

FINAL

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

PARTABGARH DISTRICT, U. P.

1930

by
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Settlement Officer.



ALAHABAD:
THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES
1930

Board's order on the Final Settlement Report, Partabgarh.

Partabgarh is a comparatively small district of 1,442 square miles lying south of Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur and between the Ganges and the Gumti rivers. To the south of it lie parts of the Allahabad and Jaunpur districts. The most important physical feature is the Sai river, which runs through the middle of the district in a deep channel, with a considerable amount of ravine-cut country on either side.

The climate is healthy and the rainfall is usually adequate, the average being about 40 inches. The cultivated land is generally fertile, but there are large unculturable areas, consisting of shallow *jhils* and stretches of *usar* plain, similar to those in Rae Bareilly. A noticeable feature is the number of extensive groves which give a park-like appearance to many parts of the district.

2. Communications have improved greatly since last settlement and are now distinctly good. The district is traversed by three lines of railway and there are numerous *pakka* roads. In spite of this, the number of carts kept is still small, and camels remain the common means of transport.

There are no large towns and no manufactures of importance, but the district exports a considerable amount of grain.

The population, unlike that of most districts in the Province, has increased since last settlement, and the census of 1921 recorded no fall. The number of persons per cultivated square mile is 1,052—an extraordinarily high figure—but the people of this district go in largely for service outside.

3. The landed proprietors are chiefly Thakur Taluqdars, and this caste owns no less than 83 per cent. of the whole district; 19 per cent. is, however, held by under-proprietors. Among the cultivators, Brahmans and Thakurs predominate, holding between them 46 per cent. of the total cultivated area. There are not many of the specially skilled cultivating castes in Partabgarh. The tenantry are for the most part in good circumstances and comparatively free from debt.

The cultivated area has increased from 4.99 to 5.21 lakhs of acres. Facilities for irrigation are adequate and masonry wells are numerous. Rice and barley are the two principal crops, each occupying about 26 per cent. of the cultivated area.

4. The recorded rents have increased since last settlement from 23.8 to 32.2 lakhs, or by over 35 per cent. These figures are, however, vitiated by the practice of taking *nazrana* from new tenants and at renewals, and it is estimated that the actual increase in rents, after making allowance for *nazrana* payments, is not less than 40 per cent.

The total holdings area is 5.54 lakhs of acres, out of which 5.24 lakhs have been assessed to revenue. This is slightly in excess of the normal cultivate area, which is approximately 5.15 lakhs.

5. The total assessable assets have been calculated at Rs. 38.37 lakhs, as against 30.41 lakhs at last settlement. The revenue assessed is Rs. 14.89 lakhs, at 39 per cent. of the assets. This is an increase of 1.73 lakhs, or 13 per cent. over the old revenue. The enhancement amounts to 22 per cent. or the increase in assets. The average revenue rate is Rs. 2.86 per acre, as against Rs. 2.68 at last settlement. This is exceedingly moderate, considering the rise in rents and prices both of grain and of land.

6. The total cost of the settlement operations is 3.83 lakhs, of which one-third is debited to record work and two-thirds to assessment.

The settlement has been conducted with marked ability and moderation by Rai Bahadur Thakur Bishwanath Singh, and he was ably assisted for part of the time by Mr. Abdul Hasan, Assistant Settlement Officer, and by a careful and competent office staff.

The report is recommended for the sanction of Government.

J. C. SMITH,

Junior Member.

May 18, 1930.



Note on the Partabgarh Final Settlement Report.

General.—The district consists of a long belt of country, stretching 68 miles from the Ganges in the west to the Gumti in the east; the Ganges is the boundary for about 30 miles on the south-west, but the Gumti affects only the extreme north-east of tahsil Patti. The important river is the Sai; this enters the district in the north-west, and passing through it diagonally leaves it in the east; it winds in tortuous loops and curves, and cuts up into ravines a belt of land about two to three miles in depth on either side of it. Its tributaries provide the light loam circles.

The rest of the country consists of a fertile medium loam, interspersed with stretches of barren *usar* and studded with *jhils*.

The rainfall is sufficient and seldom fails; even in years of drought the minimum in the last sixty years has been 18 inches. The December-January rains are capricious; the return for 31 years at Bela-Partabgarh shows that in 18 years there was rain amounting to half an inch or more and in thirteen years there was less than half an inch during these two months. The district has the reputation of being a healthy one, and fever is less serious than in many parts of Oudh.

Through communications have been transformed since last settlement. The map in Mr. Saunders' report shows not a single railway and only one metalled road—that from Allahabad to Fyzabad. A few miles had been metalled from Partabgarh in the directions of Amethi and Rae Bareli. Bela-Partabgarh has now become an important junction where the main line from Moghalsarai to Lucknow, opened in 1898, crosses the line from Allahabad to Fyzabad, completed in 1905. Still another line has been constructed since, running at a short distance from and parallel with the Ganges from Allahabad to Unao, giving the west of the district railway communication with the towns of Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, and Cawnpore.

The road from Partabgarh to Rae Bareli has been metalled and is now a section of the main road from Allahabad to Lucknow. Local roads have been metalled, which take off from the Partabgarh-Rae Bareli road and run to Kunda, Manikpur, and Kalakankar in the extreme west of the district; in the east the roads to Patti and Jaunpur have been metalled.

39. *Favoured.*—The favoured area is nominal, being 184 acres, of which 60 acres are statutory and 67 acres non-statutory. The area assessed is 181 acres. The principle followed in respect of this area is almost the same as I have described in connection with occupancy favoured rent. The recorded rents are Rs. 670, valuation at circle rate after deducting 25 per cent. allowance for favour Rs. 1,350, accepted figure is Rs. 1,215.

40. *Sewai.*—A nominal sum of Rs. 10,939 has been added out of the recorded assessable income of Rs. 36,252. As a matter of fact, a very low percentage of the average Sewai income has been added to allow for fluctuations under this head. It generally consists of Mahua and Peri dues and income from fish and wood.

41. *Improvement*—Improvements generally consist of well construction and have been liberally allowed for. In one case in pargana Behar I made an allowance for the construction of protective Bandh. Generally 10 per cent. of their costs was allowed, but in some cases the allowance has been calculated on the basis of difference between wet and dry rates of improved area.

42. *Revenue.*—The net assets arrived at according to the principles noted above amount for the whole district to Rs. 38,61,199, of which Rs. 38,37,247 are liable to pay revenue to Government. Of this Rs. 1,07,025 is the assets due to extension of cultivation and Rs. 66,345 to the expansion of irrigation.

and are under the management of the Court of Wards; Kalakankar and Bhadri are solvent; Kalakankar has been under the Court of Wards and Bhadri under the management of a trust during the minority of their owners, who have only recently taken charge. As a body the remaining Taluqdars find it difficult to live within their incomes, considerable though these are; but the Settlement Officer, who himself belongs to this class, sums up the condition of the smaller proprietors as fairly solvent and well-to-do.

Thakurs still own 83 per cent. of the district; they have lost 75,000 acres, mostly to Brahmins. The losses of individuals have been larger, but the property of bankrupt Thakur estates have been bought up by the Thakur taluqdars of neighbouring districts.

Among cultivators Brahmans and Thakurs are predominant and hold 46 per cent. between them; Kurmis hold 11 per cent., Ahirs 10 per cent., and Musalmans 7 per cent. The proportion of keen farmers is small, and the proportion is large of those who employ others to do the hard work. On the other hand the number of hamlets and the straggling condition of the main villages enable the tenants to give close attention to the best of their fields. Most families have one or more members in service outside the district. Indebtedness is not serious; the enquiry showed that about 70 per cent. are out of debt, 10 per cent. owe less than a year's rent, and 20 per cent. are more or less heavily involved. There are a large number of small holders, but three-fifths of the district are held by fairly substantial tenants in holdings of five or more acres.

There has been a small increase in the cultivated area from 4.99 to 5.21 lakhs of acres; some of it at the expense of groves, which have decreased by 2,000 acres, but still cover the large area of 68,000 acres. The cultivated area amounts to 56 per cent. of the total area of the district, and if groves be included, the percentage goes up to 64. A considerable area is covered with water and the large barren area is mostly *usar* or ravines. No considerable extension of cultivation can be expected.

The table in paragraph 14 shows that there has been a steady increase in the construction of masonry wells, which number now 25,000 as compared with 14,000 thirty years ago. It is most unfortunate that landlords are now in the habit of demanding a substantial premium before they will allow a tenant to construct a well.

These wells, along with tanks and *jhils*, supply as much irrigation as the cropping requires. The Settlement Officer has shown that the average area of *rabi* plus sugarcane plus *zaid* is 3.07 lakhs of acres; that this must be reduced by 35,000 acres of gram and 8,000 acres of tarai, which do not need water; and that against the balance of 2.64 lakhs of acres, the average irrigated area is 2.52 lakhs of acres. The *rabi* area fell in years of drought from a normal of 2.80 lakhs of acres to 2.55 in 1326, 2.82 in 1315, and to 2.20 lakhs of acres in 1304 Fasli. The area classified as wet, that is, the total of fields irrigated in any two out of five normal years preceding settlement, is a fraction over 60 per cent. of the area in holdings and exceeds the average irrigated area by one-third. This excess follows naturally from the ordinary method of rotation of crops, since as a rule it is the practice to grow irrigated crops in alternate, not in successive years, in the same field.

The crop statement does not show high quality, but does show considerable variety. The district is not dependent on any one crop. Rice and barley each cover 26 per cent. of the cultivated area; the areas of bajra, juar, gram and peas, and wheat are nearly equal, 12—14 per cent. each. The Settlement Officer notes the disappearance of poppy, the introduction and popularity of sanai, and the increase in bajra; both sanai and bajra are harvested in time to be followed by a spring crop.

The increase in recorded rents has been from Rs. 23·8 lakhs to Rs. 32·2 lakhs, Rs. 8·4 lakhs or just over 35 per cent. But the movement is obscured by the practice in most parganas of taking large premiums in place of an increase in the rent; the practice became common about 15 years before the year of record and has been increasing since. In parganas Rampur and Manikpur, where *nazrana* does not exist as a custom, the increases have been 40 per cent. and 44 per cent.; in other parganas they vary from 28 per cent. to 37 per cent. The effect is illustrated by the differences in the rise in the three decades of the inter-settlement period; in the first the rise was 18·6 per cent., in the second 10·4 per cent., and in the third 7·9 per cent. It might be suggested that the increase in the first decade was caused by the desire of the landlords to make good the losses of settlement and that the slowing down in the third decade was intended to keep something in hand to meet the increase in revenue at the present settlement; but the third decade was a time of soaring prices, and there is overwhelming evidence that the real income of the landlords rose more rapidly in the third than in the first decade. There is no doubt that the Settlement Officer is within the mark when he estimates the real rise in rent as between 40 and 45 per cent.

The money value of land has appreciated as much as prices. From 1303 Fasli to 1317 Fasli it sold for about 30 years' purchase of the land revenue and for about Rs. 50 an acre; while during the period 1323 Fasli to 1330 Fasli it sold for about 68 years' purchase and Rs. 117 an acre.

The soil classification indicates that the superior soils, dumat II wet and above, cover 72 per cent. of the cultivated area, and confirm the general impression that the bulk of the cultivated area is of good quality and sufficiently protected by irrigation.

3. *Rates*.—In tahsil Patti the soil was demarcated by Mr. Mudie when the first attempt at revision of settlement commenced in 1923-24. He divided the tahsil into four circles, based on the quality of the soil and the action of the streams. The largest circle is circle II, called the Wooded Plain circle, and corresponding to the level loam circles of the other tahsils. Circles I and IV are circles of stiff soil, fertile where it is not spoilt by *reh*. Circle III is a ravine circle and consists of villages which are affected by the Sai and its affluents and in the extreme north-east by the Gumti. The soil demarcation follows similar distinctions. Soil which grows *rabi* is distinguished throughout from soil which grows *ekfasli* rice. The latter was sub-divided into dhankar matiyar and into dhankar 1 and 2, and in addition to this dhankar which was precarious was marked accordingly and the rates reduced by a suitable percentage. The dumat soils were sub-divided into dumat matiyar, dumat dorasa, and dumat boluhi according as the soil was a clayey, a medium, or a sandy loam; and each sub-division was again divided into a superior and inferior class, and where necessary into wet and dry. Finally, bhur and tarai soils were demarcated separately and sub-divided on the same lines. This demarcation aims at distinguishing every variety of natural soil, but it is too minute and elaborate.

In the other two tahsils the Settlement Officer distinguished soils which grow *rabi* from soils which grow *ekfasli* rice. For the latter he had three classes; dhan 1 and 2 comprise, speaking broadly, superior and inferior late rice, and dhan 3 is used for poor usar which produces broadcast rice when the rains are favourable. The main *rabi* classes are dumat 1 and 2, each sub-divided into wet and dry; a third class of dumat is used for land which is below the moderate second class standard. Goind was recognized where a large abadi gave special value to the lands immediately round the site, but the total proportion of all kinds of goind and kachhiana is only 6·5 per cent. of the cultivated area, showing with what caution it has been demarcated; the habit of straggling villages and of small hamlets tends to produce a high standard in the ordinary

first class soil but a restricted area of good. Minor classes used where necessary are bhur, tarai, and kachhar, each sub-divided into two grades.

The circles have been formed topographically and are suitable. Each pargana was taken up separately; as a rule one or more large estates are predominant in each, for example Partabgarh estate in Partabgarh, Bisen estates in Behar, Dhingwas estate in Dhingwas, and the methods of the estate are not without influence on the pitch of rents. Each pargana then has been divided into one or two circles of level land, called level loam or usar plain, according as the predominant soil is a medium loam, or a stiff loam alternating with usar; where the villages are cut up by the action of the Sai or by nalas running into the Ganges, they have been grouped into ravine circles; and the light land above such ravines has gone into light loam circles.

The greatest difficulty both in working out rates and in valuing the mahals for assessment has been caused by the general practice in most taluqdari estates of taking premiums instead of or in addition to enhancing the annual rents. From the economic point of view the levy of a fine or premium on the execution of a new lease or on the renewal of an old one is nothing more or less than the anticipation of a portion of the annual rent. Some critics contend that it is unfair to make additions on account of these premiums, first because they are illegal under the Rent Act and secondly because there is no certainty that the landlord will be able to obtain them in future; in the third place, some armchair critics are inclined to argue that the practice must have decreased, if not fallen into desuetude, since tenants in Oudh were given a life-interest in their holdings. It is unfortunate that for the sake of brevity all differences between our recorded and accepted rents are lumped together as additions or deductions from the recorded rents in our settlement forms and occasionally in the Act and Rules; the terms are exact when additions are made to genuine but inadequate rents, such as old occupancy rents, or deductions are made from high unstable rents, but are very misleading when the recorded rents have to be rejected as not genuine; in such cases the law provides not that an addition should be made to a fictitious figure, but that the figure should be disregarded and a valuation calculated at sanctioned rates substituted. No Settlement Officer has authority to add an estimate of nazrana to the recorded rents, whether in working out his rates, or in valuing rents, and when he proceeds to assessment he must work on the valuations and not on the recorded rents. Thus the argument that in future the landlords may be unable to exact premiums is beside the point; it is open to them if necessary to put their tenants into court, claiming that their rents be fixed at the sanctioned rates, though in point of fact in Oudh the great bulk of the landlords do much better without coming into court. It is possible that in court they may, for a time, be refused the full valuation, if the tenant proves that he has paid nazrana at a recent date or if the recorded rent is so low that the valuation exceeds it by more than one-third; in the former case, where he has recently collected nazrana, he has no greater grievance than anyone else who has eaten his cake and still wants it; and in the latter case he will have himself to thank for having exacted merciless nazrana over a period of years; moreover, in practice the cases where the valuation exceeds the recorded rent by one-third are rare, and usually the Settlement Officer has gone outside the law in order to temper the increase.

The law and the principles laid down by it are clear enough. In Partabgarh the practice was so common and so blatant that there was seldom difficulty in deciding whether nazrana was or was not taken in a particular mahal. The difficulty was a practical one. Rents had in fact increased considerably and the amounts collected in premiums were very large; had the rates been fixed strictly on the genuine rents without deductions, the resulting valuations would have produced an increase in revenue, which would have rendered bankrupt some of

the large indebted estates, and the landlords would have tried to pass the whole of the increase or more likely double the increase on to the shoulders of tenants, many of whom had already paid, but might not be in a position to prove that they had paid large premiums. Accordingly throughout the pitch of the rates was selected from the unit values of genuine rents with studied moderation, and in spite of the moderate pitch of rates, the valuations were discounted freely when they largely exceeded the recorded rents.

Partabgarh is the only district now under settlement where two leading zamindars have seen fit to produce their nazrana accounts. These are of special interest, because though it was fairly easy to obtain convincing evidence that premiums had been collected from the tenants, there remained at times some doubt as to what proportion of these had reached the landlord and what proportion had stuck to the hands of those through whom they passed. I reproduce an extract from my note on the assessment report of tahsil Patti which deals with these accounts :—

“The most exact information yet obtained of the money actually collected in nazrana by the landlord has been obtained from accounts filed by the taluqars of Dalippur and Bhadri. The former shows that he collected and brought to account during the years 1315—25 Fasli, corresponding to 1907-08—1917-18 A.D., an average annual sum of Rs. 36,000, which is equivalent to a surcharge of 26 per cent. on his rental demand of Rs. 1·4 lakhs.”

“The taluqdar of Bhadri shows that the Trust which managed his estate collected between 1319 and 1326 Fasli (1911-12—1918-19 A.D.) an average annual sum of Rs. 2,200 or 21 per cent. on the rental demand and between 1330 and 1334 Fasli (1921-22—1926-27 A.D.) an average annual sum of Rs. 1,400 or 13·5 per cent.”

“Two points are significant about these accounts. The Dalippur accounts stop short with the year 1917-18, and though prices did rise between 1911 and 1918, the years of the highest prices were from 1918—22 inclusive. The evidence of his tenants made it clear that the Raja Sahib collected nazrana as freely as ever up to the time when a year or two after the year of record (1330 Fasli or 1922-23 A.D., his estate was taken over by the Court of Wards. Four out of five of these important years of very high prices are also missing from the Bhadri accounts. But the whole of the second period falls after the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act IV of 1921 came into force, and the amounts collected establish that section 17, which attempts to penalise nazrana, has had little or no effect. It is true that the money collected is less than was collected in the earlier period. This may be due in part to the creation of life-tenancies; but it may be due also to the sharp fall in prices in the years 1923 and 1924. Though the Settlement Officer is inclined to take the view that the takings in nazrana are about three-fourths of that they used to be there is no doubt that the rate has increased with the diminution in opportunities.”

The moderation of the sanctioned rates may be brought out by comparing the rent of 10 typical acres, obtained by multiplying the sanctioned rates, into the percentage proportions of the various soils, with figures in similar circles in Rae Bareli and Unao. These figures eliminate differences arising from the individual standards of different soil classifiers and allow of a comparison of the pitch of rents in circles which are similar in character but have been demarcated by different methods.

In Partabgarh the rents of 10 typical acres in good well irrigated loam range between Rs. 95 and Rs. 104; the corresponding figure in Rae Bareli is Rs. 111 and in Unao from Rs. 117 to Rs. 130.

In the inferior light loam circles the Partabgarh figures are Rs. 85—Rs. 97, the Rae Bareli figures Rs. 81—Rs. 97, and the Unao figures Rs. 86—Rs. 106.

In the stiff usari circles the Partabgarh figures are Rs. 87—Rs. 89, the Unao figures Rs. 78—Rs. 115, and the Rae Bareli figures Rs. 90—Rs. 102.

The Sai Ravine circles give in Partabgarh Rs. 68 and Rs. 69; in Rae Bareli Rs. 71—Rs. 77; and in Unao Rs. 90—Rs. 97.

Rates have been modified infrequently, sometimes for individual soils and sometimes for whole villages. Out of a total of 2,215 villages they were raised in 94 and reduced in 122.

4. *Comparison between recorded rents, valuation, and accepted rents.*—The district was assessed before the passing of the Settlement Amendment Act, and the Settlement Officer had not the new rule about the normal cultivated area to guide him. At the same time the area to be assessed received careful consideration from the commencement. The final result is that while the normal cultivated area is 5·15 lakhs of acres, and the holding's area in the year of record 5·54 lakhs of acres, the area actually assessed is 5·24 lakhs of acres.

The figures of the recorded rents, the valuations, and the accepted rents are given in Appendix VII-B. The incidences of the accepted rents are as follows:—

Under-proprietary	..	..	..	..	..	7·1
Ex-proprietary	..	..	..	..	..	5·4
Occupancy and other favoured tenants..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5
Statutory { Privileged	..	..	..	..	..	6·5
Non-privileged	..	..	..	..	..	8·6
Non-statutory... { Privileged	..	..	..	..	..	6·6
Non-privileged	..	..	..	..	..	7·9
Sir ..	..	..	..	..	..	6·7
Khudkasht	..	..	..	..	..	6·4
Grain-rented	..	..	..	..	..	4·6
Rent-free	..	..	..	..	..	6·2
Unrented	..	..	..	..	..	5·2

The incidence of under-proprietary is a fairly full one, but in practice more difficulty was experienced in not making too large reductions in these "rents" rather than in avoiding enhancements. Many of these rights have been created by sale since last settlement, for the under-proprietary area has risen in round figures from 40,000 to 48,000 acres.

There has been a similar increase in the ex-proprietary and occupancy area from under 9,000 to over 22,000 acres. Generally speaking, the incidences are similar to, but rather lower than those which worked out in Rae Bareli.

There is a mistake in the valuation at circle rates of the holdings of non-privileged statutory tenants. The Settlement Officer left Partabgarh some months ago, and it is too late to get it corrected. It is quite impossible that the valuation of non-privileged statutory rents should give an incidence of 7·8 when the incidences of other statutory and non-statutory tenants are 8·7, 8·4 and 8·6. I have had the areas and valuations added up from the rent rate reports: they give an area of 2,45,200 acres, which agrees as closely as can be expected with the final area figures for the whole district; the total valuations amount to Rs. 21·29 lakhs, giving an incidence of Rs. 8·7, and this is as exact a figure as I can get. It will be noticed that the accepted figure is Rs. 45,000 less than the valuation and Rs. 64,000 higher than the recorded rent.

I would draw attention to the large discounts allowed in the case of statutory rents; they are described in paragraph 34 of the report. All rents exceeding the valuation were discounted by at least 5 per cent. in many cases high rents were discounted by 10—15 per cent. Under the then rules the Settlement Officer had discretion to declare rents, which were disturbed by the levy of premiums, either as inadequate or as non-genuine, and except in flagrant cases preferred, to choose the milder alternative; the rents declared

inadequate were corrected by a surcharge limited to 15—20 per cent., and finally rents declared not genuine were re-placed by the valuation at sanctioned rate subject to a discount of 5—10 per cent.

These large concessions have been made in the interest of good relations between the landlords and the tenants. Both parties have landed themselves in confusion by adopting the practice of nazrana, and it would be disastrous if a heavy increase in the Government demand led indirectly to greater confusion and embittered relations. The lenience affects the landlords directly. But there is reason to hope that indirectly it will also benefit the tenants. When they get down to bargaining, both landlords and tenants are apt to disregard the sanctioned rates of the law, and to start on the rule of thumb-basis, that the tenants are expected to find the increase in the revenue or twice the increase in the revenue. In the result Partabgarh district has got off more lightly than some other districts, and more lightly than is warranted by the rents which are really collected.

5. *Revenue payable to Government.*—The net assets amount to Rs. 38·37 lakhs, and the revenue payable to Government at 39 per cent. to Rs. 14·89 lakhs. This is an increase of Rs 1·73 lakhs or 13 per cent. Part of this is due to an increase in cultivation; the incidence on the cultivated area has increased from 2·74 to 2·88 or by 5 per cent. and on the assessed area from 2·68 to 2·86 or by 7 per cent. The latter compares with 3·09 in Rae Bareilly, with about 3·4 in Unao and Lucknow, and with 3·3 in tahsil Haidargarh of district Bara Banki.

At last settlement the net assets were Rs. 30·41 lakhs; these have gone up to Rs. 38·37 lakhs—an increase of Rs. 7·96 lakhs; the increase in revenue is Rs. 1·73 lakhs, 22 per cent. of the increase in assets; and it must be remembered that these are calculated after allowing numerous concessions which used not to be allowed thirty years ago.

The Settlement Officer calculates that the present revenue is 31 per cent. of the assets, if they were calculated at the free competition rate paid by sub-tenants.

6. *Cost of (a) revision of records, (b) settlement.*—The total cost of revision of records and of re-assessment is Rs. 3·83 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·26 lakhs are attributed to the former and Rs. 2·57 lakhs to the latter. The cost of both will be recovered from the increase in revenue in a little over two years. Reductions have been proposed in the Land Records' staff, which will result in savings amounting to Rs. 3·85 lakhs in forty years.

7. *Summing up.*—The moderation of the proposed settlement cannot be disputed. Whether tested by the sanctioned rates, by the calculation of assets, by the incidences of the accepted rents, by the increase in revenue, and most of all by the increase in the incidence on the cultivated area, it is lenient in every respect. Had the rents been allowed to increase in the normal manner, without the introduction of the irregularity of nazrana, the State could have taken fairly a higher revenue, and both landlords and tenants would have been better friends and in better financial circumstances.

8. *Gazetted officers.*—Rai Sahib Thakur Biswanath Singh came to the task with a wide revenue experience. The previous settlement was a poor one; the Settlement Officer got confused in the mass of figures with which he had to deal, and neither the soil classification nor the division into circles was satisfactory. Mr. Bishwanath Singh made good use of his experience both as revenue officer and as landlord; he succeeded in establishing good relations with the people of the district, and in obtaining varied and accurate information about the real collections from the tenants; he has a good eye for country, and has shown sound judgment in seizing the good

points and the weak points of a village. He has a natural difficulty in expressing himself in a foreign language and his work has been much better than his report reads. I have had some difficulty with his figures and the statements do not give all the information which I should have liked to place before the public. The settlement office was broken up some months ago, and it would be impossible now to revise these statements without an incommensurate expenditure of time and labour.

Mr. Abdul Hasan was Assistant Settlement Officer for a year, and his aptitude and industry enabled him to obtain a good grasp of settlement principles and to produce a thoroughly good assessment.

K. N. KNOX,

Settlement Commissioner.

May 1, 1930.



Final Settlement Report of the Partabgarh District, United Provinces.

CHAPTER I.

The country and people.

1. *Position.*—The Partabgarh district with an area of 1,442 square miles lying in the south-eastern corner of Oudh consists of a long strip of country of varying breadth extending for some 68 miles from the Ganges in the south-west to the Gomti in the north-east between the parallels of $25^{\circ} 34'$ and $26^{\circ} 11'$ north latitude, and $81^{\circ} 19'$ and $82^{\circ} 27'$ east longitude. To the north lies Sultanpur, to the north-west Rae Bareilly, to the south Allahabad, and to the east Jaunpur. The district is divided into three sub-divisions, and seven parganas :—Patti east, Partabgarh in the centre and Kunda west. The Patti sub-division and pargana are one. The Partabgarh sub-division comprises the large pargana of Partabgarh which occupies the centre, and the small pargana of Ateha in the north-west. The Kunda sub-division lies south-west and comprises the remaining four parganas, viz., Rampur north, Manikpur west, Behar south, and Dhingwas in the middle.

2. *Main physical characteristics.*—The district taken as a whole is fairly level and fertile, except along the banks of the Ganges and its tributary the Duar in the south-west, the Sai and its feeder streams the Chamroura, the Parya, and the Bakulahi in the centre and the Gomti in the east. The Sai which is in the centre has followed a too tortuous course and its neighbourhood to a distance varying from a furlong to a mile on either side is broken, ravine-scourged, and undulating. The course of the Gomti is equally disturbed but affects only a small area on the north-eastern border. The Ganges is less aggressive and its banks are less pierced by channels and ravines. Villages under the influence of the rivers and streams have been put in the ravine circle. The tract is well wooded and is marked by light or sandy soil with bajra and barley as predominant crops. Water is scarce in this part and a considerable area is watered from kachcha wells. The rest of the district is fairly homogeneous and consists of level dumat soil which alternates with slightly depressed stiffer one. The dumat varies from good normal loam to light loam. The former having a good proportion of clay is more fertile than the latter which is characterised by a larger percentage of sand and is generally found along the Bakulahi and other rain streams. Dumat villages have been placed in level loam or light loam circles according as their soil consists of good or light loam. The marked features of dumat strips are close cultivation, full irrigation from masonry wells, abundance of mango and mahua groves, generally skirting neatly built villages and hamlets and high standard of population. Rabi is the main crop. The slightly depressed matiar tracts comprise closely well cultivated fertile strips and open usar stretches with sparse and patchy cultivation. Rice predominates in both of them but little rabi is grown in usar villages while all rabi crops flourish in the good matiar villages. This tract has been divided into level loam containing good fertile villages and usar circle in which all usar villages have been put. Mango and mahua groves, though common throughout the district, do not flourish so well in the stiff soil as they do in the dumat area. Sugarcane is grown in a fair proportion in the good matiar villages, but this advantage is counterbalanced by a large proportion of tank irrigation. On the other hand, dumat villages, while possessing abundant and effective supply of well irrigation, cannot grow cane on account of white-ant damages. The ravine

and dumat tracts which comprise the bulk of the district are well drained but the slightly depressed tract contains in places numerous large and deep jhils which are freely used for irrigation and as such are of great protective value in the years of drought. In wet years the jhils overflow and cause damage to the neighbouring villages for want of proper drainage lines. In south of pargana Patti jhils are so conspicuous that a separate circle, called the Jhil circle, has been framed. In Kunda there is an old bed of the Ganges, called Beti lake. On account of its special formation, it has been treated as a separate assessment circle.

3. *Communications*.—Communications are good. Partabgarh is the junction of the East Indian Railway. The Benares-Lucknow, Allahabad-Fyzabad and Phaphamau-Rae Bareli railway lines of the East Indian Railway pass through the district. Besides, two provincial and four district board metalled roads connect almost every part of the district with Partabgarh, with the exception of Ateha. Lorries ply on them. The Sai is bridged at Belha. The construction of the Curzon bridge at Allahabad since last settlement affords splendid facility to the southern portion of the district in taking agricultural produce to Allahabad.

4. *Trade*.—Trade exports are almost entirely confined to agricultural produce. Madhoganj in Patti, Jageshar Ganj, Chilibila, Antu, and Bishwanathganj in Partabgarh, Lal Gopalganj and Kunda proper in Kunda are the chief exporting centres. Kalakankar is now a dwindling bazar. In Kunda, tahsils Kusuapur and Babuganj are famous for blankets and Derwa is noted for the manufacture of cotton and mercerised cloths. Murrasapur in Manikpur is known for printing cotton fabrics. Tat Pattis are manufactured at Mohuli in Patti and at Konhada in Partabgarh and exported to the Punjab.

5. *General fiscal condition*.—The district is purely agricultural and is well off. The average price of land sold by private negotiation immediately preceding the year of record reached Rs. 120 per acre. The incidences of statutory non-privileged and competition rent are Rs. 8.1 and 9.4 per acre respectively. The economic inquiries conducted last cold weather in representative villages into the condition of agriculturists show that on an average about 70 per cent. of them are solvent. Nearly 10 per cent. are also free from debt as their debts are equal to one year's rent. Another 10 per cent. are moderately involved and the remaining 10 per cent. are heavily in debt. About 60 per cent. of the area in holdings is held by substantial tenants holding about 5 to 50 acres per khata. Moreover, the purchase of occupancy and under-proprietary rights for large considerations by agriculturists, large sums of premia collected in Taluqdari villages, the construction of substantial number of masonry wells, the substantial increase in the number of cattle, sheep, ploughs, indicate the general prosperity of the tract.

6. *Rainfall*.—The average rainfall of the district is 40". It usually varies between 43" and 35" and has been fairly steady except in the famine years of 1907-8.

7. *Soil*.—The natural soils of the district are Dumat, Matiar, and Bhur. The first contains a fair mixture of clay and sand and is easily workable. Its chief crops are wheat and barley. The second consists of stiffer soil, containing a large proportion of clay. Rice early or late is the predominant crop of this soil and the former is usually followed by gram. The third consists of light sandy land in the villages along the rivers or their tributaries. Bajra and barley are the chief crops. It is largely dry.

8. *Water level*.—The water level has remained almost steady. The average being 24' against 25' at last settlement. The rainfall having been fairly steady during the intersettlement period, it was natural that the average depth of water kept up its former level. In the Usar and Jhil circles, it is comparatively higher, while in the ravine tract, it is low, being in places about 35' from the surface.

