

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SULTANPUR DISTRICT
IN
OUDH.

BY F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.



ALLAHABAD :

Printed at the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Press.
1898.

No. $\frac{735N.}{I-83}$, dated the 19th June 1899.

From—E. W. BROWNRIGG, Esq., *Secretary to the Board of Revenue,*
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—Chief Secretary to Government, *N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I am directed to submit the final Settlement Report of the Sultānpur
Present : district, together with the reviews on it by the
HON'BLE MR. J. J. D. LATOUCHE, C.S.I. Settlement Commissioner and the Board.

Final Settlement Report of the Sultanpur District.

THE final report of the settlement of the Sultānpur district has been written by Mr. Brownrigg, who himself assessed the whole district. The review of the Settlement Commissioner is complete, and there is only one point on which Mr. Hooper criticises the assessments. The present note will therefore be brief.

2. The net assets of the district, after a deduction of Rs. 90,645 for *sir* concession, allowances for improvements, and for precariousness, amounted to Rs. 32,10,876, of which the revenue demand took 46·7 per cent. It fell at a rate of 2·47 per acre of cultivation, as compared with 2·78 in Rae Bareli and 2·81 in Unao. Sultānpur has, however, a larger proportion of inferior soil than Rae Bareli, and the Unao assessments are undoubtedly high.

3. The cultivated area in the year of record was 607,312 acres. The area actually assessed was 616,056 acres, rather less than the area in holdings, 617,795 acres, but exceeding the cultivated area by 8,744 acres or a little more than half the recorded area of new fallow (16,263 acres). Mr. Brownrigg (paragraph 64) "discarded old and new fallow in assessing, except when it was actually included in tenants' holdings." Uncultivated land in *sir* and *khudkāsht* holdings was properly left unassessed.

4. The assumption areas were very moderately valued at Rs. 9,14,458, with a rate of Rs. 4·28 as compared with the accepted cash tenant rate of 5·94 and the high caste rate of 5·11.

5. The recorded cash rents have risen since last settlement by more than 29 per cent., and over the whole district give an incidence of Rs. 6·05 per acre. In the *talugdāri* estates (paragraph 104 of the report) the tenants' cash rent rate per acre is 5·80, or about 10 per cent. less than the rate in sub-settled and co-parcenary mahāls, where rents are undoubtedly inflated and not fully collected. Assuming, as we are entitled to do, that rents in *talugas* have been accurately recorded, is there ground for believing that the rent accepted for the *talugas* represents the fair rental which, with ordinary diligence and business habits and with due consideration for his tenants, a *talugdār* can collect one year with another? This is the question which is discussed in paragraph 6 of Mr. Hooper's review, and which is again referred to in paragraph 9, where the conclusion arrived at is that *talugas* have, on the whole, been more strictly assessed than estates belonging to other proprietors.

6. There are no complete statistics of the assets in *talugas*, and no definite conclusion can be reached as to the proportion of rent which is ordinarily uncollected. The figures given in column 7 of Appendix III show the average recorded collections at Rs. 26,27,511 out of a demand of Rs. 26,39,066. Mr. Hooper has drawn

attention to the details of collection under Court of Wards management given in Appendix XI of the report, where the average arrears are found to be about 7 per cent. of the rental demand. In one of these estates, however, there is a good deal of land liable to suffer from floods, and in one large estate in the Rae Bareilly district the collections during Court of Wards management averaged 98 per cent.

7. The statement in paragraph 104 of the report shows that the revenue rate on cultivation is higher in *talukas* (Rs. 2.56) than in other classes of estates. It falls at 44.13 per cent. of the tenants' cash rate as compared with 40.56 for the whole district. The corresponding percentage for the whole district at last settlement was 45.5 (paragraph 103). It would have been more satisfactory had the revenue rate on cultivation been compared with the accepted cash tenant incidence and not with the recorded incidence. On the one hand, the assumption areas have been moderately valued and the percentage of 44.13 appears high. On the other hand, the revenue rate has been calculated on the cultivated area and not on the holdings area, which pays rent, and which exceeds the cultivated area. Moreover, the revenue rate includes the assessment on *sáyar*. The amount added to the rental on this account was not large, Rs. 4,141, out of a recorded *sáyar* of Rs. 29,869, but there is here some margin for *talugdári* estates, where undoubtedly more is collected on account of *sáyar* than in co-parcenary maháls. Again, the percentage of enhancement in *talukas* is 24.09, while in co-parcenary estates it is 25.3. A further consideration is that from the revenue originally sanctioned a reduction of Rs. 11,105 has been made on appeal, mainly in *talugdári* villages.

8. On the whole, Mr. Hooper's conclusion may be accepted that the demand of Rs. 14,83,680 as now fixed, which is 46.2 per cent. of the net assets, and which gives an enhancement of 23.6 per cent., may without hesitation be recommended for the final sanction of the Government; that all necessary reductions on the revenue originally declared have been granted on appeal; and that the assessments generally have been framed with great care and consideration for the various interests involved.

9. In the twelfth paragraph of his review the Settlement Commissioner discusses the question of the term of the new settlement. The proposal that it should be fixed so as to expire in the different tahsils between the years 1927 and 1930 is supported by the Board.

J. J. D. LATOUCHE,

Senior Member, Board of Revenue,

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

The 14th June 1899.

FROM

JOHN HOOPER Esqr., C. S.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

TO

ODDH.

THE SECRETARY BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 15th May 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit Mr. F. W. Brownrigg's final report on the settlement of the Sultanpur district. It was written before the Board's recent circular was issued, and it somewhat exceeds the limits therein prescribed. But it is not too elaborate or detailed; and the full account, which it contains, of the condition of the district, and the important aspects of the assessment, gives it a greater interest than can attach to the condensed summary of statistics to which settlement reports will in future be limited. Printed copies of the report were received in this office in December 1898.

2. As in Unao and Partabgarh the Deputy Commissioner was entrusted, in addition to his own duties, with the charge of settlement operations, which (as in those districts) included the preparation of a record-of-rights on the basis of revised maps and village papers. The district was brought under settlement by notification No. $\frac{2531}{1840A.}$, dated the 29th September 1892; and the settlement was closed with effect from the 6th August 1898. The operations thus lasted for nearly six years. There was some delay in closing them owing to the failure of the rains in 1896, and the subsequent scarcity. But, apart from this, the onerous charge of the district administration was not allowed to interfere with the progress of the settlement, which was carried out on a systematic plan, and with commendable energy. Mr. Brownrigg held charge throughout of the combined duties of Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner, except for two short intervals. The actual assessment of the district area of 1,713 square miles was completed in three years. An Assistant Settlement Officer was attached to the district for a short time; but he was not employed on the assessment, which is entirely Mr. Brownrigg's own work.

3. Full information in regard to the character and condition of the district, its agricultural and economic features, and its tenures will be found in the report, and only a brief reference need be made to these subjects.

Sultanpur is one of the fully developed districts of south-eastern Ouddh. It may be compared with Rae Bareilly; but is perhaps not quite so good, as it contains a larger proportion of inferior soil, and the precarious

area is rather extensive. Still it ranks high among the first class districts of the province. The chief natural drawback is defective drainage in some parganas, and the liability of the riparian tracts along the Gumti to flooding. During the wet years, in which the revision of the assessment was made, the soil in considerable areas had been injured by over-saturation, resulting in the spread of *reh*. The injury at one time threatened to be permanent, but with drier seasons the affected tracts have, for the present at any rate, completely recovered their fertility.

The population has increased by 25 per cent since the last settlement (paragraph 19): it is almost purely agricultural, and the pressure on the land is now great, the densities being 628 persons per square mile of total area, and 1,131 per square mile of cultivation. The agricultural features are those usual in these thickly peopled districts:—small farms; a low plough duty (here on the average of only 4·29 acres); and close cultivation, devoted chiefly to the production of the cheaper food grains, with an increased resort to double-cropping. The increase in the cultivated area since the last settlement is small, amounting to 7·7 per cent only (paragraph 65). In irrigation there has been a real improvement. 7,461 wells have been constructed during the currency of the expired settlement, and the district is now provided with 16,453 masonry wells for irrigation (paragraph 67), or one to every thirty-seven acres of cultivated land. Taking all sources of irrigation into account the Settlement Officer estimates that about 44 per cent of the cultivated area is ordinarily reached by water (paragraph 66). The figures show that the irrigation is sufficient in all but exceptional seasons, and it may be regarded as reasonably secure.

4. The proprietary body chiefly consists of Thakurs or Rajputs, who own upwards of three-fourths of the total area (paragraph 38). The district is the home of some of the important Oudh clans, which, with their Rajas at their head, are firmly established in their respective territories. The character of the land tenures varies in different portions of the district. Pargana Amethi, for instance, is almost entirely taluqdari; while Asal is crowded with coparcenary communities. The distribution of the area among the different tenures, for the entire district, is shown in the following table:—

TENURE.	Percentage of total area,
Taluqdari Khalisa 	46·8
Single Zamindari 	3·9
Coparcenary 	36·6
Sub-settled 	12·7

No less than 666 mahals and portions of mahals are held in sub-settlement, or by permanent lessees. The minor under-proprietary tenures, sir and the like, cover 50,410 acres, and 12,351 acres are held in occupancy right,* the two tenures together absorbing over 10 per cent of the entire holdings area. The effect of sub-settlements and other subordinate rights in reducing the profits of the taluqdars is strikingly exemplified by the figures given in the notes on estates, which are appended to the report

Many of the taluqdars and the bulk of the smaller proprietors are reported to be more or less involved in debt ; but as communities, if not as individuals, the landowning classes have managed to hold their ground ; and Mr. Brownrigg takes a hopeful view of their position and prospects. His remarks on this subject in paragraph 38, and on the connected subject of land alienation (paragraph 58) have the weight which attaches to special knowledge of the district, acquired by an experience of over five years in the double capacity of Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, and they deserve to be read with attention. The account of the general condition of the people in paragraphs 24—29 of the report is also of special interest. It is, on the whole, an encouraging one ; and it may be set against the more gloomy views of the condition of the Oudh peasantry in the densely populated districts that are sometimes advanced.

5. After these general remarks, I proceed to the consideration of matters more immediately connected with the assessment, referring in the first place to the important subject of areas.

The cultivated area in the year of record was 6,07,312 acres, which is 55·4 per cent of the total area of the district. This is about the usual proportion in southern Oudh, where a large part of the culturable but uncultivated area is occupied by groves, and the waste remaining is of little agricultural value except for pasturage. In an old and fully settled district the variations in the cultivated area from year to year are not great, and the cultivation may generally be regarded as stable. The holdings area as usual includes a certain amount of uncultivated land ; but the proportion is not excessive, the area of rented fallow amounting to 10,483 acres or less than 2 per cent of the total holdings area of 6,17,795 acres. In assessing the Settlement Officer deducted 3,615 acres of precarious land, and added 1,876 of fallow usually in cultivation, so that the area actually assessed stands at 6,16,056 acres, of which 8,744 acres were uncultivated at settlement. The uncultivated land taken into account in the assessment is little more than half the area of new fallow (16,312 acres). The assessed area is full, but not, I think, unfair or unsafe ; and in estimating the assets allowance has always been made for precarious fallows included in holdings.

*Appendix IV to the report.

6. The distribution of the holdings area among the different classes of tenure is shown in the following statement :—

Class of holding.	Area in acres.	Percentage on total.
Tenants cash rented land	4,03,195	65·3
<i>Assumption Areas</i>		
Occupancy	13,352	2·2
Sir	53,018	8·6
Khudkasht	46,371	7·5
Under-proprietary	50,411	8·1
Grain-rented	14,987	2·4
Rent-free and nominally rented ..	36,461	5·9
<i>Total Assumption Area</i> ...	2,14,600	34·7
Grand total ...	6,17,795	100·

Nearly two thirds of the total is held by statutory tenants at full cash rents, and the grain-rented area is unimportant. The cash-rents, with trifling exceptions, were found to be correctly recorded (paragraph 95). Over the whole district they give an incidence of Rs. 6·05 per acre, which represents an average increase in rent since the last settlement of over 29 per cent (paragraph 78). The present incidence, though slightly lower than in Partabgarh,* is distinctly full for an all over rate ; and the pargana reports and assessment notes contain frequent references to the extremely high rents prevailing in particular tracts and estates. The question whether these high rents are fully collected is of importance in connection with the assessment. The Settlement Officer expresses a guarded opinion (paragraph 75) that—"speaking in a very general way, year in year out, rent is pretty fully realized in this district." But it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the details, given in Appendix XI to the report, of collections in estates under Court of Wards management, where the average arrears are estimated at 7 per cent of the rental demand. Judging from this, and from experience in other districts where rents are full, I am inclined to doubt whether there is less difficulty of collection in Sultanpur than elsewhere, especially as nearly one-fourth of

* In Partabgarh the rate is Rs. 6·21.

the tenant area is held by Brahmans,* who are notoriously bad rent-payers. Further reference will be made to this point when the assessments are considered. In the meantime it will be convenient to note, also for further reference, the average rent-rates for the various classes of estates, and for high and low caste tenants, which are as below :—

Taluqdari	...	...	...	Rs. 5·79
Single Zamindari	...	...	...	„ 6·20
Coparcenary	...	...	...	„ 6·34
Sub-settled	...	...	...	„ 6·42
High caste	...	...	...	„ 5·11
Low caste	...	...	...	„ 6·77

These are the usual variations in Oudh. The rent-rate is lowest in taluqdari estates, which is an almost universal feature over any considerable area ; and it reaches its maximum in sub-settled villages. The high caste tenants enjoy an advantage in rent of between 24 and 25 per cent, which again is the usual privilege of caste in districts where the Hindu element predominates, and the ties of clanship and religion are still strong.

7. The above is a brief sketch of the conditions with which the Settlement Officer had to deal, and the materials upon which he had to work in framing his assessments. The method of assessment is fully described in the report; and, in a review of general results, there are only one or two points that need be noted. Village rates, or to speak more exactly, all round incidences found in representative villages of the different assessment circles, were generally employed for the valuation of the assumption areas in preference to standard rates. The indiscriminate application of standard rates is not to be commended; but Mr. Brownrigg goes too far in condemning the employment of differential rates for valuation as a subversion of their real purpose; and his views in this subject, which are expressed in paragraph 90 of the report, will not now find general acceptance. The general result of the employment of village rates was to moderate the valuations ; and a further step in this direction was the reduction of from Re. 1 to Re. 1·8 per acre which was made in the rates applied to a considerable proportion of the proprietary cultivation. On the other hand the high rents recorded for tenants' land were often accepted for assessment, though they were excluded from consideration when the standard rates were determined. † The report does not contain a clear statement of rental assets, and in the appended statements the assets accepted as the basis of assessment are shown as something different from the net assessable assets. ‡ The difference between the two is partly due to reductions in the cash-rentals, and partly to deductions for precariousness and other drawbacks from the entire assets, or corrected rent-rolls of mahals, so that it has not been easy to ascertain exactly what the accepted cash-rental is, and how far it

* Para 47 of the report

† The recorded rental of 27·69 per cent of the cash-rented area was rejected for the purpose of determining standard rates (para 90). The proportion finally discarded in assessing was only 11·3 per cent (para 94).

‡ Appendix VIII.

differs from that recorded. The following figures, which have been compiled from the pargana reports are, however, believed to be correct:—

			Area.	Rent.
			Acres.	Rs.
Recorded cash rental.	...	...	4,03,195	24,38,836
Accepted cash rental.	...	...	4,00,753	23,79,070
Difference			2,442	59,766

The reduction in the recorded cash-rental, including the rents of precarious areas which were excluded from assessment, is 2·4 per cent of the total. The reduction is not large, and the accepted cash-rental is a full one.

8. The rental assets as finally accepted, including the valuation of the assumption areas, are exhibited in the following statement :—

TENURE.		Area.	Rent.	Rate.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Tenants' cash-rented land	...	4,00,753	23,79,070	5·94
<i>Assumption Areas.</i>				
Occupany	...	13,282	57,285	4·31
Sir	...	52,595	2,28,177	4·34
Khudkasht	...	46,135	1,97,066	4·27
Under-proprietary	...	50,101	2,11,835	4·23
Grain-rented	...	14,897	52,446	3·52
Rent-free and nominally rented	...	36,417	1,67,649	4·60
<i>Total assumption</i>		2,13,427	9,14,458	4·28
Total Rental Assets		6,14,180	32,93,528	5·36

The assumption rate is considerably below the high caste rate, which, as noted in paragraph 6 above, is Rs. 5.11 per acre ; and there can be no doubt of the moderation of the valuation.

9. To the rental assets as stated above additions were made for sayar and for deficient cultivation, and there were allowances for sir and improvements, and small deductions on other accounts. The net assessable assets, for all classes of estates, finally stood as below :—

			Rs.
Rental Assets	...	...	32,93,528
<i>Additions.</i>			
For 1,876 acres of waste land	...	...	3,852
For sayar	...	...	4,141
			<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	33,01,521
<i>Deductions.</i>			
For allowance on sir	...	...	56,499
„ „ improvements	...	...	26,467
General reductions in corrected rent-rolls for precariousness &c.	...	...	7,679
			<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	90,645
			<hr/>
Net assets	...	...	32,10,876*

On this the revenue sanctioned by orders on the pargana reports was Rs. 14,99,705, which takes 46.7 per cent. of the assets, and falls at the rate of Rs. 2.47 per acre of cultivation, against a former incidence of Rs. 2.13. Exclusive of nominal assessments the sanctioned revenue was Rs. 14,94,785, giving an enhancement of 24.5 per cent on the former demand of Rs. 12,00,215.

Since the assessments were declared a good many reductions have been made on objection and appeal, and the figures (for revenue-paying estates only) now stand as below :—

Initial revenue	...	...	Rs. 14,43,103
Intermediate	...	...	„ 14,79,418
Final	..	...	„ 14,83,680

The reduction in the final demand as originally sanctioned is Rs. 11,105, and the enhancement is now 23.6 per cent. Some of the reductions were on account of improvements which had not been brought to notice when the assessments were framed ; but most of those made in appeal are in assessments based on high recorded rents. Such modifications are chiefly in the revenue of villages owned by taluqdars and other

* The total in Appendix VIII is Rs. 32,10,881. There is a difference of Rs. 5 in the figure for pargana Chanda, which I have been unable to reconcile ; but it is of no importance.

single proprietors. It has been said above that the Settlement Officer accepted a full cash-rental, while he made a moderate valuation of the assumption areas. Owing to this, there was some difference in the treatment of the various classes of estates. Where high rents were accepted in sub-settled villages and those belonging to coparcenary bodies, the assessments are kept down by the valuation of proprietary cultivation, the allowance granted on *sir*, and the moderate percentage taken of the assets to allow for the tenure or the circumstances of the proprietors. In the large estates there is little or no assumption area, and the assessment is practically made upon the cash rents. The result is that the estates of the taluqdars have been, on the whole, more strictly assessed than those owned by other proprietors. Though the cash rate is lower, the revenue incidence is considerably higher on taluqas than on other classes of estates; and it falls at 44.13 per cent on the recorded cash-rate, which, as the Settlement Officer remarks, is an undoubtedly high proportion.* The margin left is small; and, as has been remarked in paragraph 6 above, there are reasons for doubting whether the realization of rent is so full as the returns would indicate.

The above remarks are offered in explanation of the alterations made in the revenue of taluqdari villages; and they contain the only criticism I have to make on the assessment. It is believed that all necessary reductions in the revenue originally declared have been granted on objection or appeal. The assessments generally have been framed with great care and consideration for the various interests involved. They were made at a time when the weak point of the district—its liability in considerable areas to injury by flooding and over-saturation—had been prominently brought out by a series of wet seasons; and this and other drawbacks received full attention and allowance. I have no hesitation in recommending the settlement for the final sanction of the Government.

10. Statistics of litigation are given in paragraphs 111 and 112 of the report. The case work was heavy, and the determination of under-proprietary rents under section 40 of the Revenue Act was a laborious undertaking. It has been carefully carried out in general accordance with the rules. Appeals have been fairly numerous; but in very few instances has the Settlement Officer's decision been modified.

11. The gross expenditure up to the end of March 1898 is stated to have amounted to Rs. 2,98,247-13-11. The addition of a few charges subsequently incurred brings up the cost of the settlement, according to the accounts kept in my office, to Rs. 2,98,712-11-0, which is at the rate of Rs. 174 per square mile of district area. The settlement has been much less expensive than that of Unao and Partabgarh. The expenditure will have been more than recovered by the time when the revised assessments come into force throughout the district.

12. It remains to consider the question of the term of the new settlement, a matter on which the orders of Government are specially

See para 104 of the report. I am unable to follow the Settlement Officer's remarks in justification of the higher revenue rate on taluqas as compared with that on other classes of estates.

required. The dates of the expiry of the former settlement in the different parganas are given in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Date of expiry.
Musafirkhana ...	Gaura Jamun ...	30th June 1896.
	Jagdispur ...	„ „ 1895.
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	„ „ 1896.
	Isauli trans-Gumti ...	„ „ 1900.
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	„ „ 1898.
	Asal ...	„ „ 1898.
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	„ „ 1900.
	Aldemau ...	„ „ 1895.
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur ...	„ „ 1898.
	Baraunsa ...	„ „ 1900.

The Settlement Officer recommends that the term of the new settlement be fixed so that it may fall in consecutively, tahsil by tahsil, on the following dates :—

Amethi ...	...	...	30th June 1929.
Musafirkhana ...	...	...	„ „ 1930.
Kadipur ...	...	...	„ „ 1931.
Sultanpur ...	...	...	„ „ 1932

This involves the prolongation of the term of settlement beyond the usual period of thirty years in every pargana except Isauli trans-Gumti. If this is thought to be undesirable I suggest that the term be sanctioned so as to expire on the dates given below :—

Musafirkhana ...	...	...	30th June 1927.
Amethi ...	...	..	„ „ 1928.
Kadipur ...	...	...	„ „ 1929.
Sultanpur ...	...	...	„ „ 1930.

13. In concluding his report Mr. Brownrigg commends the services of two of the Deputy Collectors, Munshi Abdul Karim and Babu Muhammad Nurulla, and also of the head clerk and other members of the subordinate establishment. I desire to bring his remarks to the favourable notice of the Board. Mr. Brownrigg's own work has already received the approval of the Board and the Government, and his judgment, insight and industry have been commended. He is entitled, in my opinion, to special credit for his double service in effecting a sound settlement, while at the same time conducting the administration of a heavy district.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HOOPER.

Settlement Commissioner.



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No. $\frac{327A}{I}$ OF 1898.

FROM

F. W. BROWNRIGG, Esq., C.S.,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
SULTÁNPUR,

TO

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
OUDH,
LUCKNOW.

Dated Sultánpur, the 31st March, 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my Final Settlement Report on the Sultánpur district.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

सत्यमेव जयते F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.

Final Settlement Report of Sultanpur.

IN accordance with recent orders this report contains 'merely a summary of the results of the pargana assessments.' There are no individual district Gazetteers in Oudh as in the North-West Provinces, but the Oudh Gazetteer in three volumes serves the same purpose for all twelve districts. All information of general interest which is outside the scope of a final settlement report will be found in it, and under the directions of Government notes have been prepared which can be worked into the text whenever a revision of the series is undertaken.

Scope of this report.

2. I have enjoyed the somewhat unusual advantage, in these latter days, of completing the present revision of settlement single-handed without any assistance. The intermediate assessment reports have all been submitted by me, and have dealt in detail with each separate pargana, to which they refer. They are the groundwork of this abstract, and, except where lucidity would otherwise be sacrificed, endeavour will be made to avoid recapitulating matter which has already been incorporated in them.

Pargana assessment reports.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

A.—Physical.

3. In shape the district resembles a bird sitting on her nest. It is about 80 miles long from east to west, and varies from 25 to 35 miles in breadth. It is circumvented by four other Oudh districts, except on the extreme eastern border, which lies in juxtaposition to small strips of Azamgarh and Jaunpur. The total area is 1,713 square miles, and the population, in round figures, 1,100,000.

Shape, area, position.

4. The main feature of this tract of country is the river Gumti, *sc.* Gau-mati, not Ghumti, as sometimes understood. Entering the district in the north-west corner, it wends along sluggishly, a well defined but tortuous stream, towards the south-east, where it passes on into the Jaunpur district, following in its course the lie of the land, which has an almost imperceptible slope in that direction. It is our cloaca maxima, and in ordinary seasons does its duty reasonably well. Along its banks are many spots of great natural beauty, and sites of exceptional strength and resource, advantages which have never been lost sight of by those whom the fates have led to this part of the world. The decayed old towns of Kishni and Sathin occupy commanding positions on the south bank of the stream in pargana Jagdispur. A little farther on, perched on the northern side we come to Fatehpur, the rocky fastness where Jagannath, chaprâsi, of evil fame, was wont to retire when hard pressed, after eluding the king's forces sent to capture him. Lower down, on the same shore, in a wonderfully fine situation, stands Isauli, an old Muhammadan stronghold. Passing on beyond Chandaury, which General Sleeman reckoned an ideal site for a cantonment, located on a graceful bend of the river, lies the Sultānpur of modern days, the old sadar bazār of the troops who used to be stationed here. On the north side of the river, in melancholy solitude, stand out a few mosques and temples, all that remains of the native town which once flourished there. The treachery of 1857 need not be retold here. The edict went forth, *delenda est* Sultānpur, and to this day its undulating uninhabited fields form an eloquent object-lesson of the great rebellion. Derañ, on the north side, the fortress home of Rāja Rustam Sâh, who stood by us so staunchly in those dark days, and not far from it, Shâhgarh, one of Sher Shâh's many fortified posts, better known now as Dhopâp, a favourite resort for pilgrimage, occupy points of vantage on its banks lower down. Not far from the subdivisional headquarters at Kadipur lie the ruins of the ancient town of Aldeman, which has given its name to the pargana, overlooking the river on high ground. Although its days of whilom glory are departed, the natural grace and

River Gumti.

grandeur of the country through which the river winds are a heritage which still remains, unmarred by times or seasons.

Danger from it.

5. The bed of the current is usually deep and several feet below the level of the surrounding country. In its southern half the banks are generally high and firm, but in its upper stretches the banks often recede leaving wide belts of valuable but rather precarious lowland, on either side of the stream. The actual channel, however, is rarely liable to serious fluctuation, and the rules of alluvion and diluvion are happily not in force in this district. The danger to which riparian estates are subject is of a twofold nature,

(1) from floods,

(2) from oversaturation.

Both these perils have caused considerable injury from time to time within the past thirty years.

Floods of 1871, and
1894.

6. The deluge of 1871 is still remembered as the high water mark of floods in this district. Over 21,500 acres were then submerged. The autumn crops within that area were totally destroyed, many hamlets and houses were swept down, seed-grain stores lost and cattle drowned in large numbers, and the ground so soured that the spring crops of 1872 often proved a failure. Remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 16,200 were found necessary. In character similar but lesser in extent was the more recent inundation of 1894. Once more our drainage channel proved unequal to the task imposed upon it. On this occasion revenue aggregating about Rs. 2,400 had to be foregone on account of the damage done.

Oversaturation of low-
lands.

7. More permanent, however, as a rule, and for this reason more likely to be serious in its effects, is the subsoil saturation which so commonly follows on high floods like these, and the abnormally heavy rain which has induced them. The nature of the injury so caused has been alluded to in the assessment reports on parganas Jagdispur, and the two Isaulis, and need not be dwelt on here. I need only note, what of course it was impossible to foresee then, that the dryage of 1896 has come as a blessing in disguise to these unfortunately situated tracts. Their sourness has now altogether disappeared, and they are once more producing prolific crops.

Other streams.

8. Regarding the other streams in the district there is little that need be said. They usually run dry in the hot weather, and are only of local interest and importance. The chief of them is the Kánda nála, which rises in the Rao Barli district, has an extensive watershed there, and after draining a large area of country here also discharges itself into the Gumti in pargana Isauli Cis-Gumti. Others are the Majhui river, so called, bounding the north of pargana Aldeman, and the Mángar fringing the east. There are several other streams which assume more or less definite proportions during the rainy season, and, as they are rarely bridged, afford considerable obstruction to traffic at all times, but they do not call for individual mention here.

Swamps.

9. There is no stretch of water in this district which can be dignified by the title of lake. The largest are tál Masiaon in pargana Gaura Jamun and the Karahwa swamp in pargana Miranpur, both of which in years of heavy rain are several miles in circumference. But even these ran almost completely dry in 1896, and made way for a valuable spring crop in the following year. Except in pargana Jagdispur, which lies higher and dryer than the rest of the district, numerous shallow depressions of greater or less extent will be found in every direction, a source no less of danger than of profit, according to the vagaries of the rainy season. None of them demand any particular comment.

Usar.

10. Plains of "úsar" are not uncommon over the south and east of the district. In Pargana Amethi, especially, owned for the most part by the Rája of that name, the area of such land is considerable, and is responsible for the local saying,

Gar na hotá Amethi usar,

Rája hotá deo ká dúsar.

i.e., If there were no usar in Amethi, the Rája would be a second deity!

11. During the course of this revision attention has been called to the spread of "reh" in several riparian estates, the result chiefly of the heavy rainfall and flooding of 1894. It was most conspicuous in some villages in parganas Jagdispur, and the two Isaulis, as has already been stated. But the extreme dryness of 1896 has restored most of this land to its original fertility, and the injury from such causes, which at the time seemed likely to prove hopeless and permanent, has for the present at least been effectually removed. Beh.

12. In days gone by large tracts of jungle were found all over the district. They formed a valuable city of refuge in "Nawábi" days. But the times have changed. There is now left only one preserve of this kind deserving of note, that which lies around the Rája of Amethi's fort at Rámnagar. Jungle.

13. The climate of the district is notoriously good. It has the reputation of being one of the most healthy in the Provinces. But being, as it is, on the main pilgrim highway between Ajudhia and Allahabad it is unusually subject to the scourge of cholera, occasionally also a wave of epidemic small-pox is responsible for a large number of deaths, as was the case in 1897. Climate.

14. In round figures we ordinarily get about 40 inches of rain during the year. The average for eleven years up to 1875, as quoted in the Oudh Gazetteer, was 41·5 inches. Soon after that came the failure of the rains in 1877, when the amount recorded fell to 12·7 inches only. Again in 1880 the total did not exceed 25 inches, but it was fairly well distributed, which after all is quite as important as a full fall. The early cessation of the rains, at the end of August, in 1896, and its consequences, are of too recent memory to need more than passing reference. Only 21·7 inches were recorded in that year. The highest annual figure reached was in 1894 when the average for the whole district rose to 90·8 inches. The data for the last five quinquennial periods work out as follows:— Rainfall.

1873-77	...	...	...	...	31·35 inches.
1878-82	...	...	...	...	35·04 "
1883-87	...	...	...	...	41·84 "
1888-92	...	...	...	...	49·07 "
1893-97	...	...	...	...	51·32 "

These averages have been elaborated from the total rainfall recorded at the four rain-gauge stations which are maintained at the tahsils in this district. The mean for the past twenty-five years, therefore, works out to 41·72 inches.

B.—Economic.

15. The district is subdivided into four tahsils, contained in ten parganas, distributed as under— How sub-divided.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Number of villages.	Number of maháls	Total area in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5
Musafirkhána ...	Gaura Jamun ...	91	97	93
	Jagdispur ...	166	235	155
	Isauli, cis-Gumti ...	85	105	62
	Isauli, trans-Gumti ...	99	141	87
	Total ...	441	578	397
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	290	537	131
	Aldemau ...	475	1,008	311
	Total ...	765	1,545	442
Ametni ...	Amethi ...	364	368	299
	Asal ...	97	97	67
	Total ...	461	465	366
Sultánpur ...	Miranpur ...	399	449	246
	Baraunsa ...	460	600	262
	Total ...	859	1,049	508
Total of the district ...		2,526	3,687	1,713

Since last settlement three parganas, Aldemau, Baraunsa, and Isauli trans-Gumti, have been received from the Fyzabad district, while five have been transferred from this to Bara Banki and Rae Bareilly. The largest pargana in point of size and revenue is Aldemau, while the smallest is Isauli cis-Gumti.

Villages.

16. Out of the 2,526 villages, or *mauzas*, comprised in the district, there are only 50 which are uninhabited. But in addition to these 2,476 main village sites, there are no less than 13,493 outlying hamlets as well. The ground occupied by homesteads is 2.97 per cent. of the whole area of the district. There are twenty villages covering over three square miles each, while there are seven which do not extend to as much as thirty acres apiece.

Some lying inside the Jaunpur district.

17. Nine villages belonging to Sultánpur lie within the Jaunpur district, several of them ten miles away from our border, while two permanently-settled villages of the Jaunpur district are situated inside pargana Aldemau. No little administrative difficulty and inconvenience are experienced from this anomaly, but a rectification is now practically impossible.

Maháls.

18. While the village, or *mauza*, is the distinguishing unit for all ordinary every-day purposes, the *mahál* is the recognised microbe so far as revenue is concerned. In this district it is a rather complex term, capable of several significations. In the usual meaning of the word, as corresponding with a village, or forming an integral part of one, there are now 3,637 as against 3,407 at last settlement. Taken as a revenue-paying factor, complete in itself, there are 731 as compared with 639 then. In this latter sense, a mahál may be an entire village, a portion of a village, several whole villages, several portions, or one or more whole villages combined with one or more portions. It is unnecessary to enter into any further details.

Density of population.

19. The density of the population of the district according to the Census of 1891 is 628 per square mile, and exhibits an increase of 25.6 per cent. on the corresponding figure at last settlement. The rise is contrasted by parganas in the annexed table :—

Tahsil.	Parganas.	At last settlement.		In 1881.		In 1891.		Ratio of increase since last settlement.
		Popula- tion.	Density per square mile.	Popula- tion.	Density per square mile.	Popula- tion.	Density per square mile.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Musafirkhána ...	Gaura Jamun ...	44,801	476	47,749	513	54,662	587	23.31
	Jagdispur ...	89,054	574	90,138	581	101,514	655	14.11
	Isauli, cis-Gumti...	38,640	633	37,347	612	41,507	680	7.42
	Isauli, trans-Gumti	48,646	559	45,995	528	53,676	617	10.35
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	63,763	490	76,790	590	85,257	656	34.08
	Aldemau ...	128,233	415	169,392	548	188,907	607	46.26
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	139,403	466	159,618	534	175,418	587	25.96
	Asal ...	34,335	520	39,116	593	42,250	640	23.07
Sultánpur ...	Miranpur ...	131,535	534	153,481	623	173,955	707	32.30
	Baraunsa ...	134,633	519	138,286	528	156,742	598	15.22
	District total ...	852,543	500	957,912	581	1,073,890	628	25.60

Towns, and markets.

20. The district is a purely agricultural one. It does not contain a single town of 10,000 inhabitants. Sultánpur itself, in 1891 at any rate, had not reached the dignity of five figures. Nor is there a single village which works up to half that total. There is only one municipality, at headquarters. There are no towns under the *régime* of Act XX, 1856. Hassanpur, Dostpur, and Nihálgarh can lay claim to a small share of urban attributes, and in days gone by Kishni, Sathin, and Isauli were places of size and note. Such markets as exist are of merely local importance. The chief of them are those at Bazár Shukul, Aliganj, Gauriganj, Bishesharganj, and

that which is known as Perkinsganj in the town of Sultánpur. To what extent trade is likely to develop with the advent of the Lucknow-Benares Railway through the south-west of the district, which is to be opened to traffic this year, it would be rather idle to forecast. There is plenty of room for improvement.

21. Up to date the district cannot be said to have been tapped by any railway system. The Oudh and Rohilkhand line traverses the extreme east, and the Bilwai station lies on the border. But it is 45 miles away from Sultánpur, and only reached by unmetalled roads. Hitherto our nearest terminus has been Fyzabad, 36 miles north of our headquarters, on the Fyzabad-Allahabad road, which runs from north to south through the centre of the district. This is our main highway, probably one of the most used roads in the United Provinces at the present day. At right angles to it from west to east runs the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, the central portion of which is now metalled, the rest remaining to be done in the distant future. It leads past the tahsil at Musáfirkhána. The tahsil at Amethi, a railway station on the new line, is now connected with Sultánpur by a metalled track, 19 miles long, while Kadipur, 24 miles to the south-east, has so far not more than seven or eight miles of its length consolidated. Most of the remaining roads are unmetalled, and maintained in fair order. There is no part of the district which is not fairly well supplied with means of traffic. At the same time it must be allowed that many of these tracts are fair-weather highways, and not unfrequently lead across streams which assume fluvial proportions during the rains, and which it is quite out of the power of the District Board to attempt to bridge properly. The Kánda nála, for example, is only bridged once in its course through this district. The Gumti is spanned by two pile bridges, one at Amghát and one at Sultánpur. The former came to grief in the floods of 1894, but has since been put into good repair again. The latter was also damaged, but not to any very serious extent. Both are oldish structures, and run a serious risk of being swept away in any year of unusually high flood. At Sultánpur, at any rate, a permanent girder bridge is very badly needed.

