

REVENUE SURVEY (INDIA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 July 1853:—for,

A SELECTION “ of PAPERS illustrative of the Character and Results of the
REVENUE SURVEY and ASSESSMENT which has been introduced into
the North-West Provinces of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, since the Year
1833 :”

“ And, similar RETURN as to the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY.”

East India House, }
10 August 1853. }

JAMES C. MELVILL

(Mr. Lucas.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 August 1853.

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Examiner's Office, East India House, }
10 August 1853.

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

A SELECTION of PAPERS illustrative of the Character and Results of the REVENUE SURVEY and ASSESSMENT which has been introduced into the North-West Provinces of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, since the Year 1833; and, similar Return as to the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY.

I.

DIRECTIONS for REVENUE OFFICERS in the North-Western Provinces of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, regarding the Settlement and Collection of the LAND REVENUE, and the other Duties connected therewith; promulgated under the Authority of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor. Agra, 1 November 1849.

PREFACE.

1. THIS work is designed, not for the information of the general reader, but for the direction of the public officer in the discharge of his duties. Hence the arrangement of the subjects and the style of the composition are more adapted to the exigencies of official duties than to the popular exposition of the subject.

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2. Officers employed in the civil administration of the country are guided in the performance of their duties by the Regulations and Acts of the Government in its legislative capacity; by the orders of the Government in its executive capacity; by the circular orders and constructions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; by the circular orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue; and in certain matters by the orders of the Revenue Accountant and Civil Auditor.

3. The Regulations and Acts of the Supreme Government have the force of law. The constructions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, under the powers legally vested in them, have also the force of law, and their circular orders on all points of judicial practice are issued independently of the Government, and are binding on the Civil Judges. The orders of the Government issued in their executive capacity, either directly by the Secretary to Government, or by the Sudder Board of Revenue, or the Accountant, or Civil Auditor, under the powers delegated to them for that purpose, are binding upon all revenue officers in points left unprovided for by the legislature. In some cases, also, where these orders bind down the Government to a certain course of procedure with reference to the rights of the people, they create an equitable claim against the Government and its officers, which may be enforced in a court of justice.

4. The object of the present work is to collect together from these different sources all that bears on the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces; to arrange it methodically; and to place it authoritatively before the officers employed in the department, with such additional remarks and directions as may suffice to explain the mutual relation and dependence of the several parts of the system. In pursuance of this plan, it has been considered desirable to retain as much as possible the wording of the original orders, which are often quoted in the text, or thrown into foot-notes, or into the appendices. The Regulations and Acts, as well as the circular orders and constructions of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, are frequently indicated only by numerical references, because they have been repeatedly published, and are supposed to be in the hands of all public officers.

5. Some years ago the Sudder Board of Revenue made an important advance in this direction, by forming a compact digest of their own circular orders, and by printing and publishing them in a convenient 8vo. form. The whole of their

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orders up to that time were comprised in four numbers, entitled and dated as follows :

No. I.—On Settlements, pp. 136, dated April 9th, 1839.

No. II.—On the Realization of Revenue and Rent, pp. 102, dated January 3d, 1840.

No. III.—On Records and Registration, pp. 148, dated August 28th, 1840.

No. IV.—On Miscellaneous Subjects, pp. 175, dated May 4th, 1841.

6. These orders were clear and succinct, and were found to be of the greatest benefit in facilitating the transaction of public business. They were, however, in their nature incomplete; for they did not treat systematically the subjects to which they had reference, but were only a digest, under convenient heads of orders, which had from time to time been issued to meet exigencies as they arose. In process of time, also, some of the rules were abrogated or modified. When, therefore, a new edition of these circular orders was required, it was evident that extensive additions and modifications would be necessary to adapt them to the existing state of things, and it was ultimately determined to re-construct the whole in the present form, embodying in the work such of the orders as remained in force, or throwing them into the appendices.

7. The "Directions for Settlement Officers," and the two parts of the "Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue," were originally published separately, between 1844 and 1848. They are now collected into one volume, and republished with additions and corrections. But as the work is intended for official use, it has been considered best to retain the form and arrangement of the original works, even to the numbering of the paragraphs and of the appendices. It may be observed that the passages which have been altered from the first edition are included in brackets of this form (). Those passages which have been added are included in brackets of this form []. The first two sections, or the first 126 paragraphs of the "Directions for Collectors," constituted the first part of that treatise, and were published in October 1846. The remainder, constituting Part II., was published in October 1848. The two have now been thrown together into one. The numbering of the paragraphs and appendices remains the same that it always was.

By order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor,
North-Western Provinces,

J. Thornton,

Agra, 1 November 1849.

Secy. to Govt. N. W. Provinces.

REMARKS on the System of LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION prevalent in the North-Western Provinces of HINDOSTAN.

1. THE Land Revenue of India rests upon the principle that "by the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the annual produce of every beegah of land, excepting in cases in which that power shall have made a temporary or permanent alienation of its right to such proportion of the produce, or shall have agreed to receive, instead of that proportion, a specific sum annually, or for a term of years, or in perpetuity."*

2. The mode in which the ruling power exercises this right constitutes the system of Revenue administration.

3. The characteristics of the system followed in the late settlement of the Land Revenue in the North-Western Provinces are the following:—

First. All the inhabited part of the country is divided into portions with fixed boundaries, called mehals or estates; on each mahal a sum is assessed for the term of 20 or 30 years, calculated so as to leave a fair surplus profit over and above the net produce of the land; and for the punctual payment of that sum, the land is held to be perpetually hypothecated to the Government.

Secondly.

* See Preamble to Regulation XXXI., 1803.

Secondly. It is determined who are the person or persons entitled to receive this surplus profit. The right thus determined is declared to be heritable and transferable, and the persons entitled to it are considered the proprietors of the land, from whom the engagements for the annual payment of the sum assessed by the Government on the mehal are taken.

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Thirdly. All the proprietors of a mehal are, severally and jointly, responsible in their persons and property for the payment of the sum assessed by the Government on the mehal. When there are more proprietors than one, it is determined according to what rule they shall share the profits, or make good the losses on the estate. If the proprietors are numerous, engagements are only taken from a few of the body, who on their own parts and as representatives of the rest undertake to manage the mehal, and to pay the sum assessed upon it.

4. Each of these characteristics calls for separate explanatory remarks.

5. First. The division of the land into mehals or estates.*—The primary division of the land is into mouzahs or townships, each of which has a distinct name and known limits, which are shown in a separate map furnished for each mouzah by the revenue surveyor. Commonly a mouzah constitutes a distinct mehal, which is assessed at a certain sum, but this is not necessarily the case. A mehal, constituting all the land contracted for in one engagement or lease, may consist of two or more mouzahs or parts of mouzahs, or may be only a portion of one mouzah. Provision is made for the union or division of mehals according to the wish of the proprietors, so that the number of mehals is always changing, whilst the number of mouzahs remains the same.

6. Each mehal is hypothecated to the Government for the sum assessed upon it. If the person or persons who have engaged to pay this sum fail to make good their engagement, the Government have the power to appropriate to themselves the whole of the net produce or rent,† or they may sell or farm the proprietors' rights in the estate. It follows that all over-assessed estates, which possess no marketable value, are almost sure to be thrown on the hands of the Government, when it becomes necessary either to reduce the assessment or to improve the productive powers of the land, so as to make it able to pay the sum originally assessed upon it.

7. Secondly. The recognition of a proprietary right in the land.—It is needless to inquire who theoretically is the owner of the soil. Undoubtedly traces are often to be found of the existence and exercise of a proprietary right in the land on the part of individuals; but so long as the Sovereign was entitled to a portion of the produce of all land, and there was no fixed limit to that portion, practically the Sovereign was so far owner of the land as to be able to exclude all other persons from enjoying any portion of the net produce. The first step, therefore, towards the creation of a private proprietary right in the land was to place such a limit on the demand of the Government as would leave to the proprietors a profit, which would constitute a valuable property. This is effected by providing that the assessment shall be a moderate portion, say two-thirds of the net produce at the time of settlement, and that the proprietor should be allowed all the benefit from improved or extended cultivation, which he may be able to obtain during the currency of his lease.

8. But in order to ensure the improvement of the estates, which this proceeding is likely to encourage, it is not sufficient merely to leave a surplus. It must also be decided who is entitled to that surplus, and when there are several persons entitled to share in the surplus, it must be fixed how they are to share. Wherever also there is unappropriated culturable land, it must be determined who is entitled to bring it into cultivation, and on what terms. In order the more fully to explain the necessity for this operation, reference must be had to the

* The definition of the terms mouzah and mehal is given in the "Directions for Settlement Officers," paras. 5 and 6. The usual English equivalent for a mouzah is "village," or more correctly "township," for it consists of the village site and the land cultivated and uncultivated attached to it, which may have hamlets or homesteads scattered over its surface. The English word estate, which is used in the Regulations (see clause 2, section 2, Regulation XLII., 1803), as the equivalent of mehal, signifies, not the property of one person, but the property held under one lease, whether by one person or by many. The interest of a sharer in a mehal is commonly called a property.

† By net produce or rent is meant the ryot or produce rent, paid by labourers, raising their wages from the soil.—See Jones' Essay on Rent, book I. chap. IV., p. 102 *et seq.*

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the course generally followed by a Native Government in assessing an estate, and in collecting from it the sum assessed.

9. Native Governments seldom recognize proprietary right as constituting a claim on the part of the proprietors to engage for the village at a fixed sum. Ordinarily the collections are made direct from the actual cultivators, either by the officer of Government, or by some farmer or assignee of the Government share of the produce.* At the commencement of the agricultural year the cultivators are assembled, the extent of the cultivation ascertained, and the sum fixed, which is to be paid in the year, according to the customary rates. This process is effected in communication with the cultivators through their head or representative, who becomes responsible for collecting the sum according to the agreement made, and for paying it into the hands of the government officer or assignee. In such a case the consent of the Government to all transfers of land is generally considered necessary, and no new land can be brought into cultivation except under authority from the same source.

10. Here at first sight it would appear that there was no private proprietary right to the estate, and such may possibly be the case. It may be that the land which was originally waste and the property of the state was brought into cultivation by the efforts of the officer of the Government in charge of the district. He may have located the cultivators on the land at the expense of the Government, and he may have discharged from the public treasury all the expenses incident to the establishment of the village. In that case, the cultivators would be mere tenants at will, and the Government would be the proprietor of the mehal.

11. It may, however, be that the whole body of the cultivators may be possessed of rights which are quite independent of those of the Government. They may have acquired the estate by conquest in time of war, or by violence in time of civil commotion. They may have themselves reclaimed the land from a state of waste by their own labour, and at their own cost. They may have built the houses, dug the wells and planted the groves on the estate. They may have arranged amongst themselves for the cultivation of the land, and have mortgaged and sold it according to their own pleasure. The appropriation by the ruling power of a portion of the produce may have been supervenient to their own previously existent right of possession and management.

12. Closer inquiry will often show that these rights attach to only a portion of the whole body of cultivators. Some of the cultivators may be the descendants of the original founders or conquerors or grantees of the township. They or their ancestors may have dug the wells and planted the groves in the township, and invited settlers to aid them on certain terms in bringing the lands into cultivation. They may still hold their lands on lower rates than the others, they may receive dues from them, be entitled to all the spontaneous or manorial products of the soil, and may have a prior title to engage for the cultivation of the waste lands of the township. All or several of these or similar rights may entitle the class or classes which possess them to be considered proprietors, although they can scarcely be distinguished from the rest of the cultivators so far as regards the mode in which they are assessed, and pay their rent to the Government.

13. It may, however, be the case that the headman of the village, though a cultivator, and paying rent for his lands like the rest to the Government, is himself the possessor of rights of the nature described above, and is alone entitled to all the privileges which, under the British system, would accrue to a proprietor.

14. It may further happen that besides the cultivators occupying or possessing the land as above described, there may be some superior person, who from special grant of the ruling power, or from other cause, sanctioned by long prescription, is entitled to make the annual contract with the cultivators, to collect the amount from them, and to pay into the Government Treasury either a certain fixed sum, or the amount collected, after deducting a certain per-centage for himself.

15. It is evident from the above detail that there may be numerous claimants
of

* See a good account of a township, and the mode of collecting from it, in a paper regarding the township of Loony, near Poonah, in the Deccan, written by Dr. T. Coats in 1820.—Bombay Literary Transactions, vol. 3, pp. 172 to 264.

of a share in the proprietary rights, which, by the limitation of the Government demand to a fixed moderate sum for a long term of years, have acquired a value which they never before possessed. These rights may be quite independent of, and in fact superior to, those of the person with whom the Government contract was made, and who has thus become primarily responsible for the payment of the sum assessed on the village. It is not sufficient simply to fix the sum to be paid from the land, however moderate the demand may be, and to determine by whom it shall be paid. Such an operation in itself would be only the signal of strife and discord in the whole community. The several claimants would have recourse to violence or to legal stratagems to gain what they conceive to be their rights, instead of all uniting to improve the estate, and better their condition by labour and industry. It may be that the superior right, talents, wealth or influence of one or more of the number may overbear the rest, and induce acquiescence for the time in their claims, but unless there be some legal or authoritative declaration on the subject, strife is always likely to arise.