9. *Population.*—The population has increased by 10,368 souls since last settlement in spite of a large drop between 1901—1911, due to epidemics. It is full throughout the district and the density per square mile of five years average cultivated area is 1,052, and that of the record year is 1,077. There are two towns in Partabgarh, viz., Partabgarh proper and Belah, with a fairly good proportion of non-agriculturists. Excluding them, the density is almost uniform. Competition is keen throughout the district owing to heavy pressure on land and has led to the introduction of nazrana more or less in every pargana.

10. *Proprietary tenure.*—Taluqdari is predominant and occupies 55 per cent. of the district. This figure excludes the property in the possession of under-proprietors, which is primarily taluqdari and covers about 19 per cent. Zamindari is responsible for 13 per cent. and pattidari for 8 per cent. Bhaiyachara tenure is small, occupying only 2 per cent. The recorded co-sharers are 36,346, of whom 44 are taluqdars with an average estate area of 11,577 acres. The average area per estate of small co-sharers works out to 14.2 acres in zamindari and pattidari, and 13.6 in pukhtedari. As noted above, bhaiyachara occupies only a small fraction; so among petty land-owners. I take into account zamindari and pukhtedari and pattidari tenures alone. The average area of each recorded share varies between 40 acres in zamindari and 6.8 acres in pattidari. Allowing for duplication in various mahals, the above figures show that the economic standard of petty-proprietors, including under-proprietors or pattidars is fairly good. The proprietary body is fairly solvent with the exception of a few taluqdars who have ruined their finances on account of improvidence. Petty landholders with their good farms are generally well-to-do. Of the large proprietors, Partabgarh, Kalakankar, Bhadri, and Dalippur are the leading estates. The first and the last are under Court of Wards. The total revenue payable by 38 estates, with an annual demand exceeding Rs. 5,000, is Rs. 11,06,823 or about 74 per cent. of the whole sum assessed on the district. This sum includes the revenue payable by pukhtedars through the taluqdars.

11. *Caste of proprietors.*—Appendix VIII-B contains the more important castes of proprietors. Thakurs (Kshattriyas) still occupy decidedly the first place in the district, as they hold about 83 per cent. of the total area. They lost some ground chiefly on account of litigation and heavy expenditure over marriages. Fortunately for the community the major portion lost was purchased by the Kshattriya taluqdars of other districts, such as Tiloi and Khajargaon in the Rae Bareilly district and Balrampur in the Gonda district and Bhadri in this district. Only a small share has passed to other castes. Brahmins own 7.4 per cent. and Musalmans 5.9 per cent. The former has nearly trebled, while the latter has gone up by 11 per cent. All other castes hold insignificant areas.

12. *Cultivating castes.*—Among the cultivating castes, Brahmins hold 1.33 lakh acres or 26 per cent. of the total area. Out of this they hold 18,683 acres as their *sir* and *khudkasht*. Thakurs come next occupying 98,301 or about 19.5 per cent. Their *sir* and *khudkasht* consist of 38,881 acres. Both of them belong to the privileged caste and do not handle the plough. Consequently their cultivation does not reach the excellence attained by Kurmis and Ahirs. They are fairly industrious but not as peace-loving as non-privileged castes. Next to them, come Kurmis who are the best cultivators and well known for their skill and industry. Their females also work as hard as their males and contribute in a large measure to the success and prosperity of the community. Ahirs who are primarily of pastoral class have taken to plough and occupy 10 per cent. of the area in holdings. They are generally industrious and good farmers. Musalmans occupy 7.4 per cent. and are fairly industrious and successful cultivators. Murais though hold a small area comparatively are the best kitchen gardeners and pay the highest rent.

13. *Style of cultivation.*—The style of cultivation is fairly good. The cultivators have adopted a good standard of cultivation, reaching the provincial

average. The remarkable feature being the scattered hamlets, all over the cultivated area, in the village which has the two-fold advantage of improving the land and making the fields more accessible to them. The total land classified as Goind and Kachhiana is 34,905 acres. The only defect which can be pointed out is the absence of the spirit of growing economic crops. No cotton is grown and sugarcane is almost exclusively grown in tahsil Patti and to some extent in Behar. But the cultivators usually make good their income by a large output of *sanai*, a kind of hemp plant, the cultivation of which has come in vogue in tahsils Partabgarh and Patti since last settlement. It is exported from Mahuli and other places. Usually it takes the place of cotton and is harvested in time to make the land available for the sowing of wheat and barley as second crop.

14. *Cultivating tenures*.—Since last settlement, stability of tenure has improved in a marked degree. Occupancy has risen from 8,701 to 19,842 acres, due to money transactions which fact indicates the financial capacity of the cultivator. The tenants-at-will at last settlement held 368,926 acres which area under the provisions of the new tenancy Act has automatically become free from frequent ejectments for the time being. There are now 362,406 acres in the khalsa and 7,000 acres in sub-settled plots, total 369,406 acres in the possession of statutory tenants. The area with under-proprietors of specific plots has also expanded by 8,839 acres as the result of money consideration in a large measure. Heritable and transferable leases for specific plots have been frequently issued to persons paying large sums as price for sub-proprietary rights. In some cases people have obtained civil court decrees for under-proprietary rights since last settlement. This explains the increase in the under-proprietary area. The non-statutory area is 40,543 acres. Rent-free area has decreased but unrented still remains the same. The statutory right is valued by the tenants not because it usually entails any rental privilege, the rental incidence of statutory being higher than that of non-statutory, but because it is less open to disturbance by the landowner. The high prices of agricultural produce have played a remarkable part in improving the position of the cultivator. The development of the agriculture is clearly reflected in the figures of new masonry wells constructed in each quinquennium following the last settlement. The first quinquennium showed an increase of 1,684, new wells and the second and third ones show a comparatively larger increase as the table given below indicates. The rising prices induced the cultivator to improve his land and increase his produce. But unfortunately the progress in the construction of new wells gradually slackened about the close of the inter-settlement period. On the spot tenants often complained that heavy sums were demanded by landlords for permission to construct new wells. Such un-sympathetic attitudes seem, in a large measure, responsible for the appreciable drop in the rate of the construction of new wells. Statement showing the number of wells in each quinquennium since the last settlement bears out the above remark :—

	Total number of wells.	New wells constructed since last settlement.
Last settlement	13,960	..
1st quinquennium 1307 Fasli	15,644	1,684
2nd quinquennium 1812 Fasli	19,027	3,383
3rd quinquennium 1317 Fasli	21,606	2,579
4th quinquennium 1322 Fasli	23,189	1,583
5th quinquennium 1327 Fasli	24,433	1,244
Year of record 1330 Fasli	25,313	880

15. *Crops*.—Appendix VI indicates the conservative nature of the cropping system. At last settlement spring and autumn crop were almost equal. A slight divergence has occurred since. The five years' average figures show that kharif occupies 68.6 per cent. and rabi 55.2 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat has increased slightly but there is a marked expansion in bajra,

probably due to the fact that besides, its being an important food crop it has economic value as an export crop and commands in the market a price higher than juar and barley. Its cultivation is cheaper as it can be grown easily even in drought years. The large expansion in kharif is, to a very great extent, due to the popularity of bajra and sanai. The latter crop was introduced to a large extent since last settlement as an economic crop and has the advantage of being followed by a second crop, such as wheat and barley. Sugarcane has partly fallen owing to the failure of a few country factories in Patti and Partabgarh tahsils. As a matter of fact, sugarcane is almost exclusively grown in tahsil Patti, pargana Behar is the remote second. Doublecropped area has increased by 9,671 acres and occupies nearly 27 per cent. of the total cropped area. Gram is largely grown as second crop. In the Usar circle of pargana Rampur, Dhingwas and Manikpur wheat is also grown as second crop after early rice in a substantially large area. Out of the 27 per cent. of the double-cropped area about 2 per cent. may be described as being under summary crops such as chapri and linseed. It has risen from 110,979 acres to 120,650. Rice and barley are equally grown, occupying 25 per cent. each. Wheat pure occupies nearly 12 per cent. and mixed 1 per cent. Gram 13 per cent. and shows a decrease. Separate figures for sanai are not available but, roughly speaking, it exceeds sugarcane by a large proportion. The principal changes since last settlement are:—(1) the abolition of poppy, (2) introduction of sanai, and (3) expansion of bajra. It will appear from the above that generally the people are fond of growing food crops. These facts are relevant enough to indicate the conservative tendency of the agriculturists.

16. *Irrigation*.—At last settlement wet and dry rates were not separately framed. Consequently the area treated as wet, as distinguished from the irrigated area is not available for comparison. The area shown as irrigated seems to be inaccurate. It has been remarked in the Final Report that “the present irrigated area for all parganas except Partabgarh, is the area actually irrigated only in the year of verification, and for Partabgarh the average irrigated area of that year and for the two preceding years.” At another place in the same report it has been described that “the irrigated areas are those growing the irrigable crops, wheat, barley, peas, poppy, sugarcane, and sanwan, of each of which the proportion shown varies yearly. Gram is never watered but it is often grown in fields close to well, being a very favourite second and alternative crop. Juar and bajra in combination with arhar, are to be found in nearly every village, both in good easily irrigable land, where they alternate with wheat, barley, and peas and in inferior land.”

The second remark contradicts the first one quoted above, and shows that the irrigated area includes all the land growing irrigable crops, i.e., the area occupied by juar and bajra, in combination with arhar, and gram in the year of record, “in the good easily irrigable land” capable of growing wheat, barley, and peas as alternate crops, have been treated as irrigable land and included in the irrigated area of the year of record at last settlement. It is for this reason that the irrigation figures of last settlement are inflated. This view is borne out by the figures of the irrigable crops shown in the year of verification of last settlement. They are as below:—

Wheat.			Wheat mixed.		Barley.		Tobacco.		Other crops, including poppy and sanwan.			Sugarcane	
54,227			6,153 ..		199,863 ..		673 ..		20,053			14,200	
					Total ..				235,169			acres.	

These figures do not include the pea area as its separate figures are not available, but they include the dry barley area which approximately corresponds with the wet area left out. It can safely be said that the irrigated area of the year of record of the last settlement was about 235,000 acres and that the high figures of 292,000 acres shown as irrigated include the irrigated area as well as the irrigable one, i.e., the area irrigated within the last two preceding years. The average irrigated area of the five years immediately following the last settlement was 238,000 acres which figure supports the above view that the real irrigated area of the last settlement was about 235,000 acres and not 292,000 acres. There is no earthly reason to suppose that the average irrigation of the five years next following the year of record of the last settlement suddenly dropped by about 53,000 acres in spite of the fact that 1,684 new masonry wells were built in that period. It has been now fairly established that the average irrigated area about the last settlement was 238,000 acres against 252,000 acres, the present irrigated area. I take the average figures alone for comparison as one year's figures do not give a true picture. Irrigation fluctuates in proportion to the wet and dry character of the year and according to the crops irrigable or otherwise as a result of ordinary rotation. It largely depends on the rainfall in the month of December and February, the months in which rabi crops need water. Rabi is usually sown from the middle of October to the end of November. The first watering largely takes place in December and the second in February. A fair fall in these months does away to a great extent with the need for irrigation. The record year of last settlement has only a slight or no rainfall in December and February, while the present years of verification have had fairly good rainfalls in those months. Hence they are dissimilar and their irrigated figures cannot be compared with any advantage. The average figures of the two settlements have therefore been relied upon for statistical comparison. The five years' average area preceding last settlement is not available. I therefore take the average of the five years next following the last settlement. It was 238,000 acres. The present average is 252,000 acres which shows an increase of 14,000 acres in the average irrigation. Now I turn to show the real position. 11,353 new masonry wells have been built since the last settlement and the total number of masonry wells old and new goes up to 25,313. There are 5,499 earthen wells, most of which are fairly old and work well all day. In addition to these sources, there are big deep jhils in the central portion of Kunda and in the southern portion of tahsil Patti. There are abundant sources of water-supply and the tract is quite well protected as the following figures indicate.

The average rabi area is 280,500 acres, sugarcane 11,715 acres, and zaid 14,499 acres, total 306,714 acres which need watering. Of this 252,000 acres usually are irrigated and 54,714 acres of rabi remain unirrigated, not because of scarcity of water which is confined to the ravine area alone but because about 35,000 acres are normally sown with gram and about 8,000 acres are tarai which need no watering. In short, the whole of rabi, sugarcane and zaid with the exception of small fraction receive water. Wells ordinarily supply water for 175,000 acres and the rest of rabi is irrigated from other sources.

The area treated as wet is 336,204 acres against 252,000 acres, the average irrigated area. The wet classification includes the land irrigated in the two out of the five recent normal years. This principle has worked satisfactorily in all the recent settlements and has given satisfactory result here. The method is sound in principle as it affords opportunity to judge the wet or dry character of land based on the irrigation figures of five years which ordinarily contain two complete cycles of crop rotation. The wet area exceeds the average irrigated area by 33.4 per cent. against 30 per cent. of the excess of wet area over the irrigated area in the Muttra district. The slight divergence between these two districts is due to the fact that normally the percentage of spring crop is

higher in Partabgarh than in Muttra. Of the 68 per cent. of autumn crop in the district normally 12 per cent. is occupied by ek-fasli early and late rice which remains unwatered. The rest of the cultivated area grows almost equally rabi and kharif and spring crops are grown in this portion more frequently even though in majority of cases they are grown as second crop. The above will go to show that the soil classification of wet land has been done carefully and can confidently be relied on for the purposes of assessment.

17. *Protection from drought.*—The area now classed as wet from all sources is 60·6 per cent. of the area in holdings. The actual figures are 3·36 lakh acres wet and 2·28 lakh acres dry. The protection afforded by wells allowing for ineffective earthen well irrigation is three times to what it is from tanks and jhils. It will appear from the above that the district is well-protected against drought. There are no bitter wells throughout the district and the existing wells, earthen and masonry, are effective enough and equally helpful in preparing seed beds in dry years. In spite of the effective protection the rice crop which is one of the foremost crops of the district and which occupies about 25 per cent. of the total cropped area suffers badly in case of early cessation of monsoon but the rabi is only partially affected in drought years, and covers almost an area approximating to the normal area, but in bad famine years, the rabi drops appreciably as the following figures indicate :—

Fasli year.					Rabi.	Kharif.
				Fasli.		
Famine years	..	..	..	1804	220,075	
				1815	232,168	
Drought year	..	..	..	1828	255,016	
Normal	..	..	..	..	280,500	

18. *Summary.*—The inter-settlement period has been marked by an all-round and continuous development. The cultivated area has expanded by 21,662 acres. Population has increased by 10,000 and is full with uniform keen struggle for land throughout the district. A network of railways and metalled roads has come into being since last settlement. The Ganges has been permanently bridged which connects the district with Allahabad. Irrigation facilities have remarkably increased by the construction of 11,353 new masonry and 5,499 earthen wells. The prices of agricultural produce have gone up by 100 per cent. Land values have risen by 131 per cent. from an average of 52·6 per acre in the five years following the last settlement to Rs. 120 per acre in the three years preceding the present settlement. Competition rents have moved from an incidence of Rs. 6·6 per acre to Rs. 9·4, an increase of 42·4 per cent. The tenants enjoy more security. To put it briefly, the period is marked by an all-round upward progress and a remarkable absence of any necessity for the revision of the revenue assessed at last settlement.

CHAPTER II.

Fiscal History.

19. The earlier fiscal history of the district is given in detail in the Gazetteer, pages 121 to 127. The first summary settlement was made immediately after annexation in 1856 A.D. The records of this assessment were destroyed in the Mutiny. After the restoration of order, another summary settlement was made by the District Officer in 1859 A.D. and the revenue assessed, including revenue-free was Rs. 7,31,475. This was followed by a regular settlement which commenced in October, 1860 A.D. and completed on March 10, 1871. The revenue rose to Rs. 9,91,118. The second regular settlement was carried out by Mr. Sanders from July, 1891 to August, 1896 A.D. The first

pargana of which the assessment was declared was Patti. The new demand was announced on January 24, 1893 but this was repeatedly revised and was not finally decided till March, 1897 as I have noted in my Rent Rate report of Patti. This was a long-term settlement of 30 years and revenue rose from Rs. 9,91,118 to Rs. 13,30,819-8-0—an increase of 34 per cent. In the year of verification it came down to Rs. 13,26,492-6-11. The following table gives details as to khalsa, revenue free, Government property, and nazul :—

	Khalsa.	Revenue-free.	Nazul.	Government property.	Total.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Summary settlement ..	7,30,315 0 0	1,160 0 0	..	..	7,31,475 0 0	..
First regular settlement ..	9,87,021 0 0	4,097 0 0	..	..	9,91,118 0 0	35·6 per cent.
Second regular settlement ..	13,19,570 0 0	10,764 8 0	430	35 0 0	13,30,819 8 0	34·2 „
Year of verification ..	13,16,764 6 11	9,286 0 0	407	35 0 0	13,26,492 6 11	..
Present settlement ..	14,89,526 14 0	9,450 0 0	220	273 2 0	14,99,470 0 0	13·2 per cent.

NOTE.—The total demand as sanctioned by Government was afterwards reduced by Rs. 200 in consequence of the Settlement Commissioner's orders passed in appeals and khalsa revenue was increased by Rs. 20 owing to the transfer of one nazul mahal to it.

The new assessment was put to the severe test of famine of 1896-97 which retarded the smooth collection of the new revenue. In the years of famine and frost the remission and suspensions shown against each year were made :—

Year.				Remissions.	Suspensions.
				Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 .. .. .	..	..	..	45,188	8,91,904
1905-06 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,00,892	..
1906-07 .. .. .	..	..	..	6,841	18
1908-09 .. .. .	..	..	..	23,384	1,00,419
1909-10 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,240

With the exception of the years noted above, the revenue has been collected regularly though on account of some encumbered estate with some difficulty.

20. *Movement of rents.*—The total recorded rents at last settlement were Rs. 23,80,057, while those recorded in the year of record are Rs. 32,24,044. The increase is of Rs. 8,43,987, and all-round rise of 35·5 per cent. above the last settlement recorded rental. In the first decennium it rose by 13·6 per cent., in the second by 10·4 per cent., and in the third by 7·9 per cent. It is noteworthy that during the third decennium, the period marked by soaring prices, the movement was so slow. This reflects the practice of nazrana which arrested the progress of rents (vide paragraph 28 on nazrana). Pargana Rampur and Manikpur which are practically free from nazrana have shown an all-round rental rise of 40 and 44 per cent. respectively. The remaining five parganas in which nazrana has played a remarkably prominent part record a much lower rise as given below :—

Pargana Ateha .. .. .	..	..	.. 36·9 per cent.
„ Behar .. .. .	..	..	.. 31·9 „ „
„ Partabgarh .. .. .	..	..	.. 23·3 „ „
„ Dhingwas .. .. .	..	..	.. 24·8 „ „
„ Patti .. .. .	..	..	.. 27·7 „ „

It is clear from these figures that if rents had been allowed to move freely without impediment they would have naturally gone up as in Rampur and Manikpur between 40 and 44 per cent. as the old and new competition rental incidences (old 6·6 new 9·4) indicate.

CHAPTER III.

The Record-of-Rights and Assessment of Revenue.

21. The present settlement commenced in the month of October, 1923. In the first year of its operation Mr. Mudie, I.C.S., the Settlement Officer, made inspection of Patti and published the roster rates. The settlement operations came to a sudden close on April 15, 1924. These operations were revived again in October, 1926. Patti, Behar, and Manikpur were assessed and declared in the first year, pargana Ateha, Rampur, Dhingwas, and Partabgarh in the second year. The revised revenue gives an increase of Rs. 1,72,778, a rise of 18 per cent.

22. The preliminary settlement operations commenced in the cold weather of October, 1922 with the revision of village maps of tahsil Patti under the supervision of Mr. Owen, I.C.S. The attestation consisted of khewat slips alone, khatauni slips having been issued to the tenants with instructions to lodge objections or suits if they considered them to be incorrect. The system of partial attestation of khatauni slips experimented in this district has not proved satisfactory and did not help as effectively the revision and correction of records as full attestations do. Non-genuine and concealed rents go, in a large measure, undetected for want of verification on the spot. I would therefore suggest that the old practice of full attestation may be revived again. In 11 villages where a large tract of land had been broken since last settlement and owing to the general inaccuracy of the last settlement maps a complete survey was made. Some villages were resurveyed partly. The rest of the village maps were corrected where necessary. The revision of maps was found in some cases inaccurate and one village had to be done again. There was nothing unusual about attestation to call for any comment. I was appointed to the district as Settlement Officer in October, 1926. I finished the soil classification and inspection of parganas Behar and Manikpur in first cold weather. In the third week of April, 1927, I received instructions from the Board to inspect and revise the soil classification, if necessary, and rates of pargana Patti, a huge tahsil with an area of 465 square miles. I did it in the month of April and May, 1927. Mr. Abdul Hasan was appointed as Assistant Settlement Officer in October, 1927 and was entrusted with the inspection and soil classification of pargana Partabgarh in the cold weather of 1927-28. The soil classification and the village inspection of the remaining parganas of the district were done by myself and I also inspected a considerable part of the Partabgarh pargana with the Assistant Settlement Officer. There is no part of the district of which I did not acquire intimate first hand knowledge and I have myself classified the soils in every village throughout the five parganas and in Patti I maintained Mr. Mudie's soil classification.

23. *Soil classification.*—Soil classification forms one of the important parts of the revision of assessment in as much as it aims at distinguishing between soils of different capacity. At last settlement the whole district was broadly divided into Dumat and Matiar tracts and the soil classification adopted was Goind, Majhar, and Palo, purely conventional. It ignored the fundamental importance of soil classification which as noted above aims at distinguishing between the rent-paying capacity of the various classes. The main distinction in this district between soil and soil is rabi and rice land. The former is stabler and the latter more or less precarious. The other difficulty in the last settlement classification was that wet and dry soils were not recognized. Moreover, the Goind area was very much exaggerated at last settlement. It was 139,749 acres against 34,405 acres in Kunda and Partabgarh. In short, I have attempted to make the various soil classes fit in with their respective power of production and have taken into account the various external circumstances

which affect the rent-paying capacity of the land. The soil classed as dhan grows invariably ekfasli late or early rice and depends more or less on the caprice of monsoon and is liable to serious damage in case of long breaks or early cessation. It cannot be protected sufficiently by wells except on the edges of deep jhils. It has been classed into Dhan I, II, and III according as it is fertile, secure or unsafe and precarious. The class of rabi land depends first on the kind of soil, second distance from the homestead, third irrigation. The common feature of such land is almost the same as in other neighbouring districts. The soils are usually level loam either stiffer or of medium texture or light loam with a larger proportion of sand, generally found in the vicinity of rivers and their tributaries. Stiffer soil wholly affected with usar is inferior and of thirsty type. The second distinction, i.e., distance from homestead, is an almost universal distinction. The land close to homestead, of fair size and age with good soil of almost uniform level that constantly receives natural and artificial manure, is classed as the best land called Goind. On account of its productiveness it fetches a much higher price than the outlying rabi area, classed as Dumat I and Dumat II and in places Dumat III, according to its quality and strength. A wet land always commands a better value than the dry soil of the same class.

The soil classes adopted are as follows :—

Rabi lands.

Kachchiana.

Goind I and II, wet and dry.

Dumat I, II and III, wet and dry.

Bhur I and II, wet and dry.

Tarai I and II.

Kachchar I and II.

Rice lands.

Dhan I, II and III.

Kachchiana.—The vegetable plots, close to abadis of Koeries, Murais, Kunjras, and other vegetable-growing castes which are heavily manured and skilfully and intensively cultivated and the pan gardens have been classed as Kachchiana. The homeland as described above, which receives natural and artificial manure has been demarcated as Goind. Fairly manured outlying rabi land and sloping fertile land by the side of inhabited sites falling below the standard of Goind has been demarcated as Dumat I, Dumat II is comparatively inferior or sloping outlying rabi land with insufficient or no manuring and the wet land of the character of Dumat I dry if defective on account of shade, reh infection, insufficient irrigation or other inherent inferiority of the soil. Dumat III consists of usar blocks including the poor ekfasli rabi fields scattered amid them; and the inferior soil of the character of Dumat II dry, growing ekfasli rabi which is irrigated but is below the average level of Dumat II wet. Bhur is sandy or broken ravine-scoured land. Tarai contains the submerged areas in the bed of jhils and nalas or on their edges which get flooded during rains and grow ekfasli rabi unirrigated. Kachchar consists of the alluvial land in the valley of the Ganges which is flooded during the rains and grows ekfasli rabi. The fertile Kachchar land with clayey alluvial silt is Kachchar I. The rest of the Kachchar generally pure sand is Kachchar II. Fields that have been irrigated in two out of five selected years ending with the year of record have been classed as wet, the rest as dry. The rice area has been divided into Dhan I, II and III as noted below :—

Dhan I consists of late or fine rice or Jarhan lands with good soil and sufficient water supply for the season. Dhan II consists of ekfasli late rice lands with defective soil or insufficient or excessive water-supply and ekfasli Bhadain rice lands. Dhan III consists of ekfasli early rice lands amid usar blocks of

a very thirsty type liable to be damaged by comparatively short breaks of monsoon and yielding a poor outturn. Wet and dry rates for rice are unnecessary. In Patti Mr. Mudie adopted the following classes which I retained :

Matyar ..	..	Dumat I	..	..	..	{ Non-precarious wet. Precarious wet.
		Dumat II				{ Non-precarious wet. Precarious wet.
Dorasa ..	..	Dumat I	..	..	..	{ Non-precarious wet. Precarious wet.
		Dumat II				{ Non-precarious wet. Precarious wet.
Baluhi ..	..	Dumat I	..	..	..	{ Wet. Dry.
		Dumat II				{ Wet. Dry.
Bhur ..	..	Bhur I ..	..	..	..	{ Wet. Dry.
		Bhur II				{ Wet. Dry.
Tarai ..	..	Tarai Jhil.	..	..	..
		Tarai I. Tarai II.				
Dhan ..	..	Precarious	..	..	..	{ Matyar Dhan. Dhan I. Dhan II.
		Non-precarious				{ Matyar Dhan. Dhan I. Dhan II.

For the rabi land—Dumat I, Dumat II or Bhur I and Bhur II. For rice land—Dhankar I (Dhan I) and Dhankar II (Dhan II) besides this Tarai I and Tarai II were also demarcated.

A heavy soil containing good deal of clay has been classed by Mr. Mudie, I.C.S., as Dumat-Matiar, an average loam as Dumat Dorasa and sandy loam as Dumat Baluhi.

The Dumat I is the well-irrigated, well-manured soil of at least average quality easily accessible from the abadi. The Dumat II is the rest of the land where irrigated rabi crops are regularly grown. It is less well-manured than the Dumat I, generally further from the abadi and often contains "reh." Dhankar or Dhan I consists of low-lying rice fields where the soil is good. The rest of the ekfasli rice lands have been marked Dhankar or Dhan II. The Bhur is practically pure sand. Bhur I wet is well cultivated, well-manured, level sand, easily accessible. Bhur I dry is the same soil, only unirrigated. Bhur II is generally sloping. The Tarai in the beds of the Chamraura and Jhubia nal as grows good crops. The Tarai of the other rivers and streams is inferior, often uneven and mixed with reh.

24. *Aids to soil classification.*—To facilitate the soil classification distinctive marks were made in the office in each field plot in the village maps before inspection. They indicate the more important crops that had been grown in the three preceding years and also whether the irrigation was done by masonry or earthen wells or from other sources. The rice and rabi crops marks have proved of great help in distinguishing the rice and rabi lands.

25. *Areas of soil classes.*—The areas demarcated under each soil class and the proportion which they bear to the whole area in holdings will be found in Appendix VII A-I. Dumat I wet is the most extensive soil class comprising about 37 per cent. of the holdings' area, and the second next is Dumat II wet comprising 16.98 per cent. Of the inferior soils Dumat III, Bhur and Tarai comprise 10.37 per cent. of the whole. Rice is an important crop in the district and occupies 12.97 per cent. of the whole area.

26. *General description of circles.*—At last settlement a broad distinction was made between Dumat and Matiar tracts, each of which was broken into circles on the basis of low and high rates obtaining in each estate as already noted by me in my Rent Rate Report of pargana Behar. Now owing to high

rise in the prices of food grains competition for land has increased. The estate-wise difference in rents has therefore been levelled down to a very great extent, consequently the old circles do not suit now. The only factor which is responsible for differences in rents between taluqdari and non-taluqdari as also between estate and estate, as already shown, is nazrana which has come into vogue since. This leads to a marked difference between the recorded rents of taluqdars and individual proprietors. In order to make the assessment circles suit the conditions prevailing in each locality, I have preferred to go chiefly by topographical features described in paragraph 2 and to take nazrana into account as a special circumstance which exists in the taluqdari villages. In tahsil Patti Mr. Mudie has also formed his circles on the broad distinction of Matiyar and Dumat and sub-divided the Matiyar into two circles, Usar and Jhil, and the Dumat tract into circles Dumat and ravine according to the nature of the tract and its position, as mentioned in my Rent Rate Report on tahsil Patti. The following assessment circles have been framed by me throughout the rest of the district, including Partabgarh, where Mr. Abdul Hasan, Assistant Settlement Officer, followed the same topographical features in framing the assessment circles :—

- (1) Level loam circle.
- (2) Light loam circle.
- (3) Usar plain circle.
- (4) Ravine circle.

(5) In pargana Behar a special tract called Beti lake consisting of a back-water of the Ganges was formed into a separate assessment circle on account of its special feature and rent. Level loam circle consists of the villages with even surface and fertile soil of normal or heavy texture. The loam shows local variation but, generally speaking, the differences in its quality are not great. Light loam consists of villages of light soils with larger proportion of sand. They usually slope gently. Usar circle consists of villages which contain large areas of usar with occasional depressions, rice being the predominant crop. River or ravine circles consist of ravine-scoured and undulating villages along the Sai, the Ganges, and the Gomti and their tributaries. Water is scarce in this circle.

27. *Circle rates, soil proportion, and unit value.*—Lump rents generally obtained throughout the district which have obscured the differential soil rates. In order to arrive at a fairly correct conclusion it was necessary to proceed with the analysis of rent rolls on the unit value system, common to all recent settlements. At the time of inspection, a fair idea was formed of the relative letting value of each soil by enquiry from the people and it served as a guide for soil classification also. After soil classification all field rented khatahs with the exception of small fractional areas were abstracted and incidence of each soil class was worked out. The field rented area is small and does not give sufficient data for rates but only serves to give a fair clue to the proportion existing between the values of each soil. The unit value shows approximately the level of the rents of each class of the following tenure :—

(a) Those the rents of, which have not been enhanced for over 10 years; (b) those the rents of which have been enhanced by agreement within 10 years; (c) those that have been newly admitted within 10 years. On account of marked difference between the rental levels of taluqdari and non-taluqdari villages due to nazrana as described in paragraph 28 it became necessary to have separate unit value for taluqdari and mufrid villages. The problem to be solved in selecting suitable circle rates is to choose a level for circle rates of which, while bearing a fair relation to the prevailing rates of class (b) will not give high enhancement of the rents of class (a). The unstable high rents are discarded, and the stable rents taken for working out the unit value which

represents the rental level. Keeping this principle in view, a suitable unit value is selected, the rates are obtained by applying each soil proportion to the selected unit value. They are given in Appendix no. XI.

They are studiously moderate, and at the same time they have been modified downward in 122 villages and upward in 94 villages out of a total 2,215 villages. The uniformity of conditions almost throughout the district, the exhaustive grouping of circles, and the system of soil classification suitable in every way to the tract, left very little room for modification of circle rates, which suited very well almost throughout except in cases mentioned above in which, on account of special conditions, modifications, were necessary. In some cases the modifications were confined to particular soil classes, but generally they were applied to the whole village.

28. *Nazrana*.—The practice of levying nazrana forms one of the most important and difficult problems in this district. It has clouded the true rental levels and has made the work of fixing circle rates and assessing the revenue difficult. A careful enquiry was, therefore, undertaken to find out the extent of nazrana and its effects on the recorded rents. The methods employed in this connexion were—

- (1) Enquiry on the spot from tenants as well as from land-owners.
- (2) Examination of accounts filed and instances taken on the spot.
- (3) Comparison of recorded genuine rents with those vitiated by nazrana.

Before I proceed to give an account of the methods adopted above I propose to note briefly at the outset the circumstances which led to the introduction of the evil practice and the approximate time when it started. Enquiry shows that it began in tahsil Patti first about the second decade of the expiring settlement and spread to other parganas in the district quickly. Mr. Abdul Hasan, the Assistant Settlement Officer, who inspected and assessed pargana Partabgarh also agrees with me on this point. The movement of rent in each decennium during the inter-settlement period goes to confirm the above-noted results of enquiry on the spot.

The figures are given below:—

Pargana.	First decade	Second decade	Third decade
	Per cent. of rise.	Per cent. of rise.	Per cent. of rise.
Patti	14	8	5
Partabgarh	6	10	5
Behar	17	5	8
Manikpur	18	11	13
Rampur	14.9	13	7.9

Dhingwas and Ateha's figures were not compiled.

These figures show that the rents of Manikpur which pargana is free from nazrana have advanced at each stage substantially and pargana Rampur also kept pace in the first two decades but slackened its progress in the third one on account of nazrana collection made in the small estates of Kaithaula. Pargana Patti and Behar in which nazrana was most rampant show equally good substantial rise in the first decade but have lagged behind during the last two periods indicating that it started about the second decennium and continued throughout the rest of the expiring settlement. Pargana Partabgarh was less affected as Chhitpalgarh estate does not collect nazrana and two large estates of this pargana were released from Court of Wards only in 1921-22 Fasli, and Partabgarh estate was brought under Court of Wards in 1929 Fasli. Thus the period in which nazrana was in full swing in this pargana extends from 6 to 10 years, namely, in the last decade. The above view, which is based on local enquiries as well as on the figures of rental rise noted above, is corroborated

by circumstances obtaining about the said period which is marked by rising high prices of agricultural produce. The soaring prices combined with keen pressure on land naturally created a spirit of competition among tenants on one hand and induced the proprietor to take his share of increased profits on the other hand. One big estate of pargana Patti, instead of directly resorting to enhance the rents as the only proper course to share in the increase of profits proceeded to deal indirectly by taking one extra rent from each tenant at the close of the seventh year of his tenancy in lieu of part of full enhancement of the existing rent. The tenants in the beginning welcomed it because it enabled them to escape permanent enhancement, which they were anxious to put down by way of precaution against a fall in prices or bad harvests in future. It was welcome to the proprietor as it brought ready money in lumps. Thus the practice, though harmful to both parties in the long run, found congenial atmosphere at its inception to thrive and gain ground gradually. The example set up at one place proved tempting enough to be eventually adopted in varying degrees throughout the district with the exception of Kalakankar and other estates under Court of Wards, Chhitpalgarh, Oraiadeh, and Khajurgaon estates under private management of Taluqdars.

The system eventually degenerated into unaccommodating foul competition among the tenants of which Taluqdars and also small proprietors took full advantage. The limit of 7 year's period was no longer observed, and the tenantry began to be molested with frequent high demands on pain of ejectment. Nazranas of other descriptions, such as permission to build a well or house or to cover any accidental or extra charges incurred by the proprietor, also began to be levied in some estates. At last matters came to a head about 1921 and resulted in a wide spread bitter discontentment among the tenants. The tenancy law was revised about the same time, granting life tenancy which minimised the opportunities of the proprietor and secured the position of the tenants to some extent. It will appear from the above that the practice of nazrana collection is a sequel to the rising prices and keen competition and started about the second decade of the expiring settlement. Local enquiries in this connection were conducted by Mr. V. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, about 1921. His report suggests that over 100 per cent. addition must be made for nazrana. Mr. Mudie, I.C.S., my predecessor, who inspected pargana Patti remarks : " I have, however, the best authority for saying that in one large estate the income from nazrana was about to the equal of rent-roll." Mr. Abdul Hasan, the Assistant Settlement Officer, who conducted enquiries in pargana Partabgarh also came to the conclusion that the practice of the levy of nazrana though not as rampant as in Patti and Behar has been thriving in pargana Partabgarh though for a comparatively shorter duration. At the time of my inspection I made open and private enquiries from the tenants and the Taluqdars or their karindas. The people assured me that the collection of nazrana was universal measure in Taluqdari villages with only a few exceptions as noted above. The two leading Taluqdars of the district, viz., Dalippur and Bhaddri, who were reputed to be the pioneer of this movement straightforwardly filed their account books, while some of the other Taluqdars and their karindas made oral confession to me and continued to promise to file accounts without seriously meaning to carry it out. I will show later on the percentage of nazrana collections above the recorded rents of Dalippur and Bhaddri estates. I want to give first the information supplied by the people. They generally complained of this evil practice, and in a village of Bhaddri the tenants said that nazrana had been levied twice in one year because the ziladar who made the first collection for the Taluqdar absconded with the money with the result that a second collection was made. I leave aside all extraordinary cases. Normally

in some Taluqas it varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per bigha, according to the quality of the land; while in others one extra rent is taken per khata every seventh year. In some estates it has been realized more frequently and at a higher rate, but the recognized rate was one extra rent in the seventh year of the tenancy. Since the introduction of the new tenancy law the opportunities have contracted, but the levy of nazrana still continues as most of the tenants are afraid of asserting their rights and thereby involving their successors in trouble after their death. Moreover, Pahi tenants and those who possess small under-proprietary khata along with their main statutory khata are always exposed and have to pay frequently handsome amounts. The newly-admitted tenants have invariably to pay higher premia. They fall into two categories—

- (1) The heirs to the deceased tenants.
- (2) The new-comers.

Class (1) ungrudgingly paid one extra rent as usual price for the renewal of his lease but since life tenancy came in vogue the rate has increased to two or three times of the rent. The tenantry feels aggrieved at the imposition of high premia which they considered to be a sort of penalty for the death of a tenant's father or his near relative. They have invented, in their own blunt way, the expression "Murdafaroshi" to denote this nazrana. Often the heir has to compete and in most cases he is outbidden. The tenants of class (2) consist of those who either have taken lease of new land with no previous sitting tenants or have ousted their poorer neighbour. In cases of new lands the premia is taken per bigha according to the quality of the land and also to the state of competition. The new tenant stepping into the shoes of his neighbour naturally pays higher premia than the old one. The average nazrana paid by old tenants roughly works out between 10 to 15 per cent. and that paid by new-comers ranges between 15 to 20 per cent. of the recorded rent. An examination of the instances gathered on the spot shows a high rate in some estates. For instance, in Tiloi estate the estimate based on the instances so taken gives a high proportion of 30 per cent. above the recorded rents, in Kaithaula 20 per cent. and in Dhingwas and Dhangarh 15 per cent. These estimates are confirmed by an almost equal divergence between statutory rental incidences of Taluqdari and non-Taluqdari of those parganas in which these estates are situated. The figures are as below:—

Pargana.	Taluqdari rental incidence.	Non-taluqdari rental incidence.	Percentage of difference indicating, roughly, the extent of nazrana.	Percentage of addition on the recorded rent on account of nazrana and concealment.
Patti	6·8	7·8	14·9	5·7
Partabgarh	7·4	7·9	7·0	1·8
Ateha	6·6	8·8	33·3	6·0
Behar	7·3	8·8	20·6	6·0
Dhingwas	7·8	8·9	14·1	·3
Manikpur	9·5	9·5	Nil	·5
Rampur	9·4	9·1	Nil	..
Total district	7·9	8·6	8·1	8·0
Excluding Rampur and Manikpur, the parganas practically free from Nazra the incidences of the rest of the district.	7·6	8·5	10·8	..

The above table shows that there is little difference between the Taluqdari and non-Taluqdari rental level of pargana Manikpur and Rampur. Ateha the bulk of which pargana belongs to Tiloi shows the highest divergence of 33·3 per cent. against a surcharge of 30 per cent. estimated in Tiloi estate as noted above. Pargana Dhingwas shows a difference of 14·1 per cent., while the estimate of nazrana collection in Dhangarh and Dhingwas estates in that

pargana comes to 15 per cent. Pargana Partabgarh was less affected as shown above, consequently the difference is of only 7 per cent. Pargana Patti and Behar, the two leading parganas, give a difference of 15 and 21 per cent., respectively. These rental incidences clearly prove the existence of nazrana in the first five named parganas, they also indicate approximately the extent to which it is levied in individual parganas. They show that the district taken as a whole is affected by nazrana to the extent of 8 per cent. of the recorded rent, and if parganas Manikpur and Rampur were excluded the effect of nazrana will go up to 11 per cent. It will also be relevant here to compare the statutory rental incidence of Kalakankar with those of Bhaddri and Dalippur, the leading Taluqdars, as given below :—

Kalakankar, 9·4 ; Bhaddri, 7·2 ; Dalippur, 6·7. The former is entirely free from nazrana, while the last two estates have admitted frankly that they levy it. Dalippur collects a high surcharge and Bhaddri is moderate in this respect as their accounts indicate. Their incidences also differ almost in the same proportion. The addition made to the recorded rents of each pargana for nazrana and concealment has been noted against each pargana in the table of rental incidence given above. They show that the treatment of rents vitiated by nazrana has been most lenient and that only 3 per cent. has been added against 8 per cent. of excess collection of the recorded rents of the whole district.

Dalippur and Bhaddri filed their account books which show that the former estate made an excess collection of Rs. 36,000 a year or 26 per cent. over and above recorded rents and that the latter 21 per cent. annually in the years 1323 Fasli to 1327 Fasli and 13 per cent. in the years 1330 to 1334 Fasli, in Patti and in Behar 8 per cent. in the first period and 5 per cent. in the second. The missing years of 1328 and 1329 Fasli are the years of high prices when nazrana was highest. Moreover, the Taluqdar of Bhaddri was minor till 1927. It is most unlikely that the whole amount collected was deposited by the collecting agency and entered in these books. However, the addition made to the non-genuine recorded rents for nazrana in Dalippur estate is about 14 per cent. against 26 per cent. of excess collection disclosed by the account books and in Bhaddri 7 per cent. which is by far less than the actual collections made before the year of record, namely, 1330 Fasli. An account book of Nazrana of the Partabgarh estate shows an excess collection of Rs. 10,000 in a year, while the addition made for nazrana and also for concealment in this pargana is Rs 7,400 which sum includes the addition made to the recorded rents of other estates as well. These account books which were filed at my suggestion put beyond all doubt the existence of the practice of nazrana. They indicate that the treatment of disturbed and non-genuine rents is lenient enough. Usually such rents have been rejected and substituted by valuation at 5 to 10 per cent. below circle rate. The correction so made involves a most moderate addition of 3 per cent. to the recorded rents of the whole district against 8 to 11 per cent. of excess collection over the recorded rents. The leniency thus shown in calculating assets is patent. But it may be said that to take only a very modest account of the excess collection is to let, all those who resort to this objectionable practice, get off with a lighter assessment in comparison to those who have straightforwardly returned full rents. To this I would point that very great care has been taken in making the assessment of the two classes equal as far as practicable. The full or high recorded rents have always been accepted at 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. below the record. Moreover, we have to look to the other side of the question. It is almost certain that the bulk of the revenue enhancement, however leniently assessed, will be passed on to the already nazrana-ridden tenantry. An assessment on the full income from nazrana would have hit hard the tenants.

Consequently it was considered to be desirable that the State should rather sacrifice a part of revenue, in order to give relief to the tenants, than to make full assessment in pursuance of the principle of equity.

29. *Caste privilege.*—The influence of caste on rents is considerable yet. The system is losing ground, but very slowly. It is most marked in tahsil Patti. A concession of annas 4 in the rupee has been allowed in tahsil Patti, annas 3 in pargana Behar, Dhingwas, Ateha, and Partabgarh, and annas 2 in Manikpur and Rampur. The concession varies from village to village and from caste to caste in a single village. Brahmin, Khattryas, and Kayasthas are the privileged castes. Brahmins receive it on religious ground, and Thakurs by virtue of kinship and relationship with Taluqdars. Kayasthas have always been connected with the Taluqdars as servants of position and influence, and as such they have been treated with consideration. They enjoy the highest concession. Thakurs come next in this respect.

30. *Assets and area assessed.*—The determination of village rates and the area to be assessed in each mahal precede the calculation of assets. The question to be decided in determining a fair area to be assessed is necessary in the interest of equitable and good assessment. It always involves a consideration for a fair provision against any fluctuations in future. The principle followed has been to assess approximately the average cultivated area of 12 years after excluding abnormal years of 1326 and 1328 Fasli. As a matter of fact, no remissions were given in those years yet the area under cultivation in those years was far from being normal. I, therefore, excluded the figures of those two years in deciding the area to be assessed. This method assesses to revenue the area which so far as can be foreseen is likely to be called upon to pay revenue. That this treatment was obviously lenient can be clearly inferred from the fact that the cultivated area has increased since last settlement by 21,662 acres, while the present assessed area exceeds the last settlement assessed area by 14,651 acres, i.e., to say 7,001 acres of the cultivated area have been left out on account of excess cultivation or for similar considerations in order to leave safe margin for fluctuations, if any, in future. At last settlement the area assessed was—

Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
498,930	10,849	509,779

Against this the present assessed area is—

Cultivated.	Uncultivated, consisting of new fallow and rented groves.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
520,532	3,848	524,440

The average area in holdings is 557,027 acres, and the area in holdings in the record year is 554,395 acres. These figures show that 32,587 acres of the average area in holdings or 29,955 acres of the area in holdings in the year of record or about 6 and 5 per cent. respectively on which rent is realized by the proprietors has been left out in order to make the settlement in the district lenient.

31. *Under Proprietary.*—The under-proprietary area is 48,477 acres, out of this 39,298 acres have been assessed. It has invariably been treated as assumption area and valued at 25 per cent. below circle or village rates.

The rents realised by under-proprietor of specific plots from their tenants are, as a rule excessive.

The recorded rents are Rs. 3,92,980, valuation at circle rates after deduction of 25 per cent. Rs. 2,81,053 and accepted valuation Rs. 2,79,961. In valuing the Sir and Khudkasht of under-proprietors a further deduction of 15 to 25 per

cent. or Rs. 12,073 for proprietary cultivation has been allowed. It will appear from the above that the valuation accepted for cash-rented area is well below the rents realized from the tenants of underproprietors of specific plots.

32. *Ex-proprietary*.—Ex-proprietary is small, being 2,258 acres. Out of this 2,211 acres have been assessed to revenue. Where recorded rents are full i.e., within 5 per cent. of the valuation at circle or village rates, I have accepted them, but in cases they were too low and inadequate I applied upward correction to a limit of 20 per cent. above the recorded rent. Their total is Rs. 11,451, valuation at circle rates after allowing statutory deduction of annas 4 in the rupee and caste deduction, if any, Rs. 13,849, accepted Rs. 11,966 which is about 4 per cent. above the recorded rent.

33. *Occupancy*.—The occupancy area consists of three classes, namely, the old occupancy which is 5,187 acres, new occupancy favoured 8,760 acres, and new occupancy normal 5,711 acres; total 19,658 acres. The area accepted for assessment of each class is 4,762, 8,006, and 5,083 acres, respectively; total 17,851 acres. The recorded rent of the old occupancy has almost invariably been found inadequate and upward correction to a limit of 25 per cent. above recorded rent has been applied. The recorded rents are Rs. 18,305, valuation at circle rates, Rs. 41,529, nett valuation after statutory deduction of annas 2 in the rupee, and caste deduction Rs. 33,890; accepted Rs. 23,270. The new favoured occupancy is the result of money transaction. Some, of the indebted proprietors have raised large sums by granting heritable non-transferable perpetual leases at nominal rents. Generally I have corrected the favoured rents by applying the valuation at circle rates less 25 per cent. as deduction for favour and caste deductions. The recorded rents are Rs. 27,229 with a low incidence of 3.1 against the valuation at circle rates Rs. 72,632, and the net valuation Rs. 54,517. The accepted figures are Rs. 50,328.

The normal new occupancy holding has been treated like old occupancy area noted above. Its rents have been in majority of cases declared inadequate and corrected by valuation at circle rate subject to a limit of 20 to 25 per cent. above recorded rents. Recorded rents are Rs. 21,756, valuation at circle rates Rs. 46,415, net valuation Rs. 37,367, and accepted Rs. 24,562.

34. *Statutory*.—The statutory rents were the subject of a more careful treatment. The area under this tenure bulks large and the rental system obtaining in various taluqas and mufrid proprietors called for a more cautious handling which I will give further on. The total area is 362,406 acres, accepted for assessment 353,670 acres. The method followed in calculating the assets has varied according as the rents were high, full, inadequate or not genuine. All rents exceeding the valuation at circle rates have been corrected downward to a limit of about 5 per cent. below the recorded rents. In order to make the assessment of the mahals with excessive rents fairly equal to that of the mahal returning low or not genuine rents in some cases the downward corrections were limited from 10 to 15 per cent. above recorded rent considering the strength of the village. Rents which were equal to the valuation at circle or village rates were also usually corrected downward to a limit of 5 to 10 per cent. as the case demanded. Inadequate rents below the valuation at circle rates were corrected by valuation at circle rates subject to a limit of 15 to 20 per cent. above the recorded rent. The principle followed was that the addition so made should in no case exceed the amount which was likely to be enforced immediately in a Court of Law and also that the enhancement should not be fixed at a higher percentage which might hit hard the tenantry. There were very few cases of concealment. Consequently no comments are needed. However I may point out that concealed rents were dealt with in the same way as rents affected by nazrana.

The rents disturbed by nazrana presented very difficult problem to be solved, and in the interest of equitable settlement I decided to reject all such

rents and to substitute by valuation at circle or village rates less 5 to 10 per cent. This was done in order to take fair proportion of the extra collection into account and thereby bring the assessment of such mahals in a line with those mahals the rents of which were either full or excessive. But it must be remembered that in inferior ravine circle the addition made for nazrana collection was made only in a few cases. Recorded rents are Rs. 27,13,489, valuation at circle rates Rs. 28,56,925, accepted Rs. 28,01,590. The addition is 3.2 per cent. above the recorded rent and was necessary, in as much as the bulk of the district is owned by Taluqdars whose rents are, with one or two honourable exceptions, disturbed by nazrana (vide paragraph 28).

35. *Non-statutory*.—The non-statutory area is comparatively small, occupying as it does 40,543 acres. The area assessed is 39,461 acres. The principle followed in calculating assets of statutory area has been adopted in determining the assets under this head. There is very little difference in the rental level of these two tenures, and they are similar in many ways, consequently a like treatment was made. The recorded rents are Rs. 2,82,994, valuation at circle rates Rs. 3,38,559, accepted Rs. 2,91,444. The addition is of 3 per cent. above the recorded rent.

36. *Assumption area*.—Sir and Khudkasht have been valued at 25 per cent. below circle rates and on the whole 23 per cent. cultivation allowance has been given on Sir and about 10 per cent. on Khudkasht. The amount of deduction is Rs. 73,430. Under the new law the whole Khudkasht area became Sir and the now recorded Khudkasht is either of recent growth since the new Oudh Rent Act came in force or consists of the area in the cultivation of permanent lease-holders with heritable and non-transferable rights. In spite of the fact that the Khudkasht is largely of recent date, proprietary cultivation allowance has been liberally allowed on it.

37. *Grain-rented*.—Grain-rented area is small, being 4,268 acres and has been treated with great care. The area accepted is 3,823 acres. About 33 per cent. of the valuation at circle rates has been deducted to allow for precarious nature of the area.

38. *Rent-free and unrented*.—The treatment of this area is marked with very great leniency. First 3,481 acres have been excluded from assessment. Second, the valuation at circle rates for the remaining area was reduced by 33 per cent.

39. *Favoured*.—The favoured area is nominal, being 184 acres, of which 60 acres are statutory and 67 acres non-statutory. The area assessed is 181 acres. The principle followed in respect of this area is almost the same as I have described in connection with occupancy favoured rent. The recorded rents are Rs. 670, valuation at circle rate after deducting 25 per cent. allowance for favour Rs. 1,350, accepted figure is Rs. 1,215.

40. *Sewai*.—A nominal sum of Rs. 10,939 has been added out of the recorded assessable income of Rs. 36,252. As a matter of fact, a very low percentage of the average Sewai income has been added to allow for fluctuations under this head. It generally consists of Mahua and Peri dues and income from fish and wood.

41. *Improvement*.—Improvements generally consist of well construction and have been liberally allowed for. In one case in pargana Behar I made an allowance for the construction of protective Bandh. Generally 10 per cent. of their costs was allowed, but in some cases the allowance has been calculated on the basis of difference between wet and dry rates of improved area.

42. *Revenue*.—The net assets arrived at according to the principles noted above amount for the whole district to Rs. 38,61,199, of which Rs. 38,37,247 are liable to pay revenue to Government. Of this Rs. 1,07,025 is the assets due to extension of cultivation and Rs. 66,345 to the expansion of irrigation.

The new revenue which has been assessed and which includes revenue free is shown in Appendix II. The revenue payable to Government amounts to Rs. 14,89,346-14 at 39 per cent. of the assets and nominal revenue of revenue-free land amounts to Rs. 9,450, that of Government property Rs. 273-2 and nazul Rs. 200. The new Government demand exceeds the expiring demand by Rs. 1,72,778 or 18·1 per cent. against the estimated increase of Rs. 3,05,825 or 28·1 per cent. in the forecast. Of this Rs. 41,740 is due to expansion of cultivation and Rs. 25,875 due to improvement in irrigation. The percentage of assets normally taken is 40, but in cases of petty proprietors or under-proprietors paying a high proportion of malikana or when 40 per cent. resulted in giving large increase a lower percentage was taken. In 16 mahals below 30 per cent. has been taken. In the other direction the percentage of assets taken in a few mahals is as high as 45 per cent., where a lower percentage of assets entailed a reduction of revenue for which there was no justification in the condition of the village or in the circumstances of the proprietors.

Revenue incidences.—The incidences of the revenue actually payable, nominal revenue being excluded, are shown below:—

District.							Remarks.
(A) Revenue incidence in rupees per acre of cultivated area of the year of record							2·9
(B) Revenue incidence in rupees per acre of holdings' area of the year of record							2·7
(C) Revenue incidence in rupees per acre of assessed area							2·9
Rental incidence in rupees per acre of competition rents							9·4
Percentage of revenue incidence of competition rents—							
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·8
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·7
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·8

It is a point worth note that the new revenue is only 30·8 per cent. of the valuation of the cultivated area as well as of the assessed area at the all round incidence of the competition (sub-tenants') rents. This percentage goes down still further to 28·7, when we take into account the valuation of the area in holdings at the competition rental incidence. It is also worth note that the accepted net assets at last settlement were Rs. 30,40,918. The present accepted assets are Rs. 38,37,247 an increase of Rs. 7,96,329. The increase in revenue is of Rs. 1,72,978, which is only 21·7 per cent. of the increased assets. It follows that the method employed in assessing the district has secured a lenient settlement to the proprietors. The leniency is more marked when we compare the proportion between the old competition rental incidence and the old revenue incidence on the cultivated area. The old revenue incidence is 2·66 and rental incidence 6·6 and the percentage works out to 41·6 per cent. against 30·8 per cent. at present.

43. *Assessment.*—There are 3,797 mahals against 2,847 mahals at last settlement. In addition to these 15,840 under-proprietary and 1,199 miscellaneous property plots have been assessed separately along with mahals. I myself assessed 2,586 mahals and the remaining 1,211 mahals were assessed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

44. *Short-term settlement.*—The alluvial mahals belonging to big substantial Taluqdars have been allowed full-term settlement with their consent. Those owned by small proprietors of pargana Manikpur have been allowed quinquennial settlements as they wished. In all seven such mahals have been settled for five years, of which two are entirely uncultivated. The only cases of variations of revenue after a short period are those in which progressions have been allowed on account of the fact that net increase exceeds 20 per cent. of the expiring demand.

45. *Term of settlement.*—The term recommended for the currency of the new settlement is 40 years from *khariif* 1336 Fasli, in tahsil Patti, pargana Behar and Manikpur in tahsil Kunda and from *rabi* 1336 Fasli in tahsil Par tabgarh and parganas Rampur and Dhingwas of Kunda. But owing to unfavour-

able agricultural conditions the Government has been pleased to sanction the postponement of the new demand till 1337 Fasli *kharif*.

46. *Effect of new revenue.*—In making the assessment of the new demand the policy of leniency and fairness has always been kept in view. The last settlement was defective so far as the formation of circles was concerned. The soil classification was also defective as done by the Deputy Collector. The result was that Goind area was very much exaggerated. These factors resulted in unequal assessment in some cases. The new assessment has, to a very large extent, resulted in removing those inequalities and distributing the revenue according to the circumstances and the quality of the village and the proprietors. As a result of this policy in assessment the old revenue in 251 mahals has gone down, and in 330 mahals has been maintained, and in 163 mahals the old revenue has been practically maintained with a slight variation of a few rupees for the sake of rounding. The enhancement of revenue has been made in 3,053 mahals.

47. *Prospect of new settlement.*—It has already been shown that the district is amply protected against drought, is fairly well cultivated, and is quite well off in respect of communication. From an agricultural point of view Partabgarh is one of well-established districts. Consequently the prospect of the new settlement, though commencing in an unfavourable drought year, looks to be quite favourable. The new settlement has removed an unequal assessment of the last settlement which was visible here and there on account of unsuitable formation of circles without any regard for the quality and strength of the village. The prospects are for a success yet the new assessment presupposes elasticity in its enforcement and in the years of drought, scarcity, or calamities rigid enforcement of it might involve hardship to the people. I would recommend that the policy of liberal remission and suspension will continue to be adopted in future as a matter of urgent necessity.

CHAPTER IV.

48. *Fixation of rents.*—The fixation of rents of sub-settled mahals or shares have presented some difficulty as there was little evidence to show as to what was the percentage of malikana in each case. Khewat entries were incorrect in most cases, and the list of the sub-settled mahals and the amount of malikana given in the last settlement Final Report was incomplete as well as inaccurate. Moreover, there were a fairly large number of pattas given or decrees obtained since last settlement. The parties were summoned to produce the pattas or decrees, but only a few cared to comply. The best way to collect these materials would be to instruct the Assistant Record Officer to institute separate files for each sub-settled mahal, specific share, and in cases of specific plot-holders one file for each village; before he goes out for attestation. He should issue orders to the parties concerned to produce the pattas or decrees on the day fixed for the attestation of record of the village. This will help in removing inaccuracy in the khewat at the time of attestation and also will provide necessary materials for the fixation of rent. He may get the figures of revenue malikana and cesses of each mahal, share or khata, as the case may be, worked out in the office and hand over those files to the Settlement Officer when he goes out for local inspection. The difficulty that was experienced here can thus be removed, and the Settlement Officer will have all necessary material ready to start with.

49. After the declaration of assessment 530 files of sub-settled mahals or shares, and 1,193 files consisting of under-proprietary khataas of specific plots and 75 files held under heritable and non-transferable lease under judicial decisions, consisting, on the whole, of 15,840 khataas were prepared, and the rent was fixed by me of each mahal, share, and khata under section 79 of the

Land Revenue Act and subject to rules made under section 234 of the said Act. The rents of under-proprietary mahals or shares were fixed on the basis of attested rents given in the khewat, but where the recorded rents were shown to be inaccurate they were corrected in the light of evidence placed on the file. The fixation of rent of specific under-proprietary khatas was a difficult as well as troublesome task. As noted above, it had to be done in the absence of pattas or decrees. Moreover, the practice of giving assumption allowance of 25 per cent. besides the Sir and Khudkasht allowance had the tendency to reduce the existing rent while the revenue of the mahal had increased. There were a large number of khatas in which the rent was fixed at a lump sum, irrespective of the revenue and the former revenue of holding could not be ascertained. The course adopted in such cases was to assume the revenue by multiplying the old revenue incidence of the mahal on the cultivated area of the holding. This gave an approximate figure of the old revenue of the khata. The rest of the rent was taken to be the malikana and cesses. The old percentage of the malikana having been thus ascertained was applied with some downward modification where it gave a large enhancement. In cases where the rent was less than the revenue it was fixed by adding 10 per cent. to the revenue of khata. In a large number of cases the pattas were filed by the under-proprietors, but a few of them had a clause as to the amount of malikana. As rents had to be fixed in the absence of pattas or decrees it was considered desirable to declare the rents tentatively and invite objections within 15 days. A large number of objections were put in with the result that in 120 holdings corrections were made which were chiefly due either to clerical errors or to the omission on the part of the under-proprietors to file their pattas or decrees beforehand. This was done with the object of relieving the Commissioner's file from troublesome encumbrance.

50. *Application under section 87 of Act III of 1901.*—There were 109 applications for enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants, consisting of about 120 khatas. The rents of the occupancy tenants were not enhanced since last settlement and were very low. In enhancing occupancy rents the increase has been limited to 25 per cent. of the existing rent.

51. *Distribution of revenue.*—The revenue was distributed in 1,242 mahals consisting of 9,829 khatas and similarly objections were invited within a fortnight. Corrections in some were made. The chief difficulty was felt in cases of those mahals, the recorded rents of which had been accepted at the time of assessment. But when distribution was taken in hand the recorded rents of each khata gave very unequal results as they were high in some khatas and low or concealed in others. Therefore the assets of such khata khewats were adjusted with reference to the valuation at circle rates and the total of these khatas was kept to the accepted figure of mahal. I have also lowered the percentage of assets taken in some khata khewats where it gave a large increase. Similarly, a large and unjustifiable decrease on a particular khata was prevented by taking a higher percentage. Such cases were found commonest in khata khewats cultivated by the proprietors where the deduction for Sir given now for the first time combined with the assumption allowance reduces the assets to a figure which gives a low accepted figure and consequently a light assessment.

52. *Courts.*—Corrections of records in connection with record revision had been finished by Babu Nand Lal before I took over charge, but the fixation of rent cases of underproprietors, occupancy tenants, and the distribution of revenue have been done by me alone. Also the attestation of the Kachhar papers was done by me as there was no Assistant Record Officer. Appendices 13, 14, and 45 give figures of case work.

53. *Cost of settlement.*—The cost of the settlement is given in Appendix XII which amounts to Rs. 3,83,091-9-. The division of cost between the record and assessment has been made according to the lines followed in other settle-

ments. The cost may look to be somewhat high, but it is due to the enhanced scale of pay and patwari allowance and to a large extent that the work has been done in piece meal. It was suddenly closed in the year 1924, April 15, and started in the year 1926 in the month of October. The work was thus dislocated greatly and had to be re-organized afresh which involved extra expense.

45. *Land Record Staff.*—The land record staff of the district has worked well. The number of patwaris in the district is more than the requirements of the district yet the staff was much more overworked here than elsewhere. The reason for this was that the patwaris had already exemption from the preparation of annual papers during the record operations and when the real work of assessment began in my time they had frequently to go back to their circles and to prepare the annual record in addition to the compilation of heavy settlement statistics. The re-allocation of patwari circles has been made, and it has been found possible to reduce 47 patwaris and naibs within the prescribed standard of works. It has also led to a reduction of two supervisor kanungoes in this district according to the present standard of work. The total figure of savings thus effected amounts to Rs. 803 a month, Rs. 9,636 a year, or Rs. 3,85,440 during the currency of the new settlement. The retrenchment thus proposed covers in 40 years the whole amount incurred in this settlement.

55. *Revision of settlement calendar.*—In connection with the revision of settlement calendar, I would like to draw Board's attention to the following facts. In the first year it seems desirable that the Settlement Officer should have a comparatively lighter work, but in this district the usual course followed hitherto has been to take in hand first pargana Patti which is a huge pargana of 465 square miles and involves a heavy programme at the very outset. I would, therefore, recommend that parganas Behar and Manikpur may be taken in hand in the first year, Rampur, Dhingwas, Ateha, and Patti in the second year and Partabgarh in the third year. The above suggestion involves one year's delay in the assessment of Patti, but in the interest of good and fair assessment it seems desirable to change the order of programme as suggested above at some loss.

56. *Office staff.*—The English and Vernacular offices are to be congratulated for the punctuality and accuracy in the outturn of work. Babu Raghubir Sahai, the head clerk, Babu Tarif Singh, the sadar munsarim, and Babu Shiva Shanker, my chief reader and stenographer, have worked very hard, and, with long experience of settlement, they have proved competent and helpful to me. M. Muhammad Ishaq, the record-keeper, is a man of exceptional merit and deserves thanks for his loyal services.

57. *Gazetted Officers.*—Of the Gazetted Officers Mr Abdul Hasan came to the district as Assistant Settlement Officer with no experience of settlement work. With his conspicuous ability and quickness he very soon picked up the work. His work has been characterised throughout with thoroughness, judgment, and energy, and I take this opportunity to record my thanks to him. Babu Nand Lal was the Assistant Record Officer in Mr. Mudie's time.

BISWANATH SINGH,

*Settlement Officer,
Partabgarh.*

June 25, 1929.

APPENDIX I.—Comparative area statement.

Settlement	Total area.	Revenue free.	Not cultivable.				G	Culturable.				Cultivated.						Total of columns 12 and 13.
			Village site.	Covered with water.	Otherwise barren.	Total.		Waste.	Pallow.		Irrigated from				Unirrigated.	Total.		
									Old.	New.	Canals.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total.				
																	Flow.		Lift.
Former settlement..	(a) 923,574	..	31,934	78,013	142,272	253,219	70,507	28,834	60,323	12,755	101,918	..	181,741	110,750	292,491	206,489	498,930	600,848
Present ..	(c) 923,047	..	32,463	65,473	131,368	229,304	68,283	25,156	65,934	13,788	104,868	..	174,919	53,372	288,291	292,301	520,592	635,460
(Year of verification)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase..	..	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	5,595	1,033	2,950	..	..	..	..	85,862	21,663	24,612
Decrease ..	527	..	..	12,540	10,904	22,915	2,224	3,673	..	..	..	..	6,822	57,378	64,200	..	..	..

Former settlement.

(a) 923,574

(b) 498,930

(c) 520,592

(d) 600,848

Present settlement.

(a) 923,047

(b) 520,592

(c) 635,460

(d) 24,612

Includes:—

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(d) 24,612

Former settlement.

APPENDIX III.—Rent roll and collections.

Settlement.	Under-proprietor.				Tenants land holdings.						Total demand.	With arrears.	Sir.	Khudkasht.	Rent free and un-rented.	Total holding.		Shikmi.
	Area.		Rent.	Cash.		Kind.		Rent.	Area.	Rent.						Area.		
	Area.	Ra.		Area.	Ra.	Area.	Ra.											
Former settlement ..	89,678	1,05,898	305,793	22,74,171	11,670	..	..	31,631	24,11,488	28,834	27,793	43,106	493,930	23,156	69,618	4,78,373
Total 12 years ..	685,724	1,005,910	495,312	3,53,60,586	69,600	211,594	6,19,516	3,34,05,004	30,09,611	8,19,164	878,992	296,124	6,120,914	533,412	1,037,944	82,60,072		
Average 12 years ..	57,143	83,825	41,276	29,71,740	5,800	17,632	5,163	2,78,417	2,50,800	674,961	73,249	24,677	512,576	44,451	90,612	6,87,506		
Year of verification ..	48,477	1,48,153	425,044	30,75,694	4,368	14,645	36,254	32,74,941	31,03,860	41,461	15,224	20,116	5,20,592	33,803	45,849	4,28,402		

Cultivated.

Unutilized.

Revenue free entire mahala ..

Nazul ..

Government property ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

Ditto ..

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APPENDIX IV.—Area table and attested Rent Roll.

Last settlement.		Description.	Number of khattas.	Cash paying.			Grain rented.			Grand total area.	Under tenants.		
Cash rented area.	Rent.			Area			Area.				Rent.	Area.	Rent.
				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.				
38,640	1,06,808 U.R.	Under proprietary	15,840	33,806	9,611	48,477	Rs.	1,48,150	..	..	48,477	1,969	19,705
28,834	..	Sir	15,207	89,322	2,033	41,261	..	..	..	..	41,261	7,591	71,482
27,793	34	Khudkasht	11,653	13,300	24	15,224	..	..	..	..	13,324	..	5,115
66	183	Expropriatory	1,223	3,083	175	2,458	..	..	..	..	2,458	..	5,678
8,419	25,576 U.R.	Occupancy	4,685	10,571	3,271	19,842	..	..	..	..	10,842	..	52,610
282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
357,326	21,76,487	Statutory	1,86,708	105,490	4,708	110,198	6,75,936	..	..	..	..	24,657	2,32,410
11,600	Kind	Non-statutory	26,247	24,851	9,414	262,268	20,37,553	1,06,721	14,645	4,368	407,317	3,476	32,327
18,789	71,467	Favoured	12,683	16,439	789	17,228	1,06,721	..	..	..	..	1,296	5,632
1,5541	412	Rent free	50,557	6,083	559	6,597	..	..	..	..	..	653	5,121
13,776	..	Unrented	..	13,006	1,349	19,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
522,086	23,80,057	Total	394,847	5,17,369	32,758	550,127	32,31,044	1,065	14,645	4,368	5,54,395	4,849	4,28,402

Norm = U. R. = Unrented

P. = Privileged.

N.P. = Non-privileged.

APPENDIX V.—Census and agricultural statistics.

Wells.			Depth of water.		Ploughs.		Plough cattle.		Population.				Number of inhabited sites.	
Masonry.	Earthen.		At last settle-ment.	At present.	At last settle-ment.	At present.	At last settle-ment.	At present.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	At last settle-ment.	Now.
	Old.	New.												
Old.	19,960	11,353	961	5,499	25 feet	24 feet	115,496	120,996	251,188	255,619	844,762	855,130	10,190	9,885

APPENDIX VI.—Comparative crop statement area in acres.

Settlement.	Total cultivated area per khassra.	Rabi.							Kharif.							Total.	Zaid.	Dollah.
		Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley and barley gram.	Gram and peas.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Cotton alone and mixed.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar.	Bajra.	Sugarcane.	Others.			
Former settlement	(a) 498,930	51,275	6,112	139,831	83,482	354	20,418	304,472	409	131,837	280	64,319	35,843	14,296	53,812	905,946	91	110,979
Percentage on total area of former settlement.	100.00	10.87	1.23	28.03	16.73	.07	4.09	61.02	.08	26.33	.06	13.89	7.18	2.87	11.79	61.20	.02	22.24
Average of 5 years	507,980	59,697	8,617	129,910	68,453	105	18,718	280,500	10	130,104	36	62,573	71,997	11,715	72,138	348,563	14,499	135,582
Percentage on total area of the average of 5 years.	100.00	11.75	1.70	25.57	13.48	.02	2.70	55.22	.02	25.61	.01	12.32	14.17	2.36	14.20	63.62	2.96	26.69
Year of verification	(b) 520,592	61,269	10,498	197,906	88,055	704	18,556	3,06,988	455	124,836	4,073	65,595	56,913	10,501	61,140	923,514	10,740	120,650

(a) Includes .. { 78 " " 2,470 acres of Revenue free.

(b) Includes .. { 8 " " Nasul. Government property.

(c) Includes .. { 29 " " Revenue free plots. 47 " " Nasul. Government property mahal. 5 " " Government property mahal. 84 " " plots.

APPENDIX VII-A. I.—Statement of assets holdings area excluding the figures of statement VII-A. 2.

Soils.	Under proprietary.	Ex-proprietary.	Occupancy and other favoured areas.	Statutory.		Non-statutory.		Sir.	Rudkasht.	Grain rented.	Rent free.	Unrented.	Total.	Percentage to the total area.
				Privileged.	Non-Privileged.	Privileged.	Non-Privileged.							
Kachhiana	104	..	42	41	944	13	69	51	12	1	3	15	1,394	.23
Goid I ..	2,474	165	933	48,86	12,376	773	966	2,631	907	16	161	383	27,523	5.00
" II ..	160	14	216	885	798	58	89	266	93	18	40	166	2,297	.42
" III ..	310	14	135	552	1,509	116	91	253	52	1	84	45	3,113	.57
" IV ..	19	..	21	41	99	12	10	21	4	1	3	15	346	.05
Domat I ..	16,772	838	7,397	37,256	103,112	2,644	8,537	14,252	5,195	165	1,927	433	2,01,594	36.54
" II ..	2,521	166	1,549	6,176	17,730	1,139	1,317	2,668	1,039	36	444	734	35,419	6.42
" III ..	8,192	174	9,649	24,632	38,440	2,982	3,697	5,314	1,961	559	1,447	3,801	93,853	17.01
" IV ..	2,585	271	2,488	8,832	20,953	1,978	2,139	3,438	1,37	154	869	2,740	47,155	8.55
" V ..	237	7	127	467	1,392	58	140	152	79	12	29	203	2,641	.48
" VI ..	137	13	86	348	637	46	99	60	55	..	19	78	1,567	.28
Bhur I ..	233	24	154	636	1,776	109	163	435	114	5	47	42	3,739	.68
" II ..	130	2	55	380	764	63	77	6	18	..	18	..	1,513	.28
" III ..	147	217	71	51	1,162	129	150	205	10	18	90	92	2,343	0.42
" IV ..	2,255	19	1,145	6,539	17,231	1,899	1,629	4,281	969	..	366	1,651	37,574	6.80
Tarai Jhil..	21	..	3	60	127	19	11	18	7	21	6	35	338	.06
" I ..	180	23	151	573	1,389	107	188	332	177	3	18	141	3,283	.59
" II ..	205	16	93	738	2,069	151	219	467	165	10	45	176	4,315	.78
Dhan I ..	1,282	129	595	6,057	11,205	857	990	2,601	1,183	436	267	1,077	26,589	4.80
" II ..	2,132	164	1,011	10,926	16,610	1,394	1,303	3,280	1,246	2,770	700	2,627	44,053	7.99
" III ..	59	10	44	287	351	114	36	89	54	6	14	80	1,144	.21
" Matiar	5	..	3	17	73	..	18	2	3	1	3	7	132	.02
Kachhar I	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	33	85	13	..	17	678	.12
Kachhar II	37	..	..	4	29	46	817	69	47	21	..	4	1,074	.23
Unclassified under proprietors	8,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,278	1.56
Uncultivated area.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, cultivated area.	38,855	2,081	16,540	105,280	2,41,141	16,430	22,227	38,036	15,109	8,196	5,994	12,276	518,015	..
New fallow ..	403	67	453	2,519	1,400	319	387	1,167	..	932	136	519	8,359	..
Grove ..	39	61	1,050	2,390	1,157	79	132	5	..	..	..	..	2,803	..
Unassessed uncultivated area in holdings not assessed.	9,179	47	1,769	1,887	6,318	395	395	864	24	133	360	704	22,571	..
Total area in holdings	48,466	2,255	19,803	1,09,926	2,50,516	17,219	23,141	40,972	15,133	4,361	6,553	18,499	531,748	100.00
Recorded rent	148,127	11,439	67,770	674,631	2,020,661	106,625	174,331	..	..	14,405	..	..	9,218,189	..
Percentage of wet area to total area.	85.8	78.9	76.5	83.9	82.3	79.6	83.1	78.2	79.9	96.2	73.2	68.1	82.0	..

APPENDIX VII. A. II.—Statement of assets holdings area excluding the figures of statement VII A. I.

Soils.	Under-proprietary.	Ex-proprietary.	Occupancy.	Statutory.		Non-statutory.		Sir.	Khodkash.	Grain rented.	Rent-free.	Un-rented.	Total.	Percentage to the total area.
				Privileged.	Non-privi- leged.	Privileged.	Non-privi- leged.							
Kachhiana ..	..	..	3	..	29	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	35	1.32
Goid I ..	2	..	4	44	266	4	13	17	1	..	2	4	357	13.49
Goid II ..	..	..	1	6	13	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	24	.90
Goid II ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	.60
Domat I ..	7	..	11	42	839	..	92	99	11	3	7	4	1,103	41.68
Domat I ..	1	..	7	29	139	..	26	89	7	..	6	2	243	9.37
Domat II ..	..	..	3	23	157	..	14	26	35	1	5	6	270	10.20
Domat II ..	1	1	1	25	161	1	9	39	8	3	8	4	261	9.99
Domat III ..	..	..	..	1	83	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	36	1.36
Domat III ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	.11
Bhur I..	..	..	1	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	13	.49
Bhur I..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	8	..	..	1	..	18	.68
Bhur II ..	..	..	..	15	44	..	2	21	7	..	7	..	100	3.81
Tarai II ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	12	.45
Dhan I ..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	17	8	..	..	1	38	1.44
Dhan II ..	..	..	..	10	22	..	1	11	..	..	..	1	45	1.70
Dhan III ..	..	..	..	17	27	..	2	6	2	..	..	2	53	2.12
Kachhar II ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.03
Kachhar II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	6	.23
New fallow ..	..	..	..	200	1,713	9	153	286	91	7	34	30	2,577	..
Grove ..	..	..	1	4	15	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	29	..
Unassessed. Uncultivated area in holdings not assessed	..	..	..	8	23	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	39	..
Total holdings	11	2	33	213	1,754	9	174	289	91	7	37	20	2,647	100
Recorded rent	23	12	190	1,355	16,894	96	1,742	..	..	40	..	..	20,250	..
Percentage of wet area to the total area ..	81.8	50.0	33.3	71.7	82.2	77.7	77.6	63.8	73.6	57.1	56.8	73.7	78.6	..

APPENDIX VII-B(1).

Statement of assets excluding the figures of VII B(2).

Description.	Recorded.			By circle rate.			Accepted.			Addition for—			Deduction for—				Total.	Net assets.
	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Bayar.	Unclassified of 22 aores.	Short cultivation of 145 aores.	Sir and khudkasht.	Improvement.	Excess cultivation of 3,553 aores.	Short collection.		
1 Under-proprietary ..	48,466	148,127	3.1	39,987	374,697	8.2	39,267	279,881	7.1									
2 Ex-proprietary ..	2,256	11,489	5.1	2,209	18,578	8.4	2,309	11,935	5.4									
3 Occupancy and other favoured tenants.	19,803	67,770	3.4	18,040	162,064	8.9	17,999	93,102	5.5									
4 Statutory { Privileged ..	108,936	674,681	6.1	108,039	941,039	8.7	108,039	698,514	6.5									
5 Non-privileged { ..	250,516	2,020,661	8.1	243,698	1,896,074	7.8	243,698	2,084,099	8.6									
6 Non-Statutory { Privileged ..	17,219	106,695	6.2	16,828	141,535	8.4	16,806	111,658	6.6									
7 Non-privileged { ..	23,141	174,531	7.5	22,746	195,129	8.6	22,476	177,811	7.9									
8 Sir ..	40,972	..	..	40,108	357,109	8.9	40,108	367,989	6.7									
9 Khudkasht ..	15,133	..	..	15,109	130,462	8.6	15,109	58,012	6.4									
10 Grain-rented ..	4,361	14,605	3.4	4,128	25,861	6.3	3,890	17,604	4.6									
11 Rent-free ..	6,550	..	..	6,190	51,276	8.4	5,845	35,963	6.2									
12 Un-rented ..	13,499	..	..	12,555	105,327	8.2	9,669	53,311	5.2									
Total ..	551,748	3,318,439	6.8	529,177	4,402,181	8.3	535,065	3,982,839	7.5	10,866	139	701	9,344,609	25,539	17,096	2,854	107,362	9,837,247

* Excludes Rs. 12,082 of United Provinces Sir and khudkasht allowances given in the body of the tenure.
 No. (2) The valuation of non-privileged statutory tenants is wrong. Correct it to Rs. 21.99 lakhs with an incidence of 8.7. Vide section 4 of Settlement Commissioner's note.

APPENDIX VII-B(2).

Statement of assets to revenue free mahals, plots, Government property and Nazul mahals and plots.

Serial number.	Tenures.	Recorded.						By circle rates.			Accepted.			Additions for—		Gross assets.	Deductions for—				Net assets.
		Uncultivated.		Total.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence.	Sayer.	Unclassified area assessed	Sit and khudkasht.		Improvement.	Four acres of new fallow.	Total.		
		Wet.	Dry.																	Wet.		Dry.	Wet.	Dry.
1	Under proprietary..	9	2	11	28	2.1	11	108	9.8	11	80	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Ex-proprietary ..	1	1	2	12	6.0	2	8	4.0	2	11	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Occupancy ..	22	9	33	190	5.8	33	341	10.3	33	273	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Statutory.. { Privileged	142	58	212	1,255	5.9	204	2,099	10.0	204	1,357	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5		1,426	287	1,752	16,892	9.6	1,729	17,773	10.0	1,729	17,620	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Non-statutory. { Privileged	6	3	9	96	10.7	9	79	8.8	9	82	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7		130	33	174	1,742	10.0	170	1,816	10.7	170	1,893	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sir ..	196	90	289	..	..	287	2,503	8.7	287	1,882	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Khudkasht ..	67	24	91	..	..	91	785	8.6	91	588	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Grain-rented ..	4	3	7	40	5.7	7	60	8.6	3	18	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Rent free ..	29	14	37	..	..	35	281	8.0	28	189	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Unrented ..	23	7	30	..	..	30	250	8.3	27	150	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,046	531	2,647	20,250	9.2	2,608	26,043	10.0	2,594	24,143	9.9	53	195	*365	40	94	439	23,952		

*Excludes Re. 1 that of U. P.

APPENDIX VIII-A.

Proprietary tenures of district Partabgarh.

Description.	Talukdari.	Zamindari.		Pattidari.		Bhayachara.	Miscellaneous.	Pukhtedari and joint pukhtedari.	Dedicated	Revenue free.	Government property and nazul.	Total.
		Singla.	Joint.	Perfect.	Imperfect.							
Number of mahals	1,344	285	492	299	209	141	..	1,033	17	35	2	3,797
Area in acres ..	5,09,405	60,712	63,015	35,528	34,050	21,023	7,471	179,127	3,268	3,891	5,552	923,047
Number of co-sharer { Resident Absentee	30	62	674	2,250	2,491	2,148	2,343	6,183	33	104	..	16,338
	14	279	2,029	2,580	2,826	3,461	1,685	6,974	19	141	..	20,003
Average per co-sharer.	11,577	168	23	7'4	6'4	3'7	1'8	13'6	62'7	..	..	..
		40		6'8								
				14'2								

APPENDIX VIII-B.

Caste of proprietors.

Caste of proprietors.				Area held at last settlement.	Area held at present settlement.	Increase since last settlement.	Decrease since last settlement.	Percentage on the total area of area now held by each caste.
Thakur ..	..	..	..	837,114	761,803	..	75,311	82'6
Brahman ..	..	..	..	24,786	68,393	43,609	..	7'4
Vaiah ..	..	..	..	2,214	7,748	5,534	..	'9
Kayasth ..	..	..	..	7,174	10,283	3,109	..	1'1
Muslims ..	..	..	..	47,581	52,940	5,358	..	5'9
Ahir ..	..	..	..	87	3,347	3,260	..	'4
Teli ..	..	..	..	48	750	702	..	..
Bhurji ..	..	..	..	8	279	271	..	..
Bhant ..	..	..	..	245	332	87	..	..
Hindu Faqir ..	..	..	..	473	286	..	187	..
Bengali ..	..	..	..	1,605	1,036	..	569	'1
Kalwar ..	..	..	..	..	1,137	1,137	..	'1
Goshain ..	..	..	..	..	464	464	..	..
Lonia ..	..	..	..	..	104	104	..	..
Tailor ..	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	..
Khatri ..	..	..	..	..	59	59	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	714	5,215	4,501	..	'6
Dedicated ..	..	..	..	..	2,786	2,786	..	'3
Government property	..	..	..	1,525	5,552	4,027	..	'3
Total ..				923,574	923,047	..	527	100'0

APPENDIX VIII-C.

Leading proprietors.

Name of proprietors.	Old demand.	New demand.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Raja Audhesh Singh of Kalakanker	1,43,921	1,64,615	20,694	14·3
2. Rani Jageshur Kuwar of Partabgarh Fort	1,17,859	1,30,848	12,989	11·0
3. Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri	90,066	1,03,830	13,764	15·2
4. Raja Amarpal Singh of Daleeppur	72,631	80,575	7,944	10·9
5. Lal Jai Singh Bahadur Singh of Pawansi (Dhingwas) ..	63,984	72,212	8,228	12·9
6. Raja Bahadur Bishnath Saran Singh, Lt., M.N.C., of Tiloi ..	53,285	60,204	6,919	13·0
7. Dewanin Chhabraj Kunwar of Patti Saifabad Hissa 9 ..	45,293	52,738	7,440	16·5
8. Rai Krishn Prasad Singh of Birapur	34,800	39,625	4,825	14·0
9. Dewanin Gajraj Kunwar of Patti Saifabad Hissa 11 ..	32,633	35,985	3,352	10·3
10. Dirig Bijai Bahadur Singh of Domipur	26,441	23,635	2,194	8·3
11. Lal Baijnath Singh of Shamsapur	21,397	28,245	3,948	16·2
12. Taluqdars of Madhpur	23,305	27,819	4,514	19·3
13. B. Harbax Singh of Baispur	20,455	21,955	1,500	7·3
14. Lal Sri Saran Singh of Tajpur	17,641	20,400	2,759	15·6
15. Maharaja Patosuri Persad Singh of Balrampur (Gonda) ..	15,166	17,855	2,189	14·4
16. Babu Nagindra Bahadur Singh of Pirthiganj	14,742	16,130	1,388	9·4
17. Lal Ruder Bhan Singh of Kanti	13,704	15,260	1,556	11·3
18. Raja Jagat Pal Bahadur Singh of Kaithaula	13,497	14,750	1,253	9·3
19. Lal Jagdish Bahadur Singh of Dhangarh	12,512	13,510	998	7·9
20. Babu Rajinder Bahadur Singh of Dahyawan	9,900	11,505	1,395	17·1
21. Rai Biswanath Singh of Haripur	10,391	11,495	1,204	11·7
22. Lal Baij Nath Singh, Lal Ruder Bhan Singh, Lal Siri Saran Singh of Shamsapur, Tajpur and Kanti.	9,515	11,170	1,625	17·0
23. Thakur Siri Raj Kunwar of Uraia Deh	9,729	11,010	1,281	13·0
24. Dewanin Chhabraj Kunwar, Dewanin Gajraj Kunwar of Patti Saifabad Hissa 9 and 11.	9,479	10,555	1,076	11·3
25. Rani Indrapal Kunwar of Uchaura	7,634	9,730	2,096	27·5
26. Lal Uma Nath Bax Singh of Khajurgaon	7,703	9,200	1,500	19·5
27. Raja Lal Bahadur Singh of Parhat	7,435	9,130	1,645	22·0
28. Lal Ruder Partab Singh of Isanpur	7,064	8,875	1,811	25·7
29. Rai Krishn Pal Singh and Rai Biswanath Singh of Birapur and Haripur.	7,537	8,545	978	13·0
30. Lal Ambika Bax Singh of Rajapur	7,933	8,518	585	7·4
31. Babu Bhagauti Prasad Singh, Shazada Man Singh of Ohhatpal Garh.	7,384	8,448	1,064	14·4
32. Lal Ram Ratan Lal of Fyzabad	5,441	6,830	1,389	25·5
33. Babu Tirlochan Persad Singh of Dewanganj	5,637	6,765	1,128	20·0
34. Pandit Baddri Persad Wakil of Partabgarh	5,668	6,463	775	13·6
35. Bal Bishun Dhap Prasad Singh of Adharganj	5,836	6,148	362	6·4
36. Thakur Nalni Kumari Devi of Daryapur	4,752	6,010	1,258	26·5
37. Nawab Sheikh Ahmad Hussain, Khan Bahadur, O.B.M., of Paryawan.	4,599	5,980	1,381	30·0
38. M. Mohammed Nasim Khan, etc., of Lawanda	4,820	5,670	850	17·6
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,74,767	11,06,823	1,32,057	13·5

APPENDIX IX.

Caste of cultivators.

Tenure.	Brahman.	Thakur.	Abir.	Kurmi.	Musalman.	Murai.	Kayesth.	Others.	Total.
Sir and Khudkasht	18,688	38,881	1,181	322	6,376	86	1,875	4,887	72,191
Ex-proprietary and Occupancy ..	9,158	7,948	486	861	1,918	85	1,336	1,789	22,881
Statutory	94,151	40,303	45,727	49,848	26,206	12,844	7,784	92,743	369,026
Non-statutory	11,037	11,269	8,974	8,489	8,372	787	717	7,984	41,423
Total of ex-proprietary, occupancy, statutory and non-statutory.	114,346	59,420	49,607	59,692	30,896	13,216	9,787	101,866	432,890
Percentage of total of tenants land on grand total of tenants land included in the statement	26.4	18.7	11.5	12.4	7.1	3.1	2.3	23.5	100.0
Grand Total	193,029	98,801	50,788	54,014	37,272	13,802	11,662	106,703	508,021
Percentage of total area on grand total included in the statement.	26.0	19.5	10.1	11.0	7.4	2.6	2.3	21.1	100.0

APPENDIX X.

Transfer of land (in thousands).

(Figures for revenue, area and price are in thousands.)

Period.	Number of cases.	Under order of court.						By private transfer.						Number of cases mortgage.	Number of redemption of mortgage cases.
		Aggregate area and revenue of property transferred.		Price.	Number of years purchase.	Price per acre.	Number of cases.	Aggregate area and revenue of property transferred.		Price.	Number of years purchase.	Price per acre.			
		Area in acre.	Revenue.					Area in acre.	Revenue.						
1808 fasli to 1807 fasli..	119	3'67	7'55	53'27	7'05	14'5	1,809	20'19	36'6	1,062'2	29'02	52'6	5,402	1,771	
Average of five years ..	24	'73	1'51	10'65	7'05	14'5	362	4'04	7'3	212'4	29'02	52'6	1,080	354	
1808 fasli to 1812 fasli..	242	5'53	10'55	159'7	15'14	28'88	1,929	18'01	33'98	1,407'6	41'4	78'1	5,021	2,318	
Average of five years ..	48	1'11	2'11	31'9	15'14	28'88	386	3'60	6'79	281'5	41'4	78'1	1,004	464	
1818 fasli to 1817 fasli..	382	20'42	38'34	557'6	14'54	18'96	2,407	61'35	85'46	2,414'8	27'3	99'3	6,186	4,411	
Average of five years ..	76	5'35	7'67	111'5	14'54	18'96	481	12'28	17'69	482'9	27'3	99'3	1,227	882	
1818 fasli to 1822 fasli..	305	3'67	6'0	104'6	17'43	28'6	1,982	34'36	50'76	1,954'3	38'5	56'9	5,694	4,659	
Average of five years ..	61	'73	1'2	20'9	17'43	28'6	390	6'87	10'15	390'8	38'5	56'9	1,139	982	
1823 fasli to 1827 fasli..	225	3'89	5'49	143'0	26'0	42'1	1,708	12'36	20'93	1,408'8	67'04	118'3	6,392	4,563	
Average of five years ..	45	'68	1'1	28'6	26'0	42'1	342	2'48	4'16	280'8	67'04	118'3	1,278	919	
1828 fasli to 1830 fasli..	196	3'89	6'42	187'8	29'3	55'4	1,181	11'2	19'2	1,348'1	70'2	120'3	3,562	3,907	
Average of three years..	65	1'18	2'14	62'6	29'3	55'4	394	3'7	6'4	449'4	70'2	120'3	1,187	1,269	
Grand Total of 23 years	1,469	49'06	74'95	1,205'97	16'2	24'6	11,016	157'54	249'91	9,590'8	38'4	60'8	32,207	21,529	
Yearly average	52	1'75	2'66	49'07	16'2	24'6	393	5'63	8'98	842'5	38'4	60'8	1,150	769	

APPENDIX XI.

Circle rates pargana-wise, district Partabgarh.

Soil.	Partabgarh.				Ateha.				Behar.				Manikpur.				Rampur.			Dhingwas.			Patti.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Circle I, Level loam.	Circle II, Usar.	Circle III, Light loam.	Circle IV, Ravine circle.	Circle I, Level loam.	Circle II, Usar.	Circle III, Light loam.	Circle IV, Ravine circle.	Circle I, Plain circle.	Circle II, Plain circle.	Circle III, Usar circle.	Circle IV, Ganges circle.	Circle I, Level loam.	Circle II, Usar.	Circle III, Ravine circle.	Circle I, Level loam.	Circle II, Usar.	Circle III, Light loam.	Circle I, Usar plain.	Circle II, wooded plain.	Circle III, Ravine circle.	Circle IV, Jhal circle.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Kachiana	16.0	15.4	14.5	14.1	14.5	14.0	13.6	12.0	15.8	14.1	14.7	13.4	..	16.5	15.4	15.8	14.7	16.3	15.4	14.0	14.7	14.3	14.0</

APPENDIX XII.

Actual expenditure of Partabgarh Settlement.

Serial number.	Heads.	On Record.	On Assessment.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pay of Settlement Officer .. ..	..	59,078 15 0	59,078 15 0
2	Pay of Assistant Settlement Officer .. ..	..	9,643 1 0	9,643 1 0
3	Pay of Assistant Record Officer	17,257 10 0	..	17,257 10 0
4	Pay of Qasi Permanent establishment	2,134 8 0	22,379 6 0	24,513 12 0
5	Pay of temporary establishment	40,139 1 0	1,14,082 8 0	1,54,171 9 0
6	T. A. of S. O. and A. S. O. .. ..	..	5,021 8 0	5,021 8 0
7	T. A. of A. R. O.	1,855 18 0	..	1,855 18 0
8	T. A. of S. O.'s and A. S. O.'s establishment .. ..	..	8,147 9 11	8,147 9 11
9	T. A. of A. R. O.'s establishment	1,955 11 0	..	1,955 11 0
10	Reproduction of Field maps	7,874 5 6	..	7,874 5 6
11	Charges of services of process	712 18 0	694 5 0	1,407 2 0
12	Job work	16,489 9 8	5,598 11 8	22,089 4 6
13	Daily allowance to patwaris	22,089 0 0	15,410 12 0	37,498 12 0
14	Reward to Qanungos and Patwaris	1,500 0 0	2,469 0 0	3,969 0 0
15	Purchase and repair of instruments	365 10 0	..	365 10 0
16	Office rent	8,220 0 0	8,520 18 0	6,740 18 0
17	Clothing of peons	14 0 0	156 4 3	170 4 3
18	Miscellaneous	971 7 0	1,977 11 0	2,949 2 0
19	Repair of tents	55 2 9	103 5 0	158 7 0
20	Stationery charges	4,259 11 6	2,571 14 3	6,831 9 9
21	Hot and cold weather charges	998 1 9	815 11 0	1,809 12 9
22	Carriage of tents	890 8 0	8,625 1 0	4,015 9 0
23	Extra tour establishment	270 4 0	1,253 8 0	1,523 12 0
24	Purchase of office furniture	1,965 4 1	8,068 5 9	5,083 9 10
25	Postage and telegram charges	289 10 0	530 0 0	869 10 0
26	Pay of menials	789 15 9	1,014 8 0	1,804 7 9
27	Probable expenditure for the month of June, 1929, including leave allowance of H. C. and C. R. for 8 months each. .. ..	..	1,852 1 0	1,852 1 0
Total ..		1,25,586 15 7	2,57,504 9 5	3,83,091 9 0

APPENDIX XIII.

Enhancement of rent.

Description.				Rs. a. p.
Occupancy rent	1.	Rental as recorded .. ..	..	89,975 0 0
	2.	Rental accepted in assessment .. ..	..	47,757 0 0
	3.	Increase .. ..	..	7,782 0 0
Enhancement cases	1.	Number of khataas .. ..	..	103 0 0
	2.	Old rent .. ..	..	1,757 12 0
	3.	New rent .. ..	..	2,157 12 0
	4.	Increase .. ..	..	408 0 0
	5.	Decrease .. ..	..	8 0 0
Fixation of rent of under-proprietary khataas	1.	Number of cases .. ..	..	1,193 0 0
	2.	Number of khataas .. ..	..	15,840 0 0
	3.	Old rent .. ..	..	1,29,878 0 0
	4.	Rent assessed .. ..	..	1,41,495 0 0
	5.	Increase .. ..	..	14,171 0 0
	6.	Decrease .. ..	..	2,554 0 0

APPENDIX XIV.

Record cases instituted and disposed of by the Assistant Record Officer.

Division.	District.	Cases instituted.	On their merits.			Cases disposed of otherwise than on their merits.
			For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Total on merits.	
Fyzabad ..	Partabgarh ..	9,054	8,252	1,750	5,002	4,052

APPENDIX XV.

Settlement appeals.

Division.	District.	Name of officer.	Total cases instituted.	Decided.				Total.	Balance.	
				Upheld.	Quashed.	Remanded.	Modified.			
Fyzabad ..	Partabgarh	L. Ovan, Esq., I.C.S. ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	Record cases.
Do. ..	Do. ..	R. F. Mudie, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S. ..	90	55	5	9	1	70	20	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	N. O. Mehta, Esq., I.C.S. ..	268	199	29	27	28	283	..	Do.

No. 164/IA—50.

FROM

T. SLOAN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
UNITED PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, September 22, 1930.

SIR,

REVENUE (A) DEPT.

IN continuation of Government endorsement no. 1063/IA—50, dated June 9, 1930, I am directed to say that the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the final settlement of the Partabgarh district, as recommended by the Board of Revenue and to fix it for a term of forty years.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to endorse the view of the Board that the Settlement Officer, Rai Bahadur Thakur Bishwanath Singh carried out the work of settlement with marked ability and moderation and received able assistance from his assistant, Mr. Abdul Hasan.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

T. SLOAN,

Secretary.

