

5553

5553

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,
POONA 4.

FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION

To be returned on or before the last date stamped below

13 MAR 1963

EARLY REVENUE HISTOR
OF BENGAL
AND THE FIFTH REPORT, 1812

BY

F. D. ASCOLI, M.A.

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-005553

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1917

X 72.262.M1

E7

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK

TORONTO MELBOURNE CAPE TOWN BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

5553

(1948)

PREFACE

THIS book was suggested by a course of four lectures, which I gave at the Dacca College at the request of Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, of the Indian Educational Service. The lectures attempted to analyse and condense the more important facts, contained in the body and appendixes of the Fifth Report, so far as they deal with the revenue administration of Bengal, in order to make intelligible the period immediately preceding the Permanent Settlement. This book attempts nothing more, and its publication is merely due to the fact that, in Mr. Ramsbotham's opinion, it will be of assistance to students of the administration and revenue system of Bengal during the eighteenth century.

One of the most important appendixes of the Fifth Report, viz. the Analysis of the Finances of Bengal, by James Grant, commonly known as Grant's Analysis, contains much valuable matter, obviously collected with a great deal of trouble and research; but the matter is sometimes inconsistent, often contaminated with error, and always composed in a confused and laborious style. I have attempted to explain the main facts contained in the Analysis in Chapters II and V.

I must apologize for drawing the majority of actual examples from the Dacca District. My excuse lies in the fact that I have enjoyed opportunities of studying its revenue history in detail; my justification I draw from Grant's own

words, that in his time Dacca continued to be 'the largest and most valuable province of the country'.

I am indebted to Mr. Ramsbotham for many valuable suggestions in the arrangement of the book, and for pointing out where explanations were required from the historian's point of view. To Mr. V. A. Smith I must express my gratitude, not only for his valued advice, but also for undertaking the thankless task of seeing the proofs through the press owing to my absence in India. The imperfections of the book may, perhaps, be partly ascribed to the busy life of an Indian official.

F. D. ASCOLI.

DACCA, *July 3*, 1916.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	7
I. BENGAL AS A PROVINCE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE AND THE ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH DOMINION .	10
II. THE MUGHAL REVENUE ADMINISTRATION . . .	22
III. BRITISH REVENUE ADMINISTRATION UP TO 1786 .	30
IV. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION FROM 1786-1790 . .	38
V. THE GRANT-SHORE CONTROVERSY. GRANT'S CASE	42
VI. THE GRANT-SHORE CONTROVERSY. SHORE'S CASE	54
VII. THE SHORE-CORNWALLIS CONTROVERSY . . .	63
VIII. THE EFFECTS OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT .	71
SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL, BEHAR, AND ORISSA	82
THE FIFTH REPORT	85
(Reprinted from the official octavo text of 1812)	
GLOSSARY	262
INDEX	268

GLOSSARY

This glossary includes only words requiring explanation, which are used in both parts of this book. A full glossary, by Sir Charles Wilkins, is printed at the end of the original folio edition of the Report, and in Higginbotham's second reprint, Madras, 1883; the full glossary includes all words requiring explanation in the Appendices to the Report, which are not now reprinted. Difficulties are occasionally encountered in tracing words in the glossary on account of the different methods of transliteration used; the following notes will indicate how such difficulties may be overcome:

Modern. Old.

a = u, occasionally e or o
 ā = au
 ai = oi or oy
 āi = y
 au = ow
 ar = ir
 e = i

Modern. Old.

i = ee
 o = u
 u = oo
 k = c or ck
 s = sh, or occasionally c
 z = j, and vice versa

Abwāb. Cesses and imposts levied by the ruling power from the zemindārs, and by the zemindārs from the cultivators in excess of the true revenue or rent. Particularly used for imposts levied from the time of Murshīd Qulī Khān until the grant of the *dewāni*.

Adālat. Court of justice; *sadar dewāni adālat* is the chief civil court; *sadar nizāmat adālat* is the chief criminal court.

Ahshām-i-amlā (Asham omleh). Literally, the retinue of public officers; used specifically to denote grants of land, assigned for the maintenance of the eastern frontier force in the period of the Mughal power.

Āin. Law, rule, or regulation.