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16. Nor is it enough to leave such disputes to the decision of the ordinary courts of law, on the suit of the parties claiming the rights. The claimants are often ignorant people, scarcely sensible of the real change in their position which the new system of the Government has occasioned, and quite unable to place their claims in a light which can be understood. A plaintiff always is under a great disadvantage in going into an ordinary court of justice to prove a right which can only be established by obscure analogies. The *onus probandi* necessarily rests upon him, and if he fails in his proof he is in a worse case than before, though his antagonist may not be able to show equally good proof in support of the possession he has attained. When a person is unable himself to perceive and seize upon the advantage which is placed within his reach, he is likely for a time sullenly to acquiesce in the usurpation of another, and to wait some favourable opportunity for throwing off the yoke and asserting his right. He will hold what he has, and be on the constant watch to resist the exercise of the rights of the more successful rival, or to appropriate what may be advantageous to himself.

17. No legislative enactment can afford an effectual remedy to this state of things. The cases are so various that no declaration can be made in favour of any one class, however designated, without running the risk of great injustice to many. The utmost that can be done is to describe in general terms the most numerous classes of claimants and their rights, and to leave to tribunals specially constituted for the purpose the reference of individual claimants to one or other of the specified classes.

18. This has been the course followed in the North-Western Provinces. In Regulation VII. 1822, the tenures which most commonly occur are classified and described, and the revenue officer who, by imposing a limitation on the Government demand, has given a value to the property is empowered to determine who are entitled to enjoy that property. As, however, it is possible that, from the multiplicity and difficulty of the subjects which engage his attention, he may fall into error in the performance of this duty, any person who considers himself wronged by his decision is at liberty to separate his own case from the rest, and to sue in the Civil Courts to set aside the award of the revenue officer, and to obtain what he considers to be his right.

19. It may happen, and in some parts of the country it is not unfrequently the case, that there is no party entitled to claim the proprietary right. Under such a system as has been described to prevail in native states, it would not be surprising if all proprietary right were sometimes extinguished. In that event, all the cultivators would be reduced to the same level, holding from year to year at the pleasure of the ruling power, and the headman would be merely "*primus inter pares*," selected by the Government for his superior abilities or influence, and liable to be displaced at pleasure. The Government, however, has no desire to retain the proprietary right in its own hands, and in such cases commonly confers the right on any one who, by local influence or by successful exertion in the management of the township, may have a preferential claim to the indulgence. Sometimes the proprietary right is put up to competition at public auction, and is sold to the highest bidder. Neither of these courses should be ever followed without previous careful ascertainment that no existing rights of any kind connected with the possession or occupation of the land are hereby compromised.

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20. Thirdly. The joint responsibility of the co-parceners in an estate.—It is by no means an essential characteristic of the system that there should be more than one proprietor of an estate. The estates may be of any size; they may even be no larger than what in the Madras or Bombay Presidency are called fields. It is, moreover, in the option of any co-parcener in a joint estate to obtain a separation of his interest from that of the rest, and to form his property into a distinct mehal or estate, of which he will be the sole proprietor. Ordinarily, however, in the North-Western Provinces, the estates are large, and held by more than one proprietor, and often by a large community of cultivating proprietors. This is a peculiar feature of the existing tenures in land; and it is no small recommendation of the system that it is able so completely to adapt itself to this state of things as to maintain unimpaired the ancient form and character of the tenure, under circumstances very different from those which existed when the usage first arose.

21. The peculiar form and constitution of the village communities in India have been often described.* In the North-Western Provinces they were found on our first acquisition of the country to exist in great numbers, and in full possession of their privileges. They were well calculated to resist the violence to which they had formerly been exposed, and it became of some importance so to adapt our own institutions to their peculiar framework as to admit of the continued free exercise of their functions. This has been effected by allowing the village communities to engage with the Government through their elected representatives, and by requiring and encouraging them to place on record a full detail of all their peculiar customs, with a register of the rights possessed by each. All the members are considered severally and jointly responsible for the entire sum assessed upon the estate. So long as this sum is punctually paid, they are perfectly free to manage their own affairs; and if they conduct themselves peaceably, there is no reason why any officer of the Government should interfere with them.

22. But if they fall into arrears from any cause, such as misfortune of season, quarrels amongst themselves, or the like, the collector is then able, after consulting the record of rights and liabilities in the village, to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of default, the persons who have occasioned the default, and the best mode of recovering the arrear due. It is his duty to effect this so as least to disturb the mutual relations of the several members of the community, and so as to produce the greatest possible combined effort for the payment of the amount. In attempting this, he will be materially aided by the firm conviction on the minds of all, that the whole brotherhood are likely to be affected by the misfortune or misconduct of one of their number. They will be the more disposed to assist any member of the community when in distress, to restrain him, when inclined to be turbulent or improvident, and to expel him from amongst them, when they find him to be incorrigible, and to take on themselves the duties and liabilities which he failed to discharge.

23. These are no new functions which the members of the community are required to perform. Self-government was before forced on them by the absence of all law, and for purposes of self-preservation. It is now most important that the law be so administered as to continue their habits of self-government, and only to interpose for their control or punishment when they are incompetent to manage their own affairs. Now, as formerly, a distracted or ill-disposed community will occasionally fall into disorder and be ruined; but the means are open to all, by thrifty and industrious habits, to maintain the free exercise of their cherished institutions, and to secure to themselves all the benefits which the combined efforts of a united brotherhood are well-calculated to produce.

24. An attempt has thus been made to point out the leading characteristics of the system, which is minutely described in the following pages. It has been called the Mouzahwar system, but perhaps Mehalwar would be a more correct term. A few observations will be added on its general working and effects.

25. The system can be introduced into any part of the country, and adapted to the existing state of property, whatever that may be. One of its chief features is, that it professes to alter nothing, but only to maintain and place on record what it finds to exist. Rights which are held undisputed are confirmed; those which

* See Elphinstone's History of India, vol. I., chap. 2, page 121.

which are ambiguous are defined and rendered certain; those which are contested are authoritatively fixed and placed in the possession of the party which is considered best entitled. This operation is undoubtedly a very difficult one, and it is one in which error may be committed and injustice done, but it is one which is essential to the security of the property, which it is the chief object of the system to create. Those to whom is entrusted the civil administration of the country must provide for its careful performance; and there can be little doubt that in the lapse of time, when the people themselves understand and appreciate its benefits, it may be brought to a degree of accuracy and completeness which seems at present almost unattainable.

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26. Caution must be used in the introduction of this, as of any other new measure, into a part of the country where it has not hitherto prevailed. The nature and value of the rights which it confers will at first be little understood; the responsibilities which it imposes will not be fully felt, and the severe penalties attaching to a breach of the obligations which it imposes will not be comprehended. Some time must elapse before its effects can be felt in developing the resources of the country, and stimulating the industry of the people. It may be well to commence with short leases, for three, five or ten years, till confidence is felt in the Government, and till the people become accustomed to the mode of procedure.

27. The feature of the system, which is least understood by the people of India, and yet which is essential to the attainment of the objects it contemplates, is the compulsory alienation of landed property, either in satisfaction of a private debt under the orders of a Civil Court, or in liquidation of the demand of Government in virtue of the lien possessed by the Government upon the land. Abstractedly considered, this is the just and necessary result of the definite property in land which is created by the system, but it is a process unknown to the Native Governments from the very absence of all recognition of fixed rights. Voluntary transfers of land were known under Native Governments, but compulsory sales of land could not take place, because they would have implied a pledge on the part of the Government which was never given, or a confidence in its moderation which was never felt. But there is no necessity for the immediate or peremptory enforcement of this process. Careful discrimination and much forbearance should be shown, till gradually the people are brought to feel that the preservation of their much-cherished interest in the soil depends on their own thriftiness and industry.

28. The system is evidently one which is not calculated to yield the largest amount of land revenue. It cannot be introduced into a highly-cultivated and fully-peopled country, which had been administered according to the native or any other similar method of Ryotwar management, without an apparent immediate diminution of the Government demand on account of land revenue. The compensation for this would be sought in the increased prosperity of the people, and the consequent increase of the sources of indirect taxation; in the more complete control maintained over the persons employed in collecting the revenue; in the diminished cost of collection, and in the greater certainty of punctually realizing the sum actually assessed. On the other hand, wherever there is much waste land, and the country is poorly cultivated, and the population is scanty, it causes the rapid reclamation of the waste, and the increase of the population. A valuable property is thus created, from which in the course of time the state may derive a largely increased amount of land revenue.

29. The collection of the land revenue under this system will always require much judgment and discretion in effecting it. A certain and fixed rule of procedure cannot be prescribed, if it is desired to secure the full benefit which may be produced. As regards certain classes of tenures, a fixed course may be prescribed. Thus, for instance, in estates held by wealthy individual proprietors, who are not resident on the spot, it is better to abstain from all vexatious proceedings against the person or personal property, and to put up to sale the estate on which the arrear has occurred for the sum due from it. But as regards the generality of tenures no such rule can be laid down. When the land is minutely subdivided, and held by numerous cultivating proprietors, the greatest care is requisite. It may sometimes be prudent or necessary to suspend or remit the Government demand on the occurrence of disastrous seasons, and it will always be necessary to decide whether process should issue against the proprietary rights of the defaulter in the estate, or against his person or personal property, and

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whether the individual defaulter should be held alone responsible, or the joint responsibility of the whole community be enforced. These proceedings will often involve the exercise of functions which are essentially judicial, and will require promptitude, discrimination and temper for their successful conduct.

30. This evidently results from the diverse and complex nature of the tenures. The system adapts itself to all their forms, but in its operation must be used according to the particular requisitions of each case. The rights of the Government cannot be justly enforced without careful regard to all those peculiarities. The object has been to devise a scheme which shall meet the exigencies of each case, and not to bring all cases to one uniform standard, which might be treated by a fixed and simple course of procedure. In proportion as the tenures are uniform and simple, the mode of treating them may be simplified. It is impossible to say how far uniformity of tenure may hereafter prevail, and so produce simplicity of procedure, but if this is ever the case, it should arise from the free and spontaneous choice of the people, and should not be accomplished by the compulsory operation of laws, unsuited to the existing state of property.

Simlah, 25 August 1849.

J. Thomason.

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DIRECTIONS for COLLECTORS of LAND REVENUE.

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1. In the theory of Native Governments, the revenue derived to the state from the land is essentially rent. Unless under circumstances of special grant or contract, it is levied in money or in kind from the actual cultivators, whether proprietors or otherwise, and the small consideration allowed to the manager is more a remuneration for the labour of collection, than an acknowledgement of proprietary right. This practice has been so far altered by the British Government in the Bengal Presidency, that contracts have been universally formed on avowedly easy terms, for a period of years or in perpetuity, and that the proprietors have been allowed to appropriate to their own use all the surplus that they can derive from the land, over and above the stipulated sum. The Government demand has, therefore, become a tax on rent.

2. When this tax has been fixed in perpetuity, the Government, so long as the tax is paid, ceases to look for any increase of its land revenue from the improvement of the land. When, however, the tax is fixed only for a period, and liable to increase or decrease at the end of that term, the Government continues to have an immediate and direct interest in the improvement of the land. In the former case, the officer of the Government entrusted with the collection of the land revenue may be a mere tax-gatherer; but in the latter case his position is more that of the steward of a great landed proprietor.

3. Another peculiarity in the position of a collector may result from the nature of the tenures on which the land is held. In the North-Western Provinces, the settlement has been made in numerous cases, not with individual proprietors, for their own estates, but with the representatives of several proprietors for certain tracts of land, constituting the joint property of the community. The members of these communities may be numerous, united together by peculiar customs, and sharing the profits and the consequent responsibility for the Government demand amongst themselves, according to some local law. Each person is primarily responsible for his own share, according to the local rule, but ultimately, in case of his flight or insolvency, the whole community is jointly responsible. Hence it follows, that the officer entrusted with the collection of the land revenue is frequently called upon to exercise functions essentially judicial. So long as the Government demand is punctually paid, he has no power

APPENDIX.

Note A., referred to in para. 8.

TABLE of PRICES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, and other Articles, together with the Exchange of Local Currencies in the City of Agra, Weight being given in the Standard Seer of 80 Tolahs, from the Year 1812; prepared from the Kotwalee Records.