Communications.

22. Such trade as the district can boast of is almost entirely confined to agricultural produce. The only indigenous manufacture of more than mere local interest is the brass industry at M. Bandhua. It is an old established cult, but the business is now rather dull, and by no means what it was. It would be a pity if it collapsed, for the work turned out is sound and good. Sugar refining is carried on practically at but one centre in the district, at Jaisinghpur. Bishanganj, an active depôt for this trade, though nominally attached to us, lies well within the Jaunpur border, and more properly appertains to that district. Most of the cane grown is for local consumption only. In recent years the cultivation of indigo has attained a certain amount of popularity. There is one European planter at Musáfirkhána; the rest of the factories scattered over the district, with one or two unimportant exceptions, are the property of talúqdárs, who generally manage to make some profit out of them however poor the season may be.

Trade, and manufactures.

23. There are about 140 schools in the district, and education receives its fair share of attention everywhere. The number of boys under instruction is still rather small, not much over five per thousand, but it is increasing. Girls' schools are not popular. There is no demand as yet in this direction. According to the last Census of 1891 the proportion of literate people is 26 per thousand, showing a slight improvement on the corresponding figure ten years before.

Education.

24. The condition of the people is such a very ubiquitous subject that it hardly admits of useful generalization. This district, as already pointed out, is a purely agricultural one. The proportion of its inhabitants not directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood is probably small. At the same time there are few districts in the provinces where so much help is received from external sources. From an experience of over five years, in and out of every village in the district, I would say that a fair average standard of comfort is attained amongst all classes of the population. In ordinary years the labourer runs no risk of starving,

General condition of the people.

the tenant has the wherewithal to pay his rent, and the small and large proprietor alike have little difficulty in meeting their revenue demands. Despite the steady growth of the population, the inexorable rise in rents, and the corresponding enhancement in prices, the condition of the people—taken all round—is thriving and hopeful.

Their indebtedness.

25. The question is one of considerable interest to the Settlement Officer, at whose door the hair-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity delights to shuffle off its load of ill-digested criticism and reproach. The general indebtedness of the people few will deny. But is it fair to attribute it altogether, or in the main, or at all, to the burden cast upon them by the Government demand which they are called upon to pay? To this problem I can attempt no detailed answer here. I would merely state that many years' observation, and enquiry into the special circumstances of individual estates, lead me to hold that the true causes of embarrassment are bad management, and neglect, an uncurbed passion for litigation, and silly thoughtless extravagance.

M. Hamzapur.

26. Let me illustrate this contention. In the course of my inspection of pargana Aldemau, where the cosharing communities are perhaps more hopelessly involved than in any other part of the district, I was much struck by the circumstances of one village, mauza Hamzapur. It is a manor of ordinary size, total area 459 acres of which 298 are under cultivation, owned by resident Patháns, of whom 25 are recorded sharers. It is the only complete Pathán village in the pargana. They trace their advent back to the days of Mahmúd of Ghazni, and have an interesting story to tell, but I am afraid it would not be relevant here. What concerns us is that during the days of the Kings they paid Rs. 300 in revenue demand, which by successive increments rose to Rs. 634, the call in force up to the present revision. The yearly amount due from them for the next 30 years is Rs. 720. These figures do not include cesses. They are in debt to no man. Indeed they have recently invested in small shares in a couple of other villages. This is their only patrimony. They pay their revenue promptly, without any trouble. They shun the courts, and live amicably amongst themselves. They avoid useless extravagance, and are comfortably off. Comment is needless. This is not intended, of course, as an argument. It is simply an illustration.

External sources of income.

27. Allusion has been made to the external sources of income which this district enjoys. A brief survey of their nature and extent is given in the following table :—

Source.	October 1894 to September 1895.	October 1895 to September 1896.	October 1896 to September 1897.	Average of three years.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Money orders	14,68,900 0 0	13,63,000 0 0	15,01,300 0 0	14,43,400 0 0
Pensions	1,72,200 0 0	1,77,300 0 0	1,77,800 0 0	1,75,800 0 0
Remittance Transfer Receipts ..	9,200 0 0	13,100 0 0	3,400 0 0	8,500 0 0
Total	16,50,300 0 0	15,50,400 0 0	16,82,500 0 0	16,27,700 0 0

The average yearly receipts, it will be seen, do not fall much short of the aggregate of revised revenue and cesses due from the whole district. Emigration to the Colonies, Military service, employment far afield in Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere, are methods of restoring fallen fortunes, or easing off a redundant population which have long been familiar to the inhabitants of this district, and more or less popular in every part of it.

Famine of 1877-78.

28. The value of such extraneous assistance is more especially recognized when the well-being of the district is threatened by scarcity or famine. Twice within the past 30 years has such a crisis supervened. The almost complete failure of the rains in 1877 induced keen distress towards the close of that year,

and in 1878, and for many months prices ranged unusually high. Happily a well-timed fall of rain in October 1877 relieved all fears as to rabi sowings, and a reasonably good spring crop matured in due time. The effects of this scarcity were most felt in the Amethi pargana, and in parts of the Musáfirkhána Tahsil.

29. The memories of 1896-97 are too recent to call for any detailed remark. Up to the close of August 1896 there was no reason to apprehend that any disaster was approaching. From then, till the end of January 1897, when a timely down-pour secured the safety of the spring harvest, there was practically no rain to speak of. Most of the autumn crops suffered severely, and gave but a very poor return. The late rice was almost a complete failure. By dint of much exertion three-fourths of the normal rabi area were eventually sown, and, with the exception of the gram crop, which was put down out of season, last instead of first, and never came to much, the outturn was well above the average. Wheat especially was a heavy and most valuable crop. Prices, however, continued to range very high throughout the greater part of the year, and the distress was keenly felt all over the district. But a favourable autumn harvest, and the hopes of an excellent spring one have already gone far to dissipate the recollections of those black days.

Famine of 1896-97.

C.—Revenue.

30. Having thus briefly reviewed the general circumstances of the district, we now pass on to consider in somewhat greater detail the component parts of which it consists, from a revenue officer's point of view. A clear view of the relations existing between them is essential to a correct understanding of the results which have to be summarized in this report.

Introductory.

31. The nature of the tenures obtaining in this district, and the range of their distribution, will be gathered at a glance from the following figures :—

Nature of tenures.

Tenure.	No. of maháls	No. of sharers.	Percentage of area under each tenure.	Average number of acres owned by each sharer.
1	2	3	4	5
Talúqdári	1,687	42	57.93	15,121
Single zamíndári	207	69	4.39	697
Joint zamíndári	627	3,815	6.87	20
Coparcenary	1,116	20,598	30.81	16
Total	3,637	24,524	...	...

The numbers shown in column 3 are precise. That is to say, no sharer's name is shown in it twice. The statement speaks for itself, and calls for but little explanation or comment. Coparcenary communities include three kinds of estates,

Perfect pattidári,
Imperfect pattidári,
Bhaiya-chára.

These types are well known, and need not be discriminated. Coupling with them joint zamíndári properties, which are of much the same character, it will be seen that the average holding of each coparcener is about 17 acres, of which about 10 acres are under cultivation. The extent to which each tenure predominates in individual parganas could not be shown without reproducing an extremely elaborate statement. It will be enough, therefore, to call attention to its salient features. *Talúqdárs* hold 93.5 per cent. of the total area in pargana Amethi, and 82.5 per cent. in pargana Gaura Jamun, while in parganas Asal and Isauli cis-Gumti they own only 1.8 per cent., and 5 per cent., respectively. *Single zamíndári* is conspicuous in one pargana only, Isauli cis-Gumti, where as much as 30.8 per cent. of the entire area is so held. *Joint zamíndári* is nowhere responsible for much, pargana Aldemau with

14·5 per cent. ranking first. For *coparcenary* tenures pargana Asal is *facile princeps*, as 91·5 per cent. of it is so held, mostly under bhaiya-chára conditions, while pargana Amethi with only 5·9 per cent. brings up the rear. Over the three different types for the whole district the figures work out as follows :—

Perfect pattidári	...	...	...	...	2·3	per cent.
Imperfect pattidári	...	...	...	...	16·3	ditto.
Bhaiya-chára	...	...	...	...	12·2	ditto.

Sequitur.

32. *Pro tanto* these returns are quite correct. But no catalogue of proprietary tenures in this district which ignored sub-settlement holders and permanent lessees could be deemed strictly accurate, since no less than one-eighth of the whole area is in their hands. The precise nature of their rights will be differentiated later on. For the present it will be enough to show to what extent their presence modifies the information already given, (1) as to maháls, (2) as to areas. Meanwhile, for simplicity's sake, I speak of both classes as sub-settlement-holders.

(1) Maháls.

33. From the statement given in paragraph 31 it appears that there are 1,687 *talúqdári* maháls. Of these 299 complete maháls are sub-settled, while 235 more are partially sub-settled. The latter may fairly enough be classed with perfect pattidári estates, and catalogued under the head of *coparcenary* properties. Out of 834 *zamíndári* maháls 60 are wholly or partially sub-settled. Reference to *coparcenary* maháls, in such a connection, might well be excused, but it is interesting to observe that in as many as 72 of them, a whole or partial sub-settlement has been effected. An amalgamation of these figures produces the following mahálwár distribution,

						Maháls.
Talúqdári	...	...	...	...	...	1,153
Zamíndári	...	...	...	...	...	774
Coparcenary	...	...	...	...	...	1,710

(2) Areas.

34. But these figures do not assist us much in determining precisely to what extent the district is divided up between single owners, and cosharing communities. This is made clear from the following facts

{ The area held direct by Talúqdárs is 46·8 per cent.
 { The area held direct by single zamíndárs is 3·9 per cent.

In other words single owners hold together 50·7 per cent. of the total area ; while

{ the area held direct by coparcenary communities is 30 per cent.
 { the area held direct by joint zamíndárs is 6·6 per cent.
 { the area held by sub-settlement holders is 12·7 per cent.

In other words cosharing communities are in possession of 49·3 per cent. of the total area of the district. The actual proportion, therefore, is nearly half-in-half.

Proprietary castes.

35. I will now note briefly the different castes from which the proprietary body is recruited. Their main distribution may be gathered from the following details :—

Hindus	...	{ Thákurs ...	...	76 per cent. }	83 per cent.
		{ Others ...	...	7 " }	
Muhammadans	...	{ Khánzádas ...	...	14 " }	17 "
		{ Others ...	...	3 " }	

The percentage of original Muhammadans is very small, for those classed as Khánzádas are many of them converts from Hinduism.

Ibid.

36. Including revenue-free land, which is represented by an area of only 2,392 acres, the distribution of the principal owning castes, Hindu and Muhammadan, will be seen from the subjoined table. For purposes of comparison it has been prepared by tahsils and parganas.

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Percentage of area held by—									
		Brahmans.	Thákurs.	Baniás.	Kayasths.	Other Hindus.	Khánzádas.	Sayads.	Sheikhs.	Other Musal- mans.	Government property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Musafirkhāna ...	Gaura Jamun ...	26	98.02	...	1.72	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jagdispur ...	8.32	26.78	4.92	2.59	.59	52.75	2.13	...	.92	.05
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	4.34	75.73	...	...	...	6.24	13.52	...	.17	...
	Isauli trans-Gumti ...	3.46	77.72	...	3.56	.48	9.13	3.75	.75	1.15	...
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	2.18	93.82	...	3.71	.08	.60	...	.12	...	.04
	Aldemau ...	5.65	91.61	.01	1.21	.01	.06	1.06	.03	.36	...
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	.04	9.89	...	.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asal ...	1.66	95.64	1.05	.37	...	1.38	...	...	...	...
Sultānpur ...	Miranpur ...	1.21	54.81	.20	1.89	.23	39.15	.53	.85	.73	.40
	Baraunsa ...	12.67	58.22	1.74	2.86	...	21.00	1.65	1.30	.54	.02
Total of the district ...		4.48	76.16	.79	1.74	.12	14.39	1.39	.47	.89	.07

37. In all my intermediate assessment reports the principal landowners of each pargana have been briefly noticed. Short memoranda have also been prepared in reference to each taluqa, and important coparcenary estate. These I am leaving for the use of the district officer who succeeds me. It has not been considered necessary to attach them to this report in any form. He will, perhaps, find them useful. At next revision, too, should there be one, it may be interesting to look back, and see how such properties stood 30 years before. The remarks which follow treat of owning castes, in a general way, independently of the separate estates which belong to them.

Proprietary castes.

38. Brahmans, with 4.48 per cent. of the total area occupy a relatively unimportant position in this district. The Shukuls of pargana Jagdispur, and the "acháraj" family of Pandits of Lachmanpur, in pargana Aldemau, are the only resident Brahmans who own property to any appreciable extent. The Mahārāja of Ajudhia is responsible for most of the acreage shown to their credit in pargana Baraunsa. He lives in the Fyzabad district.

Hindus.
Brahmans.

Numerically the strongest, and in every respect the most interesting of the proprietary body are the Thákurs or Rájputs, to whom belong 76.16 of the total area. They are found in force everywhere. Tahsils Amethi and Kadipur, and pargana Gaura Jamun may be said to belong almost entirely to them. No less than 24 different clans are represented. Their names, along with the percentages of the total area held by each, are as under :—

Thákurs.

Rajkumars ...	25.35	Rajwar ...	3.41
Bandalgoti ...	17.31	Bais ...	2.18
Bachgoti ...	11.39	Chauhan ...	1.85
Bhále Sultan ...	4.72	Garagbansi ...	1.36
Kanpuria ...	4.69	Raghubansi ...	1.13
Others ...		...	2.72

The Rajkumars stand first. They own nearly the whole of pargana Aldemau, and spread over into the Miranpur pargana as well. The head of the clan in Oudh is the Rája of Derah. The taluqas of Meopur Dhaunruan, Meopur Dahla, Nanemau, and Bhadaian, with a large number of cosharing communities, help to swell the total.

The Rája of Amethi is the head of the Bandalgoti clan in Oudh, and the pargana to which he gives his name is the home of this branch of Rájput stock.

The Rája of Kurwar is the head of the Bachgoti clan in Oudh, and their property is chiefly found in parganas Miranpur and Baraunsa.

The Bhále Sultans, who are half of them Hindus and half Muhammadans, hold out in the north-west corner of the district, in parganas Jagdispur, and the two Isaulls of Tahsil Musafirkhāna.

The Khanpurias are confined to pargana Gaura Jamun, almost all of which belongs to them.

The Rajwárs are a small but compact body to whom a large portion of pargana Chánda pertains.

None of the rest call for individual mention here.

Banias.

It will be noticed that the area held by Banias is still very small, being represented by only 79 per cent. of the total area. There are only two banking houses in the district, which make a business of investing in landed property, and neither of them has absorbed much within the past thirty years. Bibi Rámpíári, of Nibálgarh, who owns nearly 5 per cent. of the Jagdispur pargana, is a model landowner, beloved by her tenants, and at all times ready to help them. The Agarwálas of Hassanpur, represented by Lála Parsotam Das, own several villages and shares in pargana Baraunsa, though the aggregate held by them is less than 2 per cent. of the total area. These figures are not unworthy of note as tending to show, in a general kind of way, that the land revenue of this district has not as yet pressed hardly on proprietors. There is no doubt that many Talúqdárs, and the bulk of the cosharing fraternities are more or less deeply involved, in a few instances hopelessly so, but up to the present moment their embarrassments have not reached such a stage as to compel them to make way for the professional money lender. Speaking in regard to coparcenary estates, which are generally deemed to be in a state of chronic collapse, it cannot be denied that they possess a marvellous store of vitality, and even when small shares do come under the hammer it more often happens than not that a well-to-do cosharer steps into the shoes of his weaker brother. They have by hook or by crook pulled through the last forty years, and with luck there is no reason why they should not survive for many a long year yet. In almost all cases their involvedness is partly due to old debts, though extravagance in marriage ceremonies is without doubt the principal factor. There is reason to believe, however, that more sensible views on this question are gradually making way. For my own part I do not mind saying that I have a strong belief in the coherence and stability of these cosharing communities.

Kayasths.

Kayasths own 1.74 per cent. of the district. They are found in all but one pargana. In days gone by they were much more powerful than they are now. As a general rule they are a rather back-boned set, heavily involved, and capable of but little effort to right themselves.

**Muhammadans.
Khanzádas.**

39. Amongst Muhammadans the Khánzádas come first and the rest nowhere. The Rája of Hassanpur, the king-maker of Oudh, is the premier Muhammadan nobleman in this Province. Most of the property recorded to this clan in pargana Miranpur belongs to him. The Maniarpur and Gangeo taluqas account for most of the area recorded to this caste in pargana Baraunsa. Over half of pargana Jagdispur is owned by Bhále Sultans, who are included amongst Khánzádas in the table given at paragraph 36. The Taluqdárs of Mahona, (who is the head of this clan in Oudh), Makdumpur, and Unehgaon, are the principal representatives of its interests.

Saiyads.

Saiyads are found in force in only one part of the district, viz., at Isauli, on the banks of the Gumti in pargana Isauli trans-Gumti. There they have but small shares. South of the river they hold as much as 13.52 per cent. of the Isauli cis-Gumti pargana.

Sheikhs.

Sheikhs are found in a few villages round Sultánpur, and rarely elsewhere. Their aggregate interest in the district extends to only 47 per cent.

Government property.

40. M. Chaoni, the old cantonment of the district, is Government property, the usufruct of which is enjoyed by the municipality, within whose boundaries it is contained.

Sub-proprietary tenures.

41. The Settlement Officer who finds his lot cast in Oudh cannot fail to be struck by the extent to which sub-proprietary tenures enter into the practical revenue politics of that Province. Such rights are comparatively rare in the North-West. Their origin and character have been dealt with in detail in

previous settlement reports, and it would be a work of supererogation to reproduce such information here. It is with the fact of their existence, and its horizon that we are now concerned. At the same time, it is essential to discriminate between the two main classes of persons who fall within the category of sub-proprietors. The sub-settlement-holder is, to all intents and purposes, the *de facto* owner of the village or portion of it, which has been decreed to him. He has complete powers of alienation altogether irrespective of the interests of the proprietor-in-chief. Herein lies the main difference between his tenure, and that of the permanent lessee. A permanent lease is, strictly speaking, a type of privileged tenancy. It conveys no power of transfer. In all other respects, so long as rent is not defaulted, the lessee's authority is absolute within the village, or portion of it which has been decreed to him, and the proprietor-in-chief has no right of entry or interference.

42. The following table shows by estates the prevalence of sub-settlement decrees in each pargana and tahsil of this district. The comparative information thus supplied has historical interest, to which it is impossible to allude here except in the briefest possible manner.

Subsettlements.

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Subsetled.			Percentage of subsetled area on total area.
		No. of maháls (whole).	No. of maháls (part).	Total Number of maháls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Musafir'hána ...	Gaura Jamun ...	10	14	24	11·4
	Jagdispur ...	4	8	12	2·8
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	1	...	1	·2
	Isauli trans-Gumti ...	2	...	2	·5
	Total ...	17	22	39	3·8
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	17	93	110	10·8
	Aldemau ...	103	76	179	16·3
	Total ...	120	169	289	14·6
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	6	5	11	3·1
	Asal ...	4	1	5	1·0
	Total ...	10	6	16	2·7
Sultánpur ...	Mirampur ...	21	10	31	6·6
	Baraunsa ...	156	51	207	27·0
	Total ...	177	61	238	17·1
Total district ...		324	258	582	10·3

In five parganas it will be noted that sub-settlement decrees cover but small areas. In the case of Jagdispur, the two Isaulis, and Asal this follows naturally enough on the nature of the superior tenures. In Amethi, however, it is characteristic of the solidarity and strength of the taluqa, in which the bulk of the pargana is comprised. Rája Mádhó Singh was a canny farseeing man, and fought successfully against the assertion of such claims within his estate. In the other five parganas the area so held is considerable. In Baraunsa the interloping Garagbansis of Khapradih and Silipur were less fortunate, and over one-fourth of the whole of that pargana is sub-settled, the greater portion of that area lying within those two taluqas. Easy come, easy go. It cannot be said that they deserved a better fate. In Aldemau on the contrary the Rája of Dera probably did merit a kinder treatment than he got. The aggregate in all four tahsils comes to one-tenth of the entire area of the district. Its distribution over the different classes of proprietors is as follows :—

Talúqdári ...	...	...	...	15·2 per cent.
Single zamindari ...	...	...	...	1·0 ditto.
Coparcenary ...	...	...	...	2·9 ditto.

So more than one-seventh of the land recorded as belonging to Talúqdárs is in reality owned by others who intercept and enjoy the greater part of the profits derived from it.

Permanent leases.

43. Appended are analogous details in regard to the acquisitions of permanent leasees. They are practically confined to Talúqdári estates, of which they hold 3·9 per cent. of the total area. Those parganas are not shown in which no such decrees have been passed.

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Permanently leased.			Percentage of permanently leased area on total area.
		No. of maháls (whole).	No. of maháls (part).	Total number of maháls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Musafirkhána ...	Gaura Jamun ...	...	1	1	...
	Jagdispur ...	1	...	1	·8
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	3	1	4	·2
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	1	...	1	·6
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	25	7	32	8·3
Sultánpur ...	Miranpur ...	15	14	29	4·0
	Baraunsa ...	6	10	16	·7
	Total of the district ...	51	33	84	2·3

Aldemau is conspicuous by its absence. Subsettlement decrees won the day there. On the other hand Amethi stands out prominently, with 8·3 per cent. of its total area in the hands of this class of subproprietor. The right to alienate was stoutly contested by the Rája, and in most cases with success. In Miranpur (4 per cent) the bulk of the permanently leased land lies in the Rája of Hassanpur's estate. The decrees falling under this category in his taluqa are of a special type, partaking of the nature of occupancy decrees, on unusually severe terms.

Aggregate of sub-proprietary tenures.

44. Amalgamating both classes, the subsettlement-holder and the permanent lessee, we find that no less than 12·6 per cent. of the entire district area is in their hands, as exhibited in the following figures :—

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Percentage of subproprietor's land to the total area of the district.
1	2	3
Musafirkhána ...	Gaura Jamun ...	11·58
	Jagdispur ...	2·69
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	·41
	Isauli trans-Gumti ...	·93
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	11·46
	Aldemau ...	16·31
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	11·79
	Asal ...	1·00
Sultánpur ...	Miranpur ...	10·68
	Baraunsa ...	27·76
	Total district ...	12·65

Under-proprietors.

45. There are two other classes of decree-holders, besides the subsettlement-holder and the permanent lessee, regarding whom separate mention must be made. The first of them is the under-proprietor. This term covers those who have obtained

a decree, strictly analogous in its nature to that of a sub-settlement, but for specific plots only, instead of for a whole village, or definite portion of one. Under-proprietors really form a privileged class of tenant, with powers of alienation. The writers of the reports of the last regular settlement for this district and for Fyzabad have entered fully into the character of their claims and status, and it is unnecessary for me to do so here. The extent to which land is held under the special conditions contained in under-proprietary decrees will be seen at a glance from the annexed statement:—

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Number of maháls in which under-proprietors exist.	Number of under-proprietary decrees passed.	Percentage of land held by under-proprietors to the total cultivated area.	Average area held by each decree-holder.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Musafirkhána	Gaura Jamun ...	38	471	7.33	5
	Jagdiapur ...	90	769	5.31	4
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	41	377	7.62	5
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	77	830	13.08	5
Kadipur	Chanda ...	223	1,423	5.57	2
	Aldemau ...	443	2,879	6.66	3
Amethi	Amethi ...	61	476	2.39	5
	Asal ...	36	1,313	5.51	1
Sultánpur	Miranpur ...	260	2,922	13.22	4
	Baraunsa ...	372	4,468	14.11	3
Total of the district		1,641	15,928	8.36	3

As might almost have been expected such decrees are less common in Amethi than in any other pargana. Only 2.3 per cent. of the total area is so held there, or less than half of the lowest aggregate anywhere else attained. It is notorious that Rájá Madho Singh took special pains to get decrees of this kind cancelled throughout his estate. The number of decree-holders in the Sultánpur tahsil is very considerable. Over one-eighth of the total area is in their hands. The amount of land covered by each decree is a variable quantity. Sometimes the holding is large, but more generally it is very small. The average area throughout the district is only three acres, falling as low as a single acre in Asal, and never rising higher than five acres in any pargana.

46. The second class of decree-holder above referred to is the occupancy tenant. He stands in the same relation to the permanent lessee that the under-proprietor does to the sub-settlement holder. That is to say he has obtained a decree for a specific plot only, at a privileged rent, without any powers of transfer. This term—occupancy tenant—is entirely distinct from its namesake in the North-West Provinces, and has nothing whatever to do with length of tenure. From the sub-joined statement, prepared on similar lines to that in the foregoing paragraph, it will be seen that 2.2 per cent. of the whole area of the district is so held, under 3,198 decrees, spread over 657 maháls, giving an average holding of four acres for each decree.

Occupancy tenants.

Tahsils.	Parganas.	Number of mahals in which occupancy tenants exist.	Number of occupancy decrees passed.	Percentage of area held by occupancy tenants to the total cultivated area.	Average area held under each occupancy decree.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Musafirkhāna	Gaura Jaman ...	24	98	3.75	11
	Jagdispur ...	39	352	1.75	3
	Isauli cis-Gumti ...	32	195	3.74	4
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	52	272	3.58	4
Kadipur	Chanda ...	107	452	2.52	3
	Aldemau ...	84	305	.78	3
Amethi	Amethi ...	68	189	1.86	9
	Asal ...	9	16	.81	11
Sultānpur	Miranpur ...	109	710	3.39	4
	Baraunsa ...	133	609	2.32	4
	Total of the district ...	657	3,198	2.21	4

Aldemau, where sub settlements are so common, and Asal, which is held almost entirely by cosharing communities exhibit the lowest figures.

Tenants, by castes.

47. Tenants pure and simple are recorded to 65.3 per cent. of the total holding's area of the district. Their distribution by castes will appear from the following table, which has been prepared, as usual, by parganas :—

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Percentage of area held by								
		Brahmans.	Thākurs.	Ahirs.	Muhammādāna.	Kurmīs.	Muraos.	Chamāra.	Kayasths.	Other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Musafirkhāna	Gaura Jamūn ...	14.33	7.29	9.29	13.23	5.50	6.36	8.30	2.16	33.54
	Jagdispur ...	12.02	6.04	8.41	11.11	4.79	6.99	6.73	2.28	41.68
	Isauli cis-Gumti...	17.53	13.77	15.93	5.46	1.61	6.56	6.97	.68	31.59
	Isauli Trans-Gumti,	26.38	9.31	17.03	9.22	5.52	5.49	...	1.69	25.36
	Total ..	15.91	8.07	11.27	10.40	4.58	6.51	5.93	1.91	35.42
Kadipur	Chanda ...	30.80	17.72	14.17	2.17	5.79	3.00	4.64	2.05	19.57
	Aldemau ...	23.85	15.93	12.18	9.01	9.48	2.01	8.01	1.70	16.93
	Total ...	25.96	16.47	12.78	7.56	8.36	2.34	6.99	1.81	17.73
Amethi	Amethi ...	33.48	21.14	11.19	1.27	2.79	6.73	1.39	2.30	19.71
	Asal ...	26.26	19.58	17.69	2.33	6.69	5.13	1.17	1.22	19.93
	Total ...	32.40	20.89	12.16	1.42	3.89	6.40	1.36	2.14	19.75
Sultānpur	Miranpur ...	24.43	9.94	11.26	13.88	4.19	4.83	2.57	2.32	26.58
	Baraunsa ...	25.82	12.57	9.28	6.49	9.54	2.55	...	1.82	31.93
	Total ...	25.14	11.20	10.23	10.07	6.95	3.66	1.25	2.07	29.34
	Total of the district,	24.83	14.02	11.57	7.60	6.00	4.58	3.86	1.96	25.58

Strongest numerically speaking are the Brahmans who thus make up for their proprietary shortcomings.

Nearly one-fourth of the tenant-held area is shown to them. They are not by any means first-rate cultivators. Many of them will not touch a plough, though most other field work they will do. Next to them in point of numbers come the Thākurs, whose characteristics as cultivators are much the same, always doing as little for themselves as they can. Ahirs (11.6 per cent.), Kurmis (6 per cent.) and Muraos (4.6 per cent.) are the backbone of the cultivating classes, and are fairly well distributed all over the district. As cultivators the Muraos are of course an

easy first, and form a valuable nucleus of hardworking tenants wherever they exist, setting an example of close and careful tilling which other tenants are often not slow to imitate. In Jagdispur and Amethi they are more common than elsewhere. They always pay high rents. Indeed in places there is a tendency to screw their rents up to breaking point, a policy the suicidal effects of which are sooner or later bound to declare themselves. Kurmis everywhere, Gujars and Lodhs along the western border in parganas Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amethi, Ghosis in Isauli cis-Gumti, Kewats in Aldemau, and Kureshis in Miranpur, are all energetic and useful cultivators.

48. The attached table is economically interesting, though unfortunately rather too elaborate. Ploughs, and plough-cattle.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Population.			Plough-cattle.	Plough.	Cultivated area per head of agriculturist in fractions of an acre.	Cultivated area per head of total population in fractions of an acre.	Cultivated area per plough in acres.	Number of agriculturists to each head of plough cattle.	Number of agriculturists to each plough.	Total number of persons to each plough.
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Musafirkhāna	Gaura Jamūn ...	37,322	17,340	54,662	15,731	7.761	.88	.60	4.28	2.37	4.84	7.09
	Jagdispur ...	66,019	35,435	101,514	26,088	12.565	.79	.51	4.18	2.53	5.25	8.07
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	28,544	12,963	41,507	11,527	5.669	.78	.53	3.94	2.47	5.03	7.32
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	39,054	14,594	53,678	15,624	7.735	.78	.56	3.93	2.50	5.05	6.93
	Total ...	170,969	80,392	251,361	68,970	33,670	.60	.65	4.11	2.47	5.07	7.46
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	65,358	19,901	85,257	21,490	10.591	.75	.58	4.68	3.04	6.17	8.04
	Aldemau ...	147,119	41,788	188,907	50,600	25.348	.78	.61	4.56	2.90	5.80	7.46
	Total ...	212,475	61,689	274,164	72,090	35,939	.77	.60	4.60	2.94	5.91	7.62
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	118,940	56,478	175,418	40,653	24.487	.80	.54	3.92	2.39	4.85	7.17
	Asal ...	32,422	9,828	42,250	11,519	5.511	.67	.52	4.03	2.80	5.88	7.66
	Total ...	151,362	66,306	217,668	61,202	29,998	.78	.54	3.94	2.47	5.04	7.25
Sultānpur ...	Miranpur ...	118,905	55,050	173,955	41,606	20,730	.72	.49	4.12	2.85	5.73	8.39
	Barauusa ...	119,052	37,690	156,742	43,469	21.317	.82	.62	4.63	2.73	5.09	7.35
	Total ...	237,957	92,740	330,697	85,075	42,047	.77	.56	4.40	2.79	5.65	7.86
Total of the district ...		772,763	3,01,127	1,073,890	287,337	141,654	.78	.56	4.29	2.68	5.45	7.58

In the multitude of figures there is not always wisdom. As pointed out for instance in my assessment report on pargana Isauli Cis-Gumti the statistics of the agricultural and non-agricultural population are sometimes obviously incorrect and misleading. Generally speaking, for a rural district like this, the percentage of persons gaining their livelihood from the land is larger than these returns would lead us to infer. There is bound to be much uniformity in a statement like this, and the deductions which it suggests ought not to be too discriminating or minute. Pargana Aldemau is the only one where ploughs and plough cattle would appear relatively deficient, though not to any marked degree, for even there the number of persons to each plough is a shade below the district average. Half an acre is the average cultivated area per head of the population. Each plough is responsible for a little more than four acres of cultivated land.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL.

49. The first settlement of the district made after the annexation, commonly known as the "Summary Settlement," was completed in 1859-60. No survey was undertaken. The records in the possession of the old pargana kanungoes were freely used, and the Government revenue was to a great extent based on the information contained in them,

Summary Settlement,
1859-60.

Regular settlement,
1863-71.

50. The regular settlement, which has been gradually expiring since 1st July 1895, commenced in 1863, and was brought to a conclusion in 1871. A complete survey was carried out on this occasion. All disputes in regard to property in land were duly decided, Settlement Courts being empowered with Civil jurisdiction for this purpose.

Extent of the district,
then and now.

51. There were 12 parganas in the Sultānpur district when this regular settlement was started. Of these four, *viz.*

Inbanna,
Jais,
Simrauta,
Moharganj,

were transferred to the Rae Bareilly district.

One, *viz.* Subeha was made over to Bara Banki.

Three, *viz.* Aldemau, Baraunsa, Isauli Trans-Gumti,

all those that lay north of the Gumti, were taken out of Fyzabad and incorporated in this district. These changes took place in 1869.

The total area of the district as it originally stood was 1,005,205 acres. As now constituted it is 1,096,403 acres.

Summary and regular
settlements com-
pared.

52. In the following statement the net results of these first two settlements are compared :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Summary settlement.	Regular settlement.	Percentage of enhancement.
1	2	3	4	5
Musaīkhāna	Gaura Jaman ...	44,860	61,617	37.35
	Jagdispur ...	87,819	1,11,119	26.53
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	38,074	45,816	20.33
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	56,217	72,073	28.20
	Total ...	2,26,970	2,90,625	28.04
Kadipur	Chanda ...	63,755	97,729	53.28
	Aldemau ...	1,87,843	2,22,875	61.68
	Total ...	2,01,598	3,20,604	59.03
Amethi	Amethi ...	1,67,697	2,17,738	29.84
	Asal ...	36,496	41,496	13.70
	Total ...	2,04,193	2,59,234	26.95
Sultānpur	Miranpur ...	1,25,859	1,75,601	39.52
	Barnansa ...	1,44,393	1,91,613	32.70
	Total ...	2,70,252	3,67,214	35.87
District Total		9,03,013	12,37,677	37.06

The rise was highest in the Kadipur tahsil, but in Chanda it was eased off by a system of progressive enhancements.

Break-down in three
parganas, Aldemau
Baraunsa, Isauli
Trans-Gumti.

53. So far as the parganas lying to the south of the Gumti are concerned it may be said that the regular settlement worked smoothly. Excepting in Chanda the increase taken was everywhere moderate, and adapted to the circumstances of the people. In the three parganas north of the Gumti, however, which were subsequently transferred to the Sultānpur district, considerable difficulty was very soon experienced in collecting the new demand. Complaints of over-assessment were so numerous and persistent that in 1874 Mr Millett, I.C.S., was deputed to investigate

them, and if necessary revise the revenue demands throughout. His report on the Fyzabad settlement, compiled in 1879, contains a full and very interesting account of the action which he found it desirable to take for this purpose, and of the results to which it led. In each of my pargana assessment reports brief allusion has been made to this break-down, and it is scarcely needful here to enter into the subject in any detail. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Carnegie, had claimed the merit of moderation for his assessments, and to judge from the number of objections filed at the time there was no reason to apprehend dissatisfaction or default on the part of the proprietors. Several causes, it would seem, combined to produce the failure which shortly after took place. The new settlement was ushered in by a series of depressing years, seasons unfavourable, and harvests poor. The management of many of the Talúqdárs was notoriously inefficient. There were no reliable proprietary registers for the big coparcenary maháls. In individual parganas special causes also prevailed. There can be no doubt that the injury done to riparian estates by the great flood of 1871 was a chief factor of the distress in pargana Isauli Trans-Gumti. In Baraunsa too this flood did much damage, while the prevalence of sub-settlements and the litigation and disputes which arose over them, helped much to accentuate the difficulties there. In Aldemau the latter cause was also prominent, but the flood cannot be said to have done much real harm, as comparatively little of the area contained in river estates in that pargana is liable to fluvial action. To my thinking the most immediate reason of all in the case of Aldemau is to be traced in the following words from the Revenue Administration Report of the Fyzabad district for 1873:—see paragraph 1014, Fyzabad Settlement Report:—“The mistake here does not appear to have been so much that there was actual over-assessment (though doubtless cases of that kind will be found as in any settlement) as that assessments were too precipitately introduced, and that where the enhancement was very large, the full demand was at once enforced instead of being reached by degrees.”