Āltamghā. A grant of land by the Emperor or the Sūbadār, free of revenue or rent, in perpetuity.

Āmil. Agent or holder of an office. Used specifically for the superintendent of a *chaklā* under Murshīd Qulī Khān's system, and for native collectors of the revenue, appointed in 1773.

Āmīn. A trustee or commissioner; used specifically with the reference to the native commissioners appointed in 1777 to investigate the resources of the country, and more generally to men appointed to manage estates on the removal or the recusancy of the zemindār.

Āmīr-ul-umrā. Lord of lords, a title of great distinction, ordinarily held by the commander-in-chief. Used specifically to denote grants of land, assigned to defray military expenditure in the period of the Mughal power.

Asl. Origin or principal. Original rent or revenue, as distinguished from subsequent imposts. *Asl tūmār-i jamā pādshāhi* is the original royal rent roll of the Emperor Akbar.

- Bandah-i-āli bārgāh.** Servant of the exalted court; used specifically to denote grants of land, assigned to defray the expenses of the revenue (*dewāni*) administration.
- Bāzār.** A daily market.
- Bāzi zamīn.** Miscellaneous lands; specifically used to denote lands, exempted legally or illegally from payment of revenue.
- Bīghā.** A land measure, varying in size, but normally about one-third of an acre.
- Chaklā.** A division of the country, adopted by Murshīd Qulī Khān as the unit of administration; also used for the subdivision of an estate.
- Chaudhari.** A superintendent of the land revenue in earlier days; later practically indistinguishable from the *zemin-dār*.
- Chauki.** A seat; used for toll, customs, and guard stations.
- Chauthāyi.** A fourth part.
- Daftar.** An office.
- Darbār.** A court or official assembly.
- Dārogā.** A superintendent or overseer.
- Dasahrā.** An important Hindu festival.
- Dewān.** The officer in charge of the revenue department and second in importance only to the *nāsim*; later used for subordinate officials subordinate to collectors and *zemin-dār*s.
- Dewāni.** Belonging to the *dewān*; see also *adālat*.
- Disjat.** Price of blood.
- Ezāfā (izāfa).** Increase.
- Fārigh khatti.** A written release.
- Farmān.** An imperial decree, or charter.
- Fatwā.** A judicial decree or judgement under Muhammadan law.
- Faujdār.** Originally an official in charge of a frontier province; later a police official with magisterial and, occasionally, revenue powers.
- Faujdārān.** Plural of above; specifically used to denote grants of land assigned for the maintenance of forces for the defence of the west and north-west frontiers in the period of the Mughal power.
- Ganj.** In origin a granary, but ordinarily used for general wholesale markets open on specific days only.
- Haftam.** Seventh; ordinarily used to denote Regulation VII of 1799.
- Hastobud.** Generally means a detailed inquiry into the financial value of lands; specifically an examination by detailed measurement of the resources of an area or estate immediately before the harvest.

Hāt. A market held only on certain days in the week.

Hudūd. Penalties prescribed by Muhammadan law.

Ihtimām. A trust or charge; the zemindāri trusts or jurisdictions into which the country was divided by Murshid Quli Khān.

Ijārā. A farm or temporary lease of an estate or tract to persons other than the proprietors.

Istimrāri. Permanent, perpetual.

Jāigīr. A grant of land free of revenue, or the assignment of the revenue of particular lands for the maintenance of some particular person or establishment. (*Jāgīr* is more correct.)

Jāigirdār. The holder of a *jāigīr*.

Jalkar. The right of fishery and use of water.

Jamā. Sum, amount; ordinarily used for the total revenue. *Jamā kāmīl tumāri* is the complete revenue roll.

Kabūliyat. The counterpart of a lease or *pāttā*.

Kaifiyat. Surplus, profit; specifically applied to the increase of revenue obtained by Kāsim Ali Khān.

Kāmīl. Complete; vide *jamā*.

Kānūngo. Literally, the expounder of the law. Applied to a very important official in charge of all land records.

Kāzī. A Muhammadan judge.

Khalāri. Salt works.

Khālsā. Exchequer; when applied to lands, it means lands the revenue of which is paid into the exchequer, in contrast with *jāigīr* lands, the revenue of which is assigned for specific purposes.