A. D.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jooar.	Bajra.	Mash.	Moong.	Moth.	Nihan Rice.	Anjna Rice.	Arhur Dal.	Tillee.	Mustard.	Oil.	Goor.	Ghee.	Sambhur Salt.	Desse Salt.	Wheat, Bhusee.
	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.
1812	- 33 14	1 10 15	1 8 5	1 3 5	1 - 15	1 1 12	1 8 2	1 9 2	- 19 7	- 19 14	- 36 8	- 17 8	- 24 4	- 7 12	- 15 1	- 3 8	- 11 -	- - -	1 21 8
1813	- 20 9	- 25 3	- 21 7	- 25 6	- 23 11	- 21 11	- 19 11	- 23 9	- 15 10	- 17 10	- 16 5	- 13 8	- 16 6	- 5 13	- 12 14	- 3 6	- 11 3	- - -	- 35 1
1814	- 30 7	1 4 11	- 33 1	1 - 3	1 3 5	- 28 1	- 32 9	1 2 12	- 18 4	- 23 3	- 21 -	- 19 6	- 22 8	- 8 1	- 12 1	- 3 -	- 12 1	- - -	1 12 1
1815	1 1 9	1 22 7	1 7 15	1 18 8	1 13 7	- 33 10	1 11 6	1 15 12	- 20 3	- 23 14	- 36 11	- 25 12	- 32 12	- 9 15	- 16 12	- 3 9	- 11 12	- - -	1 26 5
1816	- 34 10	1 15 8	- 39 3	1 8 15	1 5 3	- 31 8	1 1 9	1 5 8	- 18 6	- 21 10	- 24 12	- 19 7	- 25 1	- 8 4	- 13 10	- 3 6	- 11 6	- - -	1 17 -
1817	- 28 -	- 39 10	- 32 1	- 31 11	- 32 9	- 31 4	- 39 6	1 - 5	- 14 3	- 18 10	- 24 8	- 12 9	- 18 3	- 6 -	- 9 3	- 3 7	- 12 9	- - -	1 1 6
1818	- 18 3	- 22 15	- 18 15	- 21 12	- 19 4	- 19 6	- 18 13	- 22 -	- 12 8	- 13 13	- 15 1	- 10 8	- 15 1	- 4 13	- 11 8	- 3 3	- 9 13	- - -	- 30 2
1819	- 17 -	- 22 12	- 20 9	- 21 10	- 21 12	- 22 1	- 23 -	- 23 3	- 12 8	- 14 9	- 10 11	- 8 12	- 9 5	- 3 14	- 10 4	- 2 9	- 9 6	- - -	- 31 14
1820	- 17 1	- 21 10	- 20 1	- 19 14	- 19 14	- 20 5	- 20 4	- 21 9	- 13 2	- 14 13	- 12 6	- 10 10	- 11 12	- 4 1	- 7 13	- 2 15	- 10 5	- - -	- 27 1
1821	- 26 14	- 37 15	- 26 1	- 32 12	- 35 11	- 27 3	- 27 9	- 29 10	- 16 10	- 19 12	- 22 12	- 13 8	- 18 12	- 5 14	- 10 1	- 2 8	- 11 11	- - -	1 - 15
1822	- 30 4	1 6 9	- 34 1	- 37 3	- 37 14	- 38 4	- 39 7	- 39 8	- 17 2	- 21 10	- 33 10	- 13 6	- 22 13	- 6 1	- 11 6	- 2 7	- 12 8	- - -	1 11 11
1823	- 24 5	- 35 1	- 39 9	- 29 4	- 29 11	- 33 -	- 31 12	- 36 4	- 14 8	- 16 6	- 34 13	- 12 4	- 17 5	- 5 6	- 11 -	- 2 3	- 11 9	- - -	1 3 9
1824	- 31 6	1 4 3	1 6 14	- 38 1	- 36 12	1 3 -	- 38 -	1 4 4	- 16 1	- 19 2	- 38 8	- 14 7	- 19 14	- 5 12	- 14 8	- 2 11	- 12 -	- - -	1 16 9
1825	- 27 14	- 36 2	- 36 12	- 30 11	- 28 14	- 22 14	- 23 15	- 28 6	- 15 6	- 18 1	- 36 9	- 12 3	- 18 12	- 5 12	- 12 2	- 2 10	- 13 8	- - -	1 17 8
1826	- 19 12	- 25 14	- 24 -	- 24 4	- 23 11	- 19 11	- 22 5	- 25 11	- 12 3	- 13 9	- 22 12	- 12 14	- 18 4	- 6 -	- 10 15	- 2 11	- 13 2	- - -	- 39 7
1827	- 21 14	- 32 10	- 33 9	- 35 4	- 30 6	- 27 2	- 32 10	- 35 10	- 13 2	- 16 1	- 30 12	- 14 11	- 19 15	- 6 3	- 9 1	- 2 8	- 13 5	- - -	1 6 4
1828	- 30 12	1 2 3	- 36 2	- 39 11	- 36 10	- 26 5	- 30 13	- 39 5	- 14 3	- 17 12	- 38 1	- 16 15	- 25 -	- 7 14	- 12 6	- 2 11	- 13 2	- - -	1 15 -
1829	- 36 4	1 11 11	1 10 -	1 6 8	1 4 12	- 39 5	1 4 7	1 6 15	- 18 -	- 22 13	1 3 9	- 21 4	- 29 7	- 9 8	- 14 13	- 2 10	- 11 1	1 7 7	1 14 4
1830	- 34 13	1 6 -	1 5 4	- 39 11	- 39 3	- 34 8	- 34 9	1 1 6	- 17 1	- 21 5	- 36 15	- 17 9	- 24 9	- 8 2	- 11 7	- 3 2	- 12 5	1 - 4	1 13 12
1831	- 37 7	- 39 7	- 39 5	- 31 12	- 31 9	- 29 15	- 29 2	- 33 5	- 18 2	- 22 -	- 23 3	- 18 9	- 24 7	- 7 15	- 12 6	- 3 4	- 13 7	1 14 1	1 12 5
1832	- 34 7	1 6 13	1 7 6	- 37 6	- 35 2	1 - -	- 37 10	1 2 8	- 18 2	- 21 6	- 37 4	- 17 14	- 22 10	- 7 6	- 12 14	- 2 11	- 13 1	1 10 10	1 15 3
1833	- 31 2	- 39 11	- 37 13	- 32 9	- 30 14	- 30 12	- 27 5	- 34 6	- 17 8	- 20 3	- 32 3	- 12 -	- 16 10	- 5 5	- 14 2	- 2 11	- 12 9	1 9 -	1 12 9
1834	- 25 -	- 33 9	- 28 1	- 27 6	- 28 6	- 20 7	- 19 13	- 24 10	- 16 12	- 19 2	- 20 4	- 14 14	- 17 8	- 6 3	- 11 13	- 2 12	- 11 12	1 12 12	1 - 4
1835	- 29 9	1 2 14	- 35 11	1 2 2	- 38 8	- 34 12	1 - 9	1 - 5	- 16 5	- 19 9	- 17 -	- 16 6	- 19 11	- 6 3	- 11 3	- 2 2	- 8 9	- 31 4	1 11 11
1836	- 32 -	1 4 11	1 3 3	1 - 10	- 34 3	1 - 10	1 1 4	1 1 8	- 15 11	- 18 5	- 24 9	- 17 12	- 23 15	- 7 10	- 10 10	- 3 3	- 11 12	- 24 11	1 16 13
1837	- 23 3	- 29 9	- 29 9	- 25 12	- 25 15	- 25 12	- 26 3	- 30 2	- 12 9	- 14 9	- 20 -	- 16 5	- 16 5	- 6 9	- 11 10	- 3 1	- 13 2	- 26 7	- 38 -
1838	- 13 9	- 16 6	- 13 13	- 20 -	- 18 12	- 14 8	- 14 6	- 16 4	- 9 8	- 11 6	- 11 -	- 9 14	- 11 15	- 4 2	- 9 11	- 2 3	- 10 3	- 25 6	- 21 11
1839	- 20 4	- 28 10	- 24 9	- 34 -	- 31 2	- 25 15	- 29 13	- 30 -	- 14 11	- 16 11	- 23 1	- 13 4	- 19 -	- 6 6	- 12 6	- 2 2	- 11 13	- 24 5	1 2 13
1840	- 23 1	- 29 10	- 27 3	- 28 1	- 28 9	- 25 14	- 30 5	- 30 6	- 13 8	- 15 8	- 26 5	- 16 10	- 23 -	- 7 8	- 13 9	- 3 7	- 13 8	- 25 10	1 1 5

SELECTION OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE

TABLE of PRICES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, and other Articles, together with the Exchange of Local Currencies in the City of Agra, &c.—continued.

A. D.	Milk.	White Bhusa.	Missa Bhusa.	Jocar Kurbee, per 100 Bles.	Babul and Dhak Wood.	Kurreel Wood.	Peeloo Wood.	Jhow Wood.	Dri.d Cow Dung.	Cotton, per Maund.	Binaula.	Goats' Flesh.	Discount on Gwalior Rupees, per 100.	Discount on Bhurthpoor Rupees, per 100.	Gwalior Pice, per Rupee.
	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1812	- 31 15	3 8 2	3 5 8	2 15 -	3 24 -	4 7 8	4 14 2	4 36 10	10 30 -	13 5 4	- - -	- 19 -	4 13 9	1 7 2	65 - -
1813	- 24 4	2 12 3	2 12 12	3 1 6	3 25 -	4 10 -	4 10 -	4 30 -	8 27 4	9 5 5	- - -	- 18 -	7 10 8	3 1 9	73 - -
1814	- 23 9	4 34 3	3 17 6	1 7 1	3 15 -	4 - -	4 10 -	4 26 10	9 36 11	9 2 3	- - -	- 18 4	5 10 2	- 14 10	67 - -
1815	- 26 15	4 33 3	3 22 6	1 14 9	3 15 -	4 - -	4 10 -	4 35 -	11 6 10	7 12 9	- - -	- 20 13	4 6 8	- 10 -	62 - -
1816	- 30 1	5 27 5	3 7 2	1 8 10	3 15 13	4 - -	4 14 2	4 34 2	11 26 10	7 14 6	- - -	- 19 2	4 1 3	- 4 -	67 - -
1817	- 28 11	3 36 5	3 7 12	2 3 2	3 20 -	4 - -	4 7 8	4 30 -	10 21 10	11 2 -	- - -	- 17 4	4 4 -	- 8 2	64 - -
1818	- 23 2	2 15 7	1 29 8	1 14 6	3 3 5	3 11 10	4 4 3	4 10 -	9 18 5	11 13 9	- - -	- 18 4	4 14 8	- 13 5	68 - -
1819	- 24 6	3 7 9	2 16 2	2 2 9	2 20 -	2 30 -	3 6 7	3 10 -	8 26 7	13 5 4	- - -	- 16 -	3 8 5	- 2 7	63 - -
1820	- 24 4	2 37 -	2 27 1	2 14 4	2 20 -	3 - -	2 30 -	3 15 8	8 31 10	16 13 6	- - -	- 16 -	5 9 5	- 10 5	67 - -
1821	- 23 14	2 39 7	2 20 12	3 1 6	2 35 6	3 11 9	- - -	4 11 10	8 18 5	11 7 2	- - -	- 16 -	4 13 5	- 11 -	68 - -
1822	- 23 3	3 25 15	3 10 9	2 4 5	2 18 5	3 - -	3 - -	4 - -	8 25 -	10 10 8	- - -	- 16 -	2 - -	- 8 10	68 - -
1823	- 23 6	3 - 7	2 37 10	2 9 1	2 10 13	3 - -	3 10 -	4 - -	9 26 10	11 7 2	- - -	- 14 15	2 2 7	- 6 6	77 - -
1824	- 24 4	3 12 1	3 2 2	2 6 4	2 13 5	2 35 -	3 8 5	3 36 10	9 30 -	13 3 -	- - -	- 14 8	2 11 2	1 3 2	81 - -
1825	- 24 4	2 34 5	2 19 11	3 1 9	2 - -	2 30 -	2 - -	3 20 -	8 38 5	13 1 -	- - -	- 15 8	2 9 7	1 2 5	81 - -
1826	- 21 1	2 16 15	2 9 6	2 14 2	2 - -	4 - -	2 30 -	3 10 -	8 16 10	9 9 7	- - -	- 14 12	4 9 5	1 11 4	72 - -
1827	- 19 12	3 18 6	3 18 6	1 15 6	2 - -	- - -	2 9 -	3 30 -	8 20 -	8 11 10	- - -	- 14 -	5 - 10	1 3 11	64 - -
1828	- 24 11	4 4 6	3 20 2	2 2 3	2 - -	2 20 -	2 10 -	3 21 4	9 23 5	9 10 2	- - -	- 14 2	6 3 -	1 12 -	61 - -
1829	- 22 7	3 31 2	3 26 6	2 11 4	2 - 13	2 26 10	2 36 10	- - -	9 25 -	8 11 10	1 30 1	- 12 14	3 11 7	2 5 9	61 - -
1830	- 25 9	4 14 11	3 20 8	2 4 6	2 7 8	2 25 13	3 20 -	4 23 5	9 26 2	7 10 1	1 24 12	- 13 13	4 6 8	2 13 -	63 - -
1831	- 27 3	3 35 3	3 17 -	3 - -	2 - -	- - -	2 20 -	3 23 5	9 23 5	6 13 1	1 11 9	- 14 6	4 15 6	2 14 -	73 - -
1832	- 25 15	4 1 4	3 23 4	2 7 2	2 11 10	3 - -	2 25 13	4 - -	10 30 -	11 13 5	1 19 3	- 11 13	5 5 -	2 6 2	79 - -
1833	- 24 15	3 9 9	2 31 12	2 11 9	2 10 -	3 13 8	2 22 8	3 36 3	10 11 11	10 15 -	1 7 7	- 15 12	6 12 7	2 14 -	89 - -
1834	- 23 4	3 16 9	3 1 12	2 7 10	2 10 -	- - -	2 20 -	3 15 -	7 27 6	9 10 10	1 14 -	- 17 8	9 2 3	4 4 11	91 - -
1835	- 23 7	4 - -	3 31 10	1 11 7	2 2 8	4 - -	2 18 7	3 32 -	9 5 -	9 13 6	1 19 12	- 14 8	4 9 3	1 5 1	85 - -
1836	- 23 13	4 16 14	3 26 4	2 - -	2 7 8	- - -	2 20 -	- - -	9 5 -	9 10 6	1 22 3	- 12 14	2 14 6	- 15 10	87 - -
1837	- 20 10	2 38 5	2 21 7	2 14 6	2 9 2	2 20 13	- - -	3 10 -	9 1 10	8 9 6	1 6 11	- 13 6	3 3 1	- 10 11	101 - -
1838	- 14 -	1 38 4	1 27 14	- - -	2 10 13	1 35 13	2 20 5	3 3 12	6 31 10	9 6 7	- 39 2	- 13 2	8 - 4	5 1 6	96 - -
1839	- 18 13	3 33 9	3 18 6	1 2 5	2 9 8	- - -	- - -	2 39 11	8 30 -	9 1 2	1 15 15	- 12 -	5 4 5	1 8 8	94 - -
1840	- 23 14	3 36 10	3 - -	1 5 11	2 10 6	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	8 3 4	9 13 6	1 4 8	- 12 10	4 1 8	- 14 6	90 - -

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3

SELECTION OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE

A QUINQUENNIAL TABLE of the Average Price of Grain in the *Agra* Market, prepared from the preceding Table.

YEARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jooar.	Bajra.	Mash.	Moong.	Moth.	General Average of Grain.
	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s. c.	
From 1812 to 1816	- 32 3	1 7 12	- 37 15	1 3 4	1 1 5	- 31 5	- 38 10	1 3 5	- 39 7
" 1817 to 1821	- 21 6	- 28 15	- 23 8	- 25 6	- 25 15	- 24 -	- 25 12	- 27 5	- 25 4
" 1822 to 1826	- 26 11	- 37 9	- 36 4	- 31 14	- 31 6	- 31 5	- 31 1	- 34 13	- 32 9
" 1827 to 1831	- 31 -	1 2 6	1 - 13	- 38 9	- 36 8	- 31 7	- 34 5	- 39 5	- 36 12
" 1832 to 1836	- 30 6	1 1 8	- 38 6	- 36 -	- 33 6	- 33 5	- 33 5	- 36 10	- 35 5

The difference between the first and last average is about 11 per cent. rise in price in money value.

NOTE B., referred to in para. 14.

STATEMENT showing the Statistical Data of Revenue Settlement, from which the average cultivated Acre Rates, with the proportion of Irrigation in every 100 Acres of Cultivation, and of Waste in every 100 Acres of culturable Area, were supplied, to form the Map showing the comparative range of Assessment of Land Tax in the *Agra* District, and part of the Central *Doab*.

ZILLAHS.	PERGUNNAHS.	New Jumma.	Old Banjar.	Culturable Area.					Acre Rate on Culturable Land.	Acre Rate on Cultivation, including New Banjar.
				Cultivation and Fallow.				TOTAL Cultivation.		
				New Banjar.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	TOTAL Cultivation and Fallow.			
Mathura	Ariag	48,375	7,088	2,050	2,963	23,895	28,908	35,996	1 5 6	1 10 9
	Goverdhan	22,469	1,850	1,286	2,132	8,531	11,949	13,799	1 9 7	1 14 1
	Jalesar	2,42,445	4,267	2,824	59,517	28,782	91,123	95,390	2 8 8	2 10 6
	Kosi	1,63,003	4,885	1,730	13,968	63,281	78,979	83,864	1 15 1	2 1 -
	Mahaban	1,67,896	11,311	-	28,033	28,472	56,505	67,816	2 7 7	3 - 4
	Maat	1,19,890	6,763	2,469	22,735	23,462	48,666	55,429	2 2 7	2 7 5
	Nojhil	1,31,742	7,664	1,967	18,594	34,252	54,813	62,477	2 1 8	2 6 5
	Royah	26,752	722	-	5,530	3,895	9,425	10,147	2 10 2	2 13 4
	Sahpaw	57,214	1,250	205	14,823	2,678	17,706	18,956	3 - 3	3 3 8
	Saidabad	2,29,935	5,715	1,696	53,093	20,285	75,074	80,789	2 13 6	3 1 -
	Shergarh	43,175	5,352	1,923	3,977	18,444	24,344	29,696	1 7 3	1 12 4
	Sonai	52,198	640	-	9,700	6,228	15,928	16,568	3 3 4	3 4 5
	Sonk	68,790	2,783	2,245	10,290	16,951	29,486	32,269	2 2 1	2 5 3
	Sonsa	29,547	2,405	4,075	3,048	8,325	15,448	17,853	1 10 6	1 14 6
Suhar	1,27,350	10,801	1,314	8,137	62,300	71,751	82,552	1 8 8	1 12 4	
Itawa	Itawa	1,60,541	2,198	17,453	41,036	17,449	75,938	78,136	2 - 10	2 1 9
	Laknan	2,93,373	4,306	27,433	67,295	32,746	1,27,474	1,31,780	2 3 7	2 4 9
	Bharepura	72,825	3,619	11,709	1,973	35,287	48,969	52,588	1 6 1	1 7 9
	Dehli Jakhun	1,68,568	1,979	15,122	53,058	17,458	85,638	87,617	2 2 5	2 3 2
Mainpuri	Alipur Pati	19,798	1,442	3,700	4,866	4,568	13,134	14,576	1 5 8	1 8 1
	Bewar	19,634	-	-	-	-	15,343	-	1 2 9	1 4 6
	Bhongam	96,073	4,346	13,393	25,817	18,651	57,861	62,207	1 8 7	1 - 7
	Etah	68,486	1,911	3,604	25,640	9,036	38,280	40,191	1 11 3	1 12 7
	Gihror	96,177	2,431	5,939	32,302	4,536	42,777	45,208	2 2 -	2 3 11
	Karhal	64,285	912	4,567	18,354	3,135	26,056	26,968	2 6 2	2 7 5
	Kishni Nabiganj	71,466	2,618	7,984	17,682	8,557	34,223	36,841	1 15 -	2 1 4
	Kuraoli	48,467	4,002	9,144	11,474	6,326	26,944	30,946	1 9 1	1 12 9
	Kursana	17,561	1,576	4,047	3,348	7,916	15,311	16,887	1 - 8	1 2 4
	Sahawar	50,272	7,908	7,671	8,738	21,424	37,833	45,741	1 1 6	1 5 3
	Sakit	75,842	3,761	7,429	27,294	10,274	44,997	48,758	1 8 10	1 10 11
	Shikohabad, First Division	2,40,595	3,684	6,709	77,735	24,991	1,09,435	1,13,119	2 2 -	2 3 2
	Shikohabad, Second Division	2,84,148	4,379	6,383	96,966	14,812	1,18,161	1,22,540	2 5 1	2 6 5
	Sirpura	39,436	14,912	11,457	9,617	13,643	34,717	49,629	- 12 9	1 2 2
Sohar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 15 2	1 8 7	
Sej	68,241	2,191	5,161	20,336	4,649	30,146	32,337	2 1 8	2 4 2	
Talugah Manchana	1,14,861	7,637	11,050	32,095	21,580	64,725	72,362	1 9 5	1 12 4	
Aligurh	Atrouli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 9	2 1 3
	Chandos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 9	1 14 10
	Hasangurh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 6 5	2 7 2
	Hatras	2,62,186	3,573	3,693	71,036	22,068	96,797	1,00,370	2 9 9	2 11 5
	Husen	41,558	1,432	90	10,635	6,583	17,218	18,650	2 3 6	2 6 7
	Khair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 4	2 2 2
	Koel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 3 1	2 4 1
	Mursan	1,52,053	3,123	1,738	47,935	10,686	58,621	61,744	2 6 4	2 9 6
Farakhabad	Murthul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 9 1	1 13 7
	Somna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1 10	2 2 5
	Azimnagar	1,09,752	-	-	-	-	70,498	-	- 14 4	1 8 10
	Barna	18,331	-	-	-	-	14,484	-	- 14 -	1 4 2
	Bhojpur	81,171	-	-	-	-	41,000	-	1 10 4	1 15 8
Chabramou	93,828	-	-	-	-	42,628	-	1 14 -	2 3 3	
Saurik	78,418	-	-	-	-	33,080	-	2 - 8	2 5 8	
Taligram	1,19,956	-	-	-	-	41,928	-	2 8 8	2 13 10	

NOTE C., referred to in para. 15.

A QUADRENNIAL TABLE of Average Prices Current of Agricultural and Farm Produce in different Zillahs of the North-Western Provinces (Weight being given in the Standard Seer of 80 Tolahs), from the Year 1833 to 1836 inclusively.

ZILLAHS.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Jooar.	Bajra.	Mash.	Moong.	Mfoth.	Nihan Rice.	Anjna Rice.
	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>
Agra	- 29 7	- 36 3	1 - 3	- 35 11	- 33 -	- 31 10	- 32 4	- 35 3	- 16 9	- 19 4
Dehlee	- 34 1	1 5 10	1 8 11	1 3 7	- 39 5	- 39 8	- 36 6	1 1 1	- 13 -	- - -
Boohundshahr	- 38 6	1 2 3	1 12 4	1 8 9	1 2 7	- 37 11	- 38 11	1 7 6	- - -	- - -
Meerut	- 36 10	1 2 1	1 9 -	1 1 12	- 38 13	- 35 15	- 34 15	1 2 -	- - -	- - -
Saharanpur	- 39 9	- 37 8	1 16 12	- 39 13	1 - 13	- 37 1	- 32 6	- 31 2	- - -	- 23 2
Muradabad	- 36 7	1 1 7	1 10 3	(a)- 31 12	1 3 3	- 33 11	- 29 15	- 37 13	- - -	- 22 9
Bareilly	- 34 1	- 36 7	1 9 15	(a)- 29 15	1 2 9	- 31 14	- 30 5	- 30 12	- 26 7	- 28 7
Shajehanpur	- 33 6	- 39 10	1 3 5	(a)- 30 13	- - -	- 28 5	- 27 2	- 33 3	- - -	- - -
Farakhabad	- 31 7	- 35 14	1 1 10	- 37 7	- 37 3	- 30 6	- 29 4	- 34 8	- - -	- 20 3
Mynpoorie	- 31 6	- 33 13	1 - -	- 33 2	- 35 15	- 27 8	- 29 9	- 30 11	- 14 12	- 18 9

Arhar.	Willee.	Mustard.	Oil.	Goor.	Ghee.	Milk.	Bhusa.	Cotton, per Maund.	Binowla.	ZILLAHS.
<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>M. s. c.</i>	
(b)- 23 8	- 15 4	- 19 7	- 6 5	- 11 15	- 2 13	- 23 9	3 33 4	9 12 -	1 15 13	Agra.
- 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 4	- 2 11	- - -	3 17 2	- - -	- - -	Dehlee.
- - -	- 19 3	- 23 3	- 6 6	- 16 15	- 2 15	- 31 13	4 10 12	9 12 -	1 7 6	Boohundshahr.
(b)- 19 13	- 17 11	- 20 8	- 6 7	- 17 6	- 2 9	- - -	- - -	9 7 -	- - -	Meerut.
- 24 4	- 20 -	- 23 2	- 7 1	- 16 13	- 3 1	- 37 7	3 25 12	9 1 10	1 11 9	Saharanpur.
- 24 4	- 21 13	- 25 7	- 7 5	- 19 15	- 2 10	- 33 1	4 14 8	10 4 -	1 19 4	Muradabad.
(b)- 21 10	- 13 2	- 20 4	- 7 5	- 20 2	- 2 10	- 33 1	- - -	12 1 2	- - -	Bareilly.
- 30 5	- 19 1	- 13 9	- 6 11	- 19 8	- 2 13	- 25 1	3 31 8	12 6 6	1 17 15	Shajehanpur.
- 30 14	- 14 5	- 16 9	- 5 6	- 15 3	- 2 12	- 30 3	4 36 10	8 12 5	1 7 4	Farakhabad.
- 27 1	- 20 5	- 18 13	- 5 15	- 13 6	- 2 15	- 24 9	4 10 5	- - -	- - -	Mynpoorie.

(a) It seems probable that the averages of jooar in Rohilcund were disturbed by a failure of the jooar crop in A. D. 1835 and 1836. The inundation there in 1836 was large, and jooar being sown in the low lands would suffer much.

(b) The lines marked thus in the Arhar column are intended for Arhar Dal.

Mem.—Local differences in price affect the power to pay rent only when the different parts of the country, brought under comparison, produce the same articles. Otherwise the difference of price is merely the difference of carriage to be paid by the consumer, where the price is higher, as a condition of export, from the producing to the consuming country. Agra produces no rice; the higher price, therefore, of that article in the Agra market than in Rohilcund is of no advantage to the landholder in Agra. When, however, wheat, gram, and barley, which form the main part of the rubbee crop at Agra, as elsewhere, sell from 10 to 20 per cent. higher in the Agra market, from the line of export of up-country grain lying through its limits, or parallel to them, for the eastern and western market; as the Agra grain of the same quality sells, of course, at the ordinary price of grain, the difference is a clear gain to the Agra producer. With reference to this remark it may be added, that the chief khurreef produce of Rohilcund is rice and sugar cane; the cotton, pulse, and jooar bajra crops are small. The country possesses, indeed, but little soil suited to the growth of the pulses or bajra. Arhar is usually sown with cotton, and where the one crop is small, the produce of the other will also be slight; this, too, will affect the price of binowla or cotton seed.

NOTE D., referred to in para. 15.

V.
Report on the
Settlement of the
District of Agra.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE per Acre in Lbs. Avoirdupois in *Agra, Bareilly, and the Upper Doab.*

ZILLA H.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.	Jooar.	Bajra.	Oordh.
	Irrigated.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Dry.				
Saharunpore - -	1,634	1,080	1,832	1,098	1,434	522	-	372
Muzufurnuggur - -	1,634	1,080	1,832	1,098	1,434	522	-	-
Meerut - - - -		1,464		1,410	1,434	522	-	-
Bulundshahar - -	1,508	-	1,832	1,098	1,160	500	-	372
Bareilly - - - -		1,046		1,315	997	629	574	-
Agra, No. 1 - - -	1,234	-	1,186	-	-	697	530	236
Agra, No. 2 - - -	1,224	-	1,224	-	477	754	407	216

Mem.—No. 1 for Agra was prepared from a number of trials in 1247 F. The season, however, was not an average one, and the result is not given with other character than a loose approximation to the truth. The khurreef crop was indeed full one-fifth inferior in yield to an average autumn crop, owing to the scanty rains throughout the rainy season. Again, the rubbee was full one-eighth inferior to an average spring crop, from the scantiness of the rains in the khurreef. From the same cause, and the failure of the mahawat, or Christmas showers, the chunnah crop was a general failure in the Agra zillah. In a natural season, the trials of barley would certainly show an average one-fifth more than that of wheat in the Agra zillah. As it was, 10 trials were made of each article of the khurreef in the whole of the pergunnahs, and of the rubbee in five pergunnahs.