The net results of Mr. Millett's labours, and the ground they covered, will be gathered from the figures given below:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages under objection.	Number of applications.	Effect of revision.		Percentage of reduction.
					Revenue fixed at regular settlement.	Revised demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Radipur ...	Aldemau ...	475	362	627	2,22,875	2,02,445	9.16
Sultánpur ...	Baraunsa ...	460	306	510	1,91,613	1,82,180	4.92
Musafirkhána ...	Isauli Trans-Gumti.	99	82	147	72,073	65,972	8.46
	Total ...	1,034	749	1,293	4,86,561	4,50,597	7.39

In the three parganas of this district with which he had to deal he let off Rs. 35,964.

54. There are several tests by which the workableness of a settlement is ordinarily gauged. They will be duly noticed. Before mentioning them, however, I would take the liberty of noting briefly the results of my own experience garnered during the five and a half years I have been in charge of this district. They have been, for the most part, years of struggle and uncertainty. There has been no bumper season, unless it be the one now drawing to a close. There has been more than one indifferent harvest. There was a severe flood in 1894, and there were the makings of a famine in 1896-97. The period has been of a character eminently qualified to test to the utmost the suitability of the revenue arrangements of a district. Far and away the most difficult tahsil of all is Kadipur, and pargana Aldemau in particular. Both the Talúqdárs and the coparcenary communities are more involved

Working of the settlement expiring. the now

there than in any other part of the district. The intricacy of the proprietary registers in this pargana is a bye-word through Oudh. Next to it ranks pargana Baraunsa, where also there are many large co-sharing estates. Stray coparcenary maháls in Asal, Amethi, and Jagdispur give more or less trouble always, but they are happily few and far between. The circumstances of Isauli Trans-Gumti are unusual. There are a few big villages there on the banks of the river, which are liable to exceptional injury in years of flood. In 1894 I found this tract in a very distressed condition, and was obliged to make special provision to keep the people going. It had been over-assessed by Mr. Carnegie, and did not get so much relief as it should have done at the revision which Mr. Millett made. The current settlement of this pargana does not expire till 1900, but in view of the effects of the failure of the rains in 1896, and the obvious justice of such a course, Government has been pleased, on my recommendation, to introduce the new revised assessments into these villages with anticipative effect from July 1896, whereby the proprietors obtain a net yearly reduction of Rs. 2,144 in the amount till now paid by them. With the exceptions noted above, in which it will be seen that the three Fyzabad parganas again play a forward part, the expiring revenue of the district may be said to have been realized hitherto without any special difficulty or delay.

Ibid.

55. The common tests by which the working of a settlement is checked, are to be sought in a consideration of the following points :—

- (1) the amount of the balances which have accrued from year to year ;
- (2) the character and quantity of the coercive processes which have been found necessary ;
- (3) the extent to which land has been alienated during its currency.

Each of these will now be taken up very briefly in order. Except in regard to alienations no figural statements will be supplied.

Balances.

56. During the first dozen years of the period under review large balances always accrued. Default was more or less habitual, and the seasons frequently unpropitious. This cycle of arrears culminated in the famine year of 1877-78. As soon as its effects began to pass away, a run of prosperous harvests, coupled with the rapid rise in prices which followed on the fall in silver, simplified matters greatly. Up to 1884 arrears were few, and from that date onwards, up to within the last three or four years, there may be said to have been no uncollected balances at the close of the revenue year. The new demand became due in two parganas of the district in 1895, of which Aldemau was one, and owing to poor seasons balances have since then accrued ; but all the real relief that was needed has now been afforded in the remissions sanctioned on account of the distress in 1896-97. Excluding the sum of Rs. 2,144, to which I have referred in paragraph 54, the actual amount written off during the past thirty years, as irrecoverable for various reasons, is only Rs. 76,158, and over one-third of this represents remissions granted in sequence of the famine of 1877-78.

Coercive processes.

57. The vogue of minor processes, such as writs of demand and arrests, is no real test of the lightness or severity of a revenue demand. Figures in regard to them need not be set forth. Available returns do not go farther back than 1873-74. Since then up to and including the past year, 1896-97, there have been 2,045 distrainments of movable property, or a yearly average of 85. Sale, however, has taken place in only 380 cases, considerably over half of which fell within the first five years, up to 1877-78. Sale was not once found necessary last year. Attachment of maháls under section 119 of the Oudh Revenue Act has been resorted to in 67 instances. This process has been more frequently enforced in recent years. But the figure given is not a strictly correct indication of the action taken. In a few cases section 119 has had to be employed when section 158 failed, and in a few more instances the attachment has been of a purely nominal character. Recusancy on the part of big landlords like the Rája of Amethi, and the Meopur Dhaunruán Talúqdárs, is much to be deplored. Transfer of shares to solvent co-sharers has been effected on 52 occasions,

the average revenue demand in each case being somewhat over Rs. 300. This process has not been tried since 1883. Annulment of settlement has been effected in 14 maháls; the last occasion being in 1881-82. No sale of immovable property has taken place during all these years. To what extent severer measures might not have been needed, had not Government often stepped in to help owners in the management of their estates need not be asked. About half the taluqas in the district, and considerably more than half in actual extent, have at one time or another been administered by the Court of Wards, or under the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act.

58. In the matter of alienations I have had a table prepared on the same lines as that which Mr. Moreland has incorporated in paragraph 16 of his final settlement report on the Unao district.

Alienations.



Taluk.	Pargana.	Total area.	Mortgage.			Private sale.			Auction.			Pre-emption.			Total transfers.			Redemption.			Net results.		
			Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.	Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.	Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.	Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.	Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.	Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.	Number of cases.	Area transferred.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Mussafirhāna	Gaura Jamun	59,627	206	4,082	6,614	6	32	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	4,114	6,688	74	2,121	2,854	132	1,993	3,834
	Jagdispur	99,027	1,357	8,963	17,958	380	7,105	13,403	10	1,662	1,195	3	...	...	1,748	17,751	32,540	164	2,836	3,235	1,584	14,915	29,355
	Isauli Cis-Gumti	39,469	2,383	5,577	11,721	88	2,012	3,018	7	182	304	3	283	345	2,481	8,057	15,393	539	2,222	4,499	1,922	5,835	10,894
	Isauli Trans-Gumti	55,850	3,521	5,065	10,355	242	1,354	2,157	16	2,000	3,718	1	11	23	3,750	9,063	16,283	701	1,183	3,214	3,019	7,583	13,082
	Total	253,973	7,457	23,689	46,678	716	10,533	18,632	33	4,450	5,221	7	316	403	8,215	38,988	70,954	1,554	8,662	13,802	6,657	30,326	57,152
Kadipur	Chanda	83,740	3,473	10,322	20,212	243	2,933	4,219	31	2,046	3,141	22	644	854	3,775	15,948	28,426	500	1,698	2,709	3,275	14,350	25,717
	Akmanu	199,001	9,609	24,568	35,723	543	7,006	14,653	59	2,453	4,141	15	532	648	10,313	31,159	54,568	1,296	3,232	5,492	9,017	27,927	49,076
	Total	282,741	13,173	30,890	55,935	786	10,539	18,275	90	4,502	7,282	37	1,176	1,502	14,088	47,107	82,994	1,796	4,930	8,201	12,292	42,177	74,793
Amethi	Amethi	191,689	1,168	1,373	3,553	115	378	606	2	9	28	...	...	...	1,345	1,700	4,187	17	35	143	1,268	1,725	4,044
	Asal	42,886	4,279	3,634	8,452	57	1,158	1,774	...	...	...	1	39	45	4,337	4,891	10,271	222	154	347	4,115	4,737	9,924
	Total	234,575	5,447	5,007	12,005	172	1,536	2,380	2	9	28	1	39	45	5,622	6,631	14,458	239	189	490	5,383	6,462	13,968
Sultānpur	Miranpur	157,339	5,449	2,597	23,324	472	3,340	5,311	26	236	404	3	18	24	5,930	16,491	29,063	1,192	1,633	3,117	4,758	14,858	25,946
	Harauusa	167,775	7,419	4,126	20,753	273	3,938	5,912	10	180	297	30	375	543	7,732	18,619	26,805	1,998	2,340	3,423	5,734	16,279	23,382
	Total	325,114	12,868	27,023	44,077	745	7,278	10,523	36	416	701	33	333	567	13,662	35,110	55,868	3,190	3,973	6,540	10,492	31,137	49,328
	District Total	1,006,403	38,949	86,669	1,58,695	2,419	29,585	49,830	161	9,377	13,232	78	1,924	2,517	41,607	127,856	2,24,274	6,783	17,754	29,033	34,824	110,102	1,35,241

It covers all recorded transactions during the past thirty years. However incomplete such figures may be, taken all together as a whole, it is at any rate fair enough to presume that the percentage of error throughout is reasonably normal. The return is quite accurate enough therefore for purposes of internal comparison. Tahsíl Kadipur, and more particularly, pargana Aldemau, again ranks first, in almost every department. In regard to mortgages it is utopian to expect accurate information. There is a large area of land in the district held by under-proprietors, and sub-settlement holders, all of whom possess alienable rights. Roughly speaking the returns under this head indicate the extent to which all classes having property in land are involved. The average area covered by each mortgage is but little over two acres. In coparcenary Asal, it is less than one; in Talúqdári Gaura Jamun it is over twenty. Transfers of this nature, ordinarily with possession, have no effect on the stability of the revenue demand, as if the mortgagor cannot or will not pay up the call on the land hypothecated by him, the mortgagee is obliged to do so. Private sale, or out-and-out transfer, is comparatively uncommon. The yearly average is about 1,000 acres. The average area covered by each transaction is a little over 12 acres. In pargana Jagdispur a considerable portion of the area which has changed hands belonged to Bábu Ali Bahadur Khan, of Kachinaon, a small proprietor whose wilful extravagance has placed him at the mercy of his creditors. The presence of the Nihalgarih banking house is responsible for much of the alienation there, though part of it, and most in Isauli Trans-Gumti as well, represents the recent efforts of Bábu Azam Ali Khan, the relentless Talúqdár of Deogaon, to get his coasts enlarged. Sale by public auction, the last stage in the career of the hopeless bankrupt, has only taken place in 161 instances, over one-third of which hail from Aldemau. The average area involved in each instance is less than 60 acres, but the variation is very considerable from one pargana to another. As I have elsewhere pointed out comparatively little land in this district passes into the professional money lender's hands. When the worst comes to the worst and a small proprietor has to be sold up, some solvent cosharer is almost sure to step into his shoes. It is a common thing in this district for a retired native officer on return to his ancestral home, to lay out his savings on a small plot of land hard by, or to redeem an old family mortgage. Service and business on the distant sea-board of the empire are also a fruitful spur to such a consummation, and many are the men who have wandered far afield to try and gain this end. Mahál Mahmudpur, with its 2,000 cosharers, affords an excellent example of how little involved a big coparcenary community may really be, when it has external interests of this nature steadily coming to its assistance.

59. Speaking in a purely general way I think the district may congratulate itself on the way it has got through the past trentade. I do not consider that the expiring revenue has been an oppressive one, and I believe the people themselves look forward hopefully to the future. That a few of the big men and many of the small communities are in a bad way, and find the struggle for existence growing harder year by year, is a fact that cannot be denied. At the same time I am satisfied, and I think that in the main they would agree with me, that their difficulties and distress are mostly of their own making, and that but little of their present indebtedness is primarily due to pressure of the Government demand which has formed the first call upon their purse.

Summing up.

CHAPTER III.

COMPARISON OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

60. The comparative area statement, given as Appendix I, contains all the information necessary in regard to the area of the district. It is dealt with under two main divisions,

Area, how classified.

- (1) not assessable (2) assessable.

Not assessable.

The area classed as not assessable is composed of land falling under the following heads :—

- (1) Revenue-free.
- (2) Covered by village sites.
- (3) Covered by water.
- (4) Otherwise barren.

Such land in this district now occupies 25·8 per cent. of the total area, as compared with 29·1 per cent. at last settlement. Revenue-free grants are rare here. Land covered by village sites is not a quantity capable of much variation. The present figure is slightly less than the past, the result probably of more accurate measurements, and the cultivation of stray intra-mural plots. There is a large apparent decline in the area now shown as covered by water, which is 7·7 per cent. of the whole. The tendency to cultivate land on the banks of swamps, or even in the bed of them, as was freely done in 1896-97, may be responsible for part of this difference. But it is more probable that there has been an interchange of classification, and that some of the land then exhibited as covered with water has since been relegated to the head 'otherwise barren'. In the aggregate displayed under this title there is also a substantial decrease. The reason of this is that at last settlement all groveland which occupied less than or up to 10 per cent of the village area was placed under this head, and only in so far as it exceeded 10 per cent. was it classed as assessable.

Assessable.

61. The assessable area may be land either (1) out of cultivation, or (2) cultivated. Land which is out of cultivation is catalogued as under :—

- (1) Groves.
- (2) Culturable waste.
- (3) Fallow.

I will notice each in turn briefly.

Groves.

62. I have already explained the peculiar connotation adopted in regard to groveland at last settlement. The real area then covered by groves was 77,290 acres. It has fallen to 71,937 acres within the past thirty years. In five parganas of the district the area so occupied is more than it was then; in the remaining five it is less. The western parganas have always been famous for their mango and mahua topes. In Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amethi there is a recognized tree-tax on mahua groves, the ordinary rate being two annas per tree, and the Talúqdár's income from this source is often considerable. Most of the groves in Jagdispur belong to tenants, so it is not to be wondered at that there has been a small increase in the area devoted to arboriculture in that pargana. The other two parganas belong almost exclusively to Talúqdárs, who have established their right to collect this tree tax, so the inducement there to keep up groves is less, and the area has declined in consequence. Deforestation is most marked in Miranpur, and in that pargana, and in Baraunsa, and Isauli Trans-Gumti the decrease is due to the gradual clearing of the ground which has taken place. It is a bad sign of the times to see the grove area diminishing. Arboricide affords one of the simplest means of raising the wind, to the hard-pressed debtor. There is, too, a marked tendency not to replace groves when once cut down, which is much to be regretted. In the course of my inspections I was often struck by the absence of young trees. In the eastern parganas the grove area has always been comparatively small. It is satisfactory therefore to note that in Aldemau, Chanda, and Asal trees show a tendency to hold their own. Speaking generally it is a pretty sure sign that a village is a good one if it has a good supply of groves, and I have frequently pointed out in my assessment reports that the area under trees is greatest in the best circle, and correspondingly less in others. All genuine groveland has been excluded from assessment. This principle is an excellent one, and fraught with much advantage to the people. In seasons of stress like 1896-97 the existence of a good mahua crop spells salvation to many a struggling household, whilst in all years the mango fruit and the mahua flower come as a boon and a blessing to all sorts and conditions of men.

63. The area now shown under the head of culturable waste is 8·9 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 8·7 at last settlement. Except in two special instances it has not been assessed. Mauza Jangal Ramnagar is a jungle preserve round the Rájá of Amethi's residence in that village. Ten per cent. of it has been deducted, and the remainder assessed to revenue at a lenient rate per acre. It is fine valuable land, and would bring in a very large return if brought under the plough. In mauza Saraiyan Piru there was reason to believe that the Rájá of Hassanpur had intentionally let some land fall out of cultivation, so 50 acres there were held liable to assessment. Culturable waste.

64. Old and new fallow now occupy between them 3·3 per cent. of the tota area of the district, as against 9·5 per cent. so recorded thirty years ago. The difference is largely due to the corresponding increase in cultivation since then, and partly no doubt to the classification then adopted. All such land has been discarded in assessing, except where actually included in tenants' holdings. Fallow is most common in inferior villages, for light land is naturally the first to go out of cultivation. Fallow.

65. The total cultivated area of the district is now returned as 607,312 acres, or 55·4 per cent. of the whole. At last settlement it was 51·5 per cent. There has been an increase of 7·6 per cent. since then. The rise—16·4 per cent.—has been most marked in pargana Aldemau, 58·2 per cent. of whose area is now under the plough. Cultivated.

66. At last settlement it would appear that every field which could possibly be reached by water was classed as irrigated. Indeed very little care was taken to secure a correct record in this respect. This was pointed out to the Board of Revenue in paragraph 9 of the Director's letter, dated 4th May, 1891. The result was that as much as 71·3 per cent. of the cultivated area was thus shown. The variations in the record for different parganas was conspicuous. In Aldemau as little as 51·5 per cent. was so ranked, as against 92·1 per cent. in Amethi. In other districts also it has been the custom to work out the area to which water, under any circumstances, could be supplied. Where wet and dry rates obtain this may perhaps be desirable. In Sultánpur distinctions as to wet and dry do not directly affect rents. During the present revision the statistics prepared for irrigation have been based on the facts as found at the spot when the revised papers were being prepared. They form a definite record of fact. This system affords a very fair criterion of the extent to which irrigation is ordinarily practised, provided the seasons be normal. But should a cold weather of exceptional rainfall intervene then there is no doubt that the return so prepared is apt to become misleading. This is exactly what occurred in regard to tahsíl Sultánpur. The rainfall of 1894 was quite abnormal in amount and duration, and the succeeding cold weather was characterised by continuous downpours, obviating to a very great extent the need of any artificial watering of the crops. The registered irrigation in each tahsíl in the district, as compared with the cultivated area pans out as follows :— Irrigation.

		Per cent.				Per cent.
Musaírkhána	...	35	|	Amethi	...	47·4
Kadipur	...	53·5	|	Sultánpur	...	13·4

Producing an aggregate average of 35·9 per cent.

The defect in the return for the Sultánpur tahsíl is transparent. Under the circumstances it seemed to me only fair to strike an average on the recorded entries of the three preceding years. This gives us as follows for each pargana :—

		Per cent.				Per cent.
Miranpur	...	43·5	|	Baraunsa	...	41·4

or 42·4 per cent. for the whole tahsíl. Substituting this total, therefore, it may fairly be presumed that in ordinary years about 44·7 per cent. of the entire cultivated area is reached by water. Into the circumstances of separate parganas or

tahsils it is unnecessary to enter. It is worthy of note though that tahsil Kadipur comes out top with 53·5 per cent, some small compensation for its many drawbacks. One general feature may also be noticed. It is almost invariably true that the extent to which irrigation is available forms a fair gauge of the quality of an estate, or aggregate of estates, and all through the district the area reached by water will be found to be greatest in the best circle, less in circle II, and least of all in the inferior villages classed, as a rule, in circle III.

Sources.

67. There are no canals in this district. They are not needed, and we are on the whole glad to be without them. The sources from which irrigation is carried on are (1) wells, both earthen and masonry, (2) swamps, (3) tanks, (4) rivers. Foremost in importance come wells. There are 16,453 masonry wells in this district from which water is taken for purposes of irrigation. Of these 8,992 were in existence at last settlement, and 7,461 have been constructed since. Activity in this direction has been marked, and there can be no doubt that the permanent protection thus afforded to agriculture, especially in years of drought, cannot be overestimated. During the past year 1896-97, in sequence of famine relief, of which masonry-well-sinking in a district like this is an excellent form, we advanced nearly Rs. 80,000 for this purpose, and have thus placed more than 600 new masonry wells to our credit in this one year only. Earthen wells are common all over the district. Of course there are villages and tracts where they cannot be made, and others—only too numerous—where they do not last for long, falling in within two or three years. But in some parts they hold out remarkably well. In Miranpur and Jagdispur they are often worked for as long as fifty years, and more. In Isauli Cis-Gumti and Baraunsa they sometimes enjoy a lease of life for thirty years. In parganas Gaura Jamun, Aldemau, Asal, and Amethi water is generally found at from 18 to 20 feet from the surface. In Isauli Trans-Gumti, Chanda, and Baraunsa, it ranges from 24 to 27 feet; while in Miranpur, Isauli Cis-Gumti, and Jagdispur the depth is usually 30 feet or more. In the two latter the prevalence of earthen wells is notoriously due to the superstitious prejudice of the Bhāle Sultāns, who have a horror of brick-built ones. In this conceit they are followed by the Kaupurias of Gaura Jamun. Such fancies, however, are slowly dying out, and in these latitudinarian days free-thinking members of those clans may now and then be found living in tiled houses, cultivating cane, and making masonry wells, three transgressions of immemorial tradition enough to turn the ashes of their ancestors. The whole area returned as irrigated from wells is 110,837 acres, or 50·9 per cent. of the total irrigated area. Swamps and tanks combined account for 104,906 acres, or 48·2 per cent., leaving only 2,132 acres or a fraction under one per cent. to rivers and such-like sources. The Gumti is hardly ever used to this end, as its stream is so low in the cold weather. The Majhui, however, is occasionally dammed up for this purpose.

Methods.

68. As to the methods employed in irrigating from wells little need be said. (1) The *gharra* system is in vogue mainly in parganas Aldemau and Chānda, the eastern portion of the district. The usual apparatus is used, but manual labour takes the place of bullocks. In a year like last, when prices ran very high, people even of the highest castes might have been seen taking their turn at this work. The party ordinarily consists of ten persons, six to draw, two in relief, one—usually a woman—to empty the bucket at the mouth of the well, and one to distribute the water in the field. About one-fourth of an acre can be watered from one bucket by one set of workers during the day by this method. A good masonry well may have as many as eight gangs working together. The slight deficiency in plough cattle noticed in these two parganas is possibly attributable to the prevalence there of this mode of irrigation. (2) The *pur* or bucket system is the same as that just described, only the motive power is a pair of bullocks. It obtains everywhere. About one-fifth of an acre can be watered during the day from one bucket. (3) The *charkhi*, or pulley system, is mostly in vogue in parganas Aklemau and Baraunsa. Everything here depends on the depth of water from the

surface. One pair of earthen vessels will irrigate about a tenth of an acre in a day. I remember seeing over 70 of such wells in a single village last year, almost every field having its own little oblong hole. (4) The *dhenkul*, or pot-and lever system is met with here and there, but has comparatively few clients in this district. Irrigation from tanks is carried on by lifts, as usual, as many sometimes as three or four being needed to lift the water to the desired level. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres can be irrigated in a single day by each basket.

69. In Appendix VI is set forth all the information required in regard to the areas occupied by different crops throughout this district. The following comparative statement, however, will be found interesting, and instructive. In addition to the figures for last settlement and the present revision, it exhibits the average cropping during a period of nine intermediate years, and the percentages of each crop on the total cultivated area. Crops.



Year.	Rabi.										Kharif.							
	Total cultivated area per khasra.																	
	Wheat alone.	Wheat in combination.	Barley alone and in combination.	Pease and gram.	Tobacco.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	Cotton.	Maize.	Juar.	Rice.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.	Total.		
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
At last settlement ...	5,63,923	95,007	18,715	85,954	89,219	623	2,707	7,146	2,99,371	3,121	3,732	25,782	1,33,225	767	17,220	1,06,351	2,90,181	25,629
Percentages ...	100	16.9	3.4	15.2	15.9	1	4	1.2	53.1	5	6	4.6	23.6	1	3.1	18.9	51.4	4.5
Average of nine years—1201-99 fali.	6,05,461	79,026	35,107	91,573	1,89,953	770	7,927	16,700	3,71,056	58	4,275	4,615	2,20,951	1,952	17,547	1,60,827	4,10,225	1,75,520
Percentages ...	100	13.0	5.8	15.2	23.1	1	1.3	2.7	61.2	...	7	8	36.5	3	2.9	26.5	67.7	28.9
At present settlement ...	6,07,282	78,255	23,573	96,115	1,65,272	466	5,181	18,307	3,84,169	51	995	53,557	2,68,530	1,824	19,779	68,504	4,13,240	1,90,127
Percentages ...	100	12.9	3.9	16.2	27.2	1	8	2.2	63.3	...	2	8.9	44.2	3	3.2	11.2	68.0	31.3

The most noticeable variation is in the area returned as double-cropped. It may be that a different species of classification was employed thirty years ago, but in any case there is an undoubted tendency towards putting more land under a second crop. Persistent double-cropping must in time affect the fertility of the soil. There are few crops which will not produce this effect. *Sánwán*, however, is one. Its roots are very fragile, and never strike deep, and the fact of its growth predicates the liberal use of manure and dry earth, which benefits rather than exhausts the soil in which it is sown. In so far, therefore, as double-cropping represents a resort to the cultivation of this valuable food-grain, it is a blessing instead of a curse. An occasional dry year like 1896-97 works wonders as a corrective to this continuous drain on the growing power of the soil. The wheat crop last year was one which will long live in the memories of the people. Another point which comes out from these figures is the apparent growth in popularity of the autumn harvest as compared with the spring crops. Turning to individual crops, it will be noticed that wheat sown alone shows a decline. *Asal* is the only pargana which does not share in this downward movement, and the increase there is very small. The shortage is most marked in *Jagdispur*, *Baraunsa*, and *Chánda*. There is, on the other hand, an apparent tendency to grow more pease and gram, the cheaper *rabi* food-grains of the people. The cultivation of poppy has also received a slight impetus, though several failures in recent years have temporarily rendered it less popular than before. The extent to which it is grown depends almost altogether on the distribution of *mura* cultivators. Cotton is not grown here. The people say the soil is unsuited to it. Maize is a very small crop. *Juár* varies much—after lying low for many years it has once more become rather a favourite. The increase in the area under rice is remarkable. Indigo is expanding. Several taluqadars are working indigo concerns on their estates, and encourage the growth of the plant. Cane remains stationary. In parts of the district it is almost unknown. It is one of the eccentricities of the *Bhale Sultan* and the *Kanpuria* to eschew this crop. But this antipathy is gradually losing force, and in *Isauli Cis-Gumti* for example its usefulness is being slowly recognized. In *Aldemau* it has always been popular. Indeed, there is a special two-anna 'kist' due in February there, solely on account of the sugarcane crop.

70. In Appendix IV information with regard to holdings will be found set forth in detail. The total area so recorded now is 56.3 per cent. of the entire district. This aggregate, it will be seen, exceeds the cultivated area by 10,483 acres. This is the extent to which fallow land is entered as rent-paying in tenants' holdings. The figures below exhibit in a handy form the variations which have taken place during the past thirty years:—

Holdings, past and present.

Period.	Sir and Khudkasht.	Under-proprietors' cultivation.	Occupancy tenants' cultivation.	Land held rent-free and at favoured rates.	Land held by cash-paying tenants.	Grain-rented land.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
At last settlement ...	16.2	7.0	1.7	5.4	67.1	2.6
At present settlement ...	16.9	8.1	2.2	5.0	65.3	2.5

71. There has been, it will be observed, some increase in the actual area of owners' land since last settlement. It now amounts to 101,592 acres as against 91,848 acres so recorded then, an advance of 13.8 per cent. The rise is most perceptible in the *Amethi tahsil*. *Musafirkhána* and *Kadipur* both show a slight falling off. It is in the character of such land, however, that the variations are most marked and important. At last settlement the amount shown as sir was 16.17 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation; now it amounts to only 8.7 per cent. *Khudkasht* then occupied 11 per cent, whereas now it is responsible for 8.49 per cent. The question

Owners' land.

raised by these figures has been discussed by Mr. Benett in his Note on Oudh Settlements. He points out how poorly Oudh has fared in regard to sir, as contrasted with districts in the North-west Provinces. Comparatively speaking, Sultánpur with 8·7 per cent., is better off than the other Oudh districts mentioned by him. Coming, as I did, from settlement work in the North-West Provinces, one of the features that most struck me in the village records here was this apparent absence of sir. Looking into the matter I found that it was largely due to the rigid interpretation of the rules prescribed by an Assistant Commissioner, who was stationed in Sultánpur when the Oudh Rent Act came into force. As far as could be, the mistakes then made have now been rectified, and the true sir areas shown in the revised papers. About three-fourths of such land is worked by the owners themselves. The remainder is in the hands of sub-tenants.

Decree-holders' land.

72. There has also been a marked increase in the area held under decrees since last settlement. Under-proprietors now have recorded to them 50,411 acres, or 8·1 per cent of the total holdings' area, as against 39,508 acres, or 7·0 per cent. then. The advance has been spread over every pargana, though least of all, as we might easily conclude, in Amethi. It is most noticeable in the Sultánpur Tahsil. Taken all round there is an increase of 27·59 per cent. on the aggregate of thirty years ago. Similar, only more so, is the case with regard to occupancy tenants. At last settlement their rights covered 9,123 acres, whereas 13,351 acres or 2·2 per cent. of the whole holdings' area, is so recorded now. The increase is 46·3 per cent. Amethi is the only pargana in which a decline is apparent. Everywhere else the increase is considerable, except in Tahsil Sultánpur, a set-off perhaps to the spread of under-proprietary tenure noticed there. These figures bespeak considerable activity on the part of the Courts since the first decrees of this kind were passed.

Tenants' cash-rented land.

73. The cash-rented land now shown in tenants' holdings is actually greater than it was thirty years ago, though its proportion to the total area included in holdings is only 65·3 per cent., as against 67·1 per cent. then. But even this relative decline is more apparent than real. Land held at favoured or nominal rent was often recorded then as paying full rents. At the present time 5 per cent. of the entire holdings' area is in the hands of privileged tenants. Cash tenants work over three-fourths of the whole cultivated area in parganas Jagdispur, and Amethi, and rents run high there in consequence. The proportion of land held by them is lowest in parganas Asal, Isauli Trans-Gumti, and Baraunsa, where large coparcenary communities preponderate.

Grain-rented land.

74. The grain-rented area in tenants' holdings is small, being only 2·5 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 2·6 per cent. thirty years ago. Now, as then, the "jarhan" growing grounds of Gaura Jamun and Amethi are the only parts of this district where such rents have any real vogue. The former with 13·1 per cent. and the latter with 4·7 per cent., represent three-fifths of the whole area so held throughout ten parganas.

Rents.

75. I now pass on to rents. There are many points of view from which this subject might be contemplated. So far as possible, however, I propose to restrict our enquiries to those aspects which have a direct practical bearing on the question of assessment. It is a matter of the first importance to differentiate the rent-rates which obtain under each different species of tenure. It is also desirable to discriminate between the rents paid by high and low caste tenants. It will then be our duty to observe the rise in rents which has taken place during the last thirty years, and to examine briefly the causes which have led up to it. Into the question of collections I do not propose to enter. The figures for what they are worth will be found in Appendix III. Speaking in a very general way, year in year out, rent is pretty fully realized in this district. There are no very marked divergences between demand and collection, in any particular portion of it.

Rent-rates examined according to proprietary tenure.

76. The extent to which rent-rates vary under different types of tenure throughout the district will be gathered from a glance at the following figures :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Cash tenants rent-rate in—				Total.
		Taluqdari rates.	Single zamindari estates.	Coparcenary rates.	Sub-settled rates.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Musafirkhāna	Gaura Jamun ...	5.85	5.56	7.40	7.72	6.22
	Jagdispur ...	5.45	6.82	7.57	6.76	6.62
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	7.46	5.64	6.93	8.30	6.55
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	7.86	4.70	5.10	5.96	5.91
	Total ...	6.01	6.24	6.75	7.38	6.40
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	5.85	7.18	6.15	5.60	5.99
	Aldemau ...	5.92	5.69	5.42	5.86	5.44
	Total ...	5.50	5.85	5.66	5.82	5.60
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	6.28	...	7.88	7.53	6.34
	Asal ...	5.51	...	6.79	10.65	6.79
	Total ...	6.27	...	6.92	7.85	6.41
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur ...	5.75	7.88	7.12	7.63	6.35
	Baraunsa ...	4.97	5.91	5.78	6.16	5.45
	Total ...	5.38	6.29	6.49	6.52	5.89
	District Total ...	5.79	6.20	6.34	6.42	6.04

I have shown the fractional parts of a rupee in decimal points. I have made no attempt to distinguish between subsettled estates held under different proprietary tenures. I have ranked joint zamindari along with coparcenary: the difference between them is rather one of degree, than of kind. The results for each pargana and tahsil speak for themselves. There are only three parganas where the taluqdari rent-rate exceeds that which prevails in single zamindari estates, and the circumstances in each case are peculiar. In Gaura Jamun the area held in single zamindari tenure is small, and no fair criterion of any rates. In Isauli Cis-Gumti it is unusually large, while Taluqdari land is limited in area, and of exceptional quality. In Isauli Trans-Gumti the taluqudar is a rack-renting landlord, and the area of single zamindari land is small. In the two Isaulis, for the same reasons, the taluqudari rent-rate exceeds that which prevails in coparcenary estates. Nowhere else throughout the district do similar conditions prevail. The total cash-rented area affords a net average of Rs. 6.04 per acre, and is distributed over each tenure in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Taluqdari ...	5.79
Single zamindari ...	6.20
Coparcenary ...	6.34
Subsettled ...	6.42

77. Our next point for consideration is the difference in rent-rates which is found to exist according as tenants are reckoned to be of high caste or of low caste. The annexed table affords all the information needed.

High caste and low caste tenant rent-rates examined.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	High caste tenant rent-rate.	Low caste tenant rent-rate.	Percentage of difference between high and low caste tenant-rate.	All round tenant rent-rate.	Percentage of difference between high caste and all round tenant rent-rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Musafrkhana	Gaura Jamun ...	5.05	6.59	30.4	6.22	23.1
	Jagdispur ...	4.81	7.08	47.1	6.62	37.6
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	5.83	6.89	18.1	6.55	12.3
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	5.23	6.31	20.6	5.91	13.0
	Total ...	5.16	6.83	32.3	6.40	24.0
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	5.02	6.98	39.0	5.99	19.3
	Aldemau ...	4.76	6.16	29.4	5.44	14.2
	Total ...	4.84	6.41	32.4	5.60	16.7
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	5.51	7.46	33.3	6.34	15.0
	Asal ...	5.89	7.59	28.8	6.79	15.2
	Total ...	5.55	7.48	34.7	6.41	15.4
Sultānpur ...	Miranpur ...	5.42	6.89	27.1	6.41	17.1
	Baraunsa ...	4.60	6.20	34.7	5.45	18.4
	Total ...	4.95	6.56	32.6	5.89	18.9
	District Total ...	5.11	6.77	32.4	6.04	18.1

For purposes of this compilation high castes have been taken to mean to Brahmans, Thakurs, and Kayasths. Between them they cultivate two-fifths of the whole district. It will be seen that in every pargana the high caste tenant pays a lower rent-rate than the low caste tenant, and lower also than the all-round tenant rent-rate. It is unnecessary to point out in what parts of the district the variations are more marked than in others. The figures speak for themselves, and afford ample argument for the plea put forward for the lenient valuation of assumption areas for assessment purposes, since, with the exception of grain-rented land, almost their whole area may be said to be in the hands of high caste cultivators.

Movement in rents since last settlement.

78. Our next branch of this subject is the movement which has taken place in rents during the past thirty years. In the following statement will be found such information as seems mundane to this point :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tenants' cash rent rate at last settlement.	Tenants' cash rent rate at this settlement.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
Musafrkhana	Gaura Jamun ...	4.42	6.22	40.7
	Jagdispur ...	5.11	6.62	29.5
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	4.61	6.55	42.9
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	4.63	5.91	27.6
	Total ...	4.93	6.40	29.8
Kadipur	Chanda ...	4.04	5.99	48.2
	Aldemau ...	4.36	5.44	24.2
	Total ...	4.25	5.60	31.7
Amethi	Amethi ...	5.12	6.34	23.8
	Asal ...	4.37	6.79	55.3
	Total ...	5.02	6.41	27.6
Sultānpur	Miranpur ...	4.85	6.35	30.9
	Baraunsa ...	4.53	5.45	20.3
	Total ...	4.67	5.89	26.1
	District Total ...	4.67	6.04	29.3

Viewed by tahsils the increase has been fairly uniform, though the differences in parganas are considerable. The rise has been greatest in Asai, the smallest pargana but one in the district, and owned almost altogether by struggling coparcenary communities. It was in the natural order of things that the increase should be relatively greatest here. The actual tenant-rate too is higher there than anywhere else. The unusual excellence of most of the land in pargana Jagdispur justifies its position as second in the list with an average rate of Rs. 6·62, although the relative increase is not remarkable. It and Amethi had the heaviest tenant rent-rates at last settlement, and it was but proper that the rise in them should not be so conspicuous as in other portions of the district. The aggregate increase over all ten parganas comes to 29·3 per cent.

79. Finally it remains to consider briefly the causes to which this rise in rents may be attributed. Speaking in a general sense it may be postulated that one of the first effects of an enhancement in the revenue demand is an increase in rents. The rent law now in force in Oudh precludes this result in the present day. But thirty years ago no such restrictions prevailed, and it is only natural to presume that rents which then were often low were gradually raised to keep pace with the increase in the Government demand. In my two last assessment reports on parganas Miranpur and Baraunsa, in compliance with orders to that effect, I have referred to the influence which the introduction of the Oudh Rent Act may be said to have exercised on rents. In these tracts, which compose the headquarters' tahsil, the rise in rents during the past thirty years has been 26 per cent., or a little below the district average. During the first fourteen years after settlement the increase in either pargana was less than ten per cent. Within the three years which followed *viz.*, 1883-86, rents rose rapidly in Miranpur, but remained practically stationary in Baraunsa. The preponderance of subsettled and coparcenary estates in the latter pargana probably accounts for this divergence. Indeed, the net increase in rents there since last settlement is less than anywhere else in the whole district. The years 1887-90 are still remembered as excellent wheat seasons in this part of Oudh. The outturn was exceptionally good, and the amount exported unusually large. It is commonly held that this gave a considerable stimulus to rents in this district. But the extension of facilities for export is not one of the real causes to which our rise in rents can fairly be ascribed. No railway has yet tapped this district. The new Lucknow-Benares line through the south-west is to be opened to traffic this year, and it will be interesting to observe its effects. Nor can any marked improvement in cultivation, or preference for superior better-paying crops, such as cane, poppy, or indigo, be said to have really exercised an appreciable effect on rents here. The main causes to which it seems to me that the general rise in this district must be set down are (1) the increase in population, in so far as it has created a demand for land which the spread of cultivation has not been able to keep pace with, and (2) the enhanced value of crop produce which has accompanied the rise in prices during recent years. Of the two I consider the latter to be the more potent. The following juxtaposition of figures will illustrate in what degree the former cause may be said to have come into action here :—

Causes of this rise in rents.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Percentage of increase in cultivation.	Percentage of increase in population.	Percentage of increase in rent-rate.
1	2	3	4	5
Musafrkhana ...	Gaura Jamun ...	4·8	23·4	40·7
	Jagdispur ...	7·8	18·9	29·5
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	·04	7·4	42·0
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	2·7	10·3	27·8
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	6·0	33·7	48·2
	Aldemau ...	16·4	47·3	24·7
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	5·9	25·8	23·8
	Asai ...	8·7	23·5	55·3
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur ...	6·2	16·4	30·9
	Baraunsa ...	5·9	32·2	20·3
	District Total ...	7·6	26·5	29·3

Pargana Aldemau exhibits the largest increase in population, an increase indeed which appears hardly credible. Here also the breaking up of fresh land since last settlement is more marked than anywhere else in the district, and has no doubt contributed to keeping down the average rise in the rent rate, which has been less in this pargana than in most others. In Chanda where the increase in population has not been met to the same extent by a similar extension of the cultivated area, the rise in the rent-rate is more noticeable. But no general principle can be deduced from such considerations. Local peculiarities override all rules of reasoning of this nature. The presence of rack-renting landlords, or on the other hand easy-going neglect, the pressure of coparcenary or subsettled communities, and like contingencies, all exercise material influence within their own sphere of operation, for which it is impossible to make due allowance in dealing with a district as a whole.

Rise in prices.

80. The only definite factor, and one whose effects can be predicated with some degree of certainty, is the appreciation in the value of agricultural produce synchronising with a rise in prices. For facility of comparison, in dealing with this subject I have followed the line of treatment sketched out by Mr. Moreland in paragraph 37 of his final report on the Unao settlement. I have added a column for gram, which is a favourite crop in this district. All the figures quoted, except those for the last two years, have been taken from the thirteenth issue of "Prices and Wages in India." Prices are shown in seers of 80 tolas each based on the average quantity purchasable for one rupee during the year :—

Year.	Price of wheat.	Price of barley.	Price of gram.	Price of common rice.	Price of juar.	Index to purchasing power.
1868	20	28 93	28 93	14 25	20 25	112 36
1869	12 75	17 14	16 61	11 5	16	73 55
1870	13 75	25 71	15	11 75	16 5	82 71
1871	23 25	27 61	24 75	20 93	21	117 54
1872	14 54	17 69	20 13	13 48	22 00	87 93
1873	15 04	19 24	19 93	15 03	20 67	89 91
1874	17 26	23 21	21 2	16 26	20 52	98 45
1875	24 75	36 65	33 44	24 10	30	148 94
1876	27 9	40 02	41 47	17	40	166 39
1877	18 25	26 24	25 92	15 27	26 75	112 43
1878	13 07	17 3	13 21	11 65	16 45	71 68
1879	15 67	23 56	14 9	16 29	23 28	93 70
1880	19 73	30 4	23 39	18 91	26	118 43
1881	21 56	30 67	25 33	18 3	30 25	126 14
1882	20 35	31 81	26 79	19 87	30 35	129 77
1883	20 79	31 71	29 02	17 31	29 28	125 11
1884	21 5	28 34	25 67	16 6	28	120 11
1885	24 5	33 08	27 79	19 08	32	136 45
1886	21 33	33 94	32 68	18 75	30 42	137 02
1887	16 40	23 4	24 17	15 42	19 42	98 87
1888	16 71	24 04	23 9	14 62	13 87	93 14
1889	15 33	21 1	24 04	14 29	19 08	93 84
1890	15 19	19 52	20 71	13 69	20	89 11
1891	14 2	19 14	18 53	13 72	17 83	83 42
1892	14 64	22 33	24 46	14 83	22 62	98 88
1893	15 32	21 79	23 35	14 6	21 02	96 07
1894	15 62	20 08	20 54	13 75	19 54	89 53
1895	13 24	17 41	18 41	13 98	17 89	86 93
1896	11 21	14 18	15 72	12 05	14 66	68 02
1897	9 7	11 64	9 8	9	10 5	50 64

The last column of this statement contains the aggregate of the other five, and may be taken as an index to the purchasing power of the rupee during the years in question. The variations from year to year are remarkable, and it is practically impossible to base any intelligible conclusions on them, taken in that way. Grouping the whole thirty years into six quinquennial periods, and assuming the average for the first five years from 1868 to 1872, to be equal to 100, the relative purchasing power of the rupee during each period will be gathered from the following figures :—

Period.	Index to purchasing power.	Fall per cent. in prices compared with 1868-72.	Rise per cent. in prices compared with 1868-72.
1	2	3	4
1868-72	100	...	...
1873-77	123.22	18.84	...
1878-82	107.94	7.36	...
1883-87	124.11	19.42	...
1888-92	91.67	...	19.08
1893-97	77.04	...	29.80

It will be seen that up to the end of the period which expired in 1887 prices were actually lower on the average than in the first lustrum. The years 1869 and 1870 were seasons of scarcity, and prices did not really recover till 1875. In 1877-78 came the famine following on the failure of the rains in the former year, and another noticeable rise in prices then took place. From 1880 to 1886 seven years of exceptionally low prices intervened. From 1887 onwards the fluctuation has been small until 1896, in which year, and in 1897, famine rates generally prevailed. The quinquennial averages in several instances therefore have been vitiated by the inclusion of exceptional years. Taking the figures as they stand the rise during the past thirty years works out to 29.80 per cent., and this is probably not over the mark. With the extension of railway communications which is now taking place in this district, it seems unlikely that prices will ever go back to their old level, or granted the seasons are normal, that any marked degree of variation will occur from one year to another. To sum up, the last thirty years have witnessed an increase in cultivation to the extent of 7.6 per cent., a growth of the population amounting to 26.5 per cent., a rise in rents averaging 29.3 per cent., and an appreciation in prices of 29.80 per cent., concluding with an enhancement of 23.8 per cent. in the Government demand.

CHAPTER IV.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE INSPECTION AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE CORRECTED RENT-ROLLS WERE ACCEPTED AS THE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

81. The preliminary report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture was sent to the Board of Revenue on 4th May, 1891. He took on the whole a sanguine view of the state of the village papers, at the same time recognizing the intricacy of the proprietary registers, and the necessity of thoroughly overhauling them. He pointed out the difficulties which the Settlement Officer would have to contend with, and estimated that the enhancement in the revenue demand would probably come to about 20 per cent., or 2½ lakhs. The report of the Board of Revenue to Government is dated 28th July in the same year. The appointment of a special Settlement Officer was recommended, Sultanpur being one of the heaviest district charges in Oudh. A programme of inspection was sketched out, to cover alternatively three or four years. The estimate of enhancement was endorsed. On July 21st, 1892, the Government of India was asked to sanction the revision. The forecast of the Board was approved, and the opinion expressed that in any case the enhancement should not exceed 25 per cent. of the current demand. The "deplorable political consequences" of "sudden and large enhancement of the land revenue based on hard-and-fast fiscal rules" were dwelt upon. It was determined that the work of settlement should be carried on by the Deputy Commissioner in addition to his ordinary district duties. The reply of the Government of India I have not seen. The final instructions of the Board of Revenue are contained in their letter of 24th December 1892, to the address of the Commissioner of the Faizabad Division. In view of a possible enhancement of 33 per cent., at half assets, it was laid down that the initial enhancement was not to exceed 22 per cent., and the maximum to be reached by progressive rises extending over a period of 15 years.

Correspondence preliminary to settlement.

Summary of settlement operations.

82. I took over charge of the combined duties of Settlement and District Officer early in November 1892, and have held them continuously up to the present time, but for two short breaks. In the cold weather of 1893-94 Mr. G. R. C. Williams became Deputy Commissioner for the space of two months, and in 1895 I was absent for three months on privilege leave.

Munshi Aulad Mahomed Khan, Deputy Collector, had reached here in October 1892, and the work of correcting field maps and registers was taken in hand at once. One of my first precautions was to have notices printed in Hindi and Urdu, and distributed broadcast, warning every one against offering any illegal gratification to the amins, and other officials employed on settlement work. Regarding their value or effect it is useless now to conjecture. During the cold weather the work that was being done was checked by Mr. J. R. Reid, Member of the Board of Revenue. My own time was spent in a tour all round, getting a bird's eye view of the whole district, and enquiring into soils and rates. Our main difficulty lay in the dislocated nature of the task. Parganas Jagdispur and Aldeman which had to be taken up first for assessment purposes, lay at opposite ends of the districts. In 1893 Munshi Abdul Karim, and a little later Babu Mohomed Nurulla were appointed officiating Deputy Collectors to assist in the work that had to be done. During the cold weather of 1893-94 I inspected parganas Gaura Jamun (twice), Jagdispur, and Aldeman. I found the work which had been done in the previous season by M. Aulad Mahomed Khan altogether unworthy of credit, and as his character had likewise deteriorated, I was not sorry to get rid of him early in 1894. In the meantime the whole system of settlement in Oudh was reorganized. At the beginning of March in that year I received orders to cease map correction and fairing of village records in all villages except those in which it had already been commenced. Assessment in future was to be based on existing maps and records. A few days after I reported how this district stood in regard to these instructions. It was pointed out that map correction and fairing of records had been started in all but 208 villages, viz.—

79 in pargana Amethi,

54 in pargana Miranpur,

75 in pargana Baraunsa.

The reason of this was that having three Deputy Collectors at my disposal during the touring season of 1893-94, I thought it best to get as much out of them as possible, and had started work, through patwaris, assisted in rare cases where necessary by experienced amins, in parganas Miranpur and Baraunsa as well, which otherwise would not have been taken in hand till the cold weather of 1894-95. I represented the confusion which would arise if these 208 villages stood alone amongst the whole 2,526 contained in the district in not having corrected maps and papers. On the 6th of July 1894 I received telegraphic orders to wheel them into line with the rest. It was too late then, of course, to do anything in the field, but as soon as the rains ceased the task was started. In the whole of this district therefore settlement has been carried through on the plan with which I was familiar in the North-Western Provinces, new maps and an entirely revised record being prepared for every village. Five parganas were inspected by me in the cold weather of 1894-95, and the remaining two in the following season, the whole district being completed in three years. A little delay took place in submitting the first three pargana assessment reports. Pargana Aldeman gave a lot of trouble. But in other cases proposals were despatched within a few months of inspection, and the last assessment report left my hands in August 1896. In the meantime as soon as sanction was received the new demands were distributed. Confirmation of the latest assessments of parganas Miranpur and Baraunsa was received in August 1897 and June 1897, respectively, and the distribution of revenue in them has afforded ample occupation during the past cold weather of 1897-98.

83. In addition to the Deputy Collectors whom I have named Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I.C.S., acted as Assistant Settlement Officer for a couple of months in the beginning of 1894, and superintended operations in the part of the district made over to him. The work of correcting field maps and village records was entrusted to amins, in conjunction with patwaris, under the supervision of kanungoes and the Deputy Collector in charge, in eight parganas. In the remaining two, Miranpur and Baraunsa, the services of amins were dispensed with, except in a few very exceptional cases, and the agency of patwaris used instead. This change of front produced excellent results. Their work was very well done. The extent to which map correction was found necessary, which forms too a fair gauge of the desirability of effecting it, may be gathered from the following details showing the percentage of field numbers revised in each pargana:—

Correction of field maps, and village records.

Gaura Jamun	...	...	...	...	45	per cent.
Jagdispur	...	...	...	...	50	"
Isauli Cis-Gumti	...	...	...	...	40	"
Isauli Trans-Gumti	...	...	...	...	45	"
Chanda	...	...	...	...	45	"
Aldemau	...	...	...	...	60	"
Amethi	...	...	...	...	55	"
Asal	...	...	...	...	48	"
Miranpur	...	...	...	...	50	"
Baraunsa	...	...	...	...	45	"

The total rose as high as 90 per cent. in individual villages. The difficulty of preparing fair copies of such maps may be easily imagined. In 15 villages, with an average not far short of 1,000 acres each, complete resurvey had to be undertaken. In two instances I found that the work of a previous partition, in large and complicated mahals, had been so shockingly carried out, that I had to get it all done over again by settlement agency, if the revised papers were to be ever worth the having.

84. The brunt of the work of attestation fell upon Munshi Abdul Karim, and Babu Mohamed Nurulla. We adopted the 'slip' system described by Mr. T. Stoker, I.C.S., in paragraph 83 of his final report on the Bulandshahr Settlement. It is not prescribed by any rule, and was found so extremely laborious that I contemplated disarding it in Aldemau, and the other seven parganas then remaining to be done, but on the advice of Mr. J. R. Reid, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, it was retained. It is no exaggeration to say that this is really the one part of settlement to which the people most look forward. Its usefulness and popularity cannot be gainsaid. At least a fortnight before attestation was to commence, every one with any interest in the village, received a slip showing him how his rights were entered, and on the basis of these rough memoranda all final fairing was effected. I may note that, whenever in the course of my inspection I found cause to doubt the genuineness of the attested records, I had them carefully rechecked on the spot. Into other details connected with the preparation of the records of village customs, the decision of disputes, and so on, it is unnecessary to enter here.

Attestation.

85. The burden of the important task of distribution of revenue has fallen chiefly on the shoulders of Babu Mahomed Nurulla. Out of the 2,195 estates, in which it had to be effected, (including 524 subsettled mahals) he has been responsible for 1,640. The rest was done by Munshi Abdul Karim. In no single instance was the distribution of the assessment of a mahal effected by the proprietors themselves. As a rule they selected the method which they preferred, and left the distribution to be done by settlement agency. Where they could not agree, the Deputy Collector decided for them, with rare exceptions taking assets as his guide. The extent and character of the work done in estates owned by proprietors-in-chief will be seen from the following figures:—

Distribution of revenue.

Total.	Number of mahals		By consent.				By order.			
	Requiring no distribution.	Requiring distribution.	Distributed on settlement officer's assets.	On khewat shares.	On cultivated area.	On old revenue.	On settlement officer's assets.	On khewat shares.	On cultivated area.	On old revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8,837	1,966	1,671	148	1,062	202	24	229	4	...	2

An analogous return for sub-proprietors is also given :—

Total.	Number of mahals.		By consent.				By order.			
	Requiring no distribution.	Requiring distribution.	On assets.	On khewat shares.	On cultivated area.	On old revenue.	On assets.	On khewat shares.	On cultivated area.	On old revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
679	155	524	41	316	94	13	60	...	...	...

Taking these together it will be found that distribution of revenue was actually carried out in 2,195 mahals.

Inspection.

86. Of my own work of inspection little need be said. It was almost all done on foot. One of the things that struck me most was the apparent want of interest shown by the people most concerned in what was going on. All my notes were entered in ink on printed inspection forms, modelled on those which Mr. Baillie used in Rae Bareilly. One benefit of this system is that the Settlement Officer is not liable to forget anything of which he should take notice. Another is that when the inspection of any pargana has been completed, and standard rates elaborated, these notes can be bound together by circles in handy volumes for easy reference. The District Office here will have all my notes, and they should serve as a useful vade-mecum to the subdivisional officer in years to come. The plan sometimes adopted of writing up one's memoranda in pencil on stray scraggy scraps of paper, and copying them out afterwards when the impression of the village is no longer vivid in the mind, is a mistake. I have tried it, elsewhere. My advice to the budding settlement officer is to get a Swan fountain pen, and make a permanent record once for all. It saves infinite trouble in the end. I have been writing with the same one now for over five years on end, a record which I am fain to think even an ex-prime Minister or a Manx novelist would find it hard to beat. On this printed form was entered all the information in regard to area, holdings, rent-rolls, revenue, soils, population, sayar, wells, &c. that a settlement officer should have before him when inspecting. Before visiting a village I always prepared it carefully. An inspection note should serve a two-fold purpose. It ought to contain information up to date, and the impression gained of the village on its inspection. This work was finished in the cold weather of 1895-96. Then came the failure of the rains in the latter year, and the inevitable delay in declaring the assessments of the Sultanpur Tahsil, which has prevented an earlier closing of settlement operations.

Circles.

87. Full information in respect to the formation of circles will be found in each pargana assessment report. In three small parganas, Gaura Jamun, Isauli Cis Gumti, and Asal, two circles were found enough. In the other seven parganas three circles were always framed. The topographical circle is a specialty which has never yet come under my ken. When the recorded rental constitutes the working basis of assessment, it is difficult to form circles on any other principle than that of quality, tempered as needs be, by rental idiosyncrasies over which the settlement officer has no control. I have usually found it most convenient to form circles consisting of superior, average, and inferior villages. The extent to which these distinctions have been recognized in this district will be gathered from the following figures :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Total number of vil- lages.	Circle I.		Circle II.		Circle III.	
			Number of vil- lages.	Percentage of cultivated area.	Number of vil- lages.	Percentage of cultivated area.	Number of vil- lages.	Percentage of cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Musafrkhana ...	Gura Jamun ...	91	44	45.6	47	54.4	...	...
	Jagdispur ...	166	72	39.3	73	47.7	21	13
	Isauli, Cis-Gumti	85	22	36.4	63	63.6	...	...
	Isauli Trans-Gumti	99	38	38.1	38	39.2	23	22.7
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	290	118	40.3	129	42.9	43	16.8
	Aldemau ...	475	104	20.6	243	54.8	128	24.6
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	364	135	37.4	198	56.7	31	5.9
	Asal ...	97	62	61	35	39	...	...
Sultānpur ...	Miranpur ...	399	125	27.0	222	56.2	52	16.8
	Baraunsa ...	460	117	22.1	265	61.4	78	16.6
Total of district,		2,526	837	32.04	1,313	53.60	376	14.36

Circle I embraces 32 per cent. of the entire cultivated area, Circle II has a little over 53 per cent., while Circle III is responsible for less than 15 per cent. The variations observable in different parganas are manifest from the above return, and require no special comment.

88. In reference to the classes of soil recognized in this district and the classification adopted at the present revision, paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of my pargana report on Gaura Jamun may be reproduced here :—

Soils.

"11. As I camped about I enquired on all hands what kinds of soils were recognized by the people. The net result of my investigation only went to verify roughly the summing up on the subject contained in the Government review on the last settlement report of this district (paragraph 9). That is to say, I found three kinds of soils universally recognized. The most common appellation is—

goind—or home land.

majhār—or intermediate land.

pālo—or outlying land.

"Goind—is all land immediately round the homestead usually both manured and watered.

"Majhār—as the name signifies—is all land that lies between the home circle and the distant poor ground on the border of the village.

"Pālo—as the title denotes—is the border or outlying land usually one-cropped, generally unirrigated, often grain-rented.

"In some villages the more simple nomenclature of—

awwal—first,

dowum—second,

siyum—third,

is alone current—and no special names are employed.

In others the distinction is indicated by the use of the terms—

Jamai,

Kauli,

Farda,

Jamai—being the land on which a heavy "jama" or rent is fixed ;

Kauli—that on which a fixed rent is agreed upon—inferior to the best land ;

Farda—one-crop land : generally grain-rented, as the differentiation would seem to imply.

"The mainfact remains that there are three types of soil everywhere recognized, just as in the Bulandshahr district there were two.

"12. These are of course artificial soils.

"The natural classes of soils are as elsewhere—

dúmat—loam.

matiyár—clay.

bhúr—sand.

"I found in the papers of last settlement that these natural classes had usually been entered, so I directed that the same should be done now in the column of remarks in the "khasra". It is, however, a merely supplementary or supererogatory detail. It does not really affect assessment at all.

"13. The entries of last settlement for artificial soils where made were found of little value. Their assortment in the present revision has been the work of careful collaboration, and individual checking on my own part as well in every village visited. It seemed almost the invariable tendency to over-state the home circle. The soil figures as now recorded are on the whole a fair and accurate index of the actual soil area, as recognized by the people themselves. The importance of this work cannot be overrated. If assessment is done to any great extent on standard rates, the need of correct soil classification is imperative. Personally, I use standard rates as little as I can."

The following table shows the extent to which different classes of soil predominate in each pargana :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Percentage of home land.	Percentage of intermediate.	Percentage of outlying.
1	2	3	4	5
Musafirkhana	Gaura Jamun ...	17.2	62.6	20.2
	Jagdispur ...	12.6	66.3	21.1
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	9.5	70.7	19.8
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	7.9	59.3	32.8
	Total ...	11.8	62.3	25.9
Kadipur	Chanda ...	8.4	61.9	29.7
	Aldeinau ...	16.6	54.8	28.6
	Total ...	14.1	57.0	28.9
Amothi	Amothi ...	12.1	57.4	30.5
	Asal ...	8.4	61.4	30.2
	Total ...	11.4	58.2	30.4
Sultánpur	Miranpur ...	16.5	51.6	31.9
	Baraunsa ...	10.3	54.9	34.8
	Total ...	13.2	53.4	33.4
	Total of district ...	12.8	57.3	29.9

Approximately one-eighth of the cultivated area has been classed as home land, nearly three-fifths as intermediate, and the remainder as outlying.

Distribution as regards tenures.

89. In connection with Oudh settlements it has sometimes been a subject of remark that the assumption areas are on the whole inferior to the average of ordinary tenant-held land, and that this affords a reasonable pretext for dealing leniently with them. To what extent this may be deemed to be true in this district will appear from the following figures :—

Area contained in holdings of	Percentage of		
	Home land.	Intermediate.	Outlying.
1	2	3	4
Tenants paying full cash rents ...	13.3	58.1	28.6
Owners ...	10.4	101	95
Decree-holders ...	12.6	56.1	31.3
Tenants paying grain rents ...	9.4	98	105
Tenants paying privileged rents ...	13.5	60.9	25.6
For the whole district	105	106	85
	1.8	37.1	61.1
	14	65	20.4
	11.4	53.2	35.4
	89	93	118
	12.8	57.3	29.9
	100	100	100

Compared with the district average it will be seen that tenants paying full rents hold slightly better land all-round, while decree-holders exhibit even better results. Owners' land, on the other hand, has a somewhat disproportionate amount of the inferior soils, a feature which is still more marked in the case of nominally-rented holdings. The grain-rented area lies ordinarily in the outlying block, as might have been expected. Taking the extent of each soil to be represented by a standard of 100, I have worked out the comparative proportions contained in each class of holding, and bracketed the result with the percentage. This displays the variations in a more readily appreciable guise.

90. Rents in this district are ordinarily paid in the lump. Soil rates are rarely known or used. It may be taken that an acre of home land and an acre of outlying are generally speaking about equal in value to two of intermediate, and this is the proportion which I have usually assumed in framing standard rent rates. After placing each village in the circle for which its quality and rental fitted it, I went through every one again to see whether the tenants' rental at full rates could be safely accepted for the purpose of ascertaining standard rates. If too high or too low, it was rejected. By this process only those rentals remained in which were considered fair and reasonable. From them soil rates were then elaborated, usually in the ratio noted above, so as to produce a total tallying as far as possible with the aggregate of the rentals already accepted for that purpose. The standard rent-rates worked out for this district may be said, therefore, to be based on definite rental facts. It is unnecessary to recapitulate pargana details here. It is enough to note that for these calculations I accepted the declared rental on 72.31 per cent. of all the tenant-held land in the district and rejected it as too high, or too low, almost invariably the former, on the remaining 27.69 per cent. The recorded tenant rental for the entire district is Rs. 24,38,836. The standard rental on the same area amounts to Rs. 23,09,964. The difference is not great over such a large total. The rates finally selected for each circle are shown below :—

Standard rent-rates.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Circle.	Home land.	Inter- mediate.	Outlying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Musafirbhana	{	Gaura Jamun ... {	I ... 10	6	3	
			II ... 8	5	2	
			I ... 12	8	4	
	{	Jagdispur ... {	II ... 9	6	3	
			III ... 7	4.5	2	
			I ... 12	8	4	
	{	Isaul. Cis-Gumti ... {	II ... 9	6	3	
			I ... 11	7.5	4	
			II ... 9	6	3	
	{	Isauli Trans-Gumti ... {	III ... 6	4	2	
		I ... 12	7.5	3		
{		{	Chanda ... {	II ... 9	6	3
			III ... 6	4	2	
			I ... 12	7	3	
	{	{	Aldemau ... {	II ... 9	5.5	2.5
				III ... 6	4	2

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Circle.	Home land.	Inter-mediate.	Outlying.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amethi	Amethi	I ...	12	8	4
		II ...	9	6	3
		III ...	7	4.5	2
Sultānpur	Asal	I ...	12	8	4
		II ...	9	6	3
		III ...	12	8	4
Sultānpur	Mirānpur	I ...	9	6	3
		II ...	9	6	3
		III ...	6	4	2
Sultānpur	Baraunsa	I ...	12	8	4
		II ...	9	6	3
		III ...	6	4	2

The whole question of standard rates, their use and their abuse, has been ably dealt with by Mr. Benett, in his Note on Oudh Settlements, to which reference has already been made. Except where rendered desirable by circumstances, I have endeavoured to avoid employing standard rates in valuing assumption areas. It more or less involves a subversion of their real purpose to put them to general use in this way. For however careful a settlement officer may be he will be loath to claim that his soil classification is ideally perfect. A *post hoc propter hoc* reclassification of soils to meet emergencies, which are likely to arise if standard rates are largely used for valuation purposes, is both paradoxical and unsound. The true use of standard rates is "as a guide to the settlement officer in examining the rent rolls of individual estates."

Methods of correction employed.

91. On the intricacies of assessment statement VII and the difficulties experienced in preparing it I need not dwell. The omnipresence of the decree-holder would be a disturbing element in the best regulated statement. Sometimes the existing rent paid by him is accepted, and sometimes his holding has to be valued, and it requires much patient and careful labour to secure correct figuring. It is with the methods adopted for appraising assumption areas that we are now concerned. The following table will afford all the information necessary on this point:—

Tahsil.	Pargna as.	Corrected by ap- plying standard rates.			Number of mahals correct- ed by applying the tenant rate.				Under rule 17(6).	Number of mahals in which no cor- rection was made.	Total.	Percentage of area corrected by standard rate to total assump- tion area.	Percentage of area corrected un- der 17(1) to total assumption area.	Percentage of area corrected under 17(2) to total assumption area.	Percentage of area correct.d un- der 17(3) to total assumption area.
		Number of mahals by stan- dard rates only.	Number of mahals partly under rule 17(1).	Number of mahals partly under rule 17(2).	Of the same village 17(1).	Of a neigh- bouring village under rule		Of high caste tenants.							
						17(2).	17(3).								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Musafirbana,	Gaura Jamun ...	51	...	3	1	39	2	...	...	1	97	53.5	.1	43.6	2.6
	Jagdispur ...	56	...	...	4	152	1	...	...	22	235	14.6	.00	81.4	.7
	Isauli Cis-Gumti	26	1	10	6	51	5	...	...	6	105	39.4	.8	56.3	3.3
	Isauli Trans- Gumti.	63	1	8	18	51	4	...	...	6	141	30.2	7.2	48.2	14.2
		186	2	21	29	293	12	...	...	35	578	31.9	2.5	59.5	5.8
Kadipur	Chanda ...	185	...	37	9	233	12	...	...	62	537	36.8	1.02	50.8	3.3
	Aldema ...	254	3	53	70	512	58	...	...	58	1,008	18.6	7.3	65.1	8.8
		439	3	90	79	745	70	...	...	120	1,545	23.6	5.6	63.4	7.3
Amethi	Amethi ...	119	14	19	38	124	2	...	...	52	368	27.6	20.5	51.1	.6
	Asal ...	9	...	3	5	77	...	...	...	3	97	6.3	3.05	79.9	...
		128	14	22	43	201	2	...	...	55	465	20.5	14.8	60.6	.4
Sultānpur	Miranpur ...	162	...	40	2	215	3	...	1	26	449	45.1	.2	53.4	.1
	Baraunsa ...	166	...	3	11	243	2	129	...	46	600	17.1	.8	61.3	.1
		328	...	43	13	458	5	129	1	72	1,049	29.6	.6	57.9	.1
	District Total...	1,081	19	176	164	1,697	89	129	1	282	3,637	26.8	4.8	60.4	3.6

It has been prepared by maháls. Wherever more than one method of correction has been employed, and occasionally this was found necessary, the mahál is shown under the heading which played the chief part in the valuation. The figures speak for themselves. In a little over one-fourth of the total area for which values had to be assumed standard rates were trenched upon to secure a proper result. In most of the remainder village rates were used. In a district where rents were lump it seemed to me most consistent to follow the prevailing custom. In 282 maháls no correction was needed.

92. An interesting comparison is afforded in the annexed table:—

Comparison of rates used for correction.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Incidence per acre on—				Percentage of variation of—		
		Corrected rental.	Tenants' cash rental.	High caste tenants' rental.	Tenants cash rental at last settlement.	Column 3 on column 6.	Column 4 on column 6.	Column 5 on column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Musafrkhana ...	Gaura Jamun ...	5.36	6.22	5.05	4.42	+21.2	+40.7	+14.2
	Jagdispur ...	6.23	6.62	4.81	5.11	+21.9	+29.6	-6.2
	Isauli Cis-Gumti...	5.22	6.55	5.83	4.61	+13.2	+42.9	+26.4
	Isauli Trans-Gumti,	4.83	5.91	5.23	4.63	+4.3	+27.6	+12.9
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	5.04	5.99	5.04	4.04	+24.7	+48.2	+24.7
	Aldemau ...	4.66	5.44	4.76	4.36	+6.8	+24.7	+9.1
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	5.89	6.34	5.51	5.12	+15.0	+23.8	+7.6
	Asal ...	5.25	6.79	5.89	4.37	+20.1	+55.3	+34.7
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur ...	5.45	6.35	5.42	4.85	+12.3	+30.9	+11.7
	Baraunsa ...	4.77	5.45	4.60	4.53	+5.2	+20.3	+1.5
	District total ...	5.28	6.04	5.11	4.67	+13.0	+29.3	+9.4

The corrected rental is here contrasted with the rents paid by tenants, by high caste tenants, and by tenants at last settlement. It will be seen that the general rate used for correction all over the district is slightly higher than the average rent paid by high caste tenants, and is 13 per cent. in excess of the average tenant rate thirty years ago. In only four parganas is the average rate used for correction lower than the high caste tenant rate, and these are, generally speaking, the parts of the district where coparcenary communities are most numerous. The approximation of both rates in tahsil Kadipur, for which high caste tenant rates were not worked out at the time, is remarkable. There is much that might be called attention to in this return, but the figures must be left to tell their own tale.

93. The different rates used in valuing the various kinds of "assumption" land are set forth below:—

Valuation of assumption areas analysed.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Incidence per acre used to correct by for—					High caste tenant incidence.	All round tenant incidence.
		Owner's land.	Under-proprietors' land.	Occupancy tenants' land.	Grain-rented land.	Nominally-rented land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Musafrkhana ...	Gaura Jamun ...	4.83	3.89	4.42	3.73	4.77	5.05	6.22
	Jagdispur ...	5.05	5.05	4.71	5.38	5.64	4.81	6.62
	Isauli Cis-Gumti...	3.41	3.68	4.12	3.73	4.80	5.83	6.55
	Isauli Trans-Gumti	3.45	4.05	4.22	4.38	4.59	5.23	5.91
	Total ...	3.99	4.22	4.37	3.88	5.07	5.16	6.40
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	3.27	3.75	4.04	3.51	4.49	5.02	5.99
	Aldemau ...	3.25	4.10	3.73	3.17	4.00	4.76	5.44
	Total ...	3.26	4.01	3.91	3.20	4.16	4.84	5.60
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	3.66	4.15	4.72	3.27	4.71	5.51	6.34
	Asal ...	3.44	3.54	3.73	5.19	4.88	5.89	6.79
	Total ...	3.58	3.93	4.63	3.29	4.76	5.55	6.41
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur ...	4.91	4.41	4.59	3.17	5.00	5.42	6.35
	Baraunsa ...	3.77	4.40	3.96	3.77	4.43	4.60	5.45
	Total ...	4.17	4.35	4.31	3.39	4.76	4.95	5.89
	Total of district...	3.73	4.22	4.31	3.51	4.59	5.11	6.04

In each of my pargana assessment reports I have dealt fully with this important subject, and it is unnecessary to allude to it in detail here. In most cases the usual allowance of 25 per cent. has been made on sîr, and the net valuation, after this has been done, is exhibited. Nor need I make more than a passing reference to the controversy which raged round that much maledicted term "rebate." It is enough to note that the principle which underlay it has since been recognized, and is uniformly acted upon now in all Oudh settlements, i.e., that assumption areas held by men of high caste ought to be valued according to the rent rates paid by high caste tenants. In respect to under-proprietors it may be noted that in over 40·4 per cent. of the area held by them the existing rents were accepted as sufficiently full for assessment purposes. The average rent rate on such land came to Rs. 3·81 per acre. Over the remaining three-fifths it will be noted that the average assumption rate stands at Rs. 4·53 per acre. The resultant rent per acre, combining the two, would be Rs. 4·22, which does not differ much from the same figure for occupancy tenants, or the average struck on nominally-rented land. In reference to occupancy tenants it is worthy of remark that I was able to accept the recorded rental on no less than 73·9 per cent. of the whole area so held. Rents on this class of decree-holder run very high as a rule, and the average rent rate on such accepted land came to Rs. 4·39 per acre. It was scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that the average assumption rate is somewhat lower than this, and works out at Rs. 3·97 per acre. The net combined aggregate is Rs. 4·31. Last of all come grain-rented, and nominally-rented holdings. High percentages here not unfrequently predicate small areas. For example, in pargana Asal only 42 acres are held on grain rents, and the rate there of Rs. 5·19 per acre is liable to prove misleading. The same explanation may be tendered in regard to Jagdispur. Here also land held at privileged rents has been somewhat fully valued. It was one of the first parganas which I assessed. Statistics regarding acreage have been omitted. It seemed better to sacrifice completeness to lucidity in the present instance.

Valuation of tenant's
cash-rented land.

94. The extent to which recorded cash rents on tenant-held land have been accepted as a fair basis for assessment purposes will be gathered from a glance at the following table :—

Tehsil.	Pargana.	Rejection of rentals as excessive.			Rejection of rental as inadequate.		
		Number of mahals.	Percentage of rejected area to total of tenants' cash-rented area.	Percentage of rejected rent to total of tenants' cash rental.	Number of mahals.	Percentage of rejected area to total of tenants' cash-rented area.	Percentage of rejected rent to total of tenants' cash-rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Musafirkhana	Gaura Jamun ...	6	6·5	11·05	1	·5	·2
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	12	18·8	21·8	...	...	...
	Isauli Trans-Gumti	6	3·5	3·3	1	1·7	1·0
		24	4·0	6·3	2	·3	·2
Kadipur	Chanda ...	55	21·8	21·3	...	...	...
	Aldemau ...	10	·6	·5	10	·2	·1
		65	7·0	7·2	10	·1	·09
Amethi	Amethi ...	6	1·1	1·2	...	...	...
	Asal ...	7	16·7	12·6	1	·4	·2
		13	3·5	3·0	1	·07	·03
Sultanpur	Miranpur ...	114	31·8	39·2	2	·1	·03
	Baraunsa ...	79	18·5	20·6	84	3·0	1·6
		193	24·8	30·1	36	1·6	·9
	Total of district	295	10·7	12·1	49	·6	·3

It will be seen that the declared rental on 88·7 per cent. of the total holdings' area in the hands of cash tenants was accepted. In all only 11·3 per cent. of the aggregate of all such rent-rolls was discarded, as either excessive or inadequate. The variations from one pargana to another are marked, and depend upon local considerations, which need not be discussed here. In Jagdispur there were no rejections under either head, and in Aldemau they were merely nominal. The figures speak for themselves, and require no further comment from me.

95. One of the points, to which Mr. Benett drew special attention in his Note on Oudh Settlements, was the remarkable faithfulness of the rental records in this Province. This cannot be gainsaid. So far as my experience goes concealment of rent is a very rare occurrence. There were only three villages in the entire district where I found it necessary to substitute a higher rental in place of the one declared, on the ground of fraud. In pargana Isauli Trans-Gumti, the proprietors of M. Sirai Bagha played this game, and are now very sorry indeed that they were so foolish. In the small village of Bhatpura, in pargana Aldemau the same tactics were discovered and defeated. In mauza Domanpara in Baraunsa there was also an obvious attempt to get the tenants to attest inadequate and untrue rents. The whole area covered by these strategies is only 536 acres. The matter is one to which I have referred in detail in my intermediate assessment reports. In one estate, mauza Saraiyan Piru (*cf.* paragraph 65 *supra*) a little land was intentionally let go out of cultivation, as it seemed at the time, to secure a lenient assessment. This is never an easy point to gauge though, and nowhere else in the district was there any reason to suspect that this device had been tried.

Concealment of real rents.

96. We have now passed in brief review the manner in which all land recorded in holdings in the district has been dealt with in ascertaining assessable assets. The results may be summarized concisely in the annexed form :—

Corrected rental summarized.

Nature of land.						Percentage of area in holdings.	All round rent-rate on which assessment has been based.
1						2	3
						Rs.	Rs.
Tenants' cash rented ..	...	...	...	...	...	65·11	5·99
Sir ..	...	...	...	...	...	8·54	3·26
Khudkasht ..	...	...	...	...	...	7·51	4·27
Under-proprietors ..	...	...	...	...	...	8·14	4·22
Occupancy tenants ..	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	4·31
Grain-rented ..	...	...	...	...	...	2·42	3·51
Nominally rented ..	...	...	...	...	...	5·98	4·59
Culturable waste ..	...	...	...	...	...	*30	2·05
Total ..						100·	5·28

Comment is needless. The figures are clear, and if I may venture to say so, justify themselves.

97. The profits from sayar have rarely been deemed an assessable item in the present revision. The total recorded income from this source throughout the district is Rs. 32,754. It is derived mainly from the tree tax on mohwa in the western parganas, weighing fees, sale of dhank jungle, lease of piscatorial rights, and market dues. Only Rs. 4,141 have been treated as liable to assessment, on which revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,984 has been levied. Amethi is the only pargana which contributes largely to this aggregate, being responsible for as much as Rs. 1,806. The tree tax on mohwa there partakes of the nature of rent, and might very fairly have been so classed to a greater extent than it has been.

Sayar.

98. The total amount now recorded as sir in this district is 52,523 acres, or 8·54 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation. For special reasons no concession was granted on 425 acres. Over all the rest an allowance of 25 per cent., as permitted in Rule 17 (4), has been granted. The net abatement in the assets which

Allowance on sir.

this act of grace has occasioned is Rs. 56,415, representing, when worked out for individual estates, a sacrifice of revenue amounting to Rs. 26,613. This is equivalent to 1·78 per cent. of the revised demand. As pointed out by Mr. Benett in section 40 of his Note, the corresponding figure in the three districts of Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, and Basti, in the North-Western Provinces, is 7·95 per cent. The need and the wisdom of such a privilege in a district like this, of which practically one-half is owned by coparcenary bodies, are undeniable. We have fared better in this respect, as has been pointed out elsewhere, than many other Oudh districts, but there can be no doubt that it would have been of great advantage had it been possible to classify more owners' land under this category.

Allowance for improvements.

99. That there has been considerable activity displayed throughout the district within the last thirty years in the sinking of masonry wells, and furthering other means of agricultural improvement, has been pointed out elsewhere. But such works, in most cases, represent the labour and enterprise of the tenant, for which no compensation has been paid by the landlord, and do not therefore fall within the strict purview of Rule 27. In Gaura Jamun and Jagdispur, no allowances were made under this head. They were the first parganas assessed, and full attention was not devoted to this point. It is only in Miranpur and Baraunsa that it has been found feasible to make any appreciable deductions on this score. Out of the 349 maháls in which such action has been taken, as many as 283 fall within those two parganas. The assessable assets in all these estates were reduced by Rs. 26,467 on this account, representing as worked out for separate villages, a sum of Rs. 12,291 Government revenue foregone, or well under one per cent. of the whole demand for the district. If I were to do the task of revision over again, I may frankly say that I would endeavour to lay more stress upon the working of this rule. I believe a liberal interpretation of its principles likely to afford a great encouragement to outlay on improvements, a very desirable consummation in a district not reached by canal water.

Allowance for precarious areas.

100. The instructions contained in the orders of Government, dated 23rd December 1895, in regard to the assessment of precarious areas, were put into force in regard to two parganas only, viz., Miranpur and Baraunsa. The other eight had already been assessed and reported upon. The discretion thus allowed to the settlement officer is most welcome and convenient. In other parts of the district land of this kind, liable to suffer severely from flooding or other causes, had to be dealt with differently. Deductions on that score came strictly speaking within the scope of rentals rejected as excessive under Rule 22, though they have not been included in the figures given in paragraph 94. But even then it was not easy to make any systematic provision for this kind of land, such as it is now possible to do. Advantage was taken of this departure in 89 maháls, over an area of 3,615 acres, involving a rental of Rs. 14,314. The details for each pargana need not be separately exhibited.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS, &c.

A.—Revised Assessment.

Expiring and revised demands compared.

101. *In limine* I may explain that the revenue figures given in this Chapter are for revenue-paying land only. The areas returned as Nazúl, *sc.* under Government management, and as muáfi, or revenue-free, are of no great extent in this district. They have all been excluded from consideration. It is clear that they could contribute only confusion to a comparison which is made independently of their existence.

The expiring demand has been Rs. 12,00,215.

The revised demand originally proposed by me was as follows:—

							Rs.
Initial	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,64,641
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,98,435
Final	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,99,150

These were approved, with certain modifications, which left them as under :—

						Rs.
Initial	...	...	...	...	...	14,54,536
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	14,91,023
Final	...	...	...	...	...	14,94,785

Since these figures were sanctioned, the usual whittling process, consequent on objections filed by superior and subordinate proprietors, has reduced the totals as below :—

						Rs.
Initial	...	...	...	...	...	14,46,819
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	...	14,81,556
Final	...	...	...	...	...	14,86,353

These then are the latest up-to-date aggregates, accepted and employed in all calculations throughout this chapter. In all probability they will be still further modified before all appeals have been decided, as several parganas still remain for disposal.

The annexed comprehensive statement will afford all the information needed in dealing with those aspects of the new call with which we are at present concerned :—

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Expiring demand.	Revised demand.				Assessable assets.	Standard rental.	Percentage of variation between assessable assets and standard rental.	Percentage of assessable assets taken.	Percentage of standard rental taken.
			1st five years.	2nd five years.	Final.	Percentage of enhancement.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
Mussafir-khana.	Gaura Jamun	61,563	75,990	79,280	79,360	28.9	1,75,744	1,80,378	2.6	45.1	44.03
	Jagdispur	1,10,971	1,41,005	1,47,095	1,48,185	33.5	3,27,548	3,27,760	.06	45.2	45.2
	Asauli Cis-Gumti.	45,005	62,610	53,140	53,260	18.3	1,15,532	1,25,380	8.5	46.09	42.4
	Isauli Trans-Gumti.	65,858	71,061	71,551	71,786	8.9	1,50,222	1,61,389	7.4	47.7	44.4
	Total	2,83,397	3,40,666	3,51,066	3,52,591	24.4	7,69,046	7,94,907	3.3	45.8	44.3
Kadipur ...	Chanda	97,717	1,15,948	1,19,310	119,505	22.3	2,52,779	2,72,577	7.8	47.2	43.8
	Aldemau	2,02,774	2,49,746	2,53,466	2,53,691	25.1	5,47,983	5,93,772	8.3	46.2	42.6
	Total	3,60,491	3,65,694	3,72,776	3,73,196	24.1	8,00,762	8,66,349	8.1	46.6	43.07
Amethi ...	Amethi	2,17,576	2,63,200	2,66,505	2,66,805	22.6	5,61,036	5,90,134	5.1	47.5	45.2
	Asal	42,371	52,296	54,966	55,196	30.2	1,17,453	1,38,960	18.3	46.9	39.7
	Total	2,59,947	3,15,496	3,21,471	3,22,001	23.8	6,78,489	7,29,094	7.4	47.4	44.1
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur	1,74,906	2,14,180	2,18,680	2,19,470	25.4	4,76,942	4,88,082	2.3	46.01	44.9
	Baraunsa	1,81,474	2,16,783	2,17,563	2,19,095	20.9	4,75,664	5,18,266	8.9	46.06	42.2
	Total	3,56,380	4,24,963	4,36,243	4,38,565	23.1	9,52,606	10,06,348	5.6	46.07	43.6
	District total	12,00,215	14,46,819	14,81,556	14,86,353	23.8	32,00,903	33,96,698	6.1	46.4	43.7

The initial rise throughout the whole district is 20.5 per cent. on the revenue hitherto paid. For the second quinquennial period the enhancement amounts to 23.4 per cent. The final demand, which will be collected from the beginning of the eleventh year, exhibits a net rise of 23.8 per cent. These results approximate closely to the forecasts made before this revision was undertaken. The enhancement is greatest in Jagdispur, and least of all in Isauli Trans-Gumti. It is fairly uniform in the other eight parganas. Into the causes to which these variations may be ascribed it is not necessary to enter here. They have been sufficiently discussed in the pargana assessment reports. In 719 mahals the revised revenue falls at less than 45 per cent. of the assessable assets, and in 27 it exceeds 55 per cent. In the remaining 2,891, or 79.48 per cent. of all the mahals in the district, the incidence exceeds 45 per cent. and is less than 55 per cent.

Incidence on assess-
able assets standard-
ard rental.

102. In columns 8 and 9 the net assessable assets and the standard rental have been placed in juxtaposition. In every pargana, it will be noted, the latter total exceeds the former. This was only to be expected under the system which has been adopted, of basing standard rates on tenants' rentals. Considering the large extent of "assumption" land in this district, which is 34.9 per cent. of the total holdings' area, the net difference between the two aggregates, viz. 6.1 per cent. is not large. The revised demand represents 46.4 per cent. of the assessable assets, and 43.7 per cent. of the standard rental. The figures in columns 11 and 12 are an interesting commentary on the constitution and character of each separate pargana. A combination of both series gives the following order of precedence:—

Amethi	...	...	...	...	92.8
Isauli Trans-Gumti	...	...	...	...	92.1
Chanda	...	...	...	...	91.
Miranpur	...	...	...	...	90.91
Jagdispur	...	...	...	...	90.4
Gaura Jamun	...	...	...	...	89.13
Aldemau	...	...	...	...	88.8
Isauli Cis-Gumti	...	...	...	...	88.49
Baraunsa	...	...	...	...	88.26
Asal	...	...	...	...	86.6

It is right and proper that Amethi, which is almost altogether owned by taluqadars, should rank first in the list. Equally consonant with justice is it that Asal, its antithesis, 97.43 per cent. of which belongs to coparcenary communities, should bring up the rear. The position of Isauli Trans-Gumti may appear perplexing, but it has to be borne in mind that large reductions were made in several estates, on the banks of the Gumti, so the proportion of assets taken there was bound to be full.

Incidence per acre of
cultivation, past and
present.

103. In the following table a contrast is drawn between the incidence of the expiring demand per acre of cultivation, and that which the revised proposals will produce:—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Tenants' recorded cash rate at last settle- ment.	Tenants' recorded cash rate now.	Expiring revenue rate on the cultivated area of last settle- ment.	Revised revenue rate on the cultivated area now.	Percentage of the ex- piring revenue rate to the tenants' recorded cash rate at last set- tlement.	Percentage of the revis- ed revenue rate to tenants' recorded cash rate now.	Revised revenue demand per head of popula- tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Musa fir- khana.	Gaura Jamun ...	4.42	6.22	1.95	2.40	44.2	38.6	1.48
	Jagdispur ...	5.11	6.62	2.30	2.81	44.9	42.5	1.45
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	4.61	6.55	2.08	2.42	45.1	36.6	1.28
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	4.63	5.91	2.21	2.35	47.8	39.7	1.33
Kadipur ...	Chanda ...	4.04	5.99	2.08	2.40	51.6	40.1	1.40
	Aldemau ...	4.36	5.44	2.04	2.19	46.7	40.2	1.34
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	5.12	6.34	2.40	2.77	46.9	43.6	1.52
	Asal ...	4.37	6.79	2.07	2.48	47.3	36.5	1.30
Sultanpur ...	Miranpur ...	4.85	6.35	2.14	2.53	44.5	39.9	1.26
	Baraunsa ...	4.53	5.45	1.95	2.21	43.1	40.6	1.40
	District total ...	4.67	6.04	2.13	2.45	45.5	40.5	1.38

Within the past thirty years the average tenant rate has risen from Rs. 4.67 per acre to Rs. 6.04, representing an increase of 29.3 per cent. The expiring revenue fell at Rs. 2.13 per acre of cultivation, while the revised demand exhibits an incidence of Rs. 2.45. As I have pointed out elsewhere, little effort seems to have

been made at last settlement to discriminate between full and merely nominal rents. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the revenue rate then attained fell at 45·5 per cent. of the recorded tenant cash rate. The corresponding figure now is only 40·5 per cent. The explanation of this difference lies to a great extent in the fact just mentioned. Here again we find Amethi and Asal taking the highest and lowest places respectively, as it is meet and right that they should. I have added a column to show how the new demand falls on the population, according to the last census of 1891. Miranpur, where the incidence is lowest, contains the town of Sultanpur, and the *quasi*-urban village of Hassanpur, which help to account for its position. Amethi again is in the foremost rank.

104. In the following statement the incidences of the revenue rate per acre, and of the enhancement obtained in taluqadari and coparcenary estates, respectively, are shown side by side :—

Incidence in taluqadari and coparcenary estates compared.

Tenure.					Cash tenants' rent-rate per acre.	Revenue rate per acre of cultivation.	Percentage of revenue rate on cash tenants' rent-rate.	Percentage of enhancement.
1					2	3	4	5
					Rs.	Rs.		
Taluqadari	{	1. Khalsa ...	...	...	5·60.	2·56	44·13	24·09
		2. Sub-settled	...	...	6·43	2·15	33·43	20·1
Coparcenary	{	1. Khalsa ...	...	...	6·33	2·39	37·74	25·3
		2. Sub settled	...	...	6·89	1·91	29·89	12·8
District total					6·04	2·45	40·56	23·8

Coparcenary here includes single and joint zamindári estates, as well as ordinary co-sharing communities. The figures under the head of taluqadari have strict reference to those estates only which are held under that species of tenure. The return is an interesting one. The inflated character of the rents in subsettled and coparcenary maháls has been a subject of frequent remark. As a rule, it will be seen, they are about ten per cent. in excess of the average rents paid in taluqadari villages for the same kind of land. It is natural, therefore, that the revenue rate per acre of cultivation, imposed on the taluqadar, should be considerably higher than that paid by the coparcener, or sub-settlement holder. If single and joint zamindári tenures were excluded, the difference would be still more marked. Over the whole district the revenue incidence in future will be Rs. 2·45 per acre of cultivation, as against, for example, Rs. 2·37 in a rich canal-irrigated district like Bulandshahr. In taluqadari estates it falls at as much as 44·13 per cent. on the recorded cash-tenants' rent-rate, an undoubtedly high proportion when the acknowledged accuracy of the rent-rolls is borne in mind. Over the entire district the corresponding figure stands at 40·56 per cent. The percentages for coparcenary and sub-settled estates may look somewhat low. Perhaps it is a casual indiscriminating glance at figures of this kind that suggests the reflection so often heard, that in the matter of settlement Oudh is being more leniently treated than the sister provinces. As a matter of fact nothing could be more incorrect or misleading. The North-Western Provinces have nothing to show which can compare with the interests of the decree-holder in Oudh. Any one to whose lot it has fallen to do settlement work in both Provinces cannot help being struck by the vast difference which this fact creates. Looking at the enhancement obtained it would seem that, relatively speaking,

coparcenary communities have been harder hit than the taluqadars. But it is not so really. The inclusion of single and joint zamíndárs is responsible for this result. If they were segregated it would be seen that co-sharing estates have been dealt with quite as leniently as the larger owners. In regard to sub-settlement-holders the necessity of letting them down gently is universally admitted, and has not been lost sight of in the present revision.

Progressive enhance-
ments.

105. The principle of progressive enhancements was recognized and enunciated when the revision of the district was determined on. Intermediate periods of seven and eight years were then prescribed, the final demand to take effect for the second fifteen years. But in practise this has not been followed. The usual quinquennial system has been adopted. Under the rules in force when I commenced work the new call was to be graduated if it gave an enhancement of over 30 per cent. on the expiring revenue. In eight parganas this was the test observed. The existing orders, requiring that the revenue should be graduated if the enhancement exceeded 25 per cent., were issued in April 1896, and were acted on in assessing the two last parganas, Baraunsa and Miranpur. In three of the former eight, also, under directions to that effect from the Settlement Commissioner, this rule was applied with retrospective effect, and the demands already sanctioned revised accordingly. The imperative need of the caution and leniency insisted on by this system cannot be exaggerated. The unfortunate results of neglecting such action thirty years ago have been commented on elsewhere. Sub-settled estates, it is needless to say, were dealt with independently of the talúqa or mahál in which they lay. Throughout the district progressive enhancements have been allowed altogether in 1,541 maháls. Of these 859 are contained in 26 talúqas. A sum of Rs. 39,534 has been postponed for the first five years. Out of this payment of Rs. 4,797 has been further deferred for the second lustrum. The entire demand is to be collected from the eleventh year onwards. The total sacrifice of revenue thus made is Rs. 2,21,655. The initial demand on all estates in which a graduated call has been allowed comes to 24·8 per cent. on the revenue hitherto paid by them. This is raised to 30·9 per cent. for the second five year period, and to 31·8 per cent. for the last twenty years. The average enhancement on all estates in which no graduation has been deemed necessary is 14·3 per cent. on the demand they have been paying up to now. It has not appeared needful to give the elaborate return from which these figures have been excerpted.

Reductions made in the
expiring demand.

106. In 111 maháls the reimposition of the expiring demand for another period of thirty years has been sanctioned. In 317 maháls it was found necessary to recommend that a reduction should be granted. The net amount remitted in these estates is Rs. 6,622 per annum, or 6·9 per cent. of the revenue hitherto paid by them. Into pargana details I need not go. It will be enough to note that the reductions were relatively greatest in Jagdispur, and the two Isaulis, and were largely due to deterioration in riparian estates. In Isauli trans-Gumti as much as 13·2 per cent. of the expiring demand was let off in those villages where a reduction was deemed desirable. The circumstances under which this step became necessary have been referred to elsewhere.

Causes of the or-
hancement secured.

107. Into the causes which have made it possible to secure an enhancement of revenue aggregating 23·8 per cent. on that which has hitherto been paid, it is not necessary to enter very deeply. The two main influences to which it may be fairly attributed are

- (1) the increase in cultivation, and
- (2) the rise in rents.

They will be considered in this order. The actual increase in the cultivated area of the district since last settlement has been 43,334 acres. But in an enquiry of this nature I think it is only fair to include such fallow land as is recorded in tenants' holdings. If this be done the total comes to 52,479 acres. The next point to consider is what value can be fairly attached to this kind of land. We have elsewhere

seen that it is, to some extent, as we would naturally imagine, inferior to other ordinary tenant-held land. Ordinary tenants pay, in round figures, Rs. 6 per acre, throughout the district. The average correction rate may be put at Rs. 5.25. If an all-over rate of Rs. 5 be assumed, I think we will obtain a full and not unfair valuation of such land. This would produce a net rental of Rs. 2,62,395. The revised demand represents 46.4 per cent. of the assets of the district. At this proportion the increase in cultivation may be said to be responsible for a revenue of Rs. 1,21,700, or 9.9 per cent. of the enhancement which has been obtained.

The next factor is the rise in rents. It has been shown that rents have actually risen 29.3 per cent. since last settlement. Taking the share of the State in assets to be 46.4 per cent., the increase in revenue attributable to the rise in rents amounts to 13.5 per cent.

These two causes combined account for 23.4 per cent., which is practically the amount of the enhancement which has now been secured.

108. The effect of the new demand on the revenue-payer is a subject full of interest and concern, to the State no less than to him, and may legitimately claim a small share of our attention. Taking the basis of assessment upon which the revised demand has been calculated, it may be said that hitherto the payment of revenue and cesses has monopolised 43.5 per cent., leaving 56.5 per cent. for the enjoyment of the owners. In future their revenue and cesses will absorb 53.8 per cent. of these assessable assets, leaving them 46.2 per cent. for themselves. This represents a decrease of 18.3 per cent. in the profits they have hitherto gained. But there is a large element of hypothesis in statistics of this kind. There are large assumption areas which can never bring in their full value to the landlord. The readjustment of decree-holders' rents, where they were not accepted for assessment purposes, and the enhancement on sub-settled estates, predicate of course a certain amount of extra income to the proprietor-in-chief. But when all this is said and done the addition so obtained is not very considerable, nor very secure. Owners' land is no doubt a fair perquisite, of which count must be taken. But for the present, eliminating all such areas, and confining ourselves to actually recorded rents of all kinds, we find that the net aggregate of the district, including sayar, comes to Rs. 26,68,935. Hitherto after paying revenue and cesses the proprietors have had 47.8 per cent. of this that they could call their own. In future this share will not exceed 35.4 per cent. No allowance, it will be seen, has been made for rental arrears in this computation.

The effect of the new demand on the revenue-payer.

109. In his Note on Oudh Settlements Mr. Bennett discussed the question opened up by considerations of this nature with special reference to the Ramnagar and Tiloi estates. In compliance with demi-official instructions received from him I have prepared notes on the three Court of Wards' estates in this district, (1) Kurwar, (2) Rampur, and (3) Khapradih and Sihpur combined. They are submitted in the form of an Appendix (No. IX). Speaking in general terms the investigation into the circumstances of the two former estates bears out the conclusion, that the revised demand, after making a reasonable allowance for uncollected arrears, leaves the owner somewhat less than two-fifths as his share of the actual receipts. They must be very favourably situated properties which can exhibit better results than this. In Khapradih the facts are quite unique. I do not suppose that there is any other estate in Oudh so circumstanced. Nearly three-fourths of the whole area is monopolized by sub-settlement-holders. The result is that these men intercept about one-third of the profits, and leave only about 15 per cent. to the proprietor-in-chief.

Separate estates considered.

110. The new demand came into force in parganas Jagdispur and Aldemau from July 1st 1895, and in Gaura Jamun and Isauli Cis-Gumti from the same date in the following year. It is hardly fair to enquire yet how they have worked. Aldemau is proverbial throughout Oudh for its recusancy and default. It won its spurs after last settlement, and has kept them whetted since. It does not matter in the least what demand is imposed there. The proprietors would not dream of paying

Working of the revised assessment puts to date.

it till forced to do so. The first year of the revised revenue had not terminated before the failure in the rains of 1896 declared itself. It was natural therefore that there should be an outstanding balance at its close in that pargana. It amounted, however, to only Rs. 10,111-11-7, which has since been remitted. In 1896-97, thanks to the lenient policy which prompted liberal postponements, the revenue due was collected with less trouble, and with fewer processes, than almost ever before. At the same time, as I have already said, the last three years afford no fair test. How the new demand will eventually work time alone can show, and it would be idle to forecast. But this much at least may be said that the revenue-payers themselves are in good heart, and look forward hopefully to the future.

B.—LITIGATION.

Cases instituted and
disposed of.

111. The disposal of case-work will be gathered from the figures shown in the annexed statement. They are complete up to the close of settlement operations on March 31st, 1898.



Statement showing the number of cases and appeals instituted and disposed of during the period of settlement, October 1892 to 31st March 1898.

Name of Officer.	Class of applications or cases.	Disposed of—										Appeals to settlement officers from their subordinates.					Remarks.				
		On their merits.			Otherwise than on their merits.							Total.	Decided.					Total.			
		For plaintiffs.	For defendants.	Total on merits.	By confession or consent.	By default of plaintiff.	By personal service of summons.	By substituted service of summons.	Total ex-parte.	Withdrawn.	From any other cause.		Total decided otherwise than on merits.	Instituted during the quarter.	Confirmed.	Reversed.			Remanded.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	I.—Cases connected with patwaris	4,699	3,687	1,011	4,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	1	..	3	..	
	II.—Boundary disputes	60	52	8	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.—Cases regarding admission to, or exclusion from, settlement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.—Distribution of assessment or redistribution of land revenue.	1,824	350	1,465	1,815	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	42	36	6	..	42	..	..
	V.—Sub-settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VI.—Settlement of waste lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a). Proprietary right (talukdars, proprietors, proprietary right).	19,720	13,454	3,156	16,610	1,057	317	55	37	92	559	94	2,119	132	106	24	..	..	132	..	991 transferred to district.
	VII.—Cases arising out of the pre-paration of the records of right.	1,859	833	854	1,687	18	76	9	6	15	33	25	167	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	5 ditto.
	(b). Cultivating right.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c). Rent-free tenures.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d). Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e). Cesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f). Any other matters.	15,913	11,079	3,662	14,741	273	569	54	36	90	202	19	1,153	122	102	18	2	122	..	..	19 ditto.
	(a) Determination of rent of excluded proprietors (section 37).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Determination of rent of under-proprietors and holders of heritable leases (section 40).	2,739	1,771	643	2,414	235	18	11	3	14	56	..	325	23	15	8	..	23	..	..
	VIII.—Rent cases.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IX.—Miscellaneous	5,493	4,111	851	4,962	5	81	..	..	..	60	383	529	238	168	68	2	238	..	..	2 transferred.
	Total	52,307	35,337	11,650	46,987	1,888	1,070	129	82	211	912	522	4,303	561	430	125	6	561	..	..	1,017 ditto.

Sultanpur is a litigiously inclined district. During the period that it has been under settlement 52,307 cases have been instituted. These have all been disposed of with the exception of 1,017, which have been made over to the district office from time to time.

During the year 1890-91 Mr. White, who was then Deputy Commissioner, took special measures to bring the records up to date. But his overhauling was confined to khasras and jamabandis. The khewats, or proprietary registers, were left untouched. The amount of mutation work which fell to the lot of the settlement staff has been enormous. The thorough revision of khewats which has taken place was a task no less of urgency than labour.

The determination of rents on land held by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants has also occupied a great deal of time and trouble. No less than 3,774 cases of this kind have been disposed of. This work I did myself. Tahsils Kadi-pur and Sultanpur simply revel in decree-holders. These decisions have not been exhibited in the case-work statement. In it only those are shown in which objections to the rents fixed were filed by the decree-holder or the proprietor-in-chief.

I received 1,652 objections against the assessments framed by me. Of these 1,417 were dismissed. In 235 I suggested modifications in the proposals which I had already made. The system under which the Settlement Officer has to reconsider his own assessments is now, I understand, to be altered. A change was desirable. I have heard 561 appeals from the orders of my Deputy Collectors. In 430 cases their decisions were upheld, in 125 reversed, while in six instances further enquiry was directed to be made.

Comparison with
other districts.

112. Statistics of the case-work done in other districts are often not available. The following table compares two charges in the North-Western Provinces with two in different parts of Oudh :—

District.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases disposed of—			Balance.	Remarks.
		On their merits.	Otherwise than on their merits.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bulandshahr ...	14,873	10,967	2,140	13,107	1,766	
2. Muzaffarnagar ...	34,706	9,922	24,281	34,203	503	
3. Unao ...	28,937	20,075	8,333	28,408	539	
4. Sultanpur ...	52,307	46,987	4,303	51,290	*1,017	*Transferred to the District office.

The figures are suggestive, and may be left to tell their own tale. The contrast in the nature of the work done, if investigated, would prove no less striking.

C.—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure considered
generally.

113. The expenditure incurred over the present revision will appear from the following figures :—

Salary of Gazetted Officers.	Salary of Fixed establishment.	Salary of Temporary establishment.	Salary of variable establishment.	Travelling allowance of officers and officials.	Country stationery.	Purchase of tents.	Job work.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. 81,636 10 7	37,412 9 4	82,539 10 9	23,104 3 10	8,498 15 6	2,573 12 8	2,605 5 0	26,746 6 3	33,127 4 0	2,98,247 13 11

The total outlay up to 31st March 1898, when settlement closed, has been Rs. 2,98,247-13-11, or Rs. 174-1-8 per square mile.

From this, however, certain deductions ought to be made on account of (1) receipts, and (2) Settlement Officer's pay wrongly debited to settlement.

The receipts have been as under, and amounted to Rs. 23,379-11-8.

Court fees.	Process fees.	Mutation fees and fines.	Copying fees.	Sale of furniture and waste paper.	Value of articles transferred to the District Office.	Value of articles reported to the Settlement Commissioner, for transfer to other districts.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,450 0 0	230 4 0	5,601 11 0	9,670 5 0	499 7 0	2,071 4 8	1,856 12 0	23,379 11 8	

In regard to the pay of the Settlement Officer, it should be noted that assessment work did not begin till November 1893, so that half pay for seven months from 1st April in that year, is not fairly debitable to settlement expenditure. Similarly, under the terms of G. O. No. 1839—X—II—223, of 29th March 1897, half pay from August 1896 (when the last pargana assessment report was submitted) up to the end of March 1897, ought not to have been drawn against settlement charges. If for the whole of these combined periods the special allowance of Rs. 150 per month be substituted, another saving of Rs. 15,556-13-3 would have to be admitted.

When these two items have been allowed for the net expenditure fairly chargeable to settlement comes to Rs. 2,81,561-5-0 or Rs. 152-11-1 per square mile, and is less than the enhancement in Government revenue and cesses for a single year of the revised demand.

114. An attempt has been made, as required under the rules, to differentiate the expenditure under its appropriate heads. The details of the process will be found in Appendix XII.

How distributed.

The results are as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Assessment	74,571	3	6
Field work	40,784	1	3
Attestation, including litigation	75,853	4	7
Fairing and arrangement of records	1,07,039	4	7

The incidence of each item over the village, the mahál, the square mile, and cultivation, will be gathered from the following table :—

Head of expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost per			
		Village.	Mahál.	Square mile of total area.	Square mile of cultivation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Assessment	74,571 3 6	29 8 4	20 8 1	43 8 6	78 10 7
Field work	40,784 1 3	16 2 4	11 3 5	23 12 11	43 0 4
Attestation, including litigation ...	75,853 4 7	30 0 6	20 13 8	44 4 6	80 0 3
Fairing and arrangement of records,	1,07,039 4 7	42 6 0	29 6 11	62 7 9	112 14 6
Total ...	2,98,247 13 11	118 1 2	82 0 1	174 1 8	314 9 8

Compared with other districts.

115. It is an extremely difficult thing to make any fair comparison between the expenditure incurred over settlement operations in different districts. A contrast of this kind is bound to be affected by local considerations to such a very large extent that any mere display of figures, taken alone, is apt to be most misleading. In the mere matter of comparative data the subjoined statement affords us a correct enough starting-point.

District.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Number of mahals.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Percentage of cultivated area to total area.	Cost per			
							Village.	Mahál.	Square mile of total area.	Square mile of cultivated area.
							8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Basti ...	1,56,114 2 6	7,592	7,643	2,796	1,915	68.5	125 15 0	125 1 6	341 15 4	499 4 6
Bulandshahr ...	1,87,770 8 5	1,613	3,440	1,912	1,330	69.5	116 6 6	54 9 4	98 8 3	141 2 11
Muzaffarnagar ...	2,65,000 0 0	1,128	2,992	1,658	1,068	64.4	234 14 10	88 9 1	159 13 3	248 2 0
Saháranpur ...	2,61,743 0 0	1,982	2,574	1,845	1,178	74.4	132 0 11	101 11 0	141 13 10	222 3 1
Unao ...	3,53,624 9 0	1,767	2,797	1,650	886	53.7	200 1 1	126 6 4	213 10 5	399 0 2
Partabgarh ...	2,63,779 2 10	2,214	2,847	1,443	789	54.08	119 2 3	92 10 5	182 12 9	338 2 10
Rae Bareli ...	3,24,255 4 11	1,767	2,447	1,749.4	899	51.4	126 14 7	91 1 3	128 3 6	249 7 2
Sultánpur ...	2,98,247 13 11	2,526	3,637	1,713	948	55.3	118 1 2	82 0 1	174 1 8	314 9 8

I have taken four districts in the North-Western Provinces, and four in Oudh, and worked out analogous figures for them. The variations are marked in many respects. So far as Oudh is concerned Rae Bareli is the only district which on the face of it would appear to have been settled more economically than Sultánpur. But, although its actual area contains 36 square miles more, our cultivated area exceeds its total by 49 square miles. We have also 759 more villages, and 1,190 more mahals than are contained in that district. It is these facts which explain why our cost per square mile exceeds theirs. Into the question of tenures I cannot go, as I have been unable to find out their figures. But I question if they can show nearly 50 per cent. held by coparcenary communities, as is the case here, and the difference which this makes is very great.

In regard to the North-Western Provinces I have alluded elsewhere to the disadvantage under which Oudh rests in the matter of decreed-holders, and subordinate tenures of all kinds. The spectacle of a sub-settled "bháiya-chara" estate, with under proprietors and occupancy tenants holding decreed land in it, is unknown there. The complex character of the records which we have had to prepare is a big factor in their cost. Again the patwari is a thorn in our side in Oudh. It is very little work we can get out of him. In Bulandshahr he did almost anything. Our actual expenditure on assessment is less than in that district, while in field work we have spent Rs. 40,784 as against their Rs. 2,400. Although we have 913 more villages than there are in that district the net cost of attestation here is only 15 per cent. more than it was there. In the fairing and arrangement of records we had to expend a good deal more than three times the corresponding outlay there. Almost all our work had to be done by a special clerical staff. Some of the difficulties we have had to contend with are briefly referred to in the following paragraphs. They will perhaps help to explain why it is utterly impossible to think of carrying out a revision here at Rs. 100 to the square mile.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Preparation and fairing of records

116. It has already been noted that the amount of map and record correction was unusually great. The average area of a field in this district according to the present revision is a little over two-fifths of an acre. There are now 2,421,157 fields. The fairing of maps required a large staff of experienced mappists, and called for the exercise of much care and minute supervision. The initial checking of the revised papers preparatory to fairing, was also a task which needed unusual patience and

attention. Skilled muharrirs had to be employed. Patwaris were found almost useless for any work of this kind. Khasras were prepared for each village. All other records were prepared by maháls. Two fair copies had to be made, one for the Deputy Commissioner's Office, and one for the patwaris' use. Out of the 3,637 maháls in the district there were only 130 in which both were written up by patwaris alone. In 97 other maháls they gave more or less assistance. They should have been able to fair out their own copies, but even this, except in rare instances, they could not be trusted to do properly. The records of 1,461 maháls were prepared in Urdu, and the rest in Nagri. Complete copies of the revised khewats were supplied to all tahsils.

117. The khewats or proprietary registers needed thorough and careful revision. It was the want of them that went far to cause the breakdown in the early seventies. Maháls with over a hundred co-sharers are common. There are several with over two hundred. One has two thousand, and the average share owned by each co-parcener there is about a tenth of an acre. This is of course exceptional. But there are many others where co-sharers are limited to two or three acres of cultivation a-piece, and the average extent of a single coparcenary holding all over the district is only six acres. There are 3,637 maháls, but the inclusion of sub-settled and permanently leased estates brings the total up to 4,297. Out of these as many as 1,776, covering over 40 per cent. of the area of the district, may be said to be of a coparcenary character. A decently complicated khewat will sometimes weigh as much as fifteen or sixteen pounds.

Proprietary registers.

118. Hitherto there have been 778 patwaris in this district. Only 290 know Urdu. The rest know Hindi, though comparatively few are satisfactorily acquainted with the Nagri character. Most of them are very poorly paid. This will be remedied in the re-allocation of circles which is now being carried out. In Bulandshahr only 14 per cent. draw less than Rs. 7 per month. In Saháranpur the corresponding proportion is less than 8 per cent. In Sultánpur two-thirds of the lot have to be content with less than that sum, while as many as 125 have been getting from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 only. Naturally therefore the stamp of man here is low. There have been some exceptions, but few. As a rule they have given us but little assistance in settlement. I have had to dismiss 15, suspend 29, and fine 443 since they were taken in hand. One instance of personation was detected. A patwari sent a namesake to work for him. On another occasion a letter from a retired patwari to his son, who was working in the office, was accidentally intercepted. Its contents threw an interesting sidelight on how some village matters are managed. On the whole though I do not suppose that the men we have here are really below the usual standard of these eastern districts.

The genus patwari.

119. There is no obvious reason why a settlement officer should not be empowered to communicate to owners the assessments fixed by him, subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue, as soon as they are ready. A 'bearing' notice to the lambardar would give very little extra trouble to any one, and sometimes avert it. There is nothing to be gained by pretending to keep such information secret.

Declaration of assessments to owners.

120. It seems rather a pity that nothing has yet been done towards providing a permanent establishment for the conduct of settlement operations. The difficulty of getting together a good staff is experienced in turn by every settlement officer. And when his time is coming to an end it is by no means easy to secure suitable employment for those who have worked well under him. The need of trained men for such a task is admitted, and settlement is always going on somewhere.

Maintenance of a permanent settlement staff.

121. The last settlement is expiring most irregularly here. The two first parganas to fall in were Jagdispur and Aldemau, situated respectively at opposite ends of the district. The new demand in them has been collected since July 1st, 1895. In three parganas Isauli Trans-Gumti, Chánda, and Baraunsa it will not become due till July 1st, 1900. Agreements have been taken for thirty years, as usual. But it would be far more convenient if some arrangement could be made whereby existing

Term of settlement.

assessments determined in regular order. What the system of settlement in days to come may be it is useless to prognosticate. But if existing papers are accepted as a basis for reconsideration, there is no reason why the Deputy Commissioner should not be able to inspect and assess one tahsil each year, and complete the revision of the whole district in four years. The system is an ideal one. It is rather hard work may be when revised papers have to be prepared. But if not, the task imposed upon him should prove by no means excessive here. In this case I would recommend that the revised demand should be allowed to run on a little longer than its full period, so as to secure continuity of action. The following programme might then be adopted :—

Ametli	...	...	...	...	1929
Musafirkhana	...	...	...	...	1930
Kadipur	...	...	...	...	1931
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	1932

Services of staff.

122. For about two months in the early part of 1894 Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I.C.S., was attached to the district as Assistant Settlement Officer. He took a keen and intelligent interest in learning the work.

Munshi Aulad Mahomed Khan, served as Deputy Collector here from October 1892 till May 1894. He did not give satisfaction.

The brunt of the work has fallen upon Munshi Abdul Karim, and Babu Mahomed Nurulla. Their ever cordial and capable co-operation deserves unstinted praise. The former was with me from July 1893 till February 1896. The latter from October 1893 till the close of settlement at the end of March 1898. They have at all times worked with untiring zeal and energy, and faithfully maintained the high repute for honesty and independence which they had previously won.

To Babu Mahomed Jaish, head clerk, my special acknowledgments are due. He has never spared himself, and always succeeded in inducing those under him to emulate his devotion to duty. We have worked together now for many years and it gives me great pleasure to record once more my high appreciation of his character and services.

Munshi Abdul Karim was Sadar Munsarim throughout the greater part of the time occupied in this revision. He too had been associated with me in previous settlements. I gladly recognize his value as a most conscientious and indefatigable worker.

Amongst supervisor kanungoes Munshi Musahib Ali, Pandit Ram Harakh, Lala Banke Behari Lal, and Munshi Khuda Bakhsh Khan may be mentioned as having done consistently good and praiseworthy work.

DATED SULTANPUR : }
The 31st March 1898. }

F. W. BROWNRIGG,

Settlement Officer.

subjected to some criticism during the operations, but the necessity for a cautious valuation was established. There can be no doubt that the valuations made by the Settlement Officer were moderate, but moderation was essential in dealing with the proprietary communities, and in one part of the district at least the Board of Revenue were disposed to doubt whether the Settlement Officer had gone sufficiently far in this direction.

5. While the assessment, in so far as it depends on the valuation of the Settlement Officer himself, is made on a lenient basis, and can be accepted with confidence as not pressing too hardly on the people, the Settlement Commissioner points out that where cash rents prevail the assessments are somewhat stricter. In the *talúqdári* estates the assessments are based, for the most part, on the actual rent rolls, the assumption areas being in these cases comparatively insignificant, and such estates have therefore been assessed more fully than others in which the moderate valuation made by the Settlement Officer mitigated the effect of high recorded rents. The percentage of the revenue incidence to the rate of rent paid by tenants is higher in these estates than in others, and the assessments also fall more heavily on the land, the incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation being Rs. 2·56 in the *talúqdári* estates, as compared with Rs. 2·39 in co-parcenary estates. The Settlement Commissioner appears to doubt whether sufficient allowance has been made in the *talúqdári* estates for unrealizable rents, and it is also pointed out that the area assessed on in the district as a whole was a full one, somewhat in excess of the area actually cultivated. It was in the *talúqdári* estates, however, that reductions in the Settlement Officer's proposals were, for the most part, sanctioned; and these have relieved any undue pressure. There is no question as to the accuracy of the rents recorded, and in the comparatively low percentage of the assets taken a sufficient allowance has been made for a possibility of failure on the part of the landlords to collect them in full. While, therefore, it may be admitted that the assessments are somewhat stricter where based on recorded rents than where the Settlement Officer made his own valuation of the land, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that they are in any way excessive, and he is of opinion that the district should have no difficulty in meeting the moderate increase of 23·6 per cent. in the revenue.

6. His Honor therefore confirms the settlement, and approves of the recommendation of the Board and the Settlement Commissioner that it should be sanctioned so as to expire on the following dates :—

Tahsíl Musafirkhana...	...	...	30th June 1927.
„ Amethi ...	...	...	„ „ 1928.
„ Kadipur ...	...	...	„ „ 1929.
„ Sultánpur ...	...	...	„ „ 1930.

7. The Settlement Commissioner bears witness to the great care and consideration with which the individual assessments were framed, and to the judgment and industry which Mr. Brownrigg brought to bear upon his work. The report gives indications throughout of the interest

of Mr. Brownrigg in all the affairs of the district, and of his sympathy with the people. He has deserved the acknowledgments of the Government by carrying through with such a degree of success the difficult operations of settlement in addition to the heavy work devolving on him as Collector and Magistrate of the district.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the information of the Board.

J. O. MILLER,

Chief Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.



No. $\frac{2376}{1-840A}$ OF 1899.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 10th July 1899.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{735N.}{1-83}$, dated 19th June 1899, submitting the Final Settlement Report of the Sultānpur district by Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, together with reviews thereon by the Settlement Commissioner for Oudh and the Board.

OBSERVATIONS.—The settlement of the Sultānpur district was conducted, as in other districts in the south of Oudh, by the District Officer in addition to his ordinary duties. The settlement operations lasted from 1892 to 1898, some delay in bringing them to a close being caused by the scarcity of 1896 and the following year.

2. There has been a slight increase in cultivation since the last settlement of about 7 per cent., while the population has increased by 25 per cent., the density—628 persons per square mile—being very high for a district which does not contain a single large town. The average incidence of recorded rents throughout the district is approximately Rs. 6 per acre, and this figure, according to the Settlement Officer's calculations, represents an increase of 29 per cent. in the rental value of land since last settlement. The result of the revisional operations as modified on appeal has been to raise the revenue from Rs. 12,00,215 to Rs. 14,83,680, the percentage of increase being 23·6, a slightly higher assessment than it was expected would actually be secured when a forecast was made of the probable result of a revision.

3. Over 65 per cent., or nearly two-thirds, of the total cultivated area is held by ordinary tenants paying cash rents, the remainder consisting of land cultivated by the proprietors, and other lands of which the rental value has to be estimated by the Settlement Officer. The recorded rental of the tenants' land amounted to Rs. 24,38,836 on 403,195 acres, but the rents, which were in many cases too high to assess on, were reduced by the Settlement Officer for purposes of assessment to Rs. 23,79,070 on 400,753 acres, the incidence of the accepted rents being thus Rs. 5·94 per acre. The assumption areas were, as a rule, valued at all round rates, the total assumed assets being Rs. 9,14,458 on 213,427 acres, and the incidence per acre 4·28. The total accepted assets thus amounted to Rs. 32,93,528, and from this sum deductions, amounting to Rs. 90,645, were made on account of *sir*, improvements, &c. The assets finally assessed on were thus Rs. 32,10,876, on which the revenue, as finally sanctioned, amounts to 46·7 per cent.

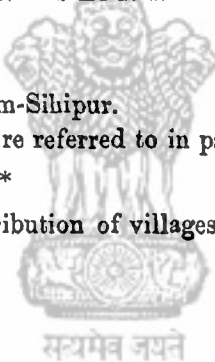
4. The notable feature of the operations is the comparatively lenient rate at which the assumption areas, as a whole, are valued. The methods of the Settlement Officer in dealing with these areas were



APPENDICES.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- I.—Comparative area statement (Assessment Statement I).
 - II.—Revenue assessed (Assessment Statement II).
 - III.—Rent rolls and collections (Assessment Statement III).
 - IV.—Area table and verified rent roll (Assessment Statement IV).
 - V.—Classification of soils (Assessment Statement V).
 - VI.—Crop statistics (Assessment Statement VI).
 - VII.—Agricultural statistics.
 - VIII.—Corrected rent roll (Assessment Statement VII).
 - IX.—Statement showing results of progressive enhancements.
 - X.—Statistical information regarding the assessment of Taluqas and other important estates.
 - XI.—Notes on Court of Wards Estates.
 - Kurwar,
 - Rampur,
 - Khapradih cum-Shipur.
 - XII.—Details of expenditure referred to in paragraph 114.
 - XIII.—Map of the district.*
- *Tahsil Maps showing distribution of villages by circles have been made over to the District Office.



Tahsil.	Pargana and period.			Total area.	Not assessable.				
					Revenue-free.	Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8
Musafir-khāna.	Gaura Jamun	Former	...	59,465	26	1,888	5,897	8,847	16,608
		Present	...	59,627	27	1,886	5,312	5,211	12,436
	Jagdispur	Former	... { Khālsa	97,928	505	3,155	7,090	17,895	28,645
		Present	... { Muāfi	1,199	...	54	68	127	247
	Isauli, cis-Gumti	Former	... { Khālsa	97,786	117	3,251	6,414	10,643	20,425
		Present	... { Muāfi	1,241	...	43	75	89	207
	Isauli, trans-Gumti	Former	... { Khālsa	38,460	18	1,331	2,474	6,427	10,250
		Present	... { Muāfi	1,023	...	18	45	32	95
	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	38,449	18	1,827	2,435	4,852	8,632
		Present	... { Muāfi	1,020	...	24	45	114	183
Kadipur.	Chardā	Former	...	55,635	102	1,775	4,183	7,883	13,943
		Present	...	55,850	49	1,802	3,997	5,238	11,086
	Aldemau	Former	... { Khālsa	251,488	651	8,099	19,644	41,052	69,446
		Present	... { Muāfi	2,222	...	72	111	159	342
	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	251,712	211	8,266	18,158	25,944	52,579
		Present	... { Muāfi	2,261	...	67	120	203	390
	Chardā	Former	...	83,485	...	2,455	7,525	12,497	22,477
		Present	...	83,740	37	2,500	6,701	12,243	21,481
	Aldemau	Former	...	197,669	...	5,514	21,837	42,766	70,117
		Present	...	199,001	2	5,022	15,260	48,186	63,470
Amethi.	Tahsil total	Former	...	281,154	...	7,969	29,362	55,263	92,594
		Present	...	282,741	39	7,522	21,961	55,429	84,951
	Amethi	Former	... { Khālsa	111,500	...	5,376	20,591	33,168	59,135
		Present	... { Muāfi	131	...	7	25	16	48
	Asal	Former	... { Khālsa	191,558	...	5,483	19,038	34,558	59,079
		Present	... { Muāfi	131	...	7	23	2	32
	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	42,676	...	1,167	2,496	6,062	9,725
		Present	... { Muāfi	42,886	...	1,328	2,536	9,985	13,849
	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	234,176	...	6,543	23,087	39,230	68,860
		Present	... { Muāfi	131	...	7	25	16	48
Sultān-pur.	Miranpur	Former	... { Khālsa	234,444	...	6,811	21,574	44,543	72,028
		Present	... { Nazul	131	...	7	23	2	32
	Baraunsa	Former	... { Khālsa	156,871	142	5,069	14,460	25,083	44,754
		Present	... { Nazul	493	...	78	41	90	209
	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	156,825	202	4,888	12,493	16,986	34,569
		Present	... { Nazul	514	...	87	28	92	207
	Baraunsa	Former	...	167,611	389	5,096	13,793	22,398	41,616
		Present	...	167,775	381	5,069	11,027	21,266	37,663
	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	324,482	531	10,165	28,193	47,481	86,370
		Present	... { Nazul	493	...	78	41	90	209
District total.	Tahsil total	Former	... { Khālsa	324,600	583	9,897	23,520	38,252	72,252
		Present	... { Nazul	514	...	87	28	92	207
	District total	Former	... { Khālsa	1,091,300	1,182	32,776	100,286	163,026	317,270
		Present	... { Muāfi	2,353	...	79	156	175	390
	District total	Former	... { Khālsa	493	...	78	41	90	209
		Present	... { Nazul	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District total	Former	... { Khālsa	1,093,497	833	32,496	85,213	164,168	282,710
		Present	... { Muāfi	2,392	...	74	143	205	422
	District total	Former	... { Khālsa	514	...	87	28	92	207
		Present	... { Nazul	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX I.

area statement.

Assessable.													
Out of cultivation.					Cultivated.						Total.	Incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of revenue per acre of assessable area.
Groves.	Culturable waste.	Fallow.		Total.	Irrigated.				Dry	Total.			
		Old.	New.		Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,810	5,054	4,232	324	11,426	7,064	15,461	...	22,525	8,912	31,437	42,857	1 15 4	1 7 0
6,118	5,903	1,293	896	14,210	6,735	6,048	20	12,803	20,178	32,981	47,191	2 2 6	1 10 10
2,789	9,022	7,056	2,229	21,096	16,915	15,994	119	33,028	15,159	48,187	69,283	2 4 10	1 9 7
134	140	111	10	404	271	227	...	498	50	548	952	...	...
12,045	10,705	1,885	821	25,456	10,654	6,633	63	17,350	34,555	51,905	77,361	2 13 8	1 14 8
117	229	12	10	308	176	83	8	267	399	666	1,034	...	...
743	1,412	3,004	1,383	6,542	6,832	6,209	...	13,041	8,627	21,668	28,210	2 2 3	1 10 3
27	129	58	114	328	96	115	...	211	389	600	928	...	...
4,052	24,90	960	507	8,009	3,963	3,125	202	7,290	14,518	21,808	29,817	2 6 11	1 12 6
50	177	16	34	277	15	11	29	55	505	560	837	...	...
691	487	10,463	380	12,021	9,608	9,476	...	19,084	10,587	29,671	41,692	2 3 6	1 9 3
4,765	7,080	1,373	1,111	14,279	4,068	6,212	398	10,678	19,507	30,485	44,764	2 5 8	1 9 8
6,038	15,975	24,755	4,316	51,079	40,419	47,140	119	87,678	43,285	130,963	182,042	2 2 10	1 8 10
161	278	169	124	732	367	342	...	709	439	1,148	1,880	...	...
26,980	26,128	5,511	3,335	61,954	25,420	22,018	683	48,121	89,058	137,179	199,133	2 9 1	1 12 4
167	406	28	44	645	191	94	37	322	904	1,226	1,871	...	...
257	8,741	5,008	228	14,234	16,169	22,632	10	38,811	7,963	46,774	61,008	2 2 3	1 10 3
4,723	6,187	962	743	12,615	10,451	16,687	144	27,282	22,362	49,644	62,259	2 6 7	1 14 8
64	27,759	291	28	28,142	14,497	36,657	...	51,154	48,256	99,410	127,552	2 1 6	1 10 1
5,996	8,907	2,917	1,952	19,772	30,237	30,046	1,008	61,291	54,468	115,759	135,531	2 4 2	1 13 10
321	36,500	5,299	256	42,376	30,666	59,289	10	89,965	53,219	146,184	188,560	2 0 8	1 9 8
10,719	15,094	3,879	2,595	32,387	40,688	46,733	1,152	88,573	76,830	165,403	197,790	2 4 1	1 14 2
1,825	15,174	24,791	64	41,854	46,024	37,344	24	83,392	7,119	90,511	132,365	2 14 10	2 7 6
3	...	10	...	13	48	22	...	70	...	70	83	...	...
12,123	10,924	2,829	1,672	36,548	23,724	21,409	77	45,210	50,721	95,931	132,479	2 12 6	2 10 0
17	9	...	1	27	11	35	...	46	26	72	99	...	...
249	3,047	9,209	7	12,503	11,368	4,871	...	16,239	4,209	20,448	32,951	2 2 0	1 5 1
2,524	8,261	505	512	6,802	8,179	2,578	38	10,795	11,440	22,235	29,037	2 7 5	1 8 10
2,074	18,221	33,991	71	54,357	57,397	44,215	24	99,631	11,328	110,959	165,816	2 5 5	1 9 3
3	...	10	...	13	48	22	...	70	...	70	83	...	...
14,647	23,185	3,334	2,184	43,350	31,903	23,987	115	56,005	62,161	118,166	161,516	2 11 7	1 15 11
17	9	...	1	27	11	35	...	46	26	72	99	...	...
1,771	12,751	14,542	1,582	30,646	38,245	26,814	...	65,059	16,412	81,471	112,117	3 14 3	2 7 9
...	96	7	...	103	70	5	...	75	106	181	284	...	...
8,077	19,476	3,618	4,126	35,897	5,656	6,762	77	12,495	73,864	86,359	122,256	2 8 9	1 12 8
28	108	2	4	140	3	...	...	3	164	167	307	...	...
1,433	11,838	18,013	875	33,059	28,548	30,294	28	58,870	34,066	92,936	125,995	1 15 3	1 7 1
10,704	13,278	3,447	3,923	31,352	6,965	5,277	68	12,310	86,430	98,740	130,092	2 3 6	1 10 11
3,204	24,589	33,455	2,457	63,705	66,793	57,108	28	123,929	50,478	174,407	238,112	2 0 8	1 7 11
...	96	7	...	103	70	5	...	75	106	181	284	...	...
19,331	32,754	7,065	8,049	67,249	12,621	12,039	145	24,805	160,294	185,099	252,348	2 5 11	1 10 2
26	108	2	4	140	3	...	...	3	164	167	307	...	...
11,632	95,285	97,500	7,100	211,517	195,270	205,752	181	401,203	181,310	582,513	774,030	2 2 2	1 8 9
164	278	179	124	745	415	364	...	779	439	1,218	1,963	2 6 0	1 7 7
...	96	7	...	103	70	5	...	75	106	181	284	...	...
71,727	97,161	19,789	16,253	204,940	110,632	104,777	2,095	217,504	388,343	605,847	810,787	2 7 3	1 13 4
134	415	28	45	672	202	129	37	368	930	1,298	1,970	3 4 0	2 2 3
26	108	2	4	140	3	...	...	3	164	167	307	4 3 1	2 4 5

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

District total of statement II.

Pargana.				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.	Year of verification.	Proposed demand.	Approved jama after all modifications.
1				2	3	4	5	6
Musafirkhana.	Gaura Jamun	...	..	45,536	62,890	61,563	79,730	79,360
	Jagdispur	Khalsa	...	87,713	1,13,879	1,10,971	1,53,875	1,48,185
		Muafi	...	...	...	1,500	2,900	2,900
	Isauli Cis-Gumti	Khalsa	...	39,078	46,189	45,005	54,290	53,260
		Muafi	...	...	...	1,187	1,090	1,090
	Isauli Trans-Gumti	...	...	56,216	67,537	65,858	72,521	71,786
	Total	Khalsa	...	2,28,543	2,90,495	2,83,397	3,60,416	3,52,591
		Muafi	...	...	...	2,687	3,990	3,990
Kadirpur.	Chanda	...	...	63,783	1,00,235	97,717	1,19,610	1,19,505
	Aldemau	...	...	1,39,521	2,08,021	2,02,774	2,56,906	2,53,691
	Total	...	...	2,03,304	3,08,256	3,00,491	3,76,516	3,73,196
Amethi.	Amethi	Khalsa	...	1,67,720	2,23,265	2,17,576	2,67,570	2,66,805
		Muafi	...	...	...	205	230	230
	Asal	...	...	36,498	43,462	42,371	54,736	55,196
	Total	Khalsa	...	2,04,216	2,66,727	2,59,947	3,22,306	3,22,001
		Muafi	...	...	...	205	230	230
Sultaanpur.	Miranpur	Khalsa	...	1,27,828	1,79,323	1,74,906	2,19,425	2,19,470
		Nazul	...	...	...	...	700	700
	Baraunsa	...	...	1,44,202	1,85,980	1,81,474	2,20,487	2,19,095
	Total	Khalsa	...	2,72,030	3,65,253	3,56,380	4,39,912	4,38,565
		Nazul	...	...	...	...	700	700
DISTRICT TOTAL		Khalsa	...	9,08,093	12,30,731	12,00,215	14,99,150	14,86,353
		Muafi	...	...	...	2,892	4,220	4,220
		Nazul	...	...	...	...	700	700

SULTANPUR :
Dated 31st March 1898. }

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer, Sultaanpur.

APPENDIX VI.

Comparative crop statement.

Taluk.	Parganas.	Total cultivated area per khassra	Rabi.						Kharif.							Total.	Others.	Sugarcane.	DoTasli.
			Wheat alone.	Wheat in combina- tion.	Barley alone and in combination.	Peas and gram.	Tobacco.	Poppy.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Maize.	Juar.	Rice.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Musabkhiana.	Gaura Januu.	31,456	6,078	474	1,164	3,714	14	135	71	11,640	18	11	1,524	13,368	...	124	4,776	19,816	...
		32,962	4,900	908	2,214	8,252	25	338	1,609	18,308	2	1	2,719	20,837	15	405	3,471	27,456	12,796
	Jagdispur	48,187	11,466	1,231	3,496	11,191	68	332	932	28,763	23	100	2,737	4,534	...	70	11,957	19,421	...
		548	234	...	1	142	4	6	4	391	...	...	46	8	...	...	103	157	...
Isauli Cis- Gumti.	Isauli Cis- Gumti.	51,905	8,698	1,395	2,432	17,769	28	1,375	680	32,386	...	14	7,987	17,593	51	15	12,623	38,283	18,764
		666	138	2	8	269	1	44	20	481	...	...	60	291	...	...	143	494	369
	Isauli Cis- Gumti.	21,668	3,434	490	3,953	3,713	57	129	466	12,242	348	9	993	2,854	...	158	5,099	9,461	35
		600	164	15	54	83	...	...	6	322	...	...	36	88	...	8	146	278	...
Tahsil Total ...	Tahsil Total ...	21,805	3,189	918	2,986	7,190	34	325	655	15,247	...	12	2,468	7,907	244	243	3,483	14,357	7,796
		560	78	69	102	119	1	...	19	388	...	...	87	91	...	...	142	320	148
	Tahsil Total ...	1,30,974	27,398	3,291	10,926	25,774	159	844	1,826	70,218	446	150	7,261	23,306	2	856	28,785	60,800	50
		1,148	398	15	55	225	4	6	10	713	...	...	82	96	...	8	249	435	...
Chanda	Chanda	1,37,160	22,078	4,521	2,635	45,556	88	2,445	3,620	87,943	7	34	16,583	57,770	310	1,328	24,371	1,00,403	51,186
		1,226	216	71	110	378	2	44	48	869	...	...	147	382	...	...	285	814	457
	Chanda	46,774	8,418	3,778	16,088	9,253	49	203	65	37,454	4	126	1,800	4,411	81	2,564	2,771	11,817	2,627
		49,644	5,505	1,960	15,799	9,478	20	147	650	38,559	2	63	7,454	14,378	87	2,251	3,241	27,476	11,391
Aldemau	Aldemau	99,410	9,126	7,314	20,272	16,249	50	133	482	53,626	...	1,985	4,429	29,544	662	4809	12,828	54,257	8,473
		1,15,739	8,776	6,148	25,831	25,574	60	205	869	65,453	16	149	7,617	47,211	986	6,756	11,441	74,156	23,850
	Tahsil Total ...	1,46,184	17,174	11,092	36,390	25,502	99	336	547	91,110	4	2,111	6,289	33,955	743	7,373	15,599	66,074	11,000
		1,65,493	14,281	8,108	41,636	33,052	80	362	1,509	99,012	18	212	15,071	61,619	1,023	9,007	14,682	1,01,632	35,241
Amethi.	Amethi	90,511	14,895	181	11,886	8,766	47	581	3,024	33,380	1,075	231	3,581	37,020	...	1,474	18,813	62,134	11,063
		70	8	...	19	7	...	...	...	34	2	...	...	18	...	2	15	37	1
	Amethi	95,931	13,748	1,418	17,912	12,672	120	1,160	5,198	52,237	17	257	7,075	60,497	2	1,804	7,485	77,087	33,393
		72	16	1	19	16	...	...	1	53	...	...	9	25	...	1	17	52	33

APPENDIX III. III.—Rent-rolls and collections.

Parganas.	Tenants rent held in					Total demand columns 3 and 6	Sir.			Khudkash.			Divi income.	Total.			Shikmi.		
	Cash.		Kind.				Area.	Rent de-mand.	Area.	Rent de-mand.	Area.	Rent de-mand.		Area.	Rent de-mand.	Area.	Rent de-mand.	Area.	
	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.	Rent demand.	Area.														Rent demand.
Musharkhane.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
	21,347	90,952	5,936	7,501	98,453	1,47,215	4,154	6,852	1,851	...	1,117	31,497	1,06,422	85	410				
	23,827	1,40,464	6,015	428	1,40,892	...	1,755	...	...	...	3,163	33,448	1,44,055	4,319	26,783		
	38,436	1,89,567	8,930	3,058	1,93,015	...	5,793	12,301	28	28	250	48,187	2,05,594	59	216				
	306	2,700	38	89	2,789	...	204	...	...	...	...	548	2,789	...	46,728		
	44,103	2,79,749	2,739	215	2,79,964	2,75,524	2,581	...	3,024	...	5,138	52,447	2,85,102	6,670	1,264				
	576	5,151	53	...	5,151	4,457	29	...	...	...	130	669	5,281	131	...		
	14,439	64,377	1,102	633	65,010	...	6,197	21,628	...	...	47	21,738	86,685	...	26		
	456	1,943	98	141	2,084	...	47	27	...	...	849	22,093	98,853	2,428	10,637		
	15,378	97,848	1,550	156	98,094	98,445	2,070	...	1,895	...	25	573	2,179	109	570				
Kadairpur.	474	2,171	31	...	2,171	2,319	43	...	25	...	8	29,777	64,274	48	318				
	14,186	61,505	5,691	...	61,505	...	9,890	2,757	...	12	...	31,002	1,13,607	6,553	35,962				
	21,052	1,12,600	1,678	384	1,12,993	1,19,657	5,592	17	2,680	4	593	...	...	...	944		
	88,408	4,06,791	16,659	11,192	4,17,983	...	26,084	43,538	38	40	1,414	131,189	4,52,975	187	26				
	762	4,643	136	230	4,873	...	251	...	...	...	...	1,149	4,900	6	1,26,110		
	1,04,860	6,30,870	11,982	1,188	6,31,853	6,40,841	12,848	...	9,450	4	9,743	138,990	6,41,617	240	1,834				
	1,050	7,322	84	...	7,322	6,776	72	...	36	...	138	1,242	7,460	33	25				
	35,827	1,43,700	2,029	...	1,43,700	...	3,963	11,189	...	...	...	46,844	1,54,888	9,286	57,598		
	85,524	2,02,996	5,469	215	2,03,211	1,99,545	5,841	...	3,266	100	751	50,100	2,04,062	62	212				
	64,053	2,68,694	8,271	2	2,68,696	...	27,238	711	80	41	...	99,642	2,69,448	98,102	88,102				
Amethi.	80,162	4,17,446	13,730	5,759	4,23,195	4,13,801	13,517	...	9,931	...	2,679	1,17,440	4,25,864	16,801	237				
	99,580	4,12,394	10,300	2	4,12,396	...	35,226	11,960	80	41	...	1,46,486	4,24,337	95	1,45,700				
	1,15,686	6,20,442	19,199	5,954	6,26,395	6,12,845	19,458	...	13,197	100	3,430	1,07,540	6,29,926	26,087	...				
	80,253	4,03,694	7,829	971	4,07,665	...	2,145	6,403	332	1,466	2,265	50,559	4,17,799	...	...		
	64	402	6	...	402	...	...	...	...	...	47	70	449	...	...		
	78,532	4,90,070	8,074	1,736	4,91,806	5,00,806	2,256	...	7,940	...	11,961	96,802	5,03,767	7,847	57,550				
	72	431	...	...	431	469	...	...	...	...	45	72	476	8	68		
	13,430	57,620	2,654	...	57,620	...	4,216	7,188	140	181	33	20,470	65,022	...	23,080				
	14,496	93,267	1,655	151	93,418	90,543	2,897	...	3,318	...	23	22,366	93,441	...	...		
	93,683	4,64,314	10,438	971	4,65,285	...	6,391	13,591	472	1,647	2,298	1,11,029	4,82,821	...	...		
Solkampur.	64	402	6	...	402	...	...	...	...	...	47	70	449	...	...		
	93,028	5,83,337	9,729	1,887	5,85,224	6,01,340	5,153	...	11,258	...	11,984	1,19,168	5,97,208	10,807	80,680				
	72	431	...	...	431	469	...	...	...	...	45	72	476	8	68		
	62,159	2,87,724	8,000	2,027	2,89,751	...	11,336	38,512	...	...	...	81,495	3,23,263	...	...		
	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	1,20,729		
	70,490	4,04,677	9,177	9,550	4,14,427	3,95,888	3,889	...	6,043	29	3,063	89,599	4,17,519	16,236	110				
	150	1,220	17	...	1,220	720	...	...	...	...	2,702	167	3,922	90	17		
	78,665	3,40,601	4,001	...	3,40,601	...	10,989	2,200	...	...	...	93,686	3,42,801	10	17		
	75,121	3,76,677	7,660	4,489	3,81,166	3,86,587	11,848	...	6,387	...	1,649	1,01,017	3,82,815	16,450	1,00,467				
	1,40,824	6,28,325	12,001	2,027	6,30,352	...	22,325	35,712	31	...	...	1,75,181	6,66,064	10	17		
District Total.	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	145,611	7,81,554	16,837	14,939	7,95,593	7,82,475	15,737	...	12,430	29	4,712	1,90,616	8,00,334	32,688	2,21,196				
	150	1,220	17	...	1,220	720	...	...	...	...	2,702	167	3,922	9	110		
	4,22,795	19,11,824	49,443	14,192	19,26,016	...	90,976	1,04,741	621	1,728	3,712	5,03,835	20,36,197	293	1,198				
	826	5,045	142	230	5,275	...	251	27	...	...	47	1,219	5,349	6	26		
	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	459,285	26,16,003	57,747	23,063	26,39,066	26,27,511	52,946	...	46,335	133	29,869	6,16,314	26,69,085	89,550	5,73,586				
	1,122	7,753	84	...	7,753	7,245	72	...	36	...	...	1,314	7,936	248	1,902		
	150	1,220	17	...	1,220	720	...	...	...	...	2,702	167	3,922	9	110		
				

SULTANPUR :

Dated 31st March 1893.

F. W. BROWNE, Settlement Officer.

Farganas and Tahsils.	Period.	Sir.		Khudkasht.		Under-proprietors.			
		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Rent paying.		Rent free.	
						Area.	Rent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Musafrakbana.	Gaura Jamun ...	Former ...	4,154	6,852	...	...	2,095	5,946	113
		Present ...	1,755	...	1,851	...	1,885	5,984	246
	Jagdispur ...	Former ... { Khalsa ...	5,793	12,301	28	28	2,262	6,221	186
		... { Muafi ...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ...	... { Khalsa ...	2,581	...	3,024	...	2,446	7,120	354
		... { Muafi ...	29	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	Former ... { Khalsa ...	6,197	21,628	...	...	966	2,766	56
		... { Muafi ...	47	27	...	...	13	34	6
	Present ...	... { Khalsa ...	2,670	...	1,895	...	1,633	5,367	23
		... { Muafi ...	43	...	25	...	14	28	5
Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	Former ...	9,890	2,757	10	12	2,545	7,371	162	
	Present ...	5,592	17	2,680	4	3,687	11,928	339	
Tahsil total	Former ... { Khalsa ...	26,234	43,538	38	40	7,868	22,304	517	
		251	27	...	...	13	34	6	
	Present ... { Khalsa ...	12,598	17	9,450	4	9,651	32,399	962	
		72	...	36	...	14	28	5	
Kadiapur.	Chanda ...	Former ...	8,988	11,189	...	...	1,071	3,085	320
		Present ...	5,841	...	3,266	100	2,077	5,405	686
	Aldemañ ...	Former ...	27,238	711	80	41	4,116	7,291	1,722
		Present ...	18,617	...	9,931	...	5,282	11,876	2,357
	Tahsil total.	Former ...	36,226	11,900	80	41	5,187	10,376	2,042
		Present ...	19,458	...	13,197	100	7,359	17,281	3,043
Amethi.	Amethi ...	Former ... { Khalsa ...	2,145	6,403	332	1,466	1,933	6,440	169
		... { Muafi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ...	... { Khalsa ...	2,256	...	7,940	...	2,060	7,404	152
		... { Muafi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asal ...	Former ...	4,246	7,188	140	181	1,038	3,501	8
		Present ...	2,897	...	3,318	...	1,184	3,354	47
Tahsil total	Former ... { Khalsa ...	6,391	13,591	472	1,647	2,971	9,941	177	
		... { Muafi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ... { Khalsa ...	5,153	...	11,258	...	3,244	10,758	199	
		... { Muafi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur.	Miranpur ...	Former ... { Khalsa ...	11,336	33,512	...	...	8,220	27,345	468
		... { Nazul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ...	... { Khalsa ...	3,889	...	6,043	29	11,286	35,709	456
		... { Nazul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baraunesa ...	Former ...	10,989	2,200	31	...	10,969	35,960	1,070
		Present ...	11,848	...	6,387	...	12,831½	40,961	1,360½
Tahsil total	Former ... { Khalsa ...	22,325	35,712	31	...	19,189	63,305	1,538	
		... { Nazul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ... { Khalsa ...	15,787	...	12,430	29	24,117½	76,670	1,816½	
		... { Nazul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur TOTAL	Former ... { Khalsa ...	90,976	1,04,741	621	1,728	35,215	1,05,926	4,274	
		251	27	...	...	13	34	6	
	Present ... { Khalsa ...	52,946	17	46,335	133	41,371½	1,35,108	6,020½	
		72	...	36	...	14	28	5	
Tahsil total	Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIX IV.

verified rent roll.

Occupancy tenants.			Tenants at full rent.				Rent free and favoured.			Total.		Rate of cash paying tenant	Percentage of increase of rent rate.
Rent paying.		Rent free.	Rent paying.		Grain-rented.		Rent paying.		Rent-free.	Area.	Rent.		
Area.	Rent.		Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
458	1,716	27	18,794	83,290	5,310	7,501	486	31,437	1,05,305	4.42	40.7
1,061	4,864	28	20,881	1,30,116	4,396	...	275	428	1,070	38,448	1,40,892	6.22	
489	2,170	24	35,685	1,81,566	1,963	3,058	1,757	48,187	2,05,344	5.11	29.5
...	...	...	306	2,700	29	89	...	...	9	548	2,789	...
913	4,007	12	40,744	2,68,622	423	...	65	215	1,885	52,447	2,79,964	6.62	
...	576	5,151	14	39	669	5,151	...	43.07
581	1,971	1	12,892	59,640	839	633	...	...	206	21,798	86,638	4.62
...	...	...	443	1,909	83	141	...	...	9	601	2,111	...
823	2,948	1	13,522	89,533	668	...	17	156	781	22,093	98,004	6.61	
...	460	2,143	16	10	573	2,171	...	27.6
367	1,380	48	11,274	52,754	59	...	...	...	5,422	29,777	64,274	4.63
1,078	4,284	31	16,292	96,397	244	...	203	384	861	31,002	1,13,014	5.91	
1,895	7,237	100	78,645	3,77,250	8,171	11,192	7,871	1,31,139	4,61,561	4.79	33.4
...	...	...	749	4,609	112	230	...	...	18	1,149	4,900	...
3,870	15,603	72	91,439	5,84,668	5,731	...	620	1,183	4,597	1,38,990	6,31,874	6.39	
...	1,036	7,294	30	49	1,242	7,322	...	48.2
278	988	16	34,478	1,39,627	...	...	...	...	1,693	46,844	1,54,889	4.04
1,202	4,279	48	32,245	1,93,312	557	...	147	215	4,031	50,100	2,03,311	5.99	
83	112	7	59,854	2,61,291	1,397	...	9	2	5,136	99,642	2,69,448	4.36	
852	2,827	48	74,028	4,02,743	2,771	...	2,551	5,739	6,003	1,17,440	4,23,185	5.44	24.7
361	1,100	23	94,333	4,00,918	1,397	...	9	2	6,829	1,46,486	4,24,337	4.25	31.7
2,054	7,106	96	1,06,272	5,96,055	3,328	...	2,698	5,958	10,034	1,67,540	6,26,496	5.60	
1,753	7,873	35	76,565	3,92,381	3,646	971	...	...	3,979	90,559	4,15,534	5.12
...	64	402	6	70	402	...	23.8
1,721	7,961	...	74,751	4,74,705	4,554	...	618	1,736	2,750	96,802	4,91,806	6.34	
...	...	...	72	431	...	...	...	...	...	72	431	...
59	176	15	12,333	53,943	2,631	20,470	64,989	4.37	55.6
170	632	11	13,142	89,281	42	...	113	151	1,442	22,366	93,418	6.79	
1,814	8,049	50	88,898	4,46,324	3,646	971	...	...	6,610	1,11,029	4,80,528	5.25
...	64	402	6	70	402	...	22.09
1,891	8,593	11	87,893	5,63,986	4,596	...	731	1,887	4,192	1,19,168	5,85,224	6.41	
...	...	...	72	431	...	...	...	...	...	72	431	...
2,673	11,288	19	51,266	2,49,091	1,135	2,027	6,378	81,495	3,23,263	4.85	30.9
2,958	12,074	62	56,246	3,57,091	829	...	3,373	9,550	4,457	89,599	4,14,456	6.35	
...	...	...	150	1,220	...	...	...	...	17	167	1,220	...
2,084	7,411	104	65,612	2,97,230	158	2,669	93,686	3,42,801	4.53	20.3
2,203	7,628	134	60,087	3,28,088	473	...	1,499	4,489	4,194	1,01,017	3,81,166	5.45	
4,757	18,699	123	1,16,878	5,46,321	1,293	2,027	...	...	9,047	1,75,181	6,66,064	4.67
...	181	181	25.9
5,161	19,702	196	1,16,333	6,85,182	1,302	...	4,872	14,039	8,651	1,90,616	7,95,622	5.88	
...	...	...	150	1,220	...	...	...	...	17	167	1,220	...
8,327	35,085	296	3,78,753	17,70,813	14,507	14,190	9	2	30,357	5,63,835	20,32,485	4.67	Khalasa ... 29.3 Mudra ... 12.9
...	...	...	813	5,011	112	230	...	...	24	1,219	5,302	6.16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	181	...	...
12,976	51,004	375	4,01,937	24,29,891	14,957	...	8,321	23,063	27,474	6,16,314	26,39,216	6.04	
...	1,108	7,725	30	49	1,314	7,753	6.96	Khalasa ... 29.3 Mudra ... 12.9
...	...	...	150	1,220	...	...	...	...	17	167	1,220	...

APPENDIX V.—District total of statement V.
Classification of soils.

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Goind.			Majhar.			Palo.			Sayer assets.		Fraudulent.		Total.		Improvements and sit		Net valuation.	
		Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.	Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.	Area.	Rent.	Percentage of total area.			Area.	Rent.	Area.	Rent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	Musafirhans...	Gaura Jamun	5,737	52,166	17.2	20,962	1,14,107	62.6	6,749	18,167	20.2	40	33,448	1,82,570	2,192	33,448	1,80,378	
		Jagdispur	6,582	66,302	12.6	34,755	2,29,225	66.3	11,110	35,843	21.1	180	52,447	3,31,550	3,790	52,447	3,27,760	
		Isauli Cis-Gumti	1,114	1,368	17.0	467	3,736	69.8	88	352	13.2	50	669	5,506	51	669	5,455	
		Isauli Trans-Gumti	1,721	17,439	7.6	12,630	84,890	56.2	7,742	26,043	36.2	22,093	1,28,372	2,992	22,093	1,25,380	
		2,436	23,189	7.9	18,989	1,14,186	59.3	10,177	30,581	32.8	46	...	...	31,002	1,67,952	6,563	31,002	1,61,389	
Kadipur	Total	16,476	1,59,096	11.8	86,736	5,42,418	62.4	35,778	1,08,634	25.8	266	...	...	1,38,990	8,10,444	15,537	1,38,990	7,94,907	
	Chanda	125	1,467	10.0	550	4,234	44.4	567	1,789	46.6	50	...	...	1,242	7,540	84	1,242	7,456	
	Aldemau	4,208	42,261	8.4	31,005	1,95,443	61.9	14,887	41,505	29.7	...	...	...	50,100	2,79,209	6,632	50,100	2,72,577	
Amethi	Total	19,509	1,75,647	16.6	64,452	3,49,965	54.8	33,479	83,047	28.7	...	...	...	1,17,440	6,07,659	13,887	1,17,440	5,93,772	
	Amethi	23,717	2,17,908	14.1	95,457	5,44,408	57.0	49,366	1,24,552	28.9	...	...	...	1,67,540	8,86,868	20,519	1,67,540	8,66,349	
	Asal	11,744	1,19,188	12.1	55,551	3,09,887	57.4	29,507	97,182	30.5	3,732	1,826	3,652	98,628	5,93,641	3,507	98,628	5,90,134		
Sultāpur	Total	13,616	1,39,885	11.5	69,290	4,69,801	58.1	36,262	1,21,041	30.4	45	...	...	1,20,994	7,38,111	9,017	1,20,994	7,29,094	
	Miranpur	14,765	1,41,156	16.5	46,267	2,87,214	51.6	28,567	86,472	31.9	10	...	...	89,599	5,14,852	18,344	87,374	4,88,082	
	Baransa	82	984	49.1	59	472	35.3	26	104	15.6	...	...	...	167	1,560	...	167	1,560	
District TOTAL	Total	10,370	96,072	10.3	55,478	3,40,470	54.9	35,169	1,05,678	34.8	38	50	200	1,01,067	5,43,058	19,627	99,677	5,18,266		
	Total	25,135	2,37,828	13.2	1,01,745	6,27,684	53.4	63,736	1,92,150	33.4	49	50	200	1,90,666	10,57,910	37,371	1,87,051	10,46,348		
	District TOTAL	78,944	7,54,717	12.8	3,63,228	21,84,341	57.3	1,84,142	5,46,377	29.9	406	1,876	3,852	6,18,190	34,93,333	83,044	6,14,575	33,96,698		
District TOTAL	Total	137	1,575	10.4	610	4,594	46.4	567	1,789	43.2	95	...	...	1,314	8,038	84	1,314	7,969	
	Total	82	984	49.1	59	472	35.3	26	104	15.6	...	...	...	167	1,560	...	167	1,560	
	District TOTAL	82	984	49.1	59	472	35.3	26	104	15.6	...	...	...	167	1,560	...	167	1,560	

SULTANPUR:
Dated 31st March 1898.

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VI.

Comparative crop statement—(concluded).

Taluk.	Parganas.	Total cultivated area per kharsa.	Rabi.						Kharif.							Total.	Others.	Sugar cane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Juar.	Maize.	Cotton.	Dofash.
			Wheat alone.	Wheat in combina- tion.	Barely alone and in combination.	Peas and gram.	Tobacco.	Poppy.	Others.	Total.	12	13	14	15	16									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
Amethi.	Asal	20,448	2,306	68	4,040	1,836	13	52	220	8,535	322	210	1,592	5,745	...	512	4,045	12,426	513					
		22,235	2,818	761	5,400	3,374	25	205	464	13,137	4	225	2753	8,111	...	406	2,779	14,340	5242					
		1,10,959	17,201	249	15,926	10,602	60	633	3,244	47,915	1,397	441	5,173	42,765	...	1,986	22,858	74,620	11,576					
		70	8	...	19	7	...	...	...	34	34	2	...	...	18	2	15	37	1
Gulistanpur.	Tahsil Total ...	1,18,166	16,566	2,179	23,402	16,046	145	1,374	6,562	65,374	21	482	9,828	68,608	...	2,270	10,214	91,427	38,635					
		72	16	1	19	16	...	...	...	1	53	...	...	9	25	1	17	52	33
		81,471	12,670	1,660	14,326	8,278	244	530	893	38,601	1,104	879	4,435	14,906	21	2,576	19,770	43,692	822					
		181	3	...	40	7	...	4	3	57	...	...	42	1	...	82	135	1	1			
Gulistanpur.	Miranpur ...	86,352	11,787	3,997	13,909	30,325	130	620	1,689	62,457	1	206	7,227	34,592	369	2,550	8,303	53,248	29,353					
		167	16	25	28	24	...	1	1	95	...	...	39	1	...	...	44	84	12	
		92,936	20,155	2,408	8,302	18,824	57	354	623	50,723	168	131	2,500	18,177	1	4,419	18,996	44,392	2,179					
		98,736	13,295	4,671	9,332	39,875	21	345	777	68,366	4	61	4,653	45,633	118	4,623	10,588	65,580	35,210					
Gulistanpur.	Baraunsa ...	1,74,407	32,825	4,068	22,628	27,102	301	884	1,516	80,324	1,272	1,010	6,935	33,084	22	6,995	38,766	88,084	3,001					
		181	3	...	40	7	...	4	3	57	...	...	42	1	...	...	82	125	1	
		1,85,088	25,082	8,068	23,201	70,200	151	965	2,466	1,30,823	5	267	11,880	80,125	487	7,173	18,991	1,18,828	64,563					
		167	16	25	28	24	...	1	1	95	...	...	39	1	...	...	44	84	12	
DISTRICT TOTAL.	Tahsil Total ...	5,62,524	94,598	18,700	85,840	88,980	619	2,697	7,133	2,98,567	3,119	3,712	25,658	1,33,110	767	17,210	1,06,008	2,89,584	25,927					
		1,218	406	15	74	232	4	6	10	747	2	...	82	114	...	10	264	472	1					
		181	3	...	40	7	...	4	3	57	...	...	42	1	...	...	82	125	1	
						
DISTRICT TOTAL.	Tahsil Total ...	6,05,817	78,007	23,476	97,958	1,04,854	464	5,136	13,257	3,83,152	51	995	53,362	2,08,122	1,824	19,778	68,158	4,12,290	1,89,625					
		1,298	232	72	129	394	2	44	49	922	...	...	156	407	...	1	302	806	490			
		167	16	25	28	24	...	1	1	95	...	...	39	1	...	...	44	84	12	
						

SULTANPUR:

Dated 31st March 1898.

F. W. BROWN RIGG,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

Agricultural Statistics.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Masonry wells.		Ploughs.	Plough Cattle.	Population.				Number of inhabited sites.
		Old.	New.			Agriculturists.		Non-Agriculturists.		
						Past.	Present.	Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Musafirkhana.	Gaura Jamun ...	451	528	7,701	15,731	26,307	37,322	17,994	17,340	628
	Jagdispur ...	325	1,011	12,565	26,088	49,318	71,541	39,736	85,495	822
	Isauli Cis-Gumti ...	131	324	5,669	11,527	22,816	28,544	15,824	12,963	363
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	392	389	7,735	15,624	48,646	39,084	...	14,594	564
	Total ...	1,299	2,252	33,670	68,970	1,47,087	1,76,491	73,554	80,392	2,377
Kadiapur.	Chanda ...	394	438	10,591	21,490	44,440	65,356	19,323	19,901	1,723
	Aldemau ...	1,491	1,145	25,348	50,600	88,637	1,47,119	39,596	41,788	2,397
	Total ...	1,885	1,583	35,939	72,090	1,33,077	2,12,475	58,919	61,689	4,120
Amethi.	Amethi ...	2,136	1,332	24,487	49,653	85,199	1,18,940	54,204	56,478	2,455
	Asal ...	560	422	5,511	11,549	23,329	32,422	11,006	9,828	586
	Total ...	2,696	1,754	29,998	61,202	1,08,528	1,51,362	65,210	66,306	3,041
Sultanpur.	Miranpur ...	953	1,114	20,730	41,606	84,761	1,18,908	46,774	55,050	1,951
	Baraunsa ...	2,159	758	21,317	43,469	1,34,633	1,19,052	...	37,690	2,004
	Total ...	3,112	1,872	42,047	85,075	2,19,394	2,37,957	46,774	92,740	3,955
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT		8,992	7,461	1,41,654	2,87,339	6,08,086	7,78,285	2,44,457	3,01,127	13,493

SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
SULTANPUR :
Dated 31st March 1898.

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Ordinary tenants.			Occupancy tenants.			Sir.		Khud
		Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rental.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rental.	Area.	Corrected rental.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Musafirkhana.	Gaura Jamun ...	20,881	Rs. 1,30,116	Rs. 1,27,043	1,080	Rs. 4,364	Rs. 4,818	1,755	Rs. 8,976	1,851
	Jagdispur ... { Khalsa...	40,744	2,68,622	2,67,230	925	4,007	4,364	2,581	15,109	3,024
	... { Muafi ...	576	5,151	5,151	...	...	...	29	203	11
	Isauli Cis Gumti. { Khalsa...	13,522	89,533	89,533	824	2,948	3,400	2,670	11,084	1,895
	... { Muafi ...	460	2,143	2,143	...	...	...	43	132	25
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	16,292	96,397	96,397	1,104	4,284	4,663	5,592	23,501	2,680
Kadiyur.	Tahsil Total ... { Khalsa...	91,439	5,84,668	5,80,203	3,942	15,603	17,245	12,598	58,670	9,450
	... { Muafi ...	1,736	7,294	7,294	...	...	...	72	335	36
	Chanda ...	32,215	1,93,312	1,93,312	1,250	4,279	5,050	5,841	23,257	3,206
Amethi.	Aldemau ...	74,027½	4,02,748	4,02,840	900½	2,827	3,357	13,617	53,260	9,931
	Tahsil Total ...	1,06,272½	5,96,055	5,96,152	2,150½	7,106	8,407	19,458	76,517	13,197
	Amethi ... { Khalsa...	74,751	4,74,705	4,74,705	1,721	7,961	8,189	2,256	8,039	7,940
Sultānpur.	... { Muafi ...	72	431	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asal ...	13,142	89,281	89,281	181	632	676	2,897	11,384	3,318
	Tahsil Total ... { Khalsa...	87,893	5,63,986	5,63,986	1,902	8,593	8,815	5,153	19,423	11,258
Sultānpur.	... { Muafi ...	72	431	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miranpur ... { Khalsa...	54,552	3,51,024	3,34,988	2,952	11,981	13,560	3,829	21,481	5,915
	... { Nazul ...	150	1,220	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultānpur.	Precarious area ...	1,694	6,070	6,337	68	93	236	60	287	128
	Daraunsa ...	59,339	3,25,570	3,19,561	2,335	7,624	9,258	11,485	51,751	6,279
	Precarious area ...	748	2,518	3,078	2	4	4	363	1,591	108
Sultānpur.	Tahsil Total ... { Khalsa...	1,13,891	6,76,594	6,54,329	5,287	19,605	22,818	15,314	73,232	12,194
	... { Nazul ...	150	1,220	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Precar-ious.	2,442	8,588	9,415	70	97	240	423	1,878	236
Sultānpur.	DISTRICT TOTAL, { Khalsa...	3,99,495½	24,21,303	23,91,670	13,281½	50,907	57,285	52,523	2,27,842	46,099
	... { Muafi ...	1,108	7,725	7,725	...	...	...	72	325	36
	... { Nazul ...	150	1,220	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultānpur.	... { Precar-ious.	2,442	8,588	9,415	70	97	240	423	1,878	236

DIX—VIII.

rent-roll.

kasht.	Under-proprietors.			Grain-rented.		Nominally-rented or rent free.			Total		Added for siwai assets.
Corrected rental.	Area.	Recorded-rent.	Corrected rental.	Area.	Corrected rental.	Area.	Recorded rent.	Corrected rental.	Area.	Corrected rental.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. 8,860	2,131	Rs. 5,984	Rs. 8,207	4,886	Rs. 16,437	1,345	Rs. 428	Rs. 6,424	33,448	Rs. 1,80,765	Rs. 40
17,014	2,800	7,120	14,152	423	2,278	1,950	215	11,011	52,447	3,31,158	180
77	...	...	...	14	98	39	...	273	609	5,802	50
7,266	1,656	5,367	6,104	668	2,497	858	156	4,126	22,093	1,24,010	...
79	19	28	45	16	56	10	...	31	573	2,486	...
10,317	4,026	11,928	16,340	244	1,071	1,064	384	4,894	31,002	1,57,683	46
43,957	10,613	30,399	44,803	5,731	22,283	5,217	1,183	26,455	1,88,990	7,93,616	266
156	19	28	45	30	154	48	...	304	1,242	8,288	50
12,357	2,763	5,405	10,365	567	1,957	4,178	215	18,765	50,100	2,65,063	...
36,653	7,639	11,876	31,369	2,771	8,796	8,554	5,739	34,248	117,440	5,70,525	...
49,012	10,402	17,281	41,734	3,328	10,753	12,732	5,954	53,013	167,540	8,35,588	...
31,353	2,212	7,404	9,191	4,554	14,929	3,868	1,736	15,880	98,628	505,888	3,732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	431	45
12,828	1,231	3,354	4,370	42	218	1,555	151	7,590	22,366	126,847	...
44,181	3,443	10,758	13,561	4,566	15,147	4,923	1,887	23,470	120,994	6,92,235	3,732
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	431	45
31,795	11,547	35,173	51,787	777	2,469	7,802	9,550	33,054	87,374	495,114	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	160	167	1,400	...
586	195	536	806	52	140	28	...	121	2,225	8,513	...
27,905	14,077	40,702	59,065	435	1,610	5,677	4,489	25,173	99,677	495,253	38
443	115	259	455	98	154	16	...	76	1,390	5,601	...
59,760	25,624	73,875	1,11,692	1,212	4,109	13,479	14,039	64,227	187,051	9,90,867	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	160	167	1,400	...
1,029	310	795	1,261	90	294	44	...	197	3,615	14,314	...
1,96,910	50,082	1,34,313	2,11,790	14,867	52,292	36,351	23,068	1,67,165	614,575	33,11,806	4,046
156	19	28	45	30	154	48	...	304	1,314	8,719	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	180	167	1,400	...
1,029	310	795	1,261	90	294	44	...	197	3,615	14,314	...

APPENDIX VIII.
VII.—Corrected rent-roll—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Parganas.	Deduction if any made under rule 17(4).	Deduction if any made under rule 27.	Net assessable assets.	Column XX of statement VII.	Settlement Officer's basis of assessment.	Current demand.	Proposed demand.	Enhancement.	Decrease.	Net standard valuation.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
Musafir khana.	Gaura Jamun ...	2,192	...	1,78,613	1,80,496	1,75,744	61,563	70,860	17,797	...	1,80,378
	Jagdispur ... { Khalsa ...	3,790	...	3,27,548	...	3 27,548	1,10,971	1,48,185	37,214	...	3,27,760
	{ Muafi ...	51	...	5,801	...	5,801	1,500	2,000	1,400	...	5,455
	Isauli Cis-Gumti { Khalsa ...	2,769	223	1,21,018	...	1,15,532	45,005	53,260	8,255	...	1,25,880
	{ Muafi ...	83	...	2,453	...	2,301	1,187	1,090	...	97	2,001
	Isauli Trans-Gumti ...	5,698	870	1,51,166	...	1,50,222	65,858	71,786	5,928	...	1,61,389
Tahsil Total ...	{ Khalsa ...	14,444	1,098	7,78,845	1,80,496	69,046	2,83,387	3,52,591	66,194	...	7,94,907
	{ Muafi ...	84	...	8,254	...	8,102	1,687	3,990	1,400	97	7,456
Radipur.	Chanda ...	5,787	845	2,58,431	1,79,187	2,52,779	97,717	1,19,505	21,788	...	2,72,577
	Aldemau ...	18,263	624	5,56,338	5,37,145	5,47,983	2,02,774	2,53,691	50,917	...	5,93,772
	Tahsil Total ...	19,050	1,469	8,15,069	7,16,332	8,00,762	3,00,491	3,73,196	72,705	...	8,66,349
Amethi.	Amethi ... { Khalsa ...	2,009	1,498	5,66,113	5,61,326	5,61,036	2,17,576	2,60,805	49,229	...	5,90,134
	{ Muafi ...	...	...	478	...	476	205	230	25	...	513
	Asal ...	2,820	2,690	1,20,837	1,19,821	1,17,453	42,371	55,196	12,825	...	1,38,960
Tahsil Total ...	{ Khalsa ...	4,829	4,188	6,83,950	6,81,147	6,78,459	2,59,947	3,22,001	62,054	...	7,29,094
	{ Muafi ...	...	...	476	...	476	205	230	25	...	513
Sultānpur.	Miranpur ... { Khalsa ...	5,322	12,860	4,76,942	3,91,294	4,76,942	1,74,906	2,19,470	44,564	...	4,85,082
	{ Nazul ...	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...	700	700	...	1,560
	Precarious area ...	48	...	8,465	8,309	8,465	...	...	...	...	8,426
	Baraunsa ...	12,770	6,857	4,75,664	4,56,461	4,75,664	1,81,474	2,19,095	37,621	...	5,18,266
	Precarious area ...	399	...	5,402	5,206	5,402	...	...	...	...	5,165
Tahsil Total ...	{ Khalsa ...	18,092	19,717	9,52,606	8,47,755	9,52,606	3,59,389	4,38,565	82,185	...	10,06,348
	{ Nazul ...	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...	700	700	...	1,560
	{ Precar-ious.	447	...	13,567	13,515	13,867	...	...	...	...	13,591
DISTRICT TOTAL	{ Khalsa ...	50,415	26,467	32,32,970	24,23,730	32,00,903	12,00,215	14,86,353	2,86,138	...	33,96,698
	{ Muafi ...	84	...	8,730	...	8,578	1,592	4,220	1,425	97	7,909
	{ Nazul ...	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...	700	700	...	1,560
	{ Precar-ious.	447	...	13,567	13,515	13,867	...	...	...	...	13,591

SULTANPUR :
Dated 31st March 1898. }

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Progressive Enhancements—(continued).

Name of Pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahál.	No. of Maháls.	Expiring demand.	New Jama.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
Amethi.	<i>Taluqadari Khalsa.</i>					
	Udiaon	287	1,65,942	2,02,430	2,04,660	2,04,710
	Arsabni	26	16,502	21,010	21,635	21,785
	Bhatgawan	3	3,471	4,800	5,100	5,200
	Shahgarh	21	10,294	11,880	12,030	12,030
	Total	337	1,96,209	2,40,120	2,43,425	2,43,725
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA	337	1,96,209	2,40,120	2,43,425	2,43,725
Aml.	<i>Coparcenary Khalsa.</i>					
	Bhadar	10	6,115	7,530	7,970	7,970
	Pipargaon	9	3,772	4,800	5,570	5,600
	Tirsundi	19	9,381	12,000	12,705	12,905
	Dhaurahra	2	1,643	2,000	2,275	2,275
	Kalyanpur	12	3,715	4,545	4,600	4,600
	Nagardih	2	1,000	1,270	1,370	1,370
	Parsuys	1	870	1,100	1,250	1,250
	Khudipur	1	117	160	190	190
	Gundri	1	609	800	875	875
	Mallepur	1	49	100	120	120
	Total	58	27,271	34,305	36,925	37,155
	<i>Coparcenary Sub-settled.</i>					
	Tilkachwa	1	88	150	200	200
	Coparcenary total with sub-settled	59	27,359	34,455	37,125	37,355
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA	59	27,359	34,455	37,125	37,355
Miranpur.	<i>Taluqadari Khalsa.</i>					
	Upadhiapur	3	230	300	340	360
	Bambhangaon	3	461	625	800	940
	Bhodayan Babu Lachman Parshad	32	12,000	15,000	15,555	15,555
	Karomi	1	527	650	725	800
	Total	39	13,218	16,575	17,420	17,655
	<i>Taluqadari Sub-settled.</i>					
	Bhadiá Anup Mahál Bhodayan Babu Bishnath Singh	1	98	120	140	140
	Bhikhapur Mahál Hasanpur	1	317	400	420	420
	Total	2	415	520	560	560
	Taluqadari Total with Sub-settled	41	13,633	17,095	17,980	18,215
	<i>Coparcenary Khalsa.</i>					
	Asrawan	5	1,590	1,890	1,950	1,950
	Utri	9	2,995	3,570	3,720	3,720
	Barwi	9	1,787	2,259	2,289	2,289
	Bhapti	15	4,594	5,465	5,510	5,510
	Pitambharpur Kalán	3	351	405	430	430
	Palhipur	2	1,375	1,720	1,780	1,800
	Khairabád	5	1,324	1,750	1,900	2,050

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Progressive Enhancements.

Name of Pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahal.	No. of Mahals.	Expiring demand.	New Jama.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
Gurgaon.	<i>Taluqadari Khalsa.</i>					
	Baraulia	13	8,549	10,700	11,940	11,940
	Bhawan Shahpur	12	5,889	7,400	8,080	8,080
	Total ...	25	14,438	18,100	20,020	20,020
	<i>Taluqadari Sub-settled.</i>					
	Rampur Naurangabad Mahál Jamún ...	1	512	650	750	750
	Sarme Mahál Jamún	1	1,121	1,400	1,500	1,500
	Total ...	2	1,633	2,050	2,250	2,250
	Total of Taluqas with Subsettled ...	27	16,071	20,150	22,270	22,270
	<i>Coparcenary Khalsa.</i>					
	Dakhinwara	3	1,259	1,575	1,890	1,890
	Harkaranpur	2	848	1,100	1,300	1,300
	Pura chitai	1	975	1,225	1,350	1,350
	Deosipur	1	273	350	400	450
	Debra	1	122	160	190	220
	Suklibágarh	1	1,755	2,200	2,300	2,300
	Ghoribád	1	2,811	2,900	3,000	3,000
	Mawai	1	1,287	1,610	1,800	1,800
	Gadbi Lál Sháh Mahál Gajadhar Bakhsh Singh.	1	69	90	100	100
	Gadbi Lál Sháh Mahál Lakhpál Singh	1	70	90	100	100
	Ditto ditto Thakurain Janki Kuar	1	69	90	100	100
	Ditto ditto Bishesar Singh ...	1	69	90	100	100
	Total ...	15	9,107	11,480	12,630	12,710
	<i>Coparcenary Sub-settled.</i>					
	Dhanepur	2	429	500	520	520
	Coparcenary total with Subsettlement ...	17	9,536	11,980	13,150	13,230
	Pargana Total ...	44	25,607	32,130	35,420	35,500
Jagdispur.	<i>Taluqadari Khalsa.</i>					
	Mahona	27	22,076	27,260	27,570	27,710
	Makhdumpur	11	5,875	8,000	8,080	8,080
	Total ...	38	27,951	35,260	35,650	35,790
	<i>Taluqadari Sub-settled.</i>					
	Rankapur Mahál Maugauli ...	1	151	225	300	350
	Taluqadari total with subsettled ...	39	28,102	35,485	35,950	36,140

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Progressive Enhancements—(continued).

Name of Pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahál.	No. of Maháls.	Expiring demand.	New Jama.			
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.	
Jagdispur—(concluded).	Coparcenary Khalsa.						
	Misrauli	9	3,618	5,000	5,660	5,660	
	Dakhingoon	6	3,598	5,000	5,915	5,915	
	Saresar Raushan Zaman Khan	5	669	900	960	960	
	Ditto Ali Bakhsh Khan	5	667	900	910	940	
	Fatehpur	4	844	1,100	1,100	1,530	
	Thauri	3	4,580	5,155	5,780	5,980	
	Rastanaú Alahudin Khan...	8	199	275	320	320	
	Ditto Mohamed Hasan	8	397	525	605	605	
	Ditto Faquir Bax	3	595	800	860	860	
	Ditto Rahim Bax	3	199	275	315	315	
	Kishni	3	2,727	3,500	3,720	3,720	
	Mawaiya Rahmatgarh	3	4,750	6,000	7,100	7,100	
	Ankra	2	414	530	565	580	
	Gadha	2	313	425	500	500	
	Lakhanpur	2	649	850	950	1,010	
	Madarpur	2	185	240	285	285	
	Tatarpur	3	785	1,000	1,040	1,040	
	Asipur	1	439	600	650	650	
	Uttargaon	1	1,073	1,400	1,600	1,600	
	Bachauli	1	556	800	1,000	1,000	
	Palia Pachham	1	1,268	1,650	1,700	1,700	
	Pemgarh	1	249	320	360	360	
	Jodil Mau	1	468	650	790	790	
	Kh. lispur	1	951	1,250	1,350	1,350	
	Dara Nagar	1	180	240	250	250	
	Rampur	1	185	230	250	250	
	Shahpur Bibi Zinat	1	438	600	750	750	
	Mohiudinpur	1	234	300	350	350	
	Mangraura	1	812	425	450	450	
	Mendwa	1	864	1,200	1,400	1,400	
	Nihálpur	1	233	300	380	380	
	Niyawan	1	751	1,000	1,150	1,150	
	Baghmiran Bisheshar Dayal	1	215	300	370	370	
	Baghmiran Bashir Ahmad	1	214	300	340	340	
	Bakhtawar Nagar	1	98	125	140	140	
	Nohripur	1	290	400	460	460	
	Hasanpur Tiwari	1	141	225	300	350	
	Dichhauli	1	73	100	120	140	
	Sanderwa Rs. 0-9-0	1	790	1,100	1,150	1,150	
	Do. Rs. 0 7-0	1	614	750	875	1,000	
	Kankupur Salamat	1	80	110	140	140	
	Do Karimáád	1	161	250	275	275	
	Gondwa Sahib Bux	1	105	140	160	160	
	Mangrauli	1	312	400	440	440	
	Total		88	36,522	48,540	54,115	55,015
	Coparcenary Sub-settled.						
	Para	1	585	750	800	800	
	Coparcenary Total with Sub-settled		89	37,107	49,290	54,915	55,815
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA		128	65,209	84,775	90,865	91,955
Taluqadari Khalsa.							
Gangorwa Mahál Azam Ali Khán	1	525	660	800	850		
Coparcenary Khalsa.							
Pindara Maharaj	9	3,397	3,860	3,950	3,950		
Karpia	3	883	1,125	1,205	1,205		
Kasthani Pacham	1	39	50	60	60		
Kasthani Ramgir	1	50	75	90	90		
Rasulabad Pacham	1	734	920	1,000	1,000		

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Progressive Enhancements—(continued).

Name of Pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahál.	No of Maháls.	Expiring demand.	New Jama.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
Issuli Cis-Gumti— (concluded)	Gangerwa Karíndád Khán	1	524	660	730	800
	Pipri Amirgir	1	29	45	60	60
	Chak Pura Siram in Mana Madanpur	1	45	60	70	70
	Chak Dohri	1	59	80	100	100
	Total	10	5,760	6,875	7,265	7,335
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA	20	6,285	7,535	8,065	8,185
Issuli Trans-Gumti.	<i>Coparcenary Khalsa.</i>					
	Chak Samra	1	317	400	450	450
	Bishnathpur	1	93	120	140	140
	Tirhot	1	927	1,160	1,350	1,350
	Mahuli Harnámgir	1	8	25	40	50
	Sarai Bagha	1	683	910	1,125	1,350
	Total	5	2,028	2,615	3,105	3,340
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA	5	2,028	2,615	3,105	3,340
Chanda.	<i>Taluqdari Khalsa</i>					
	Partabpur Mahabir Bakhsh Singh	45	4,489	5,289	5,299	5,299
	Ditto Sheo Shankar Singh	45	2,989	3,566	3,576	3,576
	Deori Birapur	6	1,013	1,230	1,280	1,280
	Rajapur	68	15,474	18,633	19,038	19,038
	Garabpur	33	6,297	8,000	9,035	9,035
	Madanpur Paniar	15	4,304	5,230	5,260	5,260
	Makundpur	5	1,291	1,560	1,590	1,590
	Total	217	35,857	43,508	45,078	45,078
	<i>Taluqdari Sub-settled.</i>					
	Pakri Kalan Mahal Garabpur	1	346	450	500	500
	Shankarpur Mahal Garabpur	1	634	820	950	950
	Total	2	980	1,270	1,450	1,450
	Total Taluqdari with Sub-settled	219	36,837	44,778	46,528	46,528
Chanda.	<i>Coparcenary Khalsa</i>					
	Bahnarpur Beni Bakhsh Singh	3	495	600	630	630
	Parasampur	10	2,268	2,555	2,675	2,675
	Pargara	10	857	1,084	1,094	1,094
	Chaukia	6	2,258	2,555	2,655	2,735
	Chhapar	8	1,009	1,264	1,289	1,289
	Khunshekhpur	4	1,962	2,450	2,660	2,660
	Dhelha	6	512	650	699	699
	Sarai Kalia	21	2,566	3,073	3,148	3,193
	Shikarpur	5	519	614	644	644
	Sheogarh	15	5,722	7,400	8,038	8,138
	Gopalpur	17	3,025	3,632	3,682	3,682
	Lotia	4	551	582	602	602
	Muqsudan Atbal Singh	8	993	1,055	1,060	1,060
	Geera	5	1,950	2,340	2,430	2,430
	Bhagaupur	1	102	160	200	200

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Progressive Enhancements—(continued).

Name of Pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahál.	No. of Maháls.	Expiring demand.	New Jama.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
Chanda— (concluded).	Dhanauhán	1	171	250	300	300
	Sakhauli	1	73	100	120	120
	Kitbauli	1	59	80	100	100
	Bahmarpur	1	72	110	120	120
	Ditto Baij Nath	1	72	105	125	125
	Total ...	128	25,235	30,689	32,301	32,496
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA ...	347	62,072	75,467	78,829	79,024
	<i>Taluqdari khalsa.</i>					
	Meopur Dhaurua	85	33,045	45,000	46,006	46,006
	Meopur Dahla Lallu Sahi	16	4,310	5,600	6,385	6,385
	TOTAL ...	101	37,355	50,600	52,391	52,391
	<i>Taluqdari Sub-settled.</i>					
Aldeman.	Bhaironpur Mahál Dera	1	120	160	200	200
	Dostpur Firozpur Mahál Dera	1	215	280	300	300
	Bibipur Rahti Mahál Meopur Dhaurua	1	145	180	215	250
	Paharpur Kalan Mahál Meopur Dhaurua	1	834	1,080	1,120	1,120
	Hajipur Biri Mahál Meopur Dhaurua	1	593	800	850	850
	Hajipur Biri Mahál Meopur Dahla Lallu Sahi	1	890	1,300	1,500	1,500
	Total ...	6	2,797	3,800	4,185	4,220
	TALUQDARI TOTAL WITH SUB-SETTLED ...	107	40,152	54,400	56,576	56,611
	<i>Coparcenary Khalsa.</i>					
	Barwaripur Jaikaran Singh	21	4,184	5,450	5,630	5,630
	Ditto Balbhadar Singh	18	1,180	1,500	1,565	1,565
	Bibirpur Shukul	3	338	450	510	510
	Paudhan Rampur	3	1,536	2,000	2,140	2,140
	Tendauli	4	603	780	820	820
	Hajipur Barwar	3	600	800	906	906
	Hamidpur Jagat Singh	6	298	400	440	440
	Ditto Rajpal Singh	6	334	430	470	470
	Ditto Autar Singh	6	1,235	1,600	1,730	1,730
	Shamspur	3	369	500	580	580
	Katsari Durga Prasad	17	2,220	2,900	3,113	3,113
	Khemajitpur	4	543	700	750	750
	Ledwa	4	733	950	1,020	1,020
	Makhdumpur Kalan	2	466	600	640	640
	Palia Dewapur	1	512	750	950	1,100
	Nurpur	1	139	180	200	200
	Dehula Khor	1	90	130	160	160
	Total ...	103	15,380	20,120	21,624	21,774
	<i>Coparcenary Sub-settled.</i>					
	Dhaturaha Mainál Paraspatti	1	105	140	180	220
	Coparcenary total with Sub-settled ...	104	15,485	20,260	21,804	21,994
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA ...	211	55,637	74,660	78,380	78,605

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Progressive Enhancements—(continued).

Name of pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahál.	No. of Maháls.	Expiring demand.	New jama.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
Miranpur—(concluded).	Daúdhatti	2	458	600	725	830
	Dhammanur	14	4,526	5,650	6,360	6,360
	Dikbauli	6	3,430	4,300	4,520	4,520
	Sakwa	2	804	1,000	1,175	1,335
	Kitawan	8	4,171	5,200	5,580	5,580
	Kalyanpatti	4	341	430	495	495
	Kanaura	2	779	1,000	1,100	1,170
	Lobraman	9	2,702	3,300	3,370	3,370
	Lauhar Pachhim	4	2,516	3,150	3,500	3,500
	Lauhar Dakhin	2	1,803	2,250	2,350	2,350
	Miranpur	3	950	1,200	1,360	1,360
	Newada Ishapur Man Singh	6	484	535	585	635
	Aujhi	1	224	300	350	350
	Bikna	1	1,170	1,460	1,600	1,650
	Bhulki	1	366	460	520	520
	Pakbrauli	1	176	220	240	240
	Jurapatti	1	70	100	120	120
	Sultan Tero	1	185	230	250	250
	Semri Parsotampur	1	634	800	850	850
	Saur maú Parag Singh	1	293	370	420	420
	Ditto Salikram	1	295	370	420	420
	Saunsaripur	1	273	350	400	400
	Fir-zpur	1	341	420	450	450
	Kesapatti	1	205	260	300	300
	Misrauli	1	68	90	100	100
	Total	123	41,288	51,104	54,719	55,274
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA	164	54,921	68,199	72,699	73,489
Baraunsa.	<i>Taluqdari Khalsa</i>					
	Bharthipur	38	16,007	18,400	19,730	19,730
	Damodra	15	3,623	4,530	5,440	5,635
	Fazilpur B.B.S.	1	790	1,000	1,150	1,150
	Lakhaicha	13	3,728	4,620	4,660	4,660
	Madhopur Chhatauna	3	1,091	1,360	1,430	1,430
	Mujes	31	13,853	14,995	15,045	15,045
	Total	101	39,092	44,905	47,455	47,650
	<i>Taluqdari Sub-settled.</i>					
	Rithalpur Mahál Bharthipur	1	215	270	310	350
	Dondapur " "	1	254	320	370	420
	Katka Khanpur Mahál Bharthipur	1	1,561	1,350	2,000	2,000
	Mahlo Asapur " "	1	820	1,100	1,300	1,300
	Bhikharpur Mahál Chorma	1	96	120	140	140
	Dhanjai " "	1	821	1,000	1,150	1,250
	Hariharpur " "	1	120	150	160	160
	Khanepur " "	1	329	400	450	450
	Koron " "	1	611	750	800	800
	Picbi " "	1	679	850	900	900
	Sherpur " "	1	52	65	75	75
	Sarapur " "	1	110	140	160	160
	Angna Kol Mahál Damodra	1	303	380	430	480
	Sard. Ganeshpur " "	1	264	330	350	350
	Surapur Mahál Gangeo	1	70	90	100	100
	Dhenka Mahál Jaisingpur	1	166	200	230	260
	Mawakkalpur Mahál Jaisinghpur	1	127	160	180	180
	Chakbirar Mahál Lakhaicha	1	73	100	120	120
	Dakhinwara " "	1	102	140	175	200
	Katha " "	1	210	270	300	300
	Khempur " "	1	76	100	110	110
	Gurgaon Mahál Mirpur Saraiyán	1	617	780	850	850
	Fatehpur Mohál Pali	1	510	650	725	800
	Total	23	8,186	10,315	11,385	11,755
	TALUQADARI TOTAL WITH SUB-SETTLED	124	47,278	55,220	58,840	59,405

Name of Pargana.	Name of Taluqa or Mahál.	No. of Maháls.	Expiring demand.	New Jama.		
				First five years.	Second five years.	Final.
<i>Coparcenary Khalsa.</i>						
Baraunsa—(concluded).	Ishaqpur	6	1,129	1,400	1,750	1,920
	Rahilpara Beni Bakhsh Singh	3	484	600	690	690
	Saifullaganj	2	200	240	270	300
	Itkauli	2	577	695	745	745
	Bindwan	1	327	410	460	500
	Bahauddinpúr Kalka Singh	2	217	300	330	330
	" Gajain Singh	2	191	240	270	270
	Bhaironpur	8	729	900	1,000	1,082
	Jasapur	4	1,580	1,900	2,060	2,060
	Chandaaur	5	1,256	4,800	5,100	5,100
	Rahilpara Beni Bakhsh Singh	2	334	420	440	440
	Sahri	6	1,054	1,300	1,350	1,350
	Saidpur	3	624	700	750	800
	Lakhanpur	4	641	800	830	830
	Maing	3	2,486	3,000	3,290	3,440
	Majhwara	17	6,098	7,500	7,860	7,860
	Mahmudpur	10	3,857	4,420	4,570	4,570
	Upadhiapur	1	190	240	270	270
	Barahatpur	1	346	430	450	450
	Banjaria	1	98	130	160	160
	Banmai	1	820	1,000	1,100	1,100
	Bhikharpur	1	100	125	140	140
	Mohamdiapur	1	63	80	90	90
	Teri machrauli	1	839	1,000	1,100	1,100
	Daulatpur	1	439	550	600	600
	Sarai Malin	1	63	80	100	100
	Saidkhanpur	1	1,166	1,400	1,600	1,725
	Saifullaganj Zinat Begum	1	677	850	1,025	1,200
	" Bati Begum	1	113	140	170	200
	Fatehpur	1	254	320	360	400
	Kolhua mau	1	47	60	75	90
	Kharagpur	1	215	270	300	300
	Karmauli	1	370	460	480	480
Nindúra	1	59	75	100	100	
	Total	97	27,639	36,835	39,885	40,792
<i>Coparcenary Sub-settled.</i>						
Baraunsa—(concluded).	Madhopur Mahál Ayubpur	1	85	100	120	140
	Nagaipur " "	1	142	180	200	200
	Baghrajaipur " Atarsuma kalan	1	146	180	200	200
	Sherpur " "	1	51	65	75	75
	Bhawanipur " Bhawanipur	1	146	200	240	280
	Total	5	670	725	885	895
Coparcenary Total with Sub-settled		102	28,203	37,560	40,720	41,687
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PARGANA.		226	75,481	92,780	99,560	1,01,092

SULTANPUR :

Dated 31st March 1898.

F. W. BROWNRIGG,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX X.

Statistical information regarding the assessment of taluqas and other important estates.

Serial number.	Name of estate.	Name of proprietor.	Number of villages.		Expiring demand.	Proposed demand.	Percentage of enhance-ment.
			Whole.	Part.			
TALUQAS.					Rs.	Rs.	
1	Amethi ...	Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh ...	317	4	1,91,250	2,37,585	24.2
2	Dera ...	Raja Rudra Partab Sahi ...	104	74	55,569	66,594	19.8
3	Hasaupur ...	Raja Mohamed Ali Khan ...	101	7	51,596	65,055	26.08
4	Kurwar ...	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh ...	64	9	40,826	44,950	10.7
5	Meopur Dhausa ...	Thakurain Dilraj kuar and Babu Ugar Sen Singh &c.	62	43	38,022	52,741	38.7
6	Maniarpur ...	Bibi Ilahi Khanam ...	71	6	84,114	41,010	20.2
7	Mahona ...	Babu Ewaz Ali Khan ...	25	2	22,076	27,710	25.5
8	Bharthipur ...	Hon'ble Maharajah Partab Bahadur Singh of Ajodhia.	43	4	20,137	25,290	25.5
9	Meopur Dahla (Ishraj Singh) ...	Babu Ram Deo Singh, &c. ...	17	48	15,151	18,828	24.2
10	Chorma ...	Thakurain Sfri Raj Kuar ...	32	26	15,735	18,224	15.8
11	Samrathpur ...	Thakurain Subhraj Kunwar, wife of Babu Jagan Nath Bakhsh Singh (deceased).	26	5	12,611	14,520	15.1
12	Katari ...	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh ...	17	...	12,387	15,150	22.3
13	Meopur Dahla Lallu Sah ...	Babu Lallu Sah ...	9	20	8,324	11,743	41.07
14	Meopur Dahla (Sharakati) ...	Babu Lallu Sah and Babu Ramdeo Singh ...	8	7	8,205	9,160	11.6
15	Jamun ...	Babu Mahabir Bax Singh ...	17	...	14,968	18,570	24.08
16	Rampur ...	Babu Rudra Partab Singh and Babu Anant Parahad Singh.	36	35	15,924	19,568	23.4
17	Makundpur ...	Babu Rudra Partab Singh ...	6	...	1,291	1,590	23.1
18	Nanema ...	Babu Ambika Bax Singh ...	14	21	9,354	10,890	16.4
19	Bhadaiyan ...	Babu Lachman Parshad Singh ...	25	16	13,947	17,885	28.2
20	Shahgarh ...	Babu Bijai Bahadur Singh ...	19	2	10,294	12,030	16.8
21	Bhadaiyan ...	Babu Bishnath Singh ...	21	9	9,864	11,845	26.4
22	Baraulia ...	Babu Raghu Nath Singh ...	13	...	8,519	11,940	39.5
23	Reai ...	Babu Surat Singh ...	10	...	6,792	8,150	19.9
24	Garabpur ...	Thakurain Dariao Kuar ...	30	7	8,409	11,765	39.9
25	Makhdumpur ...	Babu Azam Ali Khan of Fyzabad ...	8	6	7,759	10,550	35.9
26	Lakhaicha ...	Babu Bishesar Bakhsh Singh (under Court of Wards of Fyzabad).	24	21	7,781	9,464	21.6
27	Mangsuli ...	Rani Dharamraj Kuar of Jaunpur ...	9	...	5,197	6,630	27.5
28	Unchgaon ...	Babu Dargahi Khan ...	5	1	5,651	6,980	23.5
29	Damdra ...	Rao Bhan Partab Singh ...	20	3	4,779	7,806	52.8
30	Bhawan Shahpur ...	Babu Jagdamba Bakhsh Singh ...	12	...	5,889	8,080	37.2
31	Partabpur ...	Babu Mahabir Bakhsh Singh ...	...	46	3,009	3,601	19.6
32	Partabpur ...	Babu Sheo Shankar Singh ...	...	46	4,520	5,337	18.02
33	Gangeo ...	Babu Mohamed Darab Khan ...	18	4	8,586	10,440	21.5
34	Pali ...	Babusain Bhagwan Kuar ...	7	...	6,450	7,450	15.5
35	Pirpur ...	Mohamed Abu Jafar of Fyzabad ...	2	10	1,009	1,361	34.8
36	Walipur ...	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Kurwar and Rani Subhraj Kuar of Samrathpur.	2	6	4,775	6,010	25.8
Mahals.							
1	Dakhinwara ...	...	3	..	1,259	1890	50.1
2	Misrauli ...	...	7	2	3,648	5,660	55.1
3	Dakhingaon (Haremau) ...	...	6	...	3,598	5,915	64.3
4	Dakhingaon (Kiyar) ...	...	4	...	4,461	5,580	25.08
5	Kachnaon ...	...	4	...	3,074	3,720	21.01
6	Thauri ...	...	2	1	4,580	5,980	30.5
7	Mawaiya Rahmatgarh ...	...	8	...	4,750	7,400	55.7
8	Pindara Thakur ...	...	6	3	3,301	3,865	17.05
9	Ditto Karnai ...	...	5	3	3,555	4,210	18.4
10	Ditto Mahraj ...	...	7	2	3,397	3,970	16.8
11	Dadra ...	...	13	...	5,655	6,610	16.8
12	Dih ...	...	7	21	7,291	8,490	16.4
13	Haliapur ...	...	5	...	6,499	7,800	20.01
14	Soraon ...	...	4	...	2,849	2,980	2.8
15	Partabpur ...	B. Raghunath Singh ...	2	36	3,979	4,484	12.6
16	Gopalpur ...	...	13	6	3,381	4,012	18.6
17	Sheogarh ...	...	11	6	6,458	9,138	41.5
18	Parasrampur ...	...	5	5	2,268	2,675	17.9
19	Chankia ...	...	9	1	3,612	4,305	19.1
20	Maqsudan ...	Atbal Singh ...	2	8	1,318	1,860	3.1
21	Ditto ...	Lal Bahadur Singh ...	2	10	1,496	1,985	32.1
22	Sarai Kalia ...	...	4	18	2,622	3,273	24.8
23	Barwaripur ...	Jaikaran Singh ...	...	22	4,352	5,780	32.8
24	Ditto ...	Balbhadar Singh ...	...	20	1,240	1,637	32.01
25	Ditto ...	Chaubarja Bux Singh ...	...	16	998	1,260	26.2
26	Rani ...	...	1	40	2,586	3,083	21.5
27	Pakarpur ...	Ramdat Singh ...	...	5	759	1,015	33.7
28	Ditto ...	Ramadhin Singh ...	1	6	2,068	2,595	25.7
29	Ditto ...	Molai Singh ...	...	19	2,688	2,862	6.4

APPENDIX X.

Statistical information regarding the assessment of taluqas and other important estates—(concluded).

Serial number.	Name of estate.	Name of proprietor.	Number of villages.		Expiring demand.	Proposed demand.	Percentage of enhancement.
			Whole.	Part.			
	MANALS.				Rs.	Rs.	
30	Tawalpur ...	Bholai Singh ...	6	9	8,823	11,245	27.4
31	Hamidpur ...	Jagat Singh ...	...	6	361	490	35.47
32	Ditto ...	Daljit Singh ...	...	6	298	440	47.6
33	Ditto ...	Rajpal Singh ...	...	6	335	480	37.8
34	Ditto ...	Autar Singh ...	...	6	334	470	40.7
35	Ditto ...	Sheo Narain Singh ...	...	6	1,235	1,730	40.08
36	Katsari ...	Durga Parshad ...	1	13	2,135	2,703	26.6
37	Ditto ...	...	2	15	2,220	3,113	40.2
38	Paraspatti ...	...	5	4	5,193	6,280	20.9
39	Saraiyan Kamora ...	...	...	34	3,293	3,837	16.5
40	Gopalpur ...	...	2	10	2,441	2,990	22.4
41	Gajainpur ...	Shankari Bax Singh ...	...	9	1,862	2,000	7.4
42	Ditto ...	Gajraj Singh ...	...	3	380	390	2.6
43	Ditto ...	Ram Harab h ...	...	2	38	45	18.4
44	Anda alpur ...	...	1	25	2,788	3,083	10.5
45	Mangrawan ...	...	3	4	1,591	2,107	32.4
46	Bhopatipur ...	...	1	8	2,665	2,805	5.2
47	Sewain Hemgarh ...	...	4	...	2,540	2,510	...
48	Saintha ...	...	4	...	2,496	2,680	7.3
49	Bargaon ...	...	9	...	6,665	7,300	9.5
50	Tirsundi ...	...	22	...	10,927	14,875	34.3
51	Piparpur ...	...	12	...	4,420	6,340	43.4
52	Kalianpur ...	...	12	...	3,715	4,600	23.8
53	Bhadar ...	...	10	...	6,115	7,970	30.3
54	Bhawalpur ...	...	4	...	2,081	2,575	23.7
55	Dhaurahra ...	...	2	...	1,643	2,275	38.4
56	Nandhia ...	...	6	...	1,565	2,035	30.0
57	Bhadaon ...	...	5	...	1,921	2,360	22.8
58	Katawan ...	...	9	5	5,225	6,980	32.6
59	Bhapta ...	...	17	1	5,048	6,010	19.06
60	Dhammaur ...	...	14	...	4,526	6,360	40.5
61	Harakhpur ...	...	7	...	3,340	3,890	16.4
62	Ufri ...	...	9	...	2,795	3,720	33.09
63	Domanpur ...	...	3	...	2,306	2,660	15.3
64	Asrawan ...	...	5	...	1,590	1,950	22.6
65	Barui ...	...	1	8	1,783	2,289	28.3
66	Newada Ishaqpur ...	...	8	12	3,039	3,665	20.5
67	Dikhanli ...	...	6	...	3,430	4,520	31.7
68	Lobramau ...	...	9	...	2,702	3,370	24.7
69	Lauhar Pachhim ...	...	4	...	2,516	3,500	39.1
70	Lauhar Dakhin ...	...	2	...	1,809	2,350	29.9
71	Khairabad ...	...	5	...	1,324	2,050	54.8
72	Ayubpur ...	...	12	9	3,010	3,706	23.1
73	Ishaqpur ...	...	7	1	1,767	2,620	48.2
74	Mujhwara ...	...	15	2	6,179	7,860	27.2
75	Mahmūdpur ...	...	9	4	4,982	6,030	21.03
76	Chandaur ...	...	5	1	4,917	6,000	22.02
77	Māing ...	...	4	1	2,852	3,960	38.8
78	Birsinghpur ...	...	1	14	3,825	4,680	22.3
79	Atarsuma Kalan ...	...	7	7	3,924	4,395	12.0
80	Athaisi Mahadeo Singh ...	...	4	16	4,097	4,845	18.2
81	Athaisi Ram Adhin Singh ...	...	1	4	519	635	3.08
82	Athaisi Gobind Singh ...	...	1	6	1,302	1,434	10.1
83	Sabai ...	...	3	10	1,968	2,262	15.9

SULTANPUR :

Dated 31st March 1898.

F. W. BROWNRIGG,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX XI.

Note on the Kurwar Estate in the Sultanpur district belonging to RAJA

PARTAB BAHADUR SINGH.

The Kurwar estate lies in the two districts of Faizabad and Sultanpur. This note refers to the larger portion situated in the latter district. It is comprised in the following parganas:—

1. Miranpur.
2. Baraunsa.
3. Amethi.
4. Isauli Trans-Gumti.

The area in the two last is comparatively small. It contains 63 entire villages and parts of 10 others. Of the former 57 are held khalisa and six are sub-settled. Of the parts of villages in the possession of the estate only one is sub-settled.

2. This estate has been under Government control for the greater part of the last 30 years. It was handed back to the proprietor on October 1st 1897 on his attaining his majority. Management was first assumed under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1870 (The Oudh Taluqadars' Relief Act). The debts contracted by the late Raja Madho Partab Singh, the adoptive father of the present Taluqdár amounted to nearly three lakhs.

The whole of this debt has been cleared off, and the property when made over to the present owner last year was free of all incumbrances. He has received a liberal education, and takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of his Taluqa. There is every reason to believe his management will be careful and successful.

3. Many of the villages in this Taluqa lie along the banks of the river Gumti, and are liable to suffer severely from floods. An area of 419 acres has been classed as "precarious" on this account and exempted from assessment. The estate taken as a whole contains a somewhat larger proportion of inferior land, than most others in the district.

Of the 73 villages contained in it only 12 have been placed in Circle I, 41 in Circle II, and 20 in Circle III.

4. We will now examine the character of the revised demand, and see how it compares with that fixed elsewhere.

The sub-settled area is comparatively small, so it will not be necessary to discuss it separately from the khalisa portion of the Taluqa.

5. The total area under cultivation amounts to 21,528 acres. It is distributed as follows:—

<i>Khalisa</i>				Acres.
(1) ordinary tenants	...	...	...	11,628
(2) sîr	...	...	...	307
(3) khúdkásht	...	...	...	221
(4) underproprietors	...	...	...	5,454
(5) occupancy tenants	...	...	...	1,352
(6) grain-rented	...	...	...	44
(7) nominally rented	...	...	...	409
Total				19,415
<i>Sub-settled</i>	...	...	...	2,113
GRAND TOTAL				21,528

6. The recorded rental in the year of verification on cash tenants, occupancy tenants, and underproprietors was as under:—

						Rs.
(a) khalisa	...	...	...	...	...	76,435
(b) sub-settled	...	...	...	...	...	9,554

In addition to land so held there were 2,050 acres of sîr, khúdkásht, grain-rented, and nominally rented land, for which values had to be assumed.

The corrected rental, after including the amount assumed on this area, and correcting for decree-holders' land, aggregated Rs. 99,413 divided as follows :—

						Rs.
(a) khalisa	...	...	...	...	...	85,415
(b) sub-settled	...	...	...	...	...	13,998

This total in turn is subject to the following deductions :—

- (1) Rs. 1,433 on account of precarious land removed from assessment.
- (2) Rs. 507 on account of sir allowance.
- (3) Rs. 2,815 on account of outlay on improvements.

The net assessable assets, therefore come to Rs. 94,658 and exhibit an all-round rent rate of Rs. 4.39 per acre of cultivation. This is satisfactorily less than the all-round ordinary tenant rate in the parganas in which the Rájá's property lies.

A small sum on account of sayar might be included perhaps. The income from this source is Rs. 478, of which only Rs. 6 have been taken into account for assessment purposes.

7. The revised assessment amounts to Rs. 44,950 which falls at Rs. 2.09 per acre of cultivated land. This is also less than the average incidence throughout the parganas in which the Kurwar Taluqa lies.

The increase is distributed as follows over the whole estate :—

		Current.	Revised.	Percentage of enhancement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khalisa	...	36,736	39,385	10.21
Sub-settled	...	5,090	5,565	9.83
Total	...	40,826	44,950	

The net average enhancement over the whole estate is 10.10 per cent.

Special reasons prevail to account for the apparent lightness of the increase here. This property has always been very fully, not to say heavily, assessed. Indeed it is probably due to this fact that the late Rájá got into difficulties. No large rise could be anticipated here. The present assessment is by no means an easy one, though I trust on the other hand that it does not err on the side of severity.

Revenue alone absorbs 45.17 per cent. of the gross assets of the estate, including cesses it takes 52.40 per cent.

8. It remains now to examine how this new demand will affect the Rájá personally.

At the outset I may call attention to the fact that between them under-proprietors, occupancy tenants and sub-proprietors, that is to say, decree-holders generally, monopolize over 41 per cent. of the entire estate. There is no doubt that the owners of subordinate rights of this kind manage to intercept a large share of the profits which would otherwise go into the Rájá's pockets. I do not think it is too much to place his loss from this source at about Rs. 7,500, which is considerably less than one rupee per acre of cultivated land.

9. The recorded rental of khalisa land in the year of verification amounted to

					Rs.
Add on account of siwai	...	...	...	...	76,435
					479
Total receipts	...				76,914

From sub-settled villages the Rájá will receive

On account of revenue	...	...	...	5,565
On account of cesses at Rs. 7—per cent.	...	...	...	399
On account of patwari rate at Rs. 3—p. c.	...	...	...	167
On account of chaukidár's wages at Rs. 6—p. c.	...	...	...	334
			Total	6,465
On account of malikána	...	...	...	3,354
			GRAND TOTAL	9,819

So the rental demand due to the Taluqdār from both kinds of properties aggregates Rs. 86,733. To this, of course, must be added the income derivable from sīr, khād-kāsht and grain rents. The aggregate area of land so held in khalisa villages is 1,158 acres. This area at the moderate rate of Rs. 4 per acre ought to yield an income of about Rs. 4,500. With this addition the total receipts of the owner amount in round numbers to Rs. 91,000.

From this figure some allowance should be made for rental balances remaining uncollected from year to year. The returns available in the Court of Wards Office show that 10·3 per cent. of the rental of this estate remained in arrears in 1894-95 ; 7·62 per cent. in 1895-96 ; and as much as 20·67 per cent. in 1896-97.

These years however were more or less abnormal—1894 was characterized by unusually severe floods, which caused much damage in this estate. 1895 was, perhaps, a fairly average year. 1896 was marked by an early cessation of the rains, followed by keen and general agricultural distress, partially relieved, from a landlord's point of view, by a phenomenally good wheat harvest in the spring of 1897.

Under the circumstances I think it is fair to estimate the average yearly balances at about 7 per cent. the figure taken by Mr. Bennett in the case of Rājā Rampāl Singh's estate in the Partabgarh district.

With this deduction the collections which it is reasonable to presume will reach the Rājā's coffers, may be put, in round figures, at about Rs. 84,500.

The expiring revenue demand with cesses has amounted to Rs. 47,356 or 56·04 per cent. of this estimate of collections, and left the Rājā a clear balance of income amounting to about Rs. 37,000. The revised demand, including cesses, will absorb Rs. 52,141 or 61·71 per cent. of his collections, and will reduce his profits to Rs. 32,000.

Note on the Rāmpur Estate. Pargana Chanda, Sultānpur.

The Rāmpur Taluqa belongs to two Taluqadars, Babu Rudra Partab Singh, and Babu Anant Parshad Singh, of the Rājwār sect of Thakurs. The former holds two-fifths and the latter a three-fifths share in the Taluqa. Babu Rudra Partab Singh is a minor, reading in the Colvin School. His estate is managed by the Court of Wards. The shares in this Taluqa have not yet been partitioned. It is therefore impossible to consider them separately. For the purposes of this note they are treated as a single property. The calculations arrived at are further complicated by the fact that the Rāmpur Ward owns, in his own right alone, five other villages in the same pargana. These, too, are included in the figures which have been prepared for this memorandum.

2. The number of entire villages in possession of the estate is 36. It also owns shares in 35 others. Four are sub-settled, all the rest are held direct. It is a fairly compact little Taluqa.

3. The minor's share which is under Court of Wards' management is free from debt. Babu Anant Parshad Singh, however, is deeply involved.

4. The total cultivated area of the estate is 8,439 acres which is distributed as follows:—

In villages held direct :—

					Acres.
(1). Ordinary tenants	...	...	...	...	5,368
(2). Sīr	...	...	...	...	397
(3). Khād-kāsht	...	...	...	...	265
(4). Under-proprietors	...	...	...	...	451
(5). Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	554
(6). Grain-rented	...	...	...	...	11
(7). Nominally rented and rentfree	...	...	...	...	971
				Total	8,017
In sub-settled villages	...	...	...	...	422
				GRAND TOTAL	8,439

The amount held in subproprietary tenure amounts to only 10·3 per cent. of the total area. In this respect the estate is fortunately situated.

5. In quality too it contrasts favourably with the rest of the pargana. It has 30 villages in Circle I, and 37 in Circle II, and only nine in the third or inferior class.

6. The expiring demand has amounted to Rs. 17,435. The revised demand has been fixed at Rs. 21,158. There is thus an enhancement of Rs. 3,723 or 21·3 per cent. on the demand hitherto current. The following figures show the distribution of the new revenue over khalsa and sub-settled villages:—

	Expiring demand. Rs.	Revised demand. Rs.	Percentage of increase. Rs.
Khalsa village	16,765	20,398	21·7
Sub-settled village	670	760	13·4
	<u>17,435</u>	<u>21,158</u>	

7. The two points which require our attention are—

- (1) how the revised assessment stands in relation to the rest of the pargana, and
- (2) how it affects the owners.

8. Taking the first of these, it must be dealt with separately for (a) Khalisa (b) Sub-settled estates.

9. In regard to (a)—khalisa:

The recorded rental of cash-paying tenants, occupancy tenants and under-proprietors in the year of verification was Rs. 36,503.

After necessary corrections have been made the corrected rental on land so held amounts to Rs. 37,223. There is, moreover, an assumption area of 1,644 acres, composed of sîr, khúdkásht, grain-rented and nominally rented land, on which Rs. 6,928 have been assumed. This gives us a total of Rs. 44,151 from which a deduction of Rs. 599 has to be made on account of allowances granted for sîr and improvements. Our net corrected rental then comes to Rs. 43,552, and this may be taken as the basis of assessment. It represents a rate of Rs. 5·16 per acre of cultivation, as compared with the actual average tenant rent-rate in the pargana, which is Rs. 5·99. The incidence of revenue in these Khalisa villages of the estate is Rs. 2·54. Over the whole pargana it is Rs. 2·40.

But the general quality of the Taluqa is somewhat superior to that of the rest of the pargana.

10. In regard to (b)—sub-settled land:

The recorded rental of cash-paying tenants, occupancy tenants and underproprietors in sub-settled villages is Rs. 1,022. After correction this total comes to Rs. 1,048. A further sum of Rs. 1,007 has been assumed on sîr, khudkásht and nominally rented land, the aggregate area of which is 241 acres. The total amount taken for assessment therefore is Rs. 2,055, which gives a rent-rate of Rs. 4·87 per acre of cultivated land. A sum of Rs. 187 has also been allowed on account of sîr leaving Rs. 1,868 as the basis of assessment. The incidence of revenue on these assets is Rs. 1·80 as against Rs. 2·40 on the whole pargana.

11. Revenue payments alone absorb 45·79 per cent. of the assessable assets, or 53·11 per cent. including cesses.

12. It remains to consider how the new assessment is likely to affect the owners personally. The recorded rental of cash-paying tenants in khalisa villages is Rs. 36,503.

From subsettled villages the Taluqadárs will receive—

	Rs.
On account of revenue	760
On account of cesses at 16 p. c.	121
On account of malikana	229
Total	<u>1,110</u>

The amount due to the Taluqdars therefore from these sources is Rs. 37,613. The actual income which they will derive from sîr, khûdkâsht and nominally rented land, the aggregate area of which in khalisa villages is 1,644 acres, may be put down at Rs. 6,000. The total receipts of the Taluqdars will then stand in round figures at Rs. 43,500.

Allowing 7 per cent. for rental arrears, they may be said to receive in all about Rs. 40,500. The total revised demand of revenue and cesses combined comes to Rs. 24,543, and will absorb 60·60 per cent. of the Taluqdars' collections, leaving them nearly 40 per cent. or a net annual profit of about Rs. 16,000.

Note on the Khapradih cum-Shipur Estate, belonging to Thakurain Sri Ram Kunwar.

About two-thirds of the Khapradih Estate are in the Fyzabad district and one-third in Sultanpur. The portion in this district lies altogether in pargana Baraunsa with the exception of four sub-settled villages in the Aldomau pargana.

2. The estate of Shipur, which till recently formed a separate Taluqa, has now been amalgamated with that of Khapradih, and it is with the joint property that this note deals. The whole is managed under the Court of Wards.

3. There are altogether 103 villages in these Taluqas in this district, 56 whole, and parts of 47 others. Out of them only 27 are held *khalsa*. The remaining 76 are sub-settled. In no other estate in this district is the preponderance of subordinate holders so great as it is here.

4. The Khapradih Taluqa has been under Government management for a long time. It was originally taken over under the Oudh Taluqdars' Relief Act.

5. To judge from the classification of the villages comprised in it the estate is one of average quality.

There are 17 in Circle I,
70 in Circle II,
and 16 in Circle III.

6. The total cultivated area is 13,599 acres distributed as under :—

In villages held direct—

						Acres.
(1) Ordinary tenants	...	...	...	...	...	2,485
(2) Sîr	...	...	...	...	...	822
(3) Khûdkâsht...	...	...	...	...	...	251
(4) Underproprietors	...	...	...	...	...	556
(5) Occupancy tenants	...	...	...	...	...	457
(6) Nominally rented and rent-free	...	...	...	...	...	159
				Total	...	4,230
In sub-settled villages	...	...	...	...	...	9,369
				GRAND TOTAL	...	13,599

From these figures it will be seen that as much as 76·34 per cent. of the whole area is in the possession of underproprietors or occupancy tenants while only one-fourth is at the direct disposal of the superior owner.

7. The expiring demand has been Rs. 23,516. The call now fixed at the present revision is Rs. 27,688.

The revenue is distributed over the *khalsa* and sub-settled portions of the property as under :—

			Khalsa Villages	Sub-settled Villages.
			Rs.	Rs.
Current demand	...	...	7,048	16,468
Revised demand	...	...	8,485	19,203
		Increase	1,437	2,735

The percentage of rise in khalsa villages is 20·38 per cent., and in sub-settled villages 16·60 per cent., or over the whole estate 17·74 per cent.

8. We will now enquire how this revenue has been arrived at in (a) khalsa and (b) sub-settled villages respectively, and how it contrasts with similar figures for the rest of the pargana.

(a). *Khalsa*.—The recorded rental of cash-paying tenants, occupancy tenants and underproprietors in villages held direct in the year of verification stood at Rs. 14,539. After necessary corrections, this has been raised to Rs. 15,382.

On an area of 732 acres of s̄r, khúdkásht and rent free or nominally rented land, a further sum of Rs. 3,189 has been assumed. The corrected rental taken for assessment purposes thus comes to Rs. 18,571, from which a further deduction of Rs. 514 has to be made on account of s̄r and improvements, leaving Rs. 18,057 as the net basis of assessment. This affords a rent rate of Rs. 4·27 per acre of cultivated land.

The rate of rent actually paid by ordinary tenants in pargana Baraunsa, in which the bulk of this estate lies, is Rs. 5·45. The incidence of the revised revenue is Rs. 1·99 per acre of cultivation, while the general rate over the whole pargana is Rs. 2·23.

9. (b). Sub-settled villages. The recorded rental of tenants, occupancy tenants and underproprietors stands at Rs. 31,117. After due correction this total has been raised to Rs. 32,161, from which a deduction of Rs. 214 has to be made for precarious areas. On an area of 3,260 acres of s̄r, khúdkasht and rent-free or nominally rented land, a further sum of Rs. 14,398 has been assumed, and from this total also Rs. 85 has to be written off on account of precarious land included in such holdings. Finally the sum of Rs. 2,460 has been allowed on account of s̄r and improvements. The net assessable assets, therefore, come to Rs. 43,800.

The rent rate this aggregate gives is Rs. 4·67 per acre of cultivation, as against the ordinary tenant rate of Rs. 5·45 throughout the pargana. The incidence of revenue imposed on subsettled villages is Rs. 2·05 per acre of cultivation, as compared with that for the whole pargana, which is Rs. 2·23 per acre.

10. The revised demand alone absorbs 44·67 per cent. of the assessable assets, or including cesses 51·92 per cent.

11. It remains to consider how the revised demand will affect the owner personally.

The recorded rental of khalsa villages is Rs. 14,539. From sub-settled villages the Taluqdaria will receive :—

	Rs.
On account of revenue	19,203
On account of cesses at 7 per cent.	1,244
On account of Patwari rate at 3 per cent.	576
On account of chaukidari cess at 8 per cent.	1,152
On account of malikana	5,721
Total	27,896

The total rental due to the owner therefore is Rs. 42,435. To this must be added in round figures Rs. 2,200 on account of profits from s̄r and khúdkásht, the area of which in khalsa villages is 573 acres.

The total receipts then stand at about Rs. 44,500. Allowing 7 per cent. for default of tenants, and this is a low estimate in an estate like this, the collections which will reach the owners amount to about Rs. 41,400. The revised demand, along with cesses comes to Rs. 32,118, leaving the owner a yearly profit of about Rs. 9,000 only.

12. Summing up, it appears that out of a total assessable income aggregating Rs. 62,000, 52 per cent. is absorbed in the payment of Government demand, and only 15 per cent. actually reaches the owner's pocket, the remaining 33 per cent. being intercepted by subordinate owners.

The Taluqa is no doubt most exceptionally situated in this respect. At the same time it is a striking example of the tremendous effect which the presence of a large body of subproprietors exercises on a landlord's income in Oudh.

SETTLEMENT OFFICE, SULTANPUR : }
Dated 31st March 1898.

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX XII.

*Detail of expenditure.*1. *Assessment.*

					Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Settlement Officer	...	...	...	...	52,822	5	9
English Office	...	...	...	...	17,948	13	2
Wages of Moharrirs for preparing Assessment statements	...			...	3,800	0	7
Total	...			...	74,571	3	6

2. *Field work.*

					Rs.	a.	p.
Reproduction of field maps and cost of instruments	...			...	15,179	13	5
Variable establishment viz., Amins, Field Superintendents and mirdahas	...	...	...	...	23,104	3	10
Pay of Assistant Settlement Officer and Deputy Collectors on account of supervision (about one-tenth)	...			...	2,500	0	0
Total	...			...	40,784	1	3

3. *Attestation including litigation.*

					Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Assistant Settlement Officer and Deputy Collectors	...			...	26,814	4	10
Fixed Establishment	...	...	...	...	18,121	14	4
Temporary establishment	...	...	...	...	6,000	0	0
Carriage of tents	...	...	...	...	3,396	2	5
Process Servers	...	...	...	...	3,521	15	6
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	8,498	15	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	10,000	0	0
Total	...			...	75,853	4	7

4. *Fairing and arrangement of records.*

					Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed Establishment	...	...	...	...	6,060	0	0
Munsarims and moharrirs	...	...	...	...	47,905	12	1
Piece workers	...	...	...	...	38,867	12	1
Country Stationery	...	...	...	...	2,576	12	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	11,628	15	9
Total	...			...	1,07,039	4	7
GRAND TOTAL	...			...	2,98,247	13	11

SULTANPUR :
Dated 31st March 1898. }

F. W. BROWNRIGG,
Settlement Officer.