Khās. Private, own; used specifically of estates in which Government collected the revenue direct without the intermediate agency of zemindārs or farmers.

Khedā (kheddah). A trap in which elephants are caught; specifically used for lands assigned for paying the expenses of catching elephants.

Khodkāsht. Cultivators living in the village where they actually cultivate.

Kisās. The Muhammadan law of retaliation.

Kotwāl. The chief officer of police in large towns: he was also superintendent of the markets.

Kror (karōr). Ten millions.

Lākh. One hundred thousand.

Madad-i-maāsh. Aid for subsistence; specifically used for lands assigned for the payment of religious endowments.

Mahāl. A place or source of revenue; an estate; ordinarily though erroneously confounded with the word *māl* and used to denote land revenue as opposed to *sāir* or excise revenue.

- Malangi.** A person engaged in the manufacture of salt.
- Mālikānā.** The allowance made to zemindār on account of their profits, when dispossessed from their estates. Also applied to the allowances of petty village officials.
- Mandal.** The headman of a village.
- Mansabdārān.** High military officials; specifically applied to lands assigned to such officers on the condition of personal service.
- Masnad.** Throne.
- Maulvi.** An interpreter of Muhammadan law.
- Maund.** A measure of weight, about eighty pounds.
- Mazkūrī.** Small petty estates, ordinarily paying rent through a superior zemindār.
- Mufassal.** Country as opposed to town; interior of the country as opposed to head-quarters.
- Muftī.** The Muhammadan law officer who expounds the sentence.
- Mukaddam.** The headman of a village.
- Munsif.** A native judge.
- Mushāhara.** Monthly pay or wages; specifically used in the sense of *mālikānā*, q. v.
- Nāib.** A deputy.
- Nānkār.** An assignment of land or of the proceeds of a specific portion of land for the maintenance of the zemindar or of state officials, such as *kānūngos*.
- Nawāb.** A great deputy or viceroy (honorific plural of *Nāib*).
- Nawārā.** An establishment of boats; specifically used to denote lands assigned for the maintenance of the fleet.
- Nazar.** An offering or present made to, or extorted by a superior.
- Nāzim.** An adjuster; the governor of a province and minister of criminal justice.
- Neābat (niyābat).** Appertaining to a *nawāb*.
- Nizāmat.** Appertaining to a *nāsim*; see also *adālat*.
- Pādshāhī.** Belonging to the Pādshāh or Emperor.
- Pāik.** A messenger or village watchman.
- Pāikāsh.** A tenant cultivating lands in a village in which he does not reside.
- Pandit (pundit).** A learned Brāhman.
- Parganā.** A fiscal division, ordinarily including several estates.
- Pāsbān.** A watchman or guard.
- Patwāri.** A village accountant employed on the accounts of the land.
- Pattā.** A lease.
- Polygār.** A military chieftain in Southern India.
- Puniyā.** The day when the collection of rent and revenue for the new year commences; literally a holy day.
- Rāiyat.** A peasant or cultivator.