No. 2 for Agra was prepared by Dewan Bahadur Singh, of Bareilly. It is a mere estimate of average acre produce for Agra, and prepared at my instance, in consequence of the 1247 F. season failing to supply me with a complete average. This person has a very masterly acquaintance with agricultural statistics in upper India. He has, however, underrated the produce of barley, in my estimation.

NOTE E., referred to in para. 18.

TRANSLATION of the Deed of VILLAGE CONSTITUTION in a Bhyachara Mehal.

WE, Ram Bukhsh, Parasram, Hurdeo, Ramsukh, Jusram, Bulram, Ramphal, Soomair, Tulfee, Jawahir, Lalljeet, Soorjun, Dansa, Subharam, Bijeyram, Sukhram, Keysuree, Nynsukh, Parm Singh, Nuthoo, Bulraam, Ajeet, Gumbheer, Ranjeet, Chuhjeet, Rutteram, Bijeyram, lumberdars and putteedars of mouzah Ooncha, in pergunnah Khundowlee:—now, whereas a settlement of this village has been made by the collector at a jumma of 1,000, rupees for 1247 F., of 1,060 rupees for 1248 F., of 1,120 rupees for 1249 F., of 1,180 rupees for 1250 F., of 1,240 rupees for 1251 F., and of 1,300 rupees from 1252 to 1276 F., for an entire term of 30 years, from 1247 to 1276 F., with us, the parties before named, we agree to abide by the following rules:—

1. The jumma of Government shall be paid according to the entry in the khewut.
2. The mode of internal collection shall be this: at the settlement the village was divided, in respect to jumma and land, with our consent, into four thokes; and, in the same way, a subdivision of jumma and land in respect to each sharer's puttee was made within each thoke. The lumberdars of each thoke will collect from the shikumee putteedars. Every sharer enjoys the profit and bears the loss of his own puttee; and where there are co-sharers in any puttee thereafter collecting by an assameewar khatah from the whole land, a division of the profits shall be made according to the relative shares of the parties. And this system shall continue till a butwara take place, and on the demand of a butwara, it shall be made in Magh, or previous thereto. The expenses thereof shall be paid by the applicant.
3. If a balance arises against any sharer, some one of the other sharers, who may not be in default, shall pay the amount, and take the puttee in transfer for a term to be fixed by the collector, but not to exceed 15 years. Three months previous to expiration of that term, if the defaulter does not repay the balance, the right and interest of the defaulter shall be foreclosed, and a sultanee bynameh shall be granted by the collector. If more than one sharer applies to take the transfer, the collector will give a preference as seems to him fit. If no sharer is ready to take the defaulting puttee, the whole 20 biswahs of the village shall be subject to farm or sale by auction.
4. In the waste held in common, the whole body of the sharers possess the privilege of cutting wood for implements of agriculture, roofing cottages, and grazing their cattle. But the sale of the timber, and the distribution of the price thereof, is to be made with the consent.

sent of all the sharers. The butwara of the waste shall be made at the demand of the majority of the sharers, and the expense shall be borne by the village at large.

5. The right to mortgage or sell shares among the members of the brotherhood is vested in each sharer; but no sharer shall have the right to mortgage or sell his share to a stranger out of the village, except with the consent of all the sharers, or after first getting a butwara mehalwar.

6. The fixed sum of 10 per cent. on the jumma shall be paid to the lumberdars for all expenses, except the police and putwaree dues. With the excess, or saving, on this sum, the sharers have no concern. The fines from the magistrate's court shall be paid proportionably, according to the extent of each sharer's possession; but if the fine is a personal one, the party on whom the penalty is inflicted shall discharge it.

7. When a lumberdar may be removed from death, resignation, or exclusion by the collector, the majority shall elect his successor from his heirs, or the other sharers. No lumberdar shall be removed after appointment, except with the approval of the collector.

8. Deojeet is the village putwaree. He shall receive two rupees per cent. on the jumma. On a vacancy, the majority of the sharers shall elect a successor from the heirs of the late incumbent, if any one be deemed fit; and, otherwise, from other qualified applicants. The removal of the putwaree shall only take place with approval of the collector.

9. For the support of two chowkeedars, 12 acres of land left lakheraj by the collector have been assigned from 1247 F.

10. There is no bullahar in the village.

11. From 1247 F. one per cent. above the Government jumma, for a road fund, shall be paid by us to Government, on the condition that the amount shall be expended within the Agra zillah.

TRANSLATION of the Deed of VILLAGE CONSTITUTION in a Zumeendaree Mehal.

WE, Dansa, Sehja, Mahasukh, Dheree, Kishan Singh, Deyaram, Sukpaal, Rampal, Gunjey, Hurbuksh, Hummee, Badam, Sevaram, Pirthee, Faqueera, Aramee, Radhe, Rupa, Munsey, Ramsukh, Bijeyram, Buxshee, Dhowkulla, Atbutta, Sunai and Mewa, who are co-sharers in the mouzah of Muddunpoor, pergunnah Khundowlee:—now, whereas a settlement of this village has been made by the collector at the jumma of 430 rupees for 1247 F., of 460 rupees for 1248 F., of 490 rupees for 1249 F., of 520 rupees for 1250 F., and of 550 rupees from 1251 to 1276 F., but exclusive of the charge of road dues, for a term of 30 years, from 1247 F. to 1276 F., with us, the parties before named, we agree to abide by the following rules:—

1. The jumma of the village shall be due from and paid by us jointly and severally.

2. The mode of internal collection shall be this: on the personal cultivation of the lumberdars and putteedars an assameewar khatubundee shall be made, as well as on that of the assamees, according to the putoti now fixed and filed. The lumberdars shall collect the rent, and after discharging the Government jumma, with the village expenses, they shall divide the surplus, according to the biswahdaree rights entered in the khewut. And this system shall continue till a butwara shall take place, and the demand for a butwara shall be made in the month of Magh, or previous thereto. The expenses of the butwara shall fall on the party claiming it. The butwara shall be made according to the biswahdaree sharers inserted in the khewut.

3. If any balance of jumma accrues, the whole 20 biswahs of the village is to be subject to farm, or sale, by the collector.

4. In the ravines and other waste held in common, the whole body of the sharers possess the privilege of cutting wood for implements of agriculture, and of grazing their cattle. But the sale of the timber, and the distribution of the price thereof, or of other jungle produce, shall be made with the consent of all the brotherhood, according to their respective biswah shares. The butwara of the waste shall be made at the demand of the majority of sharers, and the expense shall be borne by the village at large.

5. The right to mortgage or sell shares among the members of the brotherhood is possessed by each sharer. But no sharer shall have the right to mortgage or sell his share to a stranger out of the village, except with the consent of all the co-sharers, or after first getting a butwara.

6. The ordinary village expenses, and the police fines imposed by the magistrate on the whole mehal, shall be paid from the rent collections; but if the fine is a personal one, it shall be paid by the party on whom the fine is imposed.

7. When a lumberdar may be removed from death, resignation or exclusion, by the collector, the majority shall elect his successor from his heirs or other sharers in the village. No lumberdar shall be removed after appointment, except with the approval of the collector.

8. Chutta is the village putwaree. He shall receive 11 rupees annually, as dues. On his dismissal, resignation or death, the majority shall elect his successor from his heirs, if any one be deemed fit; and, otherwise, from other qualified applicants. The removal of the putwaree shall only take place with the approval of the collector.

9. For the support of a chowkeedar, six acres of land left lakheraj by the collector have been assigned from 1247 F.

10. Rambux, bullahar, shall get five seers of grain in each fussul or crop, per plough, as his due from of old.

11. From 1247 F. one per cent. above the Government jumma, for a road fund, shall be paid by us to Government, on the condition that the amount shall be expended within the Agra zillah.

NOTE F., referred to in para. 33.

TABLE showing the MAAL and TUCCAVEE Outstandings in Zillah Agra in April 1841.

	Amount of Demand.	Remission granted by Government on account of the Famine, Suffering, or other Distress.	Remission on account of Distress and Land lying uncultivated, proposed by the Collector or Settlement Officer.	Remissions on account of Reduction of Jumma proposed by the Settlement Officer.	Amount realised by Ordinary Demand.	Amount recovered by Sale, Farm, and Transfer.	Amount in train of Liquidation.	Amount entered in the Book of Suspended Balances for realization after the Expiry of the Terms for which Defaulters' Estates have been farmed, as per Order of Sudder Board, Cl. 184-5, Circular Order, 8 January 1840, No. 2.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	(a) Rs. a. p.	(b) Rs. a. p.
Jumma of 1245 Fuslee - - -	16,87,314 18 6	10,02,767 11 6	8,282 11 -	5,227 15 9	6,73,955 14 9	1,954 14 -	- - -	175 10 6
Jumma of 1246 Fuslee - - -	16,90,957 18 6	- - -	68,125 14 -½	5,690 9 3	15,70,488 15 7½	14,909 14 1	10,338 12 -	1,343 12 6
Jumma of 1247 Fuslee - - -	17,07,237 9 6	- - -	700 - 3	93,362 11 9	15,87,622 1 -	21,814 13 -	- - -	3,071 13 6
Sunwatee Balances of Land Revenue outstanding at the close of 1244 Fuslee - - - - -	86,018 2 11	27,292 1 3	5,392 1 8	- - -	2,672 7 -	357 4 6	- - -	299 4 6
Ditto - ditto - ditto of Tuccavee -	20,190 - 5	- - -	10,823 6 8	- - -	9,241 11 1	50 - -	74 14 8	-
TOTAL - -	51,41,713 7 10	10,30,059 12 9	1,08,840 1 7½	1,04,281 4 9	38,43,981 1 5½	49,146 13 7	10,413 10 8	5,490 11 -

(a) This column includes three items of balance, one in which the property of the securities of the receivers of Tuccavee is about to be brought to sale for 74l. 14s. 8d.; the second is a sum of 250 rupees, one under an instalment agreement from the holder of a farm in May next; and the third is a balance, the realisation of which lies over, by the Board's orders, till the talookdaree settlement of Jharkee has been completed, and this will be by the end of the year; it will then be at once realised by the sequestration of talookdaree Huq.

(b) There being collateral interests in these estates, it was not deemed proper to recommend a recourse to auction sale; but as the default of the zumeendars was wilful, the application of the suspended balance rule against them became necessary. The column includes nine items.

NOTE G., referred to in para. 36.

TABLE of the Past and Proposed CANOONGO ESTABLISHMENT in Zillah Agra.

NAME of Tehsildaree and Pergunnah.	Number of Canoongoes at present attached to each Pergunnah.	NAMES of Canoongoes at present attached to each Pergunnah.	Salary to each Canoongo.	Total Canoongo Allowances in each Pergunnah.	Remarks on the Character of the Incumbents, and of the Extent of Duty in each Pergunnah.	Proposed Disposition of Incumbents.	Number of Canoongoes proposed to be attached to each Pergunnah.	Nominees to the new Office.	Salary of each Grade of the new Office.	Total Canoongo Allowance in each Pergunnah.	REMARKS on the Character of the Nominees to the new Offices.																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Farah	2	Mujlis Roy	15	30	The tehsildarees and pergunnahs now all correspond with one another. The size and jummas of the tehsildarees differ in no degree sufficient to require a difference of establishment. Two canoongoes, a first and second, should be appointed on a salary of 80 and 25 rupees to each tehsildaree. A very careful survey of the merits of all the incumbents has been taken, and the experience from the settlement duty of the last two years should enable the collector to discriminate on the character of those merits; and all those parties who are effective officers in ability and energy have been provided for, as circumstances rendered desirable, in their original tehsildarees, or elsewhere. These transfers, and the infusion of some new active hands, will, it is trusted, communicate a healthy action to the new order of things.	continued in office	2	Mujlis Roy	30	55	Mujlis Roy is one of the old canoongoes, and Juggul Kishore is a man who lost his situation of canoongo in this division in 1832, on the creation of the Muttra zillah. He is a good officer, well informed, and deserving of restoration.																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Sewaram	15			Juggul Kishore		25	Khundowlee			2	Koondun Laal, son of Phoon-dun Laal	20	40	continued in office	2	Koondun Laal, son of Phoon-dun Laal	30	55	Koondun Laal is the old canoongo, and Hur Pershad is a mutteesaddie, of active, intelligent habits, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and deserves employment.	Koondun Laal, of Ferozabad	20	Hurpershad	25	Ferozabad	3	Jewahir Singh	30	70	removed by reason of want of energy and information	2	Hurdeo Bux	30	55	Hurdeo Bux is the old canoongo, and Buldeo Suhai is a mutsuddie, of active, intelligent habits, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.	Motee Laal	20	Buldeo Suhai	25	Hurdeo Bux	30	continued in office		Puttubpur Sikree	1	Saligh Ram	30	30	continued in office	2	Saligh Ram	30	55	Saligram is the old canoongo, and Sewaram is transferred from the adjoining pergunnah of Farah.				Sewa Ram	25	Huzur Tehsil	7	Mehtab Roy	25	185	promoted to the office of sudder canoongo	2	Hursukh Roy	30	55	Hursukh is one of the old canoongoes, and Mahasukh is a very zealous and intelligent officer, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.	Luchmun Sing	20	transferred to Futteyabad		Hursukh Roy	30	continued in office		Muddun Laal	25	removed from want of energy and information		Purem Sukh	25	transferred to Iradatnugur		Jajeyram	30	removed from want of energy and information		Chinga Mull	30	removed from want of energy and information		Iradatnuggur	2	Bhugwunt Roy	20	35	continued in office	2	Bhugwunt Roy	30	55	Bhugwunt Roy is the old canoongo, and Purem Sukh is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.	Nithia Nund	15	removed from want of energy and information		Purem Sukh	25	Futteyabad	2	Muggun Surroop	25	50	continued in office	2	Muggun Surroop	30	55	Muggun Surroop is the old canoongo, and Luchmun Sing is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.	Madho Sing	25	promoted to Sarhendi		Luchmun Singh	25	Bah Pinahut	2	Gorey Pershad	30	45	continued in office	2	Gorey Purshad	30	55	Both these parties are the old canoongoes.	Bhowani Pershad	15	Bhami Pershad	25	Sarhendee	3	Ram Sukh	30	90	removed from entire want of energy and information	2	Madho Singh	30	55	Madho Sing is a very valuable and deserving officer. He is promoted from Futteyabad; and Hurgobind is one of the old canoongoes.	Hurgobind	30	continued in office		Hurgobind	25	Muggun Bihuree	30	removed from want of energy and information								575			18		495										2	Add the sudder canoongo, Mah-tab Roy, at	50	80	Mehtab Roy is one of the old Huzur Tehsil canoongoes, and of much information. His character gives him superior claims for selection to this office. The proposed naib is a promising young officer, who has been engaged in settlement work since 1838; is a good scholar, and then held the situation of palshkar of Furrab.									And Naib Narain Doss, at	30						
Khundowlee	2	Koondun Laal, son of Phoon-dun Laal	20	40		continued in office	2	Koondun Laal, son of Phoon-dun Laal		30	55		Koondun Laal is the old canoongo, and Hur Pershad is a mutteesaddie, of active, intelligent habits, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and deserves employment.																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Koondun Laal, of Ferozabad	20			Hurpershad		25	Ferozabad	3		Jewahir Singh		30	70	removed by reason of want of energy and information	2	Hurdeo Bux	30	55	Hurdeo Bux is the old canoongo, and Buldeo Suhai is a mutsuddie, of active, intelligent habits, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.	Motee Laal	20	Buldeo Suhai	25			Hurdeo Bux	30		continued in office			Puttubpur Sikree			1	Saligh Ram	30	30	continued in office	2	Saligh Ram	30	55	Saligram is the old canoongo, and Sewaram is transferred from the adjoining pergunnah of Farah.				Sewa Ram	25	Huzur Tehsil	7	Mehtab Roy	25	185	promoted to the office of sudder canoongo	2	Hursukh Roy	30			55	Hursukh is one of the old canoongoes, and Mahasukh is a very zealous and intelligent officer, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.		Luchmun Sing		20	transferred to Futteyabad				Hursukh Roy	30	continued in office		Muddun Laal	25	removed from want of energy and information		Purem Sukh	25	transferred to Iradatnugur		Jajeyram	30	removed from want of energy and information		Chinga Mull	30	removed from want of energy and information		Iradatnuggur	2	Bhugwunt Roy	20	35	continued in office	2	Bhugwunt Roy	30	55	Bhugwunt Roy is the old canoongo, and Purem Sukh is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.	Nithia Nund	15	removed from want of energy and information		Purem Sukh	25	Futteyabad	2	Muggun Surroop	25	50	continued in office	2	Muggun Surroop	30	55	Muggun Surroop is the old canoongo, and Luchmun Sing is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.	Madho Sing	25	promoted to Sarhendi		Luchmun Singh	25	Bah Pinahut	2	Gorey Pershad	30	45	continued in office	2	Gorey Purshad	30	55	Both these parties are the old canoongoes.	Bhowani Pershad	15	Bhami Pershad	25	Sarhendee	3	Ram Sukh			30	90		removed from entire want of energy and information		2	Madho Singh			30	55	Madho Sing is a very valuable and deserving officer. He is promoted from Futteyabad; and Hurgobind is one of the old canoongoes.	Hurgobind	30	continued in office		Hurgobind	25	Muggun Bihuree	30	removed from want of energy and information								575			18		495										2	Add the sudder canoongo, Mah-tab Roy, at	50	80	Mehtab Roy is one of the old Huzur Tehsil canoongoes, and of much information. His character gives him superior claims for selection to this office. The proposed naib is a promising young officer, who has been engaged in settlement work since 1838; is a good scholar, and then held the situation of palshkar of Furrab.									And Naib Narain Doss, at	30			
Ferozabad	3	Jewahir Singh	30	70		removed by reason of want of energy and information	2	Hurdeo Bux			30	55	Hurdeo Bux is the old canoongo, and Buldeo Suhai is a mutsuddie, of active, intelligent habits, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		Motee Laal	20			Buldeo Suhai		25																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Puttubpur Sikree	1	Saligh Ram	30	30		continued in office	2	Saligh Ram	30	55	Saligram is the old canoongo, and Sewaram is transferred from the adjoining pergunnah of Farah.																																																																																																																																																																																																				
						Sewa Ram		25	Huzur Tehsil			7	Mehtab Roy	25	185	promoted to the office of sudder canoongo	2	Hursukh Roy	30	55	Hursukh is one of the old canoongoes, and Mahasukh is a very zealous and intelligent officer, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.	Luchmun Sing	20	transferred to Futteyabad		Hursukh Roy	30	continued in office		Muddun Laal	25	removed from want of energy and information		Purem Sukh	25	transferred to Iradatnugur		Jajeyram	30	removed from want of energy and information		Chinga Mull	30	removed from want of energy and information		Iradatnuggur	2	Bhugwunt Roy	20	35	continued in office			2	Bhugwunt Roy		30		55	Bhugwunt Roy is the old canoongo, and Purem Sukh is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.	Nithia Nund	15			removed from want of energy and information		Purem Sukh	25	Futteyabad	2	Muggun Surroop	25	50	continued in office	2	Muggun Surroop	30	55	Muggun Surroop is the old canoongo, and Luchmun Sing is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.	Madho Sing	25	promoted to Sarhendi		Luchmun Singh	25	Bah Pinahut	2	Gorey Pershad	30	45	continued in office	2	Gorey Purshad	30	55	Both these parties are the old canoongoes.	Bhowani Pershad	15	Bhami Pershad	25	Sarhendee	3	Ram Sukh	30	90	removed from entire want of energy and information	2	Madho Singh	30	55	Madho Sing is a very valuable and deserving officer. He is promoted from Futteyabad; and Hurgobind is one of the old canoongoes.	Hurgobind	30	continued in office		Hurgobind	25	Muggun Bihuree	30	removed from want of energy and information								575			18		495										2	Add the sudder canoongo, Mah-tab Roy, at	50	80	Mehtab Roy is one of the old Huzur Tehsil canoongoes, and of much information. His character gives him superior claims for selection to this office. The proposed naib is a promising young officer, who has been engaged in settlement work since 1838; is a good scholar, and then held the situation of palshkar of Furrab.									And Naib Narain Doss, at	30								20			575																																							
Huzur Tehsil	7	Mehtab Roy	25	185		promoted to the office of sudder canoongo	2	Hursukh Roy		30	55		Hursukh is one of the old canoongoes, and Mahasukh is a very zealous and intelligent officer, who has been engaged in the settlement work of the zillah since 1838, and is very deserving of employment.																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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		Hursukh Roy	30		continued in office																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Muddun Laal	25		removed from want of energy and information																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Purem Sukh	25		transferred to Iradatnugur																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Jajeyram	30		removed from want of energy and information																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Chinga Mull	30		removed from want of energy and information																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Iradatnuggur	2	Bhugwunt Roy	20	35	continued in office	2	Bhugwunt Roy	30	55	Bhugwunt Roy is the old canoongo, and Purem Sukh is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Nithia Nund	15		removed from want of energy and information			Purem Sukh			25																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Futteyabad	2	Muggun Surroop	25	50	continued in office	2	Muggun Surroop	30	55	Muggun Surroop is the old canoongo, and Luchmun Sing is transferred from Huzur Tehsil.																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Madho Sing	25		promoted to Sarhendi			Luchmun Singh			25																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Bah Pinahut	2	Gorey Pershad	30	45	continued in office	2	Gorey Purshad	30	55	Both these parties are the old canoongoes.																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Bhowani Pershad	15		Bhami Pershad		25																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Sarhendee	3	Ram Sukh	30	90	removed from entire want of energy and information	2	Madho Singh	30	55	Madho Sing is a very valuable and deserving officer. He is promoted from Futteyabad; and Hurgobind is one of the old canoongoes.																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Hurgobind	30		continued in office			Hurgobind			25																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Muggun Bihuree	30		removed from want of energy and information																																																																																																																																																																																																										
				575			18		495																																																																																																																																																																																																						
							2	Add the sudder canoongo, Mah-tab Roy, at	50	80	Mehtab Roy is one of the old Huzur Tehsil canoongoes, and of much information. His character gives him superior claims for selection to this office. The proposed naib is a promising young officer, who has been engaged in settlement work since 1838; is a good scholar, and then held the situation of palshkar of Furrab.																																																																																																																																																																																																				
								And Naib Narain Doss, at	30																																																																																																																																																																																																						
							20			575																																																																																																																																																																																																					

V.
Report on the
Settlement of the
District of Agra.

NOTE H., referred to in para 38.

GLOSSARY of AGRICULTURAL TERMS.

Bansuree.—A weed found in parts of Khundowlee and Ferozabad, which is very injurious, and which it is most difficult to eradicate from arable land.

Chuck.—A subdivision of a pergunnah formed under c. 88, sec. 4, of the settlement circular of the 9th of April 1839.

Dehar.—Low lands flooded during the rains, where, on the water drying up, a dry barley or chunna crop of superior yield is raised. If the inundation is small, the soil is ploughed without difficulty; but if it is considerable, the necessity for having strong and high-priced bullocks for the plough is a tax on the easy disposal of such land in seer or assameewar cultivation.

Gandull.—Thatching grass, that used to be largely produced in Futtehpoore Sickree, zillah Agra. It grows in lands subject to inundation. Its root yields the khuskhus for tatties. The extension of cultivation has reduced to little or nothing the produce of this grass in Agra.

Har.—The part of a village area most distant from the site or abadi. The phrase is also often used to express all the different parts of a village where such divisions have been created in the course of village economy.

Jinsuar.—A rent or revenue rate assessed on crops.

Khatiree.—A crop raised in the sand on the banks of a nuddee or river, by force of manure or hand watering; only a nominal rent is paid for such sowings; and none but koomars and dhobies find it worth their while to raise them.

Khadur.—A sheet of land enriched by aluminous deposit on the banks of the Jumna, where, without irrigation, rich crops are produced of wheat and barley.

Kacchiyar.—A term applied to land enriched by aluminous deposit on the banks of the Chumbul. It is commonly subjected to a market garden crop, and, from kachies often cultivating it, it has derived the name of kacchiyar. The soil is very productive.

Kanta.—Poorish land, when lying towards the bank of the Jumna river.

Kans.—A grass growing in Ferozabad and other parts. It is quite useless, and injures the crop of the fields where it is found. It belongs to the bhoor-retar villages.

Pureh.—When the rains are scanty, the fields reserved for the rubbee sowings are destitute of adequate moisture; and it is usual, on this account, to flood them before the last ploughing, and the rolling of the pattela, or the beam of wood, takes place.

Pooth.—Small sand hillocks, commonly found at the extremities of a village, where the country ceases to be level. Sometimes the whole area of a village is to be found of the pooth character.

Reh.—Impure soda, which renders the soil perfectly sterile. Even grass will not grow where it impregnates the soil.

Surputta.—This is a grass growing in the ravines on the banks of the Jumna, or along the Chumbul and Ootungun. It yields sirkee and moonjh for twine. It serves for thatching purposes to the upper orders.

Singhara.—The pig-nut.

Teer.—Teer is the belt of sand on the banks of a river or stream between the khatiree line and the land which ranks as khadur; some sprinkling of deposit over the teer renders it superior to khatiree, but much inferior to khadur.

Zillah Agra,
Settlement Office, 30 April 1841. }

(signed) C. G. Mansel,
Sudder Settlement Officer.

LIST of STATEMENTS forwarded with GENERAL REPORT.

COLLECTOR'S RECORDS.

10 Volumes of Forms Nos. II, and III, being two for each pergunnah Bah Pinahut and Ferozabad.

1 Volume for the remaining six pergunnahs.

8 Volumes of general statement, No. IV.

8 Volumes of annual jumma statement.

8 Volumes of police statement.

8 Statements of rent-free land under 10 beegahs.

Memorandum.—The statement showing the tenure on which the mehals of the above eight pergunnahs are held, and the form of which is given in the Appendix, No. 23, of the Settlement Circular, 9th April 1839, cannot be submitted, under the Board's orders, in section 197 of the above Circular, till the report of pergunnah Surhendee goes up.

1 Volume of supplementary statements, Nos. II, IV, V, and police of villages transferred from zillah Agra to zillah Muttra.

REVENUE SURVEY RECORDS.

6 Pergunnah maps prepared by Captain Fordyce's survey for the right bank of the Jumna.

Memorandum.—The pergunnah maps of Khundowlee and Ferozabad are bound up with the mouzehwar bihees.

8 Volumes of maps of the mouzehs in eight pergunnahs.

(signed) C. G. Mansel,
Sudder Settlement Officer.

VI.

REPORT on the SETTLEMENT of the District of *Moozuffurnuggur*, completed by *Edward Thornton*, Esq., C.S., 14 August 1841.

ABSTRACT.

PARA.

- 1.—List of settlement statements submitted with the report.
- 2.—The maps are intended to show the circles into which the district has been divided.
- 3.—Reasons why the report is confined almost entirely to an explanation of the method on which the assessment has been made.
- 4.—The division of the district into circles, each of which differs from the rest to an important degree in quality of soil—how effected.
- 5.—That this division could not have been so well effected at any other time as during the measurement.
- 6.—That although the number of circles is large, it is not unnecessarily so.
- 7.—What land has been put down as irrigated.
- 8.—That in measuring for the purpose of assessment, it is most important to distinguish the highly manured land from the rest of the cultivation. That such distinction has been made, the word "meesun" being used for soil which is in this condition.
- 9.—The question considered whether meesun land should be assessed at a higher rate on account of its acquired excellence, and the rule stated which has been acted upon in this settlement.
- 10.—Further particulars regarding the application of the rule mentioned in the last paragraph.
- 11.—That the principle adopted has given fully ample relief to the highly cultivated mouzahs.
- 12.—Method adopted for obtaining average rent rates.
- 13.—The ascertainment, by computation from the khusrehs separately for each circle, of the number of acres of each kind of crop in each denomination of soil.
- 14.—Average proportion of the whole produce given as rent, and average zabtee rates—how ascertained.
- 15.—The khusrehs and settlement papers comprised all the requisite information for obtaining rent rates, excepting average produce tables.

PARA.

- 16.—The subsequent account of the way these tables were formed applies to the settlements of 1840–41, that is, to two-thirds of the district. The difficulty how met in the operations of 1838–39.
- 17.—The kunkoot of the rubbee crop of 1840—the results.
- 18.—Produce tables how extracted from kunkoot papers of malgoozars—the results.
- 19.—Average prices how obtained.
- 20.—Use to which the kunkoot, which forms the subject of paragraph 17, was put.
- 21.—Revenue rates how formed. A list of them given.
- 22.—The jumma for the mouzah having been calculated by means of the revenue rates, a few general rules were to be observed.
- 23.—First, regarding fallow and recently abandoned land.
- 24.—Secondly, as to extent of meesun land.
- 25.—Thirdly, as to the culturable waste.
- 26.—Some few mouzahs are known, and have been clearly shown, to be remarkably productive—how treated.
- 27.—Those in which rent is for some special cause at present very low. By what rule their jumma has been calculated.
- 28.—The khadur of the Ganges.
- 29.—With four exceptions, the revenue rates for each denomination of soil, as given in No. 5 of the Appendix, need never be exceeded.
- 30.—Land round new masonry wells assessed as unirrigated.
- 31.—Fiscal result of the new settlement.
- 32.—The produce tables used. They appear moderate.
- 33.—Portion of whole produce given in rent, also in revenue.
- 34.—The rights of cultivators.
- 35.—Legal impediments to proprietor exercising his right to oust tenants at will.
- 36.—Re-arrangement of putwarrees—why necessary—how made.

REPORT.

1. THE prescribed tabular statements are submitted, together with this report, according to a list given below. It will be observed that they are drawn up in two sets; the one comprises the pergunnahs of the Bidowlee tehsildaree, with pergunnah Moozuffurnuggur, of the Poor Chupar tehsildaree. This portion, being one-third of the district, was measured in the cold season of 1838–39, and the settlement was soon made afterwards. It had been my intention to report this part of the work by itself; and as it was not till the completion of the statements that I received instructions to wait till I could make a final report on the whole district, I have not thought it necessary to draw these papers out anew.

VI.
Report on the
Settlement of
the District of
Moozuffurnuggur.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

THE object of this Table is to exhibit the proportions in which the several qualities of Soil together compose the Cultivated Area; also the proportions in which the various agricultural products are found, both in the whole area and also in each quality of Soil. These particulars have been obtained as is stated in the Report, and, to be more easily understood, they are here given by reduction into parts of a hundred. Thus the column of Soils gives the proportions per cent. in which the several denominations of Soil compose the whole Cultivated Area; and in the line parallel with the name of each sort of Soil are given the proportions per cent. in which the various agricultural products compose the whole Cultivated Area of that denomination. In the lowest line are given the proportions in which these products compose the whole Cultivated Area of all the denominations added together.

The Cultivated Area of the district, exclusive of resumed Maafee, or of Maafee land, amounts to 3,67,886 acres. Of this the Tuhseeldaree of Bidowlee and Pergunnah Noornuggur amount to 1,20,659 acres. These were settled in the season of 1838-39. The Table below has reference to 2,47,227 acres, the two-thirds of the district which have been settled in 1840-41. It might have been made to include the whole district, but all the other Papers in the Appendix, excepting of course the last Table, relate to the work of 1840-41 alone.

	Soils.	Sugar Cane.	Sugar Cane for the next year.	Cotton.	Churree.	Common Rice.	Chuhora Moonjee (fine Rice).	Joar.	Oorud.	Mot.	Baja.	Till.	Kowara.	Vegetable.	Koodrum and Shamakh.	Mundoa.	Mukkee.	Indigo.	Torea.	Tobacco.	Moong.	Sunnee.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Wheat and Barley mixed.	Wheat and Gram mixed.	Kurrur.	Mosoor.	Tirra and Ubee.	Ploughed Land.	Total.	DOPUSLEE LAND.									
																																	This land has already been included in the columns to the left; its amount, and its extra crop, is entered below.									
D D 4	Meesun irrigated	6 1/2	30 1/2	11 1/2	5 1/2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	7 1/2	-	1/2	1/2	-	-	32	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	-	1/2	100	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	-	11 1/2
	Meesun moheeta	3 1/2	4 1/2	10	14	5 1/2	2	7 1/2	12 1/2	1/2	-	-	1	-	1 1/2	1	13 1/2	-	1/2	1/2	-	-	9 1/2	14 1/2	1	1	-	-	-	1/2	100	1/2	1/2	10 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	11		
	Meesun unirrigated	6 1/2	18	14 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	11 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	-	2	1/2	2 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	23 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	1/2	1/2	100	1/2	2 1/2	1	1/2	-	-	-	-	4 1/2		
	Rouslee irrigated	3 1/2	7 1/2	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	4	3 1/2	1/2	-	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	3 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	63	3 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	1/2	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	3 1/2		
	Rouslee moheeta	3 1/2	1	3	6	9	1/2	15 1/2	15	2	1 1/2	-	1	-	1 1/2	1/2	1 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	15	19 1/2	1	1/2	1/2	-	-	1	100	1/2	1/2	3 1/2	1/2	-	-	-	-	4		
	Rouslee unirrigated	40	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2	15 1/2	2 1/2	5	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	3 1/2	-	-	-	-	1/2	-	32	11	2	1 1/2	1/2	-	-	1/2	100	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	4			
	Dakur irrigated	1/2	2 1/2	1	1/2	1/2	14	3 1/2	2 1/2	2	1/2	-	-	1/2	-	1/2	5	-	-	-	-	-	52 1/2	10	3 1/2	-	1	-	-	1/2	100	5 1/2	8	3 1/2	1/2	1	-	-	-	16 1/2		
	Dakur moheeta	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	4	18 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	10 1/2	34 1/2	2 1/2	-	1/2	-	-	1	100	1/2	8 1/2	1	1	1/2	-	-	11 1/2			
	Dakur unirrigated	8	1 1/2	1	1/2	2	23 1/2	9 1/2	6	12 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	1/2	1	-	13 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	14	20 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	7 1/2			
	Bhoodah irrigated	*	7 1/2	8 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	-	1	2	4 1/2	-	-	-	2 1/2	-	1 1/2	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	55 1/2	2	8	1 1/2	1/2	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1/2		
	Bhoodah moheeta	*	"	2	3	3	-	7	3 1/2	10 1/2	9	1/2	-	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	23 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2	3	1 1/2	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Bhoodah unirrigated	28	1/2	1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	2 1/2	3	10 1/2	32	-	-	1/2	1/2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7 1/2	12	7	1 1/2	-	-	1/2	100	1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	1		
	Nihub	*	1 1/2	-	-	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	-	-	-	-	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34 1/2	7 1/2	35	1 1/2	10	-	-	5 1/2	100	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		100	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1	8 1/2	9 1/2	3 1/2	11 1/2	1/2	1/2	*	*	3 1/2	*	*	*	*	*	26 1/2	9 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	*	*	1/2	-	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	*	*	*	*	4 1/2		

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT (INDIA).

It has been explained in the Report that "moheeta" applies to land capable of irrigation equally with "irrigated land," only in the rotation of crops its turn had arrived for being cultivated in Khurreef, and it is not usual to irrigate the Khurreef. It will be observed, then, that the irrigated land is 17 1/2 per cent., Meesun 16 1/2, and Bhoodah 28 per cent. of the whole cultivated area.

* N.B.—It will attract attention, perhaps, that in several instances, as in those of "Bhoodah irrigated," and Bhoodah moheeta," there is no entry in the column of Soils, whereby it would appear that there is no such land, and nevertheless the proportions in which the several agricultural products compose this land are given. The reason is, that the proportion borne to the whole cultivated area by the soil, regarding which this will be observed, is so small that it cannot be conveniently expressed in fractions even of a hundred. Still it seems well to retain the name, with this explanation, for otherwise a village statement might be opened, and some land of the denomination entirely omitted might be observed, and the omission here would lead to a doubt of the correctness of this statement. These observations apply, too, to some of the agricultural products, as, for instance, kurrur. There is some kurrur among the cultivation, only very little.

Appendix, No. 2.

AVERAGE TABLES of Whole Produce, extracted from the Malgoozar's Kunkoot Khusrehs and Khuteonees.

The following Table has been referred to in para. 18 of the Report, and the mode in which the information has been acquired has there been detailed. It was not thought safe to conclude that the whole produce of each article averaged the same amount in all the circles of mouzahs, and, therefore, the extracts from the Malgoozar's papers have been made separately, and thereby separate Produce Tables have been got for each circle. These Tables are given and fully explained in the preliminary remarks prefixed to each circle of mouzahs in the volumes of village statement.

The following Table, therefore, is not one which has been of use in the work of assessment, excepting, indeed, in respect to eight articles, viz., fine Rice, Kodrum, Munda, Moong, Till, Kurrur, and Mosoor, which are but little cultivated; so that, although 4,13,650 acres of cultivation have been extracted, there was not enough of each of these articles to allow of any other course but the adoption of one Table for each, to be used in whatever circle the article might be found. But though the settlement operations required separate Tables, yet for a record of the average whole produce of this part of the Doab, it was necessary to add the land of these separate Tables together, and also the grain, and then to strike one average for the whole district. It is the result which is now given.

In explanation of the Table below, it should be stated that the entry under each article represents the number of acres of that article which the Malgoozar's papers of that year, which is in a line with the entry contained. Instead of encumbering the Table by giving the number of maunds or the rate of each year, it is thought sufficient to state that the average was struck for each year separately, and that it is the average of these annual averages which is given below.

Year (A. D.)	Rice.	Joar.	Bajra.	Oorud.	Shamak.	Mot.	Chuhora and Moujee (fine Rices.)	Kodrum.	Munda.	Moong.	Till.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Wheat and Barley mixed.	Wheat and Gram mixed.	Kurrur.	Mosoor.
1827 -	1,106	800	2,730	1,531	689	387	25	27	31	4	44	4,131	2,108	1,120	432	57	2	11
1828 -	674	492	2,606	1,745	422	336	19	24	12	-	19	3,915	1,605	1,094	364	1	-	-
1829 -	1,144	849	3,655	2,132	345	242	12	36	6	-	49	4,841	2,779	835	480	63	-	9
1830 -	1,846	902	3,123	2,006	376	230	4	13	4	7	1	7,074	1,990	1,026	554	37	13	1
1831 -	3,092	1,532	4,984	4,735	953	762	46	43	17	10	26	7,200	2,688	1,169	225	28	43	1
1832 -	3,288	962	3,674	3,638	309	412	38	11	7	14	47	9,147	2,370	1,447	574	26	-	43
1833 -	3,104	706	4,570	5,544	409	640	25	17	2	67	129	9,461	1,618	1,595	390	12	8	3
1834 -	1,865	1,384	5,760	5,809	490	645	33	19	11	2	298	10,722	1,468	1,298	675	35	1	5
1835 -	4,410	1,204	5,874	5,660	745	1,099	68	28	13	3	78	13,465	3,683	3,256	1,018	165	18	24
1836 -	5,350	1,787	5,034	7,909	516	1,699	13	18	38	16	48	16,774	5,180	2,683	627	452	-	7
1837 -	2,878	1,944	5,618	7,467	797	1,316	110	6	-	-	5	13,048	3,424	2,105	1,791	17	5	4
1838 -	1,893	1,271	7,923	6,754	579	1,172	59	9	11	18	24	10,083	1,175	2,113	272	453	-	-
1839 -	2,849	2,368	7,512	7,362	1,875	909	189	5	19	2	126	9,474	1,994	3,063	460	313	-	-
1840 -	1,487	1,911	5,276	6,162	905	1,521	-	8	10	5	3	9,104	3,544	1,945	1,302	7	6	-
TOTAL Number of acres of land extracted	34,986	18,112	68,339	68,454	9,410	11,370	641	264	181	148	897	1,28,439	35,626	25,749	9,164	1,666	96	108

In the line below is given the average whole produce per acre in Maunds and Seers. The Seer, as explained in para. 19 of the Report, weighs 90 current rupees of the kind known as the Cross-milled Furruckabad Rupee. The maximum weight of it is declared by Regulation III. of 1806 to be 173 grains troy, and the minimum legal weight is 171-193 grains troy.

Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.
6 ¼	4 30½	4 ½	3 17	3 19½	2 37½	7 4½	4 22½	5 16½	2 19½	1 32½	7 15½	5 7	6 34½	3 18½	5 32½	3 4	3 1½	

Average whole produce per acre in Avoirdupois and Decimals. In making the calculation, the Cross-milled Rupee has been considered to average 172 grains troy.

Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.	Lbs. avoird.
531.294	421.275	354.933	302.966	307.940	260.433	628.596	404.136	479.324	219.483	157.563	652.922	457.765	606.482	305.728	514.155	274.216	269.239	

Money value of average whole produce per acre at average prices (for which see the Report).

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 12 -	4 5 -	3 11 9	3 12 3	1 14 6	2 14 9	6 12 3	2 8 3	6 - 3	1 14 -	3 2 6	7 15 9	4 14 6	5 1 -	3 - 6	5 8 -	3 2 9	3 2 6	

N.B.—Articles called Zubtee, namely, Sugar Cane, Cotton, and several others, are not included in this statement, because the estimate of their whole produce was obtained by a different process. The information regarding them will be found in Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 3.

VI.
Appendix to
Report on the
Settlement of the
District of Moo-
zuffurnuggur.

THE following Table is referred to in para. 17 of the Report. It exhibits the results of the estimate made of the standing rubbee crop of 1840, A. D., by the settlement officer, who was at the same time officiating as collector also, and who took all the precaution in his power for securing the greatest possible accuracy.

DENOMINATION of SOIL.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			GRAM.		
	Number of Acres of which the Kunkoot was made.	Average Rate of the whole Produce per Acre, in Maunds and Seers.	Average Rate of the whole Produce per Acre, in Lbs. Avoirdupois and Decimals.	Number of Acres of which the Kunkoot was made.	Average Rate of the whole Produce per Acre, in Maunds and Seers.	Average Rate of the whole Produce per Acre, in Lbs. Avoirdupois and Decimals.	Number of Acres of which the Kunkoot was made.	Average Rate of the whole Produce per Acre, in Maunds and Seers.	Average Rate of the whole Produce per Acre, in Lbs. Avoirdupois and Decimals.
		<i>Mds. Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Mds. Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Mds. Seers.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meesun, Irrigated -	1,017	14 37½	1,321·325	50	13 35½	1,224·575	9	9 39½	882·910
Ditto, Unirrigated	523	10 18½	925·480	16	9 20½	841·446	211	9 18½	836·470
Rouslee, Irrigated -	461	11 21½	1,021·124	23	8 39	793·901	16	9 4½	806·615
Ditto, Unirrigated	6,719	8 19	749·673	328	9 8	813·804	1,212	7 4½	629·701
Dakar, Irrigated -	29	10 13½	914·475	2	8 8½	727·004	—	—	—
Ditto, Unirrigated	264	8 28½	769·961	30	7 30	685·541	289	5 35½	520·790
Bhoodub, Irrigated -	15	8 10	729·799	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, Unirrigated	2,391	6 33½	605·376	570	10 23	935·432	398	6 13½	560·595
TOTAL - -	11,419	8 39	793·901	1,020	10 6	897·838	2,135	7 2½	624·726
		<i>Rs. as.</i>			<i>Rs. as.</i>			<i>Rs. as.</i>	
Value at average prices of the average produce per acre. -		9 11	—		7 7½	—		6 11	—

The information here given did not supersede the necessity of going through the labour of which the preceding paper exhibits the result, and this for two reasons. First, it was necessary to get produce tables for the khureef as well as the rubbee; and secondly, there were not thought to exist beforehand any sufficient grounds for concluding, that one set of produce tables would be applicable to all of the circles into which the district has been divided for assessment; and though the land of which this kunkoot was made is of considerable extent, inasmuch as it amounts to 14,574 acres; yet in many circles there had not come under examination a sufficient extent of many of the denominations of soil to allow of a fair average being struck. Therefore, though useful when thrown together in the form exhibited above, this kunkoot did not suffice for what was wanted. Also it gives the true state of one year only, and there appears to be a great variation between the yield of one year and another.

It will be seen that by this table the average whole produce of wheat per acre is 794 lbs. avoirdupois, while the tables actually used give 653 lbs.; and the produce of barley and gram is also larger here than in the preceding tables. The tables above, therefore, were of use in giving confidence that the others are moderate. Another great advantage has been, that by these tables I have been able to graduate the others for the three articles—wheat, barley and gram; preserving the proportions borne in these by the return in one, to the return in each other kind of soil.

VI.
Appendix to
Report on the
Settlement of the
District of Moo-
zuffurnuggur.

Appendix, No. 4.

THE method by which the average proportion of the crop given in rent has been ascertained is stated in the Report.

In the preliminary remarks to each set of mouzahs, these proportions have been given for the particular set. The whole being thrown together, the result is as follows:—

The whole produce of the field having been correctly ascertained, and one-tenth having been struck off that gross amount, as an offset against the labour of cutting and cleaving the crop, from each maund of the remainder the proprietor takes,

Of Meesun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	seers.
Of Rouslee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17½	„
Of Dakur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	„
Of Bhooduh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15½	„
Of Danda (that is high and very poor Bhooduh)								14	„

In calculating the rental of any one denomination of soil, therefore, after the average produce table of each crop in that denomination has been applied to the cultivated area of that crop, and thus the total produce has been learned, a tenth has first been struck off, and then from the remainder that portion is taken as rent which has been found to be due by the method explained in the Report. This process gives the nijkarree rental.

The ascertained average of the zubtee rates of each circle is also recorded, in the preliminary remarks prefixed to the village statements of that circle. The average of all of these is per acre, for

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar Cane	14	7	-
Cotton	6	6	5
Churree	2	6	-
And for Mukkee, Indian Corn	3	3	6

In making the rental for zubtee crops, it is usual to deduct that portion of the field where the crop has failed. The malgoozar's papers for a series of years were examined; and from the allowance thus ascertained to have been actually made in 20,247 beegahs of zubtee cultivation, the average was struck, and came to three biswahs per beegah. This proportion, therefore, has been set aside from the area of each kind of zubtee cultivation before the rates above given were applied.

In estimating the whole produce of zubtee articles, excepting mukkee, for which, as it is not an expensive crop, the proportions borne in nijkarree by rent to whole produce have been preserved, the calculation has been made by multiplying the zubtee rate by 4. The proportion of the produce paid in kind having been taken into consideration, together with the known fact that, with the above exception, the cost of production of these zubtee articles is so much greater than that of the others that a much less portion of the whole produce can be paid as rent for the zubtee than for the other, the process above-mentioned was considered to lead to a moderate result.

Thus the whole produce per acre is estimated to average—for sugar cane, Rs. 57. 12.; for cotton, Rs. 25. 8. 8.; for churree, Rs. 9. 8.; or after deduction of the three biswahs per beegah—for sugar cane, Rs. 48. 1. 4; for cotton, Rs. 21. 13.; and for churree, Rs. 8. 10. 9.

Appendix, No. 5.

THIS Statement is referred to in para. 21 of the Report; its object is to exhibit the Revenue Rate per acre which has in the settlement now reported been considered the proper demand for each kind of Soil in each Circle.

NAME of CIRCLE.	Meesun Irrigated.	Meesun Unirrigated.	Rouslee Irrigated.	Rouslee Unirrigated.	Dakur Irrigated.	Dakur Unirrigated.	Bhoodah Irrigated.	Bhoodah Unirrigated.	Danda.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Hulwanah Circle	2 10 8	2 - -	2 1 3	1 10 4	1 11 8	1 10 -	1 1 3	1 1 -	-
" Fukhunpoor "	2 13 1	1 12 8	1 13 10½	1 8 3	1 15 6	2 1 5½	1 3 9½	1 - 1½	-
" Santour - "	2 9 9	1 10 0	1 14 10	2 8 2	2 1 6	2 - -	1 6 3	- 15 6	-
" Abba - - "	2 14 2	- - -	2 - 4	1 6 -	2 1 -	1 13 3	1 6 9	- 14 8	-
" Bidoulee - "	2 12 10	1 15 2	1 8 3½	1 5 8½	1 4 2	1 7 2	- 15 6	- 14 11	-
" Toduh - - "	3 15 11	- - -	1 9 4½	1 2 11½	1 12 2½	1 13 6	1 - 5½	- 12 6	-
" Yuheapoor - "	2 1 6	- - -	2 - 10	1 3 3	2 - 4	1 5 6½	1 11 3	1 1 -	-
" Jhinjanah - "	3 15 9	- - -	2 1 -	1 6 8	2 1 -	1 14 3½	1 11 3	1 - 7½	-
" Bhynswal - "	5 - -	- - -	2 - 6	1 6 - ¾	2 - 10½	1 5 -	1 1 6	- 13 7	-
" Jytpoor - - "	- - -	2 11 3	- - -	1 6 1½	- - -	1 3 3	- - -	1 3 3	-
" Goordhunpoor "	- - -	1 11 9	- - -	1 4 1	- - -	1 1 9	- - -	1 1 5	-
"* Rusquillapoor "	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 4½	- - -	- 14 -	- - -	- 13 3½	-
" Burumpoor "	- - -	2 8 1½	- - -	1 9 10½	- - -	1 13 5½	- - -	- 11 6½	-
" Secunderpoor Mehul - "	- - -	1 12 -	- - -	1 7 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 4	-
" Jansul - - "	2 11 8	2 4 7½	1 14 7½	1 5 1½	1 12 3½	1 3 3½	1 11 10½	- 14 10	-
" Nirganjee - "	3 8 9	2 13 5½	2 3 -	1 12 6	- - -	1 3 1	- - -	1 1 9½	-
" Joulee - - "	2 5 6	2 1 3½	1 13 2	1 5 2½	- - -	- 15 5	1 10 3	- 11 3	-
" Kheree Korei-shee - "	2 6 7½	1 9 9½	1 12 6	1 2 10	1 3 3½	1 - 5½	1 3 3½	- 14 3	-
" Khatoulee - - "	2 13 3½	1 13 11	1 15 4½	1 3 11½	1 4 8½	1 - 10½	1 15 1½	- 15 1½	-
" Poorbalean - "	3 - -	2 8 -	1 13 4	1 8 -	1 14 3½	1 5 2	1 1 2½	- 13 -	- 12 -
" Jukhwala - - "	3 - 3½	2 10 6	2 1 11½	1 7 -	1 7 5½	1 3 2½	1 12 2½	- - -	-
" Budhaien - - "	2 13 5½	2 9 11½	1 9 8½	1 4 9½	1 3 6½	1 2 2	1 8 6	1 - 11½	-
" Churthawul "	3 10 8	3 3 2½	2 14 1½	1 10 1½	1 9 7½	1 3 8	- - -	- 12 7½	-
" Bugrah - - "	2 14 3	2 2 11½	2 4 -½	1 4 6½	1 8 9½	1 2 4	2 - 9½	- 15 4½	-
" Puchenda - - "	3 1 3	2 13 11½	2 14 1	1 9 -½	1 7 9½	1 6 9	- - -	1 2 2	-
" Moozuffnuggur	3 - 4	2 13 9½	2 4 -½	1 7 7	2 - -	1 5 6	- 15 11½	- 15 4	-
" Shorun - - "	3 10 8	3 3 2	2 14 2½	1 10 1½	1 9 7½	1 3 8	1 - -	- 12 7½	-
" Shamlee - - "	3 9 6	3 1 9	2 5 5½	1 10 -½	1 14 11½	1 7 1	1 - 3½	- - -	-
" Kodana - - "	4 5 6½	2 3 5½	2 12 8½	1 11 9½	2 3 3	1 12 8	1 15 9	- 15 5½	-
" Poor - - - "	- - -	3 - -	- - -	1 8 -	- - -	1 9 4	- - -	1 - -	- 12 -
" Ghoor - - - "	3 1 3	2 3 11½	- - -	1 9 -½	- - -	1 6 9	- - -	1 - -	- 12 -
" Chupar - - - "	- - -	2 14 -	- - -	1 9 -	- - -	1 12 -	- - -	1 - -	- 12 -
" Bokurheree "	- - -	2 - 6½	- - -	1 7 3½	- - -	1 6 5	- - -	- 12 5	-
" Tissa - - - "	3 - -	2 12 -½	- - -	1 14 6½	- - -	1 5 2½	- - -	1 - 1½	-
"* Gaonree - - "	- - -	- - -	1 10 5½	1 3 4½	- - -	1 2 3	- - -	- 12 9	-
"* Rehrwah - - "	- - -	- - -	1 15 3	1 4 8	- - -	1 5 8	- - -	1 - 5	-
"* Bustourah - - "	- - -	- - -	1 12 3½	1 5 8	- - -	1 7 -	- - -	1 4 -	-

N.B.—In the four Circles to which this mark * is prefixed, the soils are denominated Oosur, Dakur, and Danda; they consist entirely of Khadur land, and the Danda of them is quite different from the Danda of the Bangur, for which there is a distinct heading above. For these three denominations the rates have, for convenience, been entered in the Table under Rouslee, Dakur, and Bhoodah.

The Circles of Goordhunpore, Rusquillapore, Gaonree, Rehrwah, and Bustourah, are those stated in the Report to be in a state of cultivation too little advanced to allow of it being declared that the present revenue rates of them shall not be exceeded in future. Their names and the rates have been entered in *italics* to distinguish them from the rest.

Appendix, No. 6.

This Table is referred to in para. 33 of the Report; the object of it is to exhibit the amount of the whole produce and of the whole rent, and also the average rate of each upon the cultivated area; secondly, to show the proportions per cent. of the whole produce which are taken as rent, and (by the new assessment) as revenue. It will be observed, perhaps, