenue incidence per average cultivated acre (1·7) is about one-fourth of the rental incidence (7·0). Nevertheless revenue in 368 villages has been realized with difficulty. This, however, does not in any way indicate that the revenue demand at this time presses too severely. In an excessively pattidari tract realization of revenue is bound to be attended with a certain amount of difficulty, specially when the collection of takavi and suspended revenue is super-added to the revenue demand.

Agricultural
calamities.

20. Hardoi with its large areas of bhur and lowlying tarai liable to periodical submersion is peculiarly susceptible to seasonal fluctuations which are more or less frequent. The authorities have always been keenly alive to the precarious nature of the district. Takavi has always been lavishly given. During the years 1898—1927 a sum of Rs. 10,07,160 was distributed as takavi under Act XI and Rs. 35,79,961 under Act XII. Realization of revenue has been characterized by elasticity and suspensions and remissions of revenue have been allowed on a liberal scale to relieve agricultural distress. The last settlement was closely followed by the severe famine of 1896-97 during which this district suffered more than any other district in the province of Oudh. Out of the grants received from the famine relief fund, a sum of 2·18 lakhs of rupees was distributed for the purchase of bullocks and 85 lakhs for seed. In addition takavi advances under the two Loans Acts aggregated 2·26 lakhs of rupees, while about 24 thousand rupees were advanced to zamindars for improving and deepening tanks. Revenue amounting to 1·56 lakhs of rupees was suspended in 1896, while no less than 8·73 lakhs of rupees were remitted in the following year. Hail and frost in this district are ordinary incidents of agriculture. Frost did damage in 1898-99, 1900-01 and in 1904-05 necessitating suspensions and remissions. Hail storms also appeared in the last mentioned year and a swarm of locusts did serious damage. The district was visited by famine in 1907-08 caused by general failure of the monsoon rains. 1913-14 was also a year of general agricultural distress. The *khurif* crop was a total failure and the general failure of monsoon rains caused a shortage in the *rabi* crops also. 1918-19 and 1920-21 were partial lean years owing to drought, while the floods due to the heavy rains

of the last three years ending with the year of record have also caused considerable damage. The following table gives the amount of suspensions and remissions of revenue and the amount distributed as takavi during years of serious agricultural calamities :—

Year.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Takavi.	
			Act XIX.	Act XII.
1904-05 (1312-13 Fasli) .. ..	..	1,80,277	..	..
1907-08 (1315-16 Fasli)	5,35,712	3,99,587	2,17,309	6,67,417
1913-14 (1321-22 Fasli)	126	1,11,401	43,525	3,70,205
1918-19 (1326-27 Fasli)	1,30,673	4,89,190	2,59,210	10,24,401
1920-21 (1328-29 Fasli)	16,050	7,784	51,974	2,19,571
1923-24 (1331-32 Fasli)	8,719	482	25,523	76,669
1924-25 (1332-33 Fasli) .. ..	..	2,44,537	25,176	3,34,858
1925-26 (1333-34 Fasli)	3,109	63,521	70,060	2,59,903
Total	6,94,839	14,96,829	6,92,781	29,53,029

CHAPTER III.

21. (a) The current settlement was due to expire in tahsils Sandila and Hardoi on June 30, 1926; in tahsil Bilgram on June 30, 1927; and in tahsil Shahabad on June 30, 1928. In anticipation of the approaching settlement Babu Gaya Prasad II, a tahsildar, was posted to the district as Special Land Records Officer by notification no. 5227/I—488, dated May 11, 1923. He looked into the state of records and found that in a district like this in which revision of records had not taken place for sixty years (except in tahsil Sandila) the condition of the records was naturally most unsatisfactory. Mr. Monro, the Deputy Commissioner, in his covering letter forwarding this report agreed with the Special Land Records Officer that a complete re-survey and overhauling of the whole district was essential. The Deputy Director, however, did not agree to the re-survey of the entire district and after a more accurate examination of statistics, it was decided to re-survey only about 525 non-alluvial villages and to have the khewat and khatauni attested; the latter on the abbreviated system of attestation sanctioned in G. O. no. 1488/IA.N., dated May 9, 1923. Babu Gaya Prasad II was replaced by Seth Badri Prasad Sahib as Special Land Records Officer and it was under his supervision that the preliminary re-survey work was started in tahsil Sandila, and when by G. O. no. 2876/IA--55-1924, Revenue (A) Department, dated July 11, 1924, the district was formally declared under section 48 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901, to be under survey and record operations, the services of a whole-time Assistant Record Officer were asked for. Babu Janki Prasad Sahib was appointed Assistant Record Officer in May, 1925, with the Deputy Commissioner as Record Officer. Soon after, with the increasing volume and difficulties of the work the services of another Assistant Record Officer were requisitioned and Thakur Jai Kirat Singh Sahib was appointed as Assistant Record Officer in September, 1925. On his leaving the district on appointment as Roster Officer in Moradabad, Thakur Mahendrapal Singh Sahib was appointed as Assistant Record Officer in October, 1927. In accordance with the original programme sanctioned by Government survey and revision of records was to be started in tahsil Sandila in 1924-25; in tahsils Hardoi and Bilgram in 1925-26 and in tahsil Shahabad in 1926-27. This programme was adopted on the presumption that the settlement operations would be started in October, 1925, but owing to the Legislative Council throwing out the settlement budget, settlement operations had to be postponed pending the report of the Settlement Committee. It was proposed to stop record operations also in tahsils Bilgram and Shahabad, but such a course was obviously undesirable and the proposal was

Preliminary
operations.
Revision of
Record.

rightly turned down. Owing to the increasing difficulties and complexities of record work in this district the foregoing programme was found to be unworkable and had to be revised under B. O. no. 974/Sett.—641-C., dated September 14, 1925, and according to this revised programme, survey and record writing work was taken up in tahsil Sandila in 1924-25 (1332 Fasli); in Hardoi, in 1925-26 (1333 Fasli); in Bilgram in 1926-27 (1334 Fasli) and in Shahabad in 1927-28 (1335 Fasli). Babu Janki Prasad Sahib, Assistant Record Officer, did the record work of tahsils Sandila and Bilgram and also wound up what was left by Thakur Mahendrapal Singh Sahib who did tahsil Shahabad. The work in Hardoi was done by Thakur Jaikrit Singh Sahib. Practically the whole of the survey and revision of records of the non-alluvial portion of the district was carried out under the supervision of the district authorities and under the instructions of the Director of Land Records who spared no pains in ensuring the accuracy of record and survey work by exhaustive inspections and by personally throwing check lines on the spot. On the whole 481 non-alluvial villages had actually to be re-surveyed. From what I have seen I think map correction and survey work has been done with care and accuracy.

Settlement.

(b) The district was declared to be under settlement operations on April 18, 1928, by G. O. no. 625/I—A-55, dated April 18, 1928, and I was appointed Settlement Officer by notification no. 1863/I—A-55, dated November 8, 1928, and took over charge on November 2, 1928. Tahsil Sandila was to be inspected in the cold weather of 1928-29, Hardoi and Bilgram in 1929-30 and Shahabad in 1930-31. But the settlement of the district was already overdue and the revised records were becoming old for assessment purposes. As Settlement Officer designate I proposed to curtail the 3 years period and to finish the settlement of the entire district in 2 years with the help of an Assistant Settlement Officer in the first year. This new programme was sanctioned by the Board in B. O. no. 471N/Sett.—641, dated June 5, 1928, and Saiyid Abdul Hasan Sahib was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer by notification no. 1578/IA—55-1924, dated October 6, 1928. Tahsil Hardoi was inspected and with the exception of the small pargana of Barwan was assessed by me and tahsil Sandila was inspected and assessed by Saiyid Abdul Hasan Sahib, in the first year. In the second year, which was also the final year of the settlement, two Assistant Settlement Officers were posted to the district. Tahsil Shahabad with the exception of parganas Pindarwa and Mansurnagar was inspected and assessed by Mr. Zaidi, Assistant Settlement Officer; parganas Bilgram, Mallawan and Kachhandau of tahsil Bilgram and parganas Pindarwa and Mansurnagar of tahsil Shahabad were inspected by Mr. Faruqi, Assistant Settlement Officer; and parganas Sandi and Katiari by me in the cold weather of 1929-30. Pargana Barwan, which had been inspected in the first year by me, was left over for assessment in the second year.

Alluvial mahals.

(c) The complexities and the magnitude of the settlement and record work in the alluvial mahals were hardly realized by me when I took over charge as Settlement Officer. A large number of alluvial mahals required re-survey and almost all the remaining ones, map correction. In several villages the boundaries did not coincide with the boundaries of the conterminous villages. As many as 167 villages (both entirely alluvial and partly alluvial) had to be re-surveyed. The whole work from start to finish—from re-survey down to assessment—had to be finished within the space of a single year under the rules. In view of the paucity of competent surveyors it was a task of no mean difficulty to push through the survey and record work of the alluvial mahals in order to enable the assessing officers to complete their assessments before the beginning of the cold weather. I am glad to be able to report that the entire revised programme both in the alluvial and in the non-alluvial portions has been strictly adhered to and the work finished according to my expectations in quite good time.

Forecast.

22. The customary forecast had been prepared by the Director of Land Records and was originally forwarded to the Government with the Board's letter no. 183/Sett.—641-C., dated February 8, 1924, but the Land Revenue

Amendment Bill (Settlement Bill) was still on the anvil. It provided certain concessions for the zamindars, notably the reduction of the percentage of assets to be taken as revenue from 50 to 40 and the limitation of enhancement in revenue to 33½ per cent. Government directed that the forecast should be revised in the light of these provisions. The revised forecast was submitted to Government along with the Board's order no. 1869/641-C.—Sett., dated Allahabad, November 30, 1927, and published in the gazette for general information (notification no. 64/IA—55-1924, Revenue (A) department, dated January 11, 1928.

23. (a) From the very beginning it was obvious that it was impossible to adopt the old obsolete soil classification which dated as far back as the first regular settlement and failed to bring out the differences in cultivation and rental values of the various soils. With the experience gained in the contiguous district of Lucknow the solution of the difficult problem of soil classification presented little difficulty. For reasons described in paragraph 22 of my Final Settlement Report of the Lucknow district, soils have been classified, as in that district on the basis of a mixed soil classification which combines the features of both the natural and the conventional soil classification. A few minor changes have been introduced to suit local conditions. Ekfasli rice lands primarily used for rice cultivation, though a catch *rabi* crop is occasionally raised, have been separated from *rabi* lands. The former have been divided into three classes under the designation of "Dhan" while the latter have been divided into four classes under the name of "Dumat". All gradations of loam (light and stiff) can easily be fitted into these four classes on the basis of their values. Stiff soils in or on the edges of depressions which grow sugarcane have been included in the "Dumat" or *rabi* classes. In addition, there are two classes of goind for homelands. In a district which has such a considerable area of *bhur* the problem of dealing with this soil was a peculiarly important one. *Bhur* has been separately demarcated and divided into three classes. The presence or absence of kans—an idea suggested by the Settlement Commissioner (Mr. Knox) and developed further by local enquiry and observation—has been taken as an indication to distinguish *bhur* from *dumat*. Distinctive *khadir* soils lying in the flood basins of rivers below the well marked edge of the upland have been demarcated as "Tarai" and divided into four classes. *Kachhiana* is a special class comprising market gardener's cultivation including tobacco and betel-leaf plantations. A description of the various soil classes will be found in paragraph 22 of my rent-rate report on tahsil Hardoi. As rents have not yet been affected by the introduction of the Sarda Canal no account has been taken of canal irrigation in soil classification. Crop and irrigation marks on the village maps have, as in Lucknow, been used as aids to soil classification and have on the whole, despite inaccuracies, been found to be useful.

Soil classification.

I confess that the soil classification is a little elaborate though not too elaborate, but in the modern days when the enhancement of rent is controlled by the State, and in a district in which field rented area is so extensive, it is safe to be as accurate as possible. No pains have been spared to make the soil classification as accurate as possible and as many persons—both zamindars and cultivators as were available have been consulted. As in Lucknow, I have never passed the soil classification done by munsarims without personally plodding "on foot, map in hand" through every *chak* in every village and my Assistant Settlement Officers have done the same.

(b) The areas demarcated under each soil class will be found in Appendix VIIA. Homelands including *kachhiana* occupy just less than 5 per cent. of the total holdings area and the upland *dumat* soils just less than three-fifths (58·8 per) cent. Less than one-third of the total *dumat* area is first class well cultivated loam, about 22 per cent. loam of fair quality and one-sixth inferior loam either actually submerged or liable to submersion. One-fifth (19·8 per cent.) of the total holdings area has been classed as *tarai* and one-third of this is fertile *tarai* on a level surface. Genuine *bhur* soils occupy a little more than

one-eighth of the total holdings area and just less than half of this is good well-powdered level bhur, while less than one-fourth consists of very poor bhur on the top of sand-hills too poor to repay continuous cultivation. Rice lands occupy just less than 4 per cent. of the total holdings area. Rice grown in this district is generally of ordinary varieties. First class rice lands, therefore, comprise less than five hundred acres in all.

Assessment
circles.

24. For the first time in the history of the district with a somewhat elaborate soil classification adopted at this settlement assessment circles have been formed on the basis of topography. The natural divisions of the country run in narrow strips from north to south following the directions of the rivers and assessment circles also take the same directions following the natural divisions. Agricultural characteristics like cropping, irrigation, population and rents have also been taken into consideration in framing the circles. As a rule, formation of circles has presented little difficulty, except in pargana Gopamau where homogeneous tracts are narrow and border line villages exhibiting the characteristics of more than one tract are frequent.

Altogether there are 44 circles on the upland and 17 in the khadir, nine of the latter being alluvial circles. The number of circles appears to be large but it is obvious that if the whole district had been taken as a unit and a single officer had been inspecting it the number of circles could have easily been reduced to a considerable extent. Attempts, however, have been made to fix the same rates for similar tracts specially where improvement in communications and facilities for marketing or irrigation do not accentuate the differences in rental values.

Soil proportions.

25. The standard rates have been worked out through the usual processes of soil proportions and unit values. Relative soil values have been fixed both by local enquiry and by examination of rental incidences of single soil and field rented holdings. DI "dry" or TI has been taken as the basic soil equal to 16 annas in value and the other soils have been assigned proportions relatively to this soil. The selected soil proportions generally follow the actual soil proportions except where disturbing factors like all-round rates and obsolete rents affect the single soil incidences. Minor adjustments, therefore, have had to be made to arrive at a figure conformable to the results of local enquiries. It was in the case of inferior soils that the fixing of relative values presented unusual difficulty and selections had largely to be made to purge the single soil incidences of the effects of over-renting and obsolete rents. With a view to prevent the high obsolete rents of bhur and sub-merged lands spreading over to the superior soils, the actual soil proportions indicated by the incidences have been adopted for working out unit values, but the rates have been dropped for considerations of safety to the soil proportions ascertained by local enquiry.

Soil proportions have been fixed for "wet" and "dry" separately where differential rates based on irrigation are really required. Bhur, Tarai and Dhan soils, also the poorest *dumat* (submerged land or excessively *reh* infected) do not require this distinction and *kachhiana* and *goind* in this district are considered as all irrigated. Land irrigated from kachcha wells and also from tanks (except in circle in which Jhils are considerable) has not been treated as "wet"; but kachcha wells in certain localities are not universal and tank irrigation is uncertain and land irrigated from tanks or kachcha wells where such irrigation is available is more valuable than land of the same class incapable of being irrigated from these sources. In such cases kachcha well and tank irrigated area has been shown separately from "dry" by a plus sign.

Unit values.

26. Unit values have been worked out in accordance with the methods employed in the contemporary settlements. The unit value is the value in decimals of a rupee of one-sixteenth of an acre of the standard soil DI "dry" or TI as the case may be. The recorded cash rents of statutory tenants have been analysed by separating them under the following three heads:—

A.—Those whose rents have not been enhanced for ten years or over.

B.—Those whose rents have been enhanced within the last ten years,

C.—Those who have been admitted to tenancy for the first time within the last ten years.

Rents of tenants of special skill like Kachhis and Muraos and also of tenants belonging to special castes, who enjoy a concession in rent, were excluded from this analysis. Abnormally rented as well as non-genuinely rented villages were then excluded and a standard unit value was selected for each circle on the basis of genuine, adequate and stable rents paid by substantial tenants of average skill and industry who depend for their livelihood on agriculture. Ordinarily the B class unit value based on rents mutually agreed upon between the zamindar and the tenant is the safest basis of standard rates. But in this district the B class unit value is not infrequently very high—either close to or even higher than the C class unit value, and is not always a safe guide. The standard unit values therefore have been selected on a variety of general considerations. The aim in selecting a standard unit value has been to be fair to both the tenant and the zamindar. Multiplied by the selected soil proportions the standard unit values give the standard rates.

For reasons explained in the rent-rate reports a separate set of grain rates has not been found to be necessary in this district.

27. Mr. Davis at last settlement worked out on the basis of rental incidences the extent of caste privilege as being between 14 and 15 per cent in favour of the higher castes, but both Messrs. Harrison and Cox thought that if the soil distribution for each caste and the rental collections made from each, were taken into consideration, the difference would be higher. Rental privilege, as is well known, is rapidly disappearing, but a close scrutiny of the figures establishes the fact that owing to the preponderance of Brahmans and Thakurs among the cultivating body a concession in rents on the basis of caste still persists in a fairly large number of villages, though the extent of it is not uniform in favour of all the castes in all the villages. This concession has, therefore, been allowed in cash rents in 974 out of 1,999 villages in the district on the basis of the difference between the respective caste unit values and those of the ordinary tenants on the total area of each individual village. If we take the individual castes, a concession varying from two to four annas has been allowed to Brahmans in 607 villages to Thakurs in 440 and to Kayasthas in 229 villages. Rental privilege.

A concession based on caste is also sometimes found in grain rents in this district, but it is very rare and has been allowed only in 16 villages chiefly in tahsils Sandila and Hardoi.

28. The assessment has been made in accordance with the provisions of the new Land Revenue (Settlement) Amendment Act passed in 1929. Hardoi is, therefore, the first district which has come under assessment in accordance with the principles codified into an enactment of the legislature. The assessment has presented many problems of unusual difficulty inseparable from the precariousness of a district like Hardoi in which prosperity runs in cycles. The assessment was made at an unfavourable time when signs of recent deterioration raised difficult problems about accepting rents and selecting suitable areas for assessment. Assessment.

29. The circle standard rates were meant as guides only and were not intended for universal application. They have been modified after a careful consideration of the economic and agricultural conditions in 287 villages or in about 14 per cent. of the total number of villages in the district. Some of the soils which could not be fitted in in the ordinary soil classes were marked with a plus sign and a modification of rates was clearly foreseen in these cases at the time of soil classification. If these cases are excluded the number of villages in which rates have had to be modified would be further reduced to below one-eighth. As a rule, rates for all soils have been modified in an individual village and modifications for specific soils are rare. Rates have been raised in 123 villages and reduced in 161 villages. In three villages the rates were Village rates.

raised for some soils and reduced for others. Ordinarily modifications have been restricted to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, both in the upward and in the downward direction and there are only 12 villages like the towns of Shahabad, Pihani, Bilgram, Sandi, Hardoi, etc., in which rates have been modified by more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with the sanction of the Board of Revenue under section 63(4) of the new Land Revenue Act. There are more modifications in the downward direction than in the upward direction. It will be seen that modifications have not been resorted to with the veiled object of raising the revenue but have been necessitated by a peculiar diversity of physical features.

Assessed area.

30. (a) One of the most difficult problems was the selection of a suitable area for assessment. The assessment statements bear ample evidence of the pains that have been taken over this problem. The assessed area has been selected with a great deal of caution after studying all the available figures of the cultivated area as well as the areas assessed at the last settlement by Mr. Davis and at its revision by Messrs. Harrison and Cox. They assessed areas, which were considered to be suitable in conditions of normal prosperity that the district had attained after the deterioration following the last settlement. The areas assessed by them, therefore, have not unnaturally played an important part in the selection of an area suitable for assessment at the present almost similar juncture. The following table shows the areas cultivated and assessed at last settlement and now :—

The Khalsa only (in thousands of acres).

Description.	Cultivated area of the last settlement.	Area assessed at last settlement, 1301 Fasli and 1302 Fasli.	Cultivated area of the year of revision, 1307-8 Fasli.	Area assessed in revision.	Average of 13 years after excluding the year of remission.	Cultivated area at present settlement.	Area assessed at present settlement.
Non-alluvial	738.5	850.3	791.2	798.2	872.6	814.6	821.0
			1304 Fasli-1305 Fasli.				
Alluvial .. ..	..	..	52.2	49.2	49.8	44.3	45.1
Total .. ..	..	..	843.4	847.4	922.6	858.9	866.1

Although the area at present assessed in both the alluvial and the non-alluvial portions taken together is slightly (7.1 thousand acres) above the area cultivated in the years of record, yet it is 56.5 thousand acres below the "normal" cultivated area, which under the provisions of section 63A of the Amended Land Revenue Act should ordinarily have been assessed to revenue. That the full "normal" area of the Act has not been assessed should be considered as a pure act of grace on the part of Government, for which the zamindars should be thankful.

(b) The bulk of the precarious soils have been excluded for unstable cultivation and all country mango groves and land not assessable in accordance with the provisions of section 63C of the Amended Land Revenue Act have been excluded from assessment. The area assessed is made up as below :—

Khalsa only.

Description.	Area.	Valuation.
Cultivated area plus new fallow in holdings	946,202	..
Add—		
Grafted mango groves	787	3,386
Land thrown out of cultivation	851	2,104
Subtract—		
Area excluded for unstable cultivation	81,240	284,340
Net area assessed	866,081	..

(c) I have tried my best to avoid the pitfalls encountered by my predecessors and have fully taken into consideration the factors which contributed to over-assessment at the previous settlements. Due allowance has been made for a preponderance of bhur and for the liability to flooding. The area assessed is entirely safe and the zamindars can now depend on this area for a permanent source of their income.

(d) Under section 63L(2) the increase in excess of ten per cent. in the cultivated area has been separately assessed in 437 mahals as detailed below :—

Mahals.						Area.	Assets.	Revenue.
								Rs. a. p.
437	..	..	..	..	..	13,922	49,915	16,053 12 0

31. (a) *Expropriatory and occupancy.*—The expropriatory area assessed is small, while the occupancy area is negligible. The recorded rent of the assessed area has been compared with the valuation less the statutory deduction of 25 and 12½ per cent. in expropriatory and occupancy respectively.

Treatment of cash rents.

The expropriatory rents, though generally fair, are inadequate in several cases, while the occupancy rents, as a rule, are very low and sometimes nominal. Where the areas in individual mahals are small, it has not been considered worth while to make small additions for inadequacy and inadequate rents have been accepted. Additions for inadequacy, where made, have been restricted to 20 per cent. The accepted valuation of the assessed area in expropriatory is 15 per cent. below the valuation and 9 per cent. below the recorded rent, while the accepted rental in occupancy is a little more than half the valuation and means only a small addition of about 8 per cent. for inadequacy.

(b) *Statutory and non-statutory.*—The principal tenure is statutory which covers 53 per cent. of the total assessed area and contributes about 60 per cent. to the total accepted assets, while the non-statutory tenants hold 14·3 per cent. of the total assessed area and account for 15 per cent. of the total assets. The statutory rents are generally high but are also occasionally inadequate or non-genuine, while the non-statutory rents in the non-alluvial portion are very largely inadequate, being favoured rents for land cultivated by pattidars in each other's pattis. In the alluvial portion, however, where the restraining provisions of the Oudh Rent Act do not apply, the non-statutory rents are almost invariably very high. These high rents could scarcely be expected to be realized in full and had to be discounted considerably for instability and unrealizability. The recorded obsolete and rack-rents of inferior and deteriorated soils were eliminated at the single soil incidences which, as a rule, are based on substantial areas. The recorded rent of the assessed area was then compared with the valuation as in this way alone a true comparison of the rent of stable cultivation with the valuation was possible.

The accepted valuation in statutory is 8·3 per cent. below the valuation of the assessed area and means an allowance of 7·8 per cent. on the recorded rent of the assessed area and of 13·9 per cent. on the total gross recorded rent. The favoured rents in non-statutory have, as a rule, been accepted. The accepted valuation in this tenure in both the alluvial and the non-alluvial portions taken together, is 9·7 per cent. below the valuation of the assessed area and means an allowance of 5·0 per cent. on the recorded rent of the same area and of 12·5 per cent. on the total gross recorded rent.

(c) *Non-genuine rents* when they gave a reasonable enhancement in revenue, have been accepted. As a rule, valuations of the assessed area have been substituted for non-genuine rents with a small precautionary allowance of 5 to 10 per cent. In many cases in which concealment, if disclosed, would

Additions for non-genuineness.

be tantamount to rack-renting it has been disregarded. The following table shows the amount of addition made for non-genuineness :—

Number of mahala.	Statutory.					Non-statutory.				
	Recorded rent.	Rent of the assessed area.	Valuation of the assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Amount of addition.	Recorded rent.	Rent of the assessed area.	Valuation of the assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Amount of addition.
265	2,60,174	2,47,107	3,44,048	3,05,527	45,853	53,256	50,582	72,898	65,211	11,955

The accepted rental in statutory is 11·2 per cent. below the valuation of the assessed area and means an addition for non-genuineness of 23·6 per cent. to the rent of the same area and about 17·4 per cent. to the gross recorded rent, while the accepted valuation in non-statutory is 10·6 per cent. below the valuation of the assessed area and means an addition of 29 per cent. to the recorded rent of the same area and of 22·4 per cent. to the gross recorded rent. Additions for non-genuineness, therefore, are cautious and moderate.

(d) A sum of 62·8 thousand rupees or 18 per cent. of the valuation of the area held by the privileged classes has been allowed for rental concession based on caste in statutory and 20·6 thousand rupees or 18 per cent. in non-statutory.

Under-proprietary and miscellaneous plots.

32. (a) There are 7,328 underproprietary holdings consisting of specific plots and comprising a total area of 18 thousand acres or 1·2 per cent. of the total area of the district and giving on an average of 2·4 acres per holding. Out of this an area of only 14 thousand acres has been assessed which is 1·6 per cent. of the total assessed area. The underproprietary area has been valued like khalsa with the usual proprietary deduction for underproprietors' non-sublet sir and khudkasht. The accepted valuation (95,605) appears to be very high being about 3½ times the rent paid by the underproprietors (26,328) to their superior proprietors, but the latter is only revenue plus a certain percentage thereon. The leniency with which this area has been treated will be appreciated when it is realized that the accepted valuation (46·8 thousand rupees) of the assessed area (6,587 acres) held by the underproprietor's cash-paying tenants is 26·2 per cent. below the recorded rent (63·5 thousand rupees) paid by them to the underproprietors for the same area. The assets of the underproprietary area work out to 95·6 thousand rupees and the revenue to Rs. 31,111-4-0, which takes 32·5 per cent. of the assets—a percentage lower than that taken in the khalsa.

(b) In addition there are a host of miscellaneous property holdings comprising an area of 16,596 acres which is 1·9 per cent. of the total assessed area and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 40,018-12-0 which falls at the rate of 32·9 per cent. on the net assets of 121,693.

Assumption areas.

33. These areas have been assessed at the circle or village rates less 25 per cent.

(a) *Sir and khudkasht*.—The areas assessed in these tenures are 14·2 per cent. and 4·5 per cent. of the total assessed area respectively. As a rule 25 per cent. proprietary allowance has generally been given for land regularly cultivated by the proprietors themselves, but this allowance has often been raised to 30 per cent. in the case of numerous and indebted proprietors, while in the case of wealthy landlords like the Raja of Katiari, it has been reduced to 15 per cent. On the whole the actual amount of proprietary reduction is Rs. 1,42,840 in sir and Rs. 59,324 in khudkasht which works out to 26 per cent. of the total valuation in each of the two tenures.

(b) *Grain-rented*.—This tenure accounts for 6 per cent. of the total assessed area. Valuations have, as a rule, been accepted, but in a few cases in which this area predominates in inferior soils a small further allowance

has been given for bad seasons. The accepted valuation on the whole is 6½ per cent. below the valuation at the standard or modified rates.

(c) *Favoured areas.*—1·6 per cent. of the total assessed area is held on favoured rents but some of these rents are fictitious as this tenure includes areas recorded in the names of relations of zamindars, which are really cultivated by tenants. The accepted valuation is only less than 10 per cent. above the recorded rent. The addition for inadequacy being small, the valuation is clearly cautious.

(d) *Rent-free and unrented areas.*—The area assessed in these tenures is only 2·9 per cent. of the total assessed area. The valuation of the petty areas, which consist of encroachments disclosed by survey, has in many cases, been omitted. The accepted valuation is 8½ per cent. below the valuation at the standard or modified rates.

34. The sub-joined table gives the incidences of the accepted valuation for the different tenures, together with the number of units per acre to show the quality of the constituent soils :—

Description.	Tenants cash-rented areas.								Assumption areas.								
	Underproprietary.	Exproprietary.	Occupancy.	Statutory.				Non-statutory.		Sir.							
				Enhanceable.		Un-enhanceable.		Privileged.	Non-privileged.	Non-sublet.	Sublet.	Khudkasht.	Grain-rented.	Favoured.	Rent-free and unrented.	Total.	
				Privileged.	Non-privileged.	Privileged.	Non-privileged.										
Total.. { Incidence	7·5	4·8	3·7	5·4	6·3	6·1	7·4	5·7	6·5	4·4	5·0	5·5	4·8	6·3	5·1	6·3	
{ Number of units per acre.	14	13	14	12	13	13	13	12	13	14	14	13	11	13	13	13	

The underproprietary, the occupancy and the sir areas are of the same quality, while the statutory, non-statutory, khudkasht and exproprietary areas are just a shade poorer. The grain-rented area with only 11 units to the acre comprises on the whole the poorest soils in the tract. The incidence of khudkasht is 25 per cent. below and the incidences of non-sublet sir, exproprietary, grain-rented and rent-free areas are more than 25 per cent. below the incidence of non-privileged "unenforceable" statutory, showing that these assumption areas have been cautiously valued.

35. Small, casual and unassessable items have been disregarded. The 13 years' average recorded sayar income is Rs. 79,437, but out of this a sum of Rs. 12,391 or less than one-sixth has been accepted on account of such natural products as salt-petre, grass, wood and fish.

36. Masonry wells constructed by the proprietors and underproprietors are the only improvements and a large sum of Rs. 67,433 has been allowed for these improvements usually at 10 per cent. on the estimated cost of a well and occasionally at the difference between "wet" and "dry" rates. In the case of wells constructed by underproprietors or miscellaneous proprietors, the allowance has been restricted to the "wet" area included in their holdings which are generally small.

37. (a) The net assets thus calculated come to Rs. 54,85,082 for the whole district and the revenue both nominal and payable to Government after the modifications made by the Settlement Commissioner is Rs. 19,75,719-4-0 which takes 33 per cent. of the net assets and gives an increase of 16·8 per cent. on the expiring demand of the year of verification. Out of this the revenue actually payable to Government both for the khalsa and the permanently settled villages (both alluvial and non-alluvial) is Rs. 19,03,405 giving an

increase of Rs. 2,69,036 or 16·4 per cent. over the expiring demand. On the khalsa portion alone the increase is slightly higher, being 16·9 per cent., while considerable reductions have had to be given in the current revenue of a fairly large number of alluvial mahals in which the quinquennial revisions during the inter-settlement period had raised the revenue to an extraordinarily high pitch. The increase anticipated in the revised forecast was Rs. 3,31,100 and the sanctioned revenue as actually worked out in the khalsa portion alone is about 17 per cent. below that estimate. Details of the nominal demand on the permanently settled revenue-free, *nazul* and Government villages will be found in Appendix II. The revenue-paying villages belonging to Government or to *nazul* have been treated as khalsa.

(b) *Percentage*.—The resultant percentage of the assets taken as revenue is well below the ordinary percentage of 40. It is only in mahals in which a nominal revenue has had to be assessed, or in the alluvial mahals in which the current revenue had to be reduced, or in the case of wealthy landlords that the full percentage of 40 has, as a rule, been taken. Small peasant proprietors who are exceedingly numerous in this district and are for the most part indebted and depend entirely on their proprietary holdings for their livelihood have been very leniently treated. In their case large and sudden enhancements have been avoided and the enhancement has been kept down to a reasonable limit by going below 30 per cent. in as large a number of mahals as 304. Extensions of cultivation (which in this district are largely renewals of cultivation) in excess of 10 per cent. have been assessed at the percentages selected for the mahals.

(c) *Incidences*.—The incidences of the proposed revenue (both nominal and actually payable to Government) per average cultivated acre and per assessed acre are 2·0 and 2·2 representing an advance of 11 and 16 per cent. over the corresponding incidences of 1·8 and 1·9 of the expiring demand respectively. The valuation incidence of the corrected rent-roll on the assessed area is 6·6 and the revenue incidence per assessed acre is 33·3 per cent. of this valuation incidence. It is obvious that the proposed revenue is very moderate and errs, if anything, on the low side.

(d) *Progressions*.—The increase in revenue has been further moderated by means of progressions allowed according to the latest rules and the proprietors have the advantage of a postponement of Rs. 82,800 for the first five years and of Rs. 4,975 for a further period of five years. Progressions have not been allowed where only a nominal revenue has been assessed.

(e) The following are the figures of the recorded rent of the assessed area and the rental accepted in "enhanceable" statutory:—

Khalsa non-alluvial villages.

Recorded rent of the assessed area.	Valuation of the assessed area.	Accepted rental.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,91,408	15,68,756	13,67,306

The accepted rental is 124·2 thousand rupees below the recorded rent. The valuation of the assessed area exceeds the accepted rental by Rs. 2,01,550 or about 15 per cent. and the revenue on this amount at 33 per cent. works out to about Rs. 72,000. Despite the fact that in accordance with the provisions of the new Land Revenue Act no additions have been made for inadequacy, the zamindars are bound to enhance the "enhanceable" rents of the stable cultivation and more than one-fourth of the increase in revenue will be recouped by enhancements in rent.

(f) The cash rental incidence of statutory and non-statutory tenants taken together in the year of record is 6·9. The thirteen years' average cash rental incidence is lower, being 6·3. If we value the average assumption and the under-proprietary areas at this incidence and add the valuation to the average demand minus the under-proprietary and grain rents, we will have 19,70,282

plus 48,05,458= 67,75,740. The assets as calculated (54,70,865) are 19·3 per cent. below this figure. Had it not been due to the fact that the average incidence is based on low and inadequate rents of past years and is to a certain extent affected by non-genuine rents the divergence should have been larger still.

(g) The freest competition rate paid by sub-tenants is 7·8 on the average figures and 8·7 on the figures of the year of record. The net assets as actually calculated are 22½ and 30½ per cent. below the assets of the total assessed area worked out at these competition rates (Rs. 70,81,487 and Rs. 78,98,582 respectively). From every point of view, therefore, the margin of safety is large and the assets have been every liberally calculated.

(h) The cultivated area of the year of record in the non-alluvial portion has increased by 23·9 thousand acres since Mr. Davis's time. Cultivation has extended in inferior soils. The incidence of the extension in cultivation in excess of 10 per cent. on the accepted valuation of that area is 3·6. If we value the entire extension in cultivation at this valuation incidence, the assets would be 85·9 thousand rupees which at 36 per cent. will give a revenue of 30·9 thousand rupees, which is about 12 per cent. of the total increase in revenue in the khalsa portion. In other words, the increase in revenue is mainly due to the rise in rents only just less than one-eighth of it being due to the extension in cultivation.

38. The sub-settled mahals have been assessed like other khalsa estates. Sub-settled mahals.
The following table gives the particulars :—

Number of mahals.	Area assessed.	Net assets.	Valuation incidence.	Revenue proposed.	Percentage.	Incidence per assessed acre.	Malikana.
	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.			
276 plus portions in 25 other mahals.	48,233	3,94,464	8·8	13,25,846	33·6	2·7	35,875/2

The lot of these sub-settlement holders is particularly hard in this district as the malikana they pay is, as a rule, heavy being not infrequently as high as 50 or 60 per cent., but as the percentage taken in their case shows, they have been leniently treated in assessment.

39. Seventeen villages comprising 23 mahals noted on the margin have been Short-term settlement.

1. Karchei P. Barwan ..	Bilgram.	proposed for a short-term settlement for ten years
2. Band ..		
3. Jarsenama ..		
4. Karchka (Part) ..		
5. Mohammadpur (Part) ..		
6. Naikpur ..		
7. Narainpur ..		
8. Nibhamau ..		
9. Paundapur (Part) ..		
10. Purnanau ..		
11. Thatia Zahidpur ..	Sardi and Kabari.	owing to the present deteriorated condition of these villages. The number has been restricted to the unavoidable minimum. In several cases the complication of a short-term settlement has been avoided as far as possible by taking low areas for assessment. The assets of these short-term villages are Rs. 18,684 and the revenue proposed is Rs. 7,425.
12. Shahpur ..		
13. Amda ..		
14. Andhramau ..		
15. Dasauli (Part) ..		
16. Dighasar ..		
17. Daraun ..		

40. There are 133 whole and 70 partly alluvial villages comprising 370 Alluvial mahals.
alluvial mahals along the Garra, the Ramganga and the Ganges. The assets are Rs. 3,05,584 and the revenue Rs. 1,20,348 which takes 39·1 per cent. of the assets.

41. A conditional long-term settlement has been proposed in 11 alluvial Conditional long-term settlement.
mahals, although the proposal is not strictly justified by the rules. These mahals are small and minor variations in the area expose them to unnecessary quinquennial revisions which had better be restricted.

42. (a) Distribution.—In an excessively sub-divided coparcenary district, Subsidiary occupations.
Distribution of the mahalwar revenue on pattis is of the utmost importance. Owing to the exclusions of areas for instability from different soils and tenures the problem has presented unusual difficulties and entailed much hard labour.

At last settlement distribution was done on the basis of fractional shares, but the inequalities in distribution were the subject of serious complaint. With the allowances for proprietary cultivation and improvements which now play so important a part in assessment, that method is now obviously out of date. Distribution at this settlement, therefore, has been done generally on the basis of the net assets as calculated at assessment. This is the only method which ensures evenness in assessments and secures the advantage of these allowances to the persons who actually deserve them. I am glad to be able to report that the work has been finished entirely.

(b) *Fixation of under-proprietary rents.*—Fixation of under-proprietary rents under section 79 of the Land Revenue Act has been as difficult a problem here as in Lucknow, but every attempt has been made to fix these rents on an equitable basis. The procedure devised in Lucknow was adopted in this district also. It is needless to recapitulate it in detail here. Suffice it to say that here also I had to take an initiative in the matter and had to depute Ahelmads to the Deputy Commissioner's record room to take notes from the decrease in haqiat files or from resumption of muafi cases which created the under-proprietary rights. On the basis of the information thus collected rents of the under-proprietary holders were finally fixed in accordance with the rules of the Board's circular. In the course of the assessment due care was taken to prevent sudden and large enhancements in the rent of these under-proprietary holdings. This part of the work was finished in tahsils Hardoi and Sandila before my actually giving over charge and in the remaining two tahsils before the office was finally closed in March, 1931.

(c) Preparation of muafi registers, lists of groves exempt from assessment, mauza registers, pargana books and register of alluvial mahals was also finished before the staff was finally discharged.

Costs.

43. The total cost of the settlement and record operations as shown in Appendix X works out to Rs. 7,32,547 or Rs. 316 per square mile and will be recouped in two and a half years. The cost would at first sight appear to be high, but it is high chiefly owing to the postponement of the settlement operations as a result of the Legislative Council throwing out the settlement budget in 1924 and owing to the carrying out of the record operations practically separately from settlement proper. Out of the total cost a sum of Rs. 3,40,399 represents expenditure on record operations alone, which in the non-alluvial portion had practically been finished before my arrival in the district. The cost of settlement proper works out only to Rs. 169 per square mile against Rs. 181 in Unao. The work has been carried out as economically and expeditiously as circumstances permitted. Curtailment of the three years' programme to one of two years has benefited the Government to the extent of a whole year's office expenditure and in accelerating the collections of the enhanced revenue by a year. Few people outside settlement circles would realize the complications of the problem, the immensity of the task and the despatch with which the work has been carried out.

Prospects of the new settlement.

44. No pains have been spared in an endeavour to keep the scales even and to work out an assessment fair for all the parties concerned. Judging from local opinion the new demands have been appreciated as fair and equitable and the number and nature of the objections filed against the assessment point to the same conclusion. The assessments of 2,068 mahals or more than half of the total number of mahals in the district were inspected by the zamindars, but objections were filed only in 634 mahals. Many of these objections were withdrawn on the procedure being explained to the objectors and in only 17 mahals the original proposals had to be modified to the extent of a total reduction of Rs. 150 in revenue.

The traditional leniency with which the over-grown proprietary bodies in straitened circumstances in this district have been treated has even now been maintained as a glance at the assessment statements will easily show, and further than this it was impossible to go. But the settlement has had a bad

start. Almost quick on the heels of agricultural depression resulting from abnormal seasons has followed a calamitous drop in prices and strange and paradoxical as it might appear, plenty has created scarcity among the agricultural classes, who are finding it difficult to meet their obligations. The new demands have just been brought in force and are being realized in tahsils Hardoi and Sandila, but difficulties in the matter of collections are being anticipated. In a district like Hardoi, any demand would be difficult to collect under the existing conditions. Even in ordinary conditions effective relief beyond all the canons of the measure is required to enable the zamindars to tide over the period of distress. Ordinary suspensions fail to act even as palliatives. Elasticity in collections, therefore, is the condition precedent to the working of any settlement in Hardoi. The rigidity of the revenue system postulates that the zamindars will lay by something in years of prosperity to enable them to pull through the years of calamity, but in practice success in this mathematical problem has been found to be impossible of achievement, with the result that in years of calamity the zamindars are swept off their feet and elasticity in collections is their mainstay to enable them to recover their lost balance. The introduction of the Sarda Canal is bound to revolutionize rents and the system of cropping, incidentally lightening even the new demand. All this augurs well for the future of the settlement and there is every reason to hope that with the elasticity required in the matter of collections the new settlement will work satisfactorily when the district reverts to normal conditions. Whether it works fairly or otherwise time alone will show. Sanction for the new demand of the non-alluvial portion is solicited for a period of 40 years to expire in June, 1970, for tahsils Sandila and Hardoi (excluding pargana Barwan), and in June, 1971, for the other two tahsils and pargana Barwan of tahsil Hardoi, the period of settlement in the alluvial portion to be regulated according to the roster submitted with my letter no. 262/39—1, dated January 15, 1931.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45. I must acknowledge with thanks the ungrudging help given to me by Messrs. Wallace and Nigam, Deputy Commissioners. Their close co-operation has smoothed my path and has gone a great way in bringing the settlement operations to a successful and speedy termination.

The brunt of the record work fell on Babu Janki Prasad Sahib, Assistant Record Officer, who has worked from beginning to end with great credit to himself. His help in organizing the survey of alluvial mahals was particularly invaluable.

The other three officers in charge of record or survey operations—Seth Badri Prasad Sahib and Thakurs Jai Kirat Singh and Mahendrapal Singh Sahib—have also worked efficiently in trying their best to improve the state of the records, which had on all hands been admitted to be very faulty.

All the three Assistant Settlement Officers have discharged their duties satisfactorily and have taken to their allotted tasks with a readiness which is commendable. Mr. Abdul Hasan's work has been most thorough and careful. His high sense of duty, untiring energy, sound judgment and commendable tact mark him out for higher spheres of public service and Government has already recognized his abilities in promoting him to the post of Settlement Officer, Sitapur.

Mr. Zaidi has also worked with keenness and zeal and has taken tremendous trouble in winding up the settlement successfully after I had left the district. He is a quite unobtrusive worker who never spares himself in trying to fulfil the obligations of duty.

Mr. Faruqi deserves credit for having finished the work in time in the most trying circumstances. His assessments, as the Settlement Commissioner is himself aware, are careful and sound.

Beyond the usual difficulties inseparable from the entertainment of a large temporary and consequently irresponsible staff the office management on the

whole has presented little difficulty. I was fortunate enough to be able to secure a fairly large number of good and trained clerks on the termination of some of the contemporary settlements. The hard lot of a settlement official who has more often than not, to work against time always tends to raise bickerings among the staff, but with monetary rewards, recommendations for exemption from educational test and for nominations to quasi-permanent or other permanent posts (3 of the staff have already obtained permanent posts of supervisor kanungos), it was always easy to allay the dissatisfaction and I am glad to be able to record that the office has worked smoothly and well. My thanks are due to the whole English and vernacular office staff, including the permanent staff—the Supervisor and Registrar Kanungos—who have had to work at high pressure to finish the allotted task in time.

Lastly, I must not forget the officials of the Deputy Commissioner's record room who have always readily responded to the extra calls made on their time and energy and have borne the necessary inconvenience arising out of the settlement operations with ungrudging patience.

Both the Head Clerk, M. Yunus Ali, and the Sadar Munsarim, Babu Tarif Singh—were men of experience and ability who controlled the unusually large and unwieldy office housed in unsuitable buildings with efficiency and credit.

On the Second Clerk, Babu Debi Charan—a very experienced settlement official—has fallen the difficult task of winding up the settlement. From the progress of the work I have latterly seen, he seems to have discharged his duties satisfactorily.

My Chief Reader, Babu Devi Sahai, has maintained his reputation for intelligence and honesty. He is a good stenotypist, a quite ungrudging worker with a keen sense of duty and deserves advancement.

BRIJCHAND SHARMA,

Settlement Officer.

LUCKNOW :

April 28, 1931.



APPENDIX I.—Comparative area statement.

Serial number.	Period.	8	4	5	Not cultivable.			9	Culturable.			Cultivated.							21	22																						
					Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.		Total.	Grove.	Waste.	Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.						19	20																				
												Old.	New.		Other sources.	Orch.	Flow.	Ditch.																								
																							Casta.	Other.	Total.																	
																										Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																					
Former	..	1301F. 1,367,507 + 585	2,031	24,014	63,179	60,694	179,887	31,141	178,711	83,935	88,690	332,739				57,910	103,013	160,925	656,784	(a) 817,703 + 515	1,151,448	19																				
																							1305F. 116,871																			
Total ..	1,485,318	539	27,199	74,695	(c) 112,931	214,555	58,923	154,129	65,870	112,815	332,204			2	44,443	61,302	830,304	(b) 886,815	1,221,450	20																						
																					Present	..	1,485,440	539	27,199	74,695	(c) 112,931	214,555	58,923	154,129	65,870	112,815	332,204			2	44,443	61,302	830,304	(b) 886,815	1,221,450	20

(a) Includes 4,277 acres of 1305F.

(b) Includes 536 acres land prepared for an areane.

(c) Includes 15,134 acres Government property

NOTE.—The figures from columns 2 to 6 do not tally with the Gazetteer owing to the Harudhabad and also owing to the exclusion from the Gazetteer of the by Mr. Dutt in 1905 F.

transfer of certain villages from Haridwar to
revenue of the adjacent villages assessed

Year.	Under-proprietor's land.			Tenant's land held in—					Total demand columns 8, 9, 7 and 8	Including	Sir area.	Khudkaast area.	Rent free, unrented and favoured.	Total area in holdings.			Shikmi.						
	Area.	Rent demand.	Cash.		Kind.		Rent demand.	8						9	10	11		12	13	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Aros.	17
			Area.	Rent demand	Rs.	Area.																		Rent demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
Former	14,236	21,727	5,09,988	26,57,033	75,883	..	39,620	27,18,330	Rs.	99,156	70,427	Rs.	(a) 13,977	40,033	73,128	8,79,177							
	519	2,178	65,834	2,28,413	433	..	1,237	2,61,823	4,424	10,410	5,328	1,789	(b) 71,838	2,475	2,076	44,130							
Total	14,755	23,900	6,25,772	29,15,446	76,316	..	40,857	29,80,153	..	1,09,566	75,755	28,191	865,815	42,510	74,204	4,28,316							
Average of 13 years after remission of the year of remission.	15,408	23,701	7,48,466	47,26,921	75,568	3,51,782	75,137	51,86,541	41,40,744	96,745	91,138	29,297	965,178	94,464	145,694	1,135,565							
Present	18,090	26,828	93,819	48,57,007	74,877	2,97,227	67,776	52,69,238	28,61,260	1,37,031	43,148	53,394	899,166	119,673	1,08,153	8,95,927							

(a) Excludes 4,277 (3,732+545 acres) for 1905 Paal which are included in column 19 of statement for 1901 Paal. (b) Includes (2,732+545+67,561) for 1905 Paal.

[illegible]

NOTE.—The nominator in columns 1 and 2 shows the figures for 1301 Fasli and denominator shows the figures for 1305 Fasli.
* Includes 75,853 acres and 438 acres of kind area in nominator and denominator respectively—

APPENDIX V.—Census and agricultural statistics.

Walls.			Depth to water.		Plough.		Plough cattle.		Population.				Number of inhabited sites.	
Masonry.	Old.	New.	Last settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.	Last settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.	Last settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.	At the census of 1891.	At the census of 1901.	At the census of 1911.	At the census of 1921.	Last settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.
2,327	6,312	9,834	12ft.	19ft.	193,149	142,113	943,025	901,456	1,113,211	1,022,934	1,121,248	1,084,410	4,885	5,541

APPENDIX VI.—Comparative crop statement for the whole district.

Year.	Total cultivated area per khasra.	Rabi.								Kharif.								19	20
		Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Rice.	Juar mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Urd, moong and meth.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Others.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Former ..	{ 1301 Fasli .. 1305 Fasli ..	(a) 519,109 + 515	58,034	1,73,121	1,12,121	8,929	1,953	6,610	5,36,075	1,12,705	59,703	1,05,350	50,531	15,123	21,506	61,885	1,33,203	..	1,50,170
		(b) 67,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		887,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	945,958	142,733	121,279	181,435	117,439	4,923	1,256	11,052	579,469	83,564	93,685	151,693	53,069	29,727	25,406	53,634	522,971	4,883	158,355
Year of verification ..	(c) 899,255	139,336	122,307	154,934	111,417	2,115	988	9,797	540,744	77,579	95,955	116,598	54,190	26,203	29,693	56,697	456,950	4,152	102,591

(a) Includes 1,359 acres R. F. and Government property.

(b) Includes 155 acres of usaul.

(c) Includes 6.35 acres by plot area R. F. and Government property and excludes 685 acres land prepared for sugarcane.

[illegible]

Statement of assets (combined of whole district).

Tenures.	Recorded.		By village rate.		Accepted.			Sayer.	Addition for grafted mango groves.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Addition for shambhar.	Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Incence.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incence.										Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary ..	14,564	26,828	1'8	14,001	99,451	14,001	95,605	6'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ex-proprietary ..	15,266	76,296	5'0	14,453	82,050	14,453	69,778	4'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	2,308	7,594	3'2	2,200	15,278	2,200	8,217	3'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bastin- factory	50,262	3,09,674	6'0	45,465	2,85,663	45,465	2,61,964	5'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4,81,904	34,45,091	7'2	4,34,317	32,46,251	4,34,317	29,73,633	6'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non- step- factory	17,003	1,02,074	5'9	15,346	95,152	15,346	87,041	5'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,26,885	8,44,527	6'7	1,14,209	8,15,046	1,14,209	7,41,539	6'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sir ..	1,37,136	..	..	1,28,850	6,29,867	1,28,850	6,29,867	4'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkasht ..	43,165	..	..	41,444	1,69,377	41,444	1,69,377	4'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	74,876	2,97,227	4'0	55,597	2,83,818	55,597	2,64,925	4'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenures ..	16,280	83,961	5'2	14,510	92,610	14,510	92,054	6'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and unrented	96,115	..	..	26,306	1,44,231	26,306	1,32,083	5'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,15,852	..	5'1	9,06,698	59,57,794	9,06,698	55,25,522	6'1	3,966	2,104	545	55,43,903	2,11,427	67,433	..	54,76,475	16,83,877	18,85,255	19,59,697	19,61,683
classified ..	+8,465	51,85,662	..	+1,185	..	+1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,85,082	..	18,92,019	19,70,744	19,75,719

* Includes Rs. 2,237-13-0 for Sarda canal. Sanctioned revenue.

Statement of assets (Khalsa non-cultivable portion.)

Tenures.	Recorded.		By village rates.		Accepted.		Bazar.	Addition for granted mango groves.		Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Addition for spambhar.	Total assets.	Deduction for air and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.			Final.
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Assessed area.	Rs.	Assessed area.	Rs.		Assessed area.	Rs.									Initial.	Intermediate.	Rs. a.	
Under-proprietary ..	13,613	24,947	18,037	93,088	18,037	80,231	3'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,71,825	17,13,253	2	17,43,288
Ex-proprietary ..	14,397	71,187	18,014	77,114	18,014	65,113	4'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	2,186	6,886	1,945	13,251	1,945	6,804	3'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged ..	43,036	280,546	45,880	271,201	43,850	246,591	5'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged ..	461,233	3,298,851	415,890	2,650,892	415,190	2,841,065	6'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged ..	11,777	70,128	10,553	65,600	10,452	59,200	5'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged ..	84,466	546,351	74,332	523,424	74,332	474,445	6'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sir ..	128,632	..	121,030	520,125	121,030	590,019	4'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkasht ..	38,417	..	36,896	150,563	36,896	153,523	4'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	72,973	291,853	34,032	277,385	54,035	239,363	4'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenures ..	14,834	72,197	12,700	61,364	12,700	80,457	6'3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and unrented.	21,864	..	23,165	128,805	23,165	114,981	4'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	922,163	4,673,201	810,978	5,573,712	819,979	4,580,816	6'1	10,781	3,108	1,100	531	4,986,331	197,562	65,801	..	4,990,580	16,20,631	1	2	17,43,288	2
Unclassified ..	+3,245	..	+1,023	..	+1,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,76,203	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Rs. 2,279-1-0 for Sarda canal. Sanctioned revenue.

Statement of assets (permanently settled, non-alluvial portion).

Tenures.	Recorded.		By village rate.		Accepted.			Sayer.	Addition for grafted mango groves.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Addition for abanulst.	Total assets.	Deduction for air and khudkash.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Assessed area.	Rs.	Assessed area.	Accepted value.	Incidence.											Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary ..	Acres. 184	Rs. 210	184	1,108	184	1,080	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Ex-proprietary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged ..	1,098	7,890	1,102	6,834	1,152	7,203	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged ..	19,214	85,532	12,356	86,848	12,856	89,559	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged ..	223	1,130	214	1,320	214	1,088	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged ..	2,617	19,159	2,612	20,510	2,612	18,388	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	1,111	..	1,069	6,431	1,052	6,931	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkash ..	75	..	75	970	75	976	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	1,536	1,991	1,349	4,001	1,210	4,001	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenures ..	834	5,087	773	4,977	773	5,324	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and current ..	1,151	..	940	5,713	940	5,673	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	22,420	1,80,468	20,280	1,53,828	20,630	1,85,432	6.7	925	..	384	..	1,40,741	182	30	..	1,40,711	43,802	56,215	56,215	56,215
..	..	..	+65	..	+65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Rs. 28,307.11 payable to Government.

Statement of assets (revenue-free non-alluvial portion).

Tenures.	Recorded.		By village rates.		Accepted.		Sayer.	Addition for grafted mango groves.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Total assets.	Deduction for air and khudkaht.	Deduction for improvement.	Production for unstable cultivation.	Not assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Assessed area.	Rs.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incidence.									Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary ..	47	27	47	283	47	288	5'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ex-proprietary ..	24	157	24	178	24	177	6'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	217	1,089	216	1,701	216	1,332	5'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged ..	924	5,289	873	5,728	898	5,323	5'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged ..	7,243	49,896	6,426	48,639	6,496	42,406	6'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged ..	178	880	167	895	167	832	5'0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged ..	725	4,597	638	4,854	638	4,023	6'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sit ..	369	..	336	1,397	336	1,297	8'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkaht ..	233	..	233	830	233	820	3'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	65	234	44	188	44	171	3'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenures ..	774	4,683	724	4,300	724	4,343	6'0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and un-rented.	365	..	269	1,395	269	1,327	4'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,154	66,562	10,087	70,348	10,087	61,733	6'1	325	..	63,073	587	240	..	61,832	21,865	25,736	25,736	25,815

Sanctioned revenue includes Rs. 3-2 Sarda canal.

Statement of assets (grant non-alluvial portion).

Tenures.	Recorded.			By village rates.		Accepted.			Sayer.	Addition for grafted mango grove.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Addition for shambat.	Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incidence.											Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary ..	187	400 2'1		185	1,542	185	1,542 8'3		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ex-proprietary ..	3	25 3'3		3	18	3	18 6'0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Statutory { Privileged	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged.	214	1,152 5'4		175	992	175	973 5'6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-statutory. { Privileged	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged.	4,745	42,476 9'0		4,298	32,208	4,298	34,634 8'1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sir ..	40	..		40	227	40	227 5'7		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkasht ..	40	..		38	138	38	138 3'6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	18	38 2'1		11	54	11	54 5'0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenures ..	13	94 7'2		12	72	12	72 6'0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and unrented	125	..		91	451	91	481 4'7		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,385	44,185 8'2		4,853 +2	35,702	4,853 +2	38,089 7'8		150	11	..	..	38,250	64	952	..	37,298	12,265	14,710 0	14,725 0	14,735 0
																			*14,730 10	*14,730 10	*14,730 10

*Sanctioned jama. Includes Rs. 5-10-0 for Sarad

Statement of assets (nazul non-alluvial portion).

Tenures.	Recorded.			By village rate.		Accepted.			Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unsuitable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring Revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incidence.							Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary
{ Ex-proprietary
{ Statutory
{ Non-privileged
{ Privileged
{ Non-statutory
{ Privileged
{ Non-privileged
{ Sir
{ Khudkasht
{ Grain-rented
{ Favourable tenures
{ Rent-free and unrented
Assumption area.
Total	76	635	9.0	47	876	47	393	8.5	630	2	..	..	630	245	235	235	235

*Sanctioned jama.

Statement of assets, Government property.

Tenures.	Recorded.			By village rate.		Accepted.			Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unsuitable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holding area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incidence.							Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary
{ Ex-proprietary
{ Occupancy
{ Statutory
{ Non-privileged
{ Privileged
{ Non-statutory
{ Non-privileged
{ Sir
{ Khudkasht
{ Grain-rented
{ Favourable tenure
{ Rent-free and unrented
Assumption area.
Total	76	1,018	40.7	74	792	74	798	10.5	798	175	623	..	623	..	246 14 0	246 14 0	246 14 0

Combined of khalsa and permanently settled, etc. (Alluvial portion).

Tenure.	Recorded.			By village rate.		Accepted.			Bayar.	Addition for grafted mango groves.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Ungranted land built upon after last settlement.	Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Rs. a. p.	Proposed.			Final.
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incidence.											Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Under-proprietary ..	588 50	1,844	2.4	546	3,487	548	3,481	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ex-proprietary ..	844	4,937	5.9	752	4,740	732	4,490	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	40	167	4.2	40	205	40	181	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Statutory.. { Privileged ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

{ Non-statutory. { Privileged ..	4,822	23,805	6.0	4,434	27,695	4,434	25,699	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54,037	2,31,420	6.8	32,231	2,20,319	32,231	2,09,871	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Sir ..	6,653	..	..	6,501	30,853	6,801	30,989	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkasht ..	4,359	..	..	4,218	17,372	4,248	17,372	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	283	651	2.3	256	1,830	258	1,274	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenures ..	325	1,900	5.0	301	1,897	301	1,958	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and unrented ..	2,611	..	..	1,840	9,756	1,845	2,662	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	54,957 50	2,69,424	5.0	51,043 + 25	3,17,151	51,013 + 95	3,04,377	6.0	210	..	620	..	3,05,207	12,938	285	..	3,05,534	1,94,371 4 8	1,19,236 12	1,19,236 12	1,19,236 12	
																				1,20,138 0	1,20,308 0	1,20,348 0

*Sanctioned revenue. Includes Rs. 2,385 nominal revenue for R. F. and permanently settled.

Statement of assets (Khalea allevial portion).

Tenure.	Recorded.		By village rate.		Accepted.			Sayer.	Addition for grafted mango groves.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated land built upon after last settlement.	Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for improvement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.	Incidence.										Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under-proprietary	555	1,344	2.4	510	3,394	540	3,485	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ex-proprietary ..	541	4,567	5.0	782	4,740	782	4,490	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupancy ..	40	167	4.2	40	296	40	181	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privileged	4,877	26,158	6.0	4,083	24,080	4,088	23,286	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-privileged	29,001	1,93,926	6.7	27,997	11,84,917	27,997	1,75,616	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sir ..	6,486	..	..	6,187	29,938	6,137	29,323	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khudkasht ..	4,200	..	..	4,119	16,757	4,119	16,757	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain-rented ..	308	639	3.1	183	883	183	883	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Favoured tenure	186	956	5.1	164	994	164	995	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent-free and unrented	1,874	..	..	1,535	8,182	1,535	8,085	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27,891 30 acres un- classified.	2,93,167	4.8	44,985 1.95	2,74,485	44,985	1,53,067	5.8	129	620	..	3,63,807	12,710	215	..	2,63,597 2,64,060	1,14,064 4 9	1,02,578 13 1,02,578 13	1,02,578 13 1,02,578 13	1,02,597 12 1,02,597 12

Sanctioned Jama.

Statement of assets (Permanently settled alluvial portion.)

Tenures.	Recorded.		By village rate.		Accepted.		Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for im-provement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.							Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under proprietary ..	8	..	..	43	8	43	..	..	..	..	39,229	19,977	16,923*	16,983*	17,118
Expropriary	40,322	..	..	..	17,118
Occupancy
Statutory
Non-statutory
Privileged
Non-privileged
Sir
Khudkasht
Grain-rented
Favoured tenure
Rent-free and unrented
Total ..	6,421	84,161	5,713	40,463	5,713	84,214	6.8	40	..	..	39,229	19,977	16,923*	16,983*	17,118

*Rs. 15,118 payable to Government, Sanctioned Jama.

Statement of assets (Revenue free alluvial portion.)

Tenures.	Recorded.		By village rate.		Accepted.		Sayer.	Addition for graded mango groves.	Addition for land thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated land built upon after last settlement.	Total assets.	Deduction for sir and khudkasht.	Deduction for im-provement.	Deduction for unstable cultivation.	Net assets.	Expiring revenue.	Proposed.		
	Holdings area.	Rent.	Assessed area.	Net valuation.	Assessed area.	Accepted valuation.											Initial.	Intermediate.	Final.
Under proprietary	913	..	..	..	913	330	355	355	355
Expropriary
Occupancy
Statutory
Non-statutory
Privileged
Non-privileged
Sir
Khudkasht
Grain-rented
Favoured tenure
Rent-free and unrented
Total ..	115	534	145	165	145	165	69	..	..	..	913	68	..	..	913	330	355	355	355

Nominal.

APPENDIX VIII A.—*Proprietary tenure.*

Description.	Talukdari.	Zamindari.		Pattidari.		Bhayaachara.	Miscellaneous property.	Revenue-free.	Resumed muah.	Dedicated.	Government property.	Grant.	Fukhtedari.	Shamlat.	Total.
		Single.	Joint.	Perfect.	Imperfect.										
Number of mahals ..	281	427	1,163	584	1,092	48	..	25	:	13	13	27	276	..	3,052
Area in acres ..	2,00,934	1,50,560	2,66,208	1,63,943	4,98,468	95,081	22,161	14,892	39	7,795	15,134	13,690	89,797	1,374	14,85,445
Percentage ..	13.5	10.1	17.9	11.5	33.5	2.4	1.5	1.0	..	.5	1.0	.9	6.1	.1	100.0
Number of co-sharers. { Resident .. Absentee ..	17	83	4,613	5,636	18,637	2,799	4,666	69	1	2	..	..	2,378	..	38,951
	180	344	8,868	6,998	20,322	1,816	4,537	273	1	3	..	60	1,047	..	44,318

APPENDIX VIII-B.—*Caste of proprietors.*

Serial no.	Caste of proprietors.	Area held at last settlement.	Area held at present settlement.	Percentage on the total area of area now held by each caste.
1	Thakur	8,30,628	8,56,503	57·7
2	Muhammadian ..	2,04,076	2,30,833	15·6
3	Brahman	97,120	1,74,457	11·7
4	Kayasth	87,771	92,533	6·2
5	Others	25,000	62,217	4·1
6	Vaish	6,934	33,439	2·3
7	Kurmi	16,044	20,275	1·4
8	Government property ..	5,107	15,134	1·0
	Total ..	13,42,878	14,85,446	100·0

APPENDIX VIII-C.—*The list of the leading proprietors of the district.*

Serial number.	Name of leading proprietor.	Area.	Expiring revenue.	Sanctioned revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Raja Bahadur Raja Rukmangad Singh of Katihari ..	65,423	71,245	93,707
2	Kunwar Shiyama Kumar Singh of Hathaura ..	46,556	57,213	74,320
3	The Kakrali estate under Court of Wards ..	38,409	39,161	43,342
4	Bharawan estate	23,440	30,588	36,140
5	Kunwar Nageshwar Sahai of Baragadi ..	22,192	29,762	33,705
6	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan of Shahabad ..	20,277	23,862	29,660
7	Sayed Mehdi Hyder, Taluqadar of Bhogetapur ..	19,887	22,714	26,761
8	The Saroin estate bought by the Upper Bank of India ..	17,143	22,783	24,750
9	Kunwar Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh of Birwa ..	18,894	21,349	23,979
10	Rani Indra Kunwar of Siwaijpur ..	17,653	13,499	14,919
11	Rai Sahib Lala Kedar Nath of Tharmarwa ..	9,392	11,208	13,326
12	Thakurain Girja Kunwar of Mandauli ..	4,535	8,119	9,764
13	Lala Bishambher Nath of Tharmarwa ..	7,799	8,423	9,605
14	Chaudhri Maharani Kunwar of Atarji ..	7,263	8,370	8,823
15	Thakur Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Khajurara ..	5,132	6,936	8,455
16	Birj Mohan Narain of Hardoi ..	6,225	6,906	9,130
17	The Jalalpur estate (under Court of Wards) ..	6,653	7,063	8,064
18	Sheikh Abdul Wahid of Gopamau ..	4,511	5,500	6,370
19	Thakur Jagat Singh of Pawayan ..	3,179	5,194	5,985
20	Gurani Ohiranjiwi Widyawati Kumari urf Lallu Bahcha of Kas Mandi, district Sitapur ..	2,535	5,013	5,073
21	Sayed Azaz Rasul Khan, Taluqadar of Sandila ..	3,665	4,321	4,635
	Total ..	3,50,788	4,09,239	4,89,513

APPENDIX IX-A.—Record cases instituted and disposed of by the Assistant Record Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.

Division.	District.	Name of Officer.	Designation.	Class.	Cases instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total.	Cases disposed of otherwise on their merit.	Total.	Balance.
Lucknow..	Hardoi ..	Babu Gaya Prasad Sahib.	Assistant Record Officer.	Correction of papers.	198	93	40	133	..	133	65
		Seth Badri Prasad Sahib.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,591	57	92	89	1,817	1,406	125
		Thakur Jaikirat Singh Sahib.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11,988	2,637	1,313	3,950	7,259	11,215	773
		Babu Janki Prasad Sahib.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	33,359	8,494	6,774	15,268	18,091	33,359	..
		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Under-proprietary	484	..	..	..	484	484	..
		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Fixation of Sub-settlement holder's rent.	235	..	..	..	235	235	..
		Muhammad Anwer Ali Faruqi.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Enhancement of rents.	36	16	..	16	20	36	..
		Syed Muhammad Abbas Zaidi.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	212	77	60	137	75	212	..
		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Under-proprietary	602	..	..	..	602	602	..
		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Fixation of Sub-settlement holder's rent.	58	..	..	..	58	58	..

APPENDIX IX-B—Appeal cases.

Division.	District.	Name of officer.	Class.	Pending at the commencement.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.					For any other cause.	Total.	Balance.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Revoked.	Remanded.	Dismissed in default.			
Lucknow	Hardoi	Deputy Commissioner and Record Officer.	Appeal	..	288	283	174	26	..	..	..	58	253	25
Do. ..	Do.	Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, Esqr.	Do.	25	159	184	56	4	..	..	..	42	104	80
Do. ..	Do.	Deputy Commissioner and Record Officer.	Do.	80	8	83	9	20	..	..	..	2	31	57

APPENDIX X.

Budget items.	Total allotments.	Record.	Settlement.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salaries.				
Settlement Officer	43,675 0 0	..	33,655 10 0	33,655 10 0
Allowance to above	4,200 0 0	..	3,450 0 0	3,450 0 0
Assistant Settlement Officer	27,890 0 0	..	27,108 0 0	27,108 0 0
Allowance to above	4,200 0 0	..	4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0
Settlement Deputy Collectors	53,494 0 0	53,103 13 0	..	53,103 13 0
Allowance to above	5,353 0 0	5,033 13 0	..	5,033 13 0
Total	1,41,809 0 0	58,137 10 0	68,413 10 0	1,26,551 4 0
Establishment.				
Quasi-permanent clerks	25,209 0 0	7,292 2 0	16,906 3 0	24,198 5 0
Temporary establishment clerks	3,14,601 0 0	97,513 8 9	2,03,393 15 0	3,05,912 7 9
Servants	12,072 0 0	3,392 5 0	7,242 0 0	11,134 5 0
Field Munsums including survey experts	28,193 0 0	27,299 10 0	..	27,299 10 0
Amins	55,129 0 0	32,299 3 3	..	32,299 3 3
Soil classifiers	9,100 0 0	..	7,946 0 0	7,946 0 0
Birdahs	7,834 0 0	4,112 8 0	1,854 9 0	5,987 1 0
Total	4,52,138 0 0	1,72,414 5 0	2,12,342 11 0	4,14,757 0 0
Allowances.				
Travelling allowance of officers	14,514 0 0	6,000 4 0	6,687 9 0	12,777 13 0
Travelling allowance of establishment	16,509 0 0	9,323 5 0	4,160 8 0	13,488 13 0
Rewards to kanngos and patwaris	5,000 0 0	2,987 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,987 0 0
Honoraria to officials	4,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Daily allowance to patwaris	61,600 0 0	24,355 12 0	33,376 8 0	57,732 4 0
Total	1,01,623 0 0	42,761 5 0	50,224 9 0	99,985 14 0
Supplies and Services.				
Reproduction of field maps	36,714 0 0	23,951 1 3	230 6 9	24,181 8 0
Charges for process-servers	4,974 0 0	3,360 9 6	165 8 0	3,526 1 6
Job work	39,721 0 0	16,525 6 0	8,642 1 3	25,167 7 3
Total	81,409 0 0	43,837 0 9	9,038 0 0	52,875 0 9
Contingencies.				
Office rent	8,172 0 0	3,491 11 0	4,560 0 0	8,051 11 0
Clothing of peons	816 1 6	106 0 0	180 15 0	236 15 0
Miscellaneous	10,911 14 6	4,145 5 3	3,509 1 0	7,354 1 0
Total	19,400 0 0	7,743 1 0	8,249 15 0	25,398 1 0
Non-contract contingencies.				
Repair of tents	950 0 0	..	..	950 0 0
Stationery charges	3,030 0 0	..	..	3,030 0 0
Hot and cold weather charges .. ..	..	..	..	..
Carriage of tents .. ..	..	..	..	..
Extra tour establishment .. ..	..	..	..	..
Purchase of office furniture .. ..	..	..	..	..
Purchase and repair of motor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Postage and telegram .. ..	..	..	..	..
Pay of menials .. ..	..	..	..	..