- Rājā.** A prince or nobleman of the Hindu castes.
- Rāzīnāmā.** An admission of satisfaction in writing by the plaintiff in a suit.
- Rozīnahdārān.** Persons enjoying a daily allowance; specifically used for lands assigned for the payment of such religious allowances.
- Sadar.** Town as opposed to country; the head-quarters as opposed to the interior of any area.
- Sāir (sāyar).** Duties on goods, excise, licences, &c., as opposed to land revenue.
- Salāmi.** A premium for advantages received; a complimentary gift.
- Sāliānādārān.** Annuitants; specifically used for lands assigned for the payment of annuities in Sylhet.
- Sālisān.** Arbitrators.
- Sanad.** A grant or charter.
- Sarkār.** Head of affairs, government.
- Sarkār-i-ālī.** The most exalted state; specifically used for lands assigned for defraying the expenses of the Nāzīm's government.
- Sāstra.** Divine ordinances of the Hindus.
- Sazāwal.** Officers employed to manage the affairs and collect the revenue of estates of recusant proprietors.
- Sebandī.** Irregular native troops employed in the police and revenue departments.
- Serishtadār.** Keeper of the records.
- Sikkā.** The main currency in circulation in Bengal in the eighteenth century. (See Prinsep, 'Useful Tables.')
- Sipāhsālār.** The commander-in-chief; ordinarily applied to the sūbadār or nāzīm.
- Siyāsāt.** Punishment.
- Sūbā.** Province; used loosely even in treaties as the ruler of the province.
- Sūbadār.** Governor or ruler of a province.
- Tahsildār.** One who is in charge of the collection of the rent or revenue; especially applied to officials appointed to collect the revenue of petty estates at the Decennial Settlement.
- Takhsīs.** Detailed; especially used in the expression *takhsīs jamābandī* or detailed rent-roll, showing the revenue distributed estate by estate.
- Tālūkdār.** A petty or under-proprietor; in Oudh the term is used for the large landed proprietors.
- Tappā.** A fiscal division, forming part of a *parganā*.
- Taufir.** Increase or excess; applied to revenue derived from excess lands.
- Tāzīr.** Punishment.
- Thānadār.** A petty police officer in charge of an area known as a *thāna*; in earlier days the commandant of a fort.

Tumār. A roll or book ; ordinarily applied to the revenue roll.

Veda. The sacred writings of the Hindus.

Zebti (zabti). Resumed or confiscated ; applied to lands formerly assigned as *jāgīr*, but transferred to the *khalsā* or exchequer.

Zemindār. The proprietor of an estate.

Zemindārān. Plural of above ; specifically applied to lands assigned to defray the expenses of defending the east and north-east frontier districts.

Zillā. A district.

INDEX

- Abu Hanifa, 177.
 Abul Fazl, 22.
Abwābs (imposts), 28, 49, 50, 53, 57, 140.
 Āgā Muhammad Zamān, 14 n.
 Agra, 180, 209 n.
 Akbar, Mughal emperor, 9-12, 14, 22, 24 n., 25, 27, 39, 42, 49, 55, 57, 58, 262.
 Ali Rezā, 15.
 Aligarh (Allyghur), 180.
 Aliverdi Khān, 18, 19, 28, 47, 56.
 Allahābād, 180, 203.
Āmil, office of, 25, 33, 193-5. *See* Native collectors.
Āmīn, office of, 59, 83, 99, 101, 112, 159, 250. *See* Native commissioners.
 Appeal, courts of, 159-68, 179, 180, 191, 197, 201, 232, 234.
 Asaf-ud-daula, Nawāb of Oudh, 200.
 Assam, 24, 209 n.
 Assessment of land, 44-62, 99, 101 *et seq.*
 Aurangzeb, Mughal emperor, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23.
 Azam Khān, 12, 15.
 Azim-ush-shān, 12, 13, 15-17.

 Backergunge, 179.
 Balasore, 16, 135.
 Bareilly, 180, 201.
 Barlow, Sir George, 237.
 Barwell, Richard, 34, 44, 48.
Bāsi zamīn, 152, 153.
 Becher, Richard, 37 n.
 Behar, Province of, 10-17, 19, 21, 30, 31, 38 n., 40, 41, 63, 64, 68, 73, 83, 92, 98 n., 101 n., 102, 121, 123, 124, 126, 128, 133, 135, 138, 140, 150, 152, 153 n., 161, 180, 181, 187, 189, 192, 195, 196, 209 n., 221 n., 228, 233, 235, 238, 242, 244, 249.
 Benares, division and city, 121, 128, 146, 150, 161, 178-81, 187-96, 199, 201, 209, 228, 238.
 Bengal, Bay of, 16, 24 n., 82, 133 n.
 Bengal, Province of, 11-21 *et seq.*
 Bengali language, 103, 173.
 Bentinck, Lord William, 178 n., 255 n.
 Berār Rājā, 202.
 Bhāgalpur (Bauglepor) district, 104, 119 n., 120 n., 148, 179.
 Bīrbhūm (Beerbhoom), 179.
 Bishnnpur (Bishenpore), 24.
 — Rājā of, 214.
 Blacquiére, Mr., 256, 259.
 Bombay, 255 n.
 Bundelkhand (Bundlécund), 180, 203.
 Burdwan district, 20, 30, 33, 82, 93, 98, 121 n., 152 n., 179, 212, 219, 222, 230 n., 244, 248.
 — Rājā of, 226.
 Buxar, 82.

 Calcutta, 16, 18-20, 30, 32, 33, 35, 40, 63, 82, 93, 94, 98, 116, 117, 121 n., 158, 160-2, 165 n., 171, 172, 179, 180, 191, 238, 244, 255 n., 256, 259. *See* Fort William.
 — High Court, 43.
 Carnatic, 19, 192.
 Cawnpore, 180.
 Ceded lands, 52, 93, 121 n., 219.
 Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 121, 146, 150, 161, 196-209.
Chaklā, 25, 26, 121, 122.
 Chandernagore, 179.
 Charter Act (1795), 72, 90.
Chaudhuri, office of, 22, 129.
Chautāyi, 167.
 Chinsura, 179.
 Chittagong (Islāmābād) district, 29, 30, 82, 93, 104, 121 n., 135, 179, 219.

- Chittra, 104.
- Circuit, Committee of, 32, 59, 82, 109, 116, 245.
- Courts of, 172, 174, 175, 177, 179-84, 191, 197, 201, 205, 211, 213, 235, 237-9, 241-4, 246, 248, 253, 254, 258, 260.
- City courts, 158-63, 166, 168, 170, 171, 173, 179, 196, 231, 232, 234, 255.
- Civil courts of justice (*deiwāni adālat*), 95, 96, 98, 102-5, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 142, 143, 147, 153-71, 183, 228-35.
- Clive, Lord, 20, 23 n., 31, 92.
- Collectors, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38-41, 59, 62, 72, 76, 79, 82, 95-8 *et seq.*
- Cornwallis, Marquess, Governor-General (1786-93), 8, 9, 38, 40, 41, 51, 63-71, 74, 76, 80, 83, 91, 111, 114, 116 n., 119, 133, 137, 139, 141, 142, 152, 155-7, 162, 189, 200, 201, 204, 209, 218 n., 229, 244, 249.
- Cossijarah, Rājā of, 214.
- Criminal courts of justice (*nicāmat adālat*), 95-7, 104, 116, 164, 165, 171-84, 191, 235-45, 254.
- Cumming, James, 9.
- Curruckpore, 119 n.
- Cuttack (Katak), 16, 179, 203, 204, 209 n.
- Dacca, district and city, 13, 15, 16, 18, 33, 35, 36, 39, 48, 52, 54, 55, 66, 67 n., 73-8, 80, 98, 115, 179, 186, 219 n., 233, 238.
- Dacca-Jalālpur (Jellapore), 179, 233, 246.
- Dacoity, or gang robbery, 176, 177, 186, 238, 239, 245-7, 251, 253-60.
- Dacres, Philip Milner, 95 n.
- Ddragd*, office of, 186-8, 196, 239, 248-50, 257, 258. *See* Police, superintendents of.
- Dāūd Khān, 10.
- Daulat Rāo Sindhia, 121 n., 179, 188, 202.
- Deccan, 131.
- Decennial settlement: *see* Land revenue.
- Delhi, 13, 47, 48, 56, 203, 204.
- Deiwān*, office of, 11-17, 21, 32, 34, 35, 38, 55, 82, 95, 96, 122, 145.
- Deiwāni*, 30, 31, 46, 48, 49, 52, 59, 64, 72, 75, 82, 90-5, 98, 106, 107, 118, 121, 125, 127, 135, 153, 219, 228.
- Dinājpur (Dinagepore), 33, 98, 179.
- Rājā of, 217.
- Doāb tract, 121 n., 179, 202, 203.
- Dowdeswell, Mr. Secretary, 253.
- Duncan, Jonathan, 191.
- Dundas, Robert (Viscount Melville), 7.
- East India Company, 7, 15-17, 19-21, 30-41, 43-5, 48, 52, 60, 65, 68, 70, 72, 82, 83, 89 *et seq.*
- Ekram Khān, Syed, 17.
- Ernst, Mr., 252.
- Etāwah, 180.
- Fakhr-ud-din, 10.
- Farrukhābād, 180.
- Farrukh Siyar, Mughal emperor, 13, 15, 17, 19.
- Faujdar*, office of, 99, 104.
- Fort St. George, Presidency of, 7, 141, 203, 233. *See* Madras.
- Fort William, 92, 93 n., 94, 110. *See* Calcutta.
- Francia, Philip, 34, 44, 46, 55.
- Furkeya, 119 n.
- Ganges, River, 24 n., 135, 202, 203.
- Ghālib Ali Khān, 18.
- Ghāzipur (Ghazepore), 187, 196.
- Goālpāra, 209 n.
- Gobindapur, 16, 82.
- Goruckpore, 180.
- Graham, John, 95 n.
- Grand, Francis, 48.
- Grant, James, 3, 8, 22, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 42-62, 74, 78, 83, 121 n., 127, 128 n.
- Hāji Ahmad, 18.
- Hāji Shafi Khān, 15.
- Harishpur, 16.
- Hastings, Warren, 24 n., 34, 35, 44, 48, 94, 95 n., 96, 97, 137.
- Hedges, William, 16.
- Hindu law, 110, 113, 118, 149, 158, 169, 171 n.
- Hindus, 43, 144, 178, 192, 195, 268.
- Holkar, 121 n.
- Hugli (Hooghly), 16, 179, 244.

- Husain Ali Khān, Syed, 15, 16.
 Husain-ud-din Khān, 18.
- Ibrāhim Khān, 12.
 Impey, Sir Elijah, 103.
 Indian High Courts Act, 165 n.
 — Penal Code, 179 n.
 Islāmābād : *see* Chittagong.
 Islām Khān, 12, 13.
- Jāfar Khān : *see* Murshid Quli Khān.
 Jagat Set, 18, 48.
 Jāhāngir, Mughal emperor, 12.
 Jāhāngir Quli Khān, 13.
 Jāgīr, or jāgīr, 20, 23-7, 47, 189.
 Jails and jail deliveries, 173, 180-2, 242, 244.
 Jamā (*jumma*), 26, 27, 113, 128, 133, 147, 192, 201, 202, 214.
 Jasrat Khān, 18.
 Jaswant Rāi, 18.
 Jaunpur (Jewanpore, Juanpore), 180, 187, 196.
 Jessore, 179, 244.
 — Rājā of, 226.
 Jones, Sir William, 228.
 Jumna, River, 121 n., 179, 202, 203.
 Jungle Mahāls, 179.
- Kanūngo*, office of, 23, 32, 35, 36, 38, 40, 43, 46, 64, 73, 79, 101, 120, 121 n., 123, 127, 129, 150, 151, 193, 200, 225.
 Kashmīr (Cashmeer), 203.
 Kāsim Ali Khān, 18, 20, 28, 46, 47, 49, 52, 56, 57, 59, 62, 82, 264.
 Kāsimbāzār, 16.
 Kāzī (*causee*), office of, 159.
 Khālsā, 23-6, 35, 47, 94, 96, 101, 127.
 Khānazād Khan, 14.
 Kifāyat Khān, 15.
- Lake, General (Lord Lake), 121 n., 203.
- Land-revenue settlements :
 Annual settlement, 114.
 Decennial settlement, 40, 41, 68-70, 78, 83, 114, 126, 128-30, 133, 134, 144, 267.
 Permanent settlement, 8, 9, 38, 40-2, 70-81, 83, 105, 112, 117-34, 141, 151, 191, 193, 202, 204-8, 214, 215, 218-21, 227.
- Quinquennial settlement, 43, 49, 82, 95, 97-9, 109, 219.
 Triennial settlement, 201, 204.
- Lawrell, James, 95 n.
 Lucknow, 196, 198, 199.
 — Treaty of, 121 n.
- Madhupur, 52.
 Madras, 16, 255 n. *See* Fort St. George.
 Mahābat Khān, 14.
 Marāthā invasions, 19, 106.
 — states, 188, 209.
 — wars, 199, 202, 203.
Mashūri, 26.
 Middleton, Samuel, 95 n.
 Midnāpur (Midnapore) district, 20, 30, 82, 93, 121 n., 152 n., 179, 203, 209 n., 219.
 Mir Habib, 18.
 Mir Jāfar, Nawāb of Bengal, 18-20, 82.
 Mir Jumla, 12.
 Mir Kāsim : *see* Kāsim Ali Khān.
 Mir Munir, 138.
 Mirzā Lutf-ullāh, 18.
 Mirzāpur (Mirzapore), 180, 187, 196.
 Mohan Lāl, 18.
 Monghyr, 119 n.
 Morādābād (Mooradabad), 180.
 Moti Jhil (Mootyghheel), 92.
 Muhammad Azam, Sultān, 12.
 Muhammad Rezā Khān, 18, 21, 31, 32, 45, 48, 56, 57, 82, 91, 92, 94, 97, 184.
 Muhammad Shujā, Sultān, 12-14, 16.
 Muhammadan law, 95, 96, 110, 113, 114, 116, 127, 148, 149, 158, 169, 170, 171 n., 176, 177, 181, 184, 263, 265.
 Muhammadians, 10, 43, 107, 119, 144, 166, 167, 171, 176.
 Munro, Major Hector (Sir Hector Munro), 21, 82.
 Murshid Quli Khān (Jāfar Khān), 13, 15-19, 21, 25-8, 43, 47, 49, 55-7, 122, 262-4.
 Murshidābād (Moorshedabad), 15, 17, 31, 33, 39, 63, 82, 92-4, 97-9, 115, 116, 148, 158, 161, 179, 186.
 Mymensingh, 179.

- Nadiā (Nuddea) district, 179, 244, 256, 259.
 — Rājā of, 214, 226.
Nāib Dewān, office of, 17, 94
Nāib Nāsīm, office of, 14-18, 21, 92, 94, 97, 99, 116, 184.
 Najm-ud daulā (Nujum-ool-Dowlah), 18, 21, 31, 91, 92.
 Native collectors, 198, 199, 201, 221, 250. See *Amil*.
 — commissioners, 159, 160, 161, 170, 232-5, 262. See *Amin*.
 — pleaders, 166, 167, 179.
 Nawāzish Muhammad Khān, 18.
Nāsīm, office of, 13-21, 26, 30, 48, 55, 57, 92, 93, 96.
 Nancomar (or Nanda Kumār Banerjee), 56, 57.
- Opium monopoly, 117, 138-41, 153, 154.
- Orissa, Province of, 10-19, 21, 24, 30, 31, 38 n., 40, 47, 82, 121, 128, 133, 146 n., 152, 153 n., 161, 170, 181, 189, 195, 196, 209 n., 228, 249.
- Oudh, Province of, 21, 38 n., 121 n., 138, 179, 187, 196-209, 266.
- Panjāb, 209 n.
Parganās (*pergunnahs*), fiscal divisions, 22-6, 30, 39, 61, 76, 82, 93, 96, 98, 121, 122 n., 179, 180, 219, 244. See *Twenty-four Parganās*.
- Patna, 13, 16, 31, 33, 82, 92, 93, 98, 115, 138, 161, 180, 186, 235 n., 241, 242.
Patwāri (*putwarry*), office of, 23, 120, 149.
- Permanent settlement: see *Land-revenue*.
- Persian language, 103, 173, 182.
 Peshwā, the, 188, 202.
 Pitt's Act of 1784, 8, 38, 42, 72, 83, 105, 111, 113.
 Plassey, battle of, 19, 72, 82.
 Police, the, 97, 98, 110, 184-8, 200, 201, 245-60.
 — superintendents of, 255, 259, 260 n. See *Darogā*.
 Provincial Councils, 33-5, 39, 82, 83, 98-100, 102, 139, 152.
 Purnea, 179.
- Quinquennial land-register, 150, 151.
 — settlement, see *Land-revenue*.
 Qutbuddīn Khān, 12.
 Qutbuddīn, Sultān, 10.
- Rājā Mahip Nārāyan, 190.
 Rājā Mān Singh, 11, 12.
 Rājā Rāj Ballabh, 18.
 Rājā Shetāb Rāi, 92.
 Rājā Todar Māl, 11, 22.
 Rāj Kumār clan, 195.
 Rāj mahāl, 11, 13.
 Rājshāhi (Rajeshahy), 63, 179.
 — Rājā of, 214, 217.
 Rāmgarh (Ramghur), 180.
 Rangpur (Rungpore) district, 104, 179.
 Regulating Acts: (1773) 165 n., 177; (1781) 165; (1784) 8, 38, 42, 72, 83, 105, 111, 113; (1793) 145.
 Rennell, Major, 39 n.
 Revenue, Board of, 40, 42, 62, 79, 83, 94, 102, 114, 128, 142-5, 157, 160, 204, 205, 211, 212, 215, 216, 219, 230 n.
 Commissioners of, 79, 205-8.
 Committee of, 32, 38, 39, 42, 49, 83, 94, 101, 102, 112, 114.
 Controlling Committee of, 33, 82, 83, 102 n.
 Councils of, 31, 93.
 Department, 90, 94, 97, 99, 100, 122, 142-54, 157, 210-27, 229.
 Rezā Khān, Syed, 17.
- Saadat Ali Khān, Nawāb of Oudh, 196, 199, 201, 209.
 Sahāranpur, 180.
 Sa'id Khān, 11.
 Saif Khān, 14.
Sāir, 24, 117, 134, 135, 144, 201, 203, 247.
 Sales of land, 75-8, 148, 194, 215, 217, 219-27, 251.
 Salt monopoly, 117, 135-8, 153, 154, 198.
 Sārān (Sarun), 180.
 Sarbuland Khān, 13.
 Sarfarāz Khān, 17, 18.
Sarkārs (*circars*), 22, 24, 25, 39, 121, 122 n.
Sasāwal, office of, 112.
 Selimabad, 119 n.

- Serampore, 179.
Serishtadār, office of, 38, 39, 44, 83.
 Seton, Mr., 235 *n.*
 Shāh Alam, 21.
 Shāh Jahān, 12, 14.
 Shāh Shujā : *see* Shujā, Sultān.
 Shāhābād, 180.
 Shāista Khān, 12, 16.
 Shetab Roy : *see* Rājā Shetāb Rāi.
 Shore, John (first Baron Teignmouth), 8, 22, 27, 34-6, 38-70, 74, 80, 83, 106, 118, 126, 128, 221 *n.*
 Shujā Khān, 31.
 Shujā, Sultān, 23, 25, 26, 49.
 Shujā-ud-daula, Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh, 121 *n.*, 200.
 Shujā-ud-din Muhammad Khān, 17, 18, 27, 28, 47, 48.
 Sindhia : *see* Daulat Rao Sindhia.
Sipāhsalār, office of, 13.
 Sirāj-ud daula, 18, 19, 82.
 Sobhā Singh, 16. •
 Spirituous liquors, tax on, 135, 145, 198.
 Strachey, Sir Henry, 238.
Sūbadār, office of, 14, 122, 123, 196.
 Sundarbans, 24, 52, 133 *n.*
 Supervisors, 31, 32, 39, 59, 82, 93, 95, 108.
- Supreme Council, 83, 165 *n.*
 Sūtānuti, 16, 82.
 Sylhet, 48, 179, 209 *n.*
- Tahsildārs*, 64, 146.
Talūkdārs, 38, 73, 102, 129, 131, 133, 144, 147, 192, 251.
 Tāndā, 11.
 Teignmouth, Lord : *see* Shore, John.
 Thackeray, W. M., 48.
 Tipperā, 24, 179.
 Tirhut (Tirhoot), 48, 180, 233.
 Triennial settlement : *see* Land revenue.
 Twenty-four Parganās, 19, 20, 30, 82, 121 *n.*, 179, 180, 219, 244.
- Wellesley, General (Duke of Wellington), 121 *n.*
 Wellesley, Henry, 196 *n.*
 Wellesley, Marquess, Governor-General (1798-1805), 121 *n.*, 164, 196, 200, 236, 237.
- Zemindāri* system of land tenure, 22, 23, 25, 28, 32, 34, 38-41, 43, 44, 49-51, 57, 60, 64-7, 69, 71, 73-6, 80, 93, 97, 100-2 *et seq.*
Zillā courts, 158-63, 166, 168, 170, 171, 173, 179, 180, 201, 231-4, 255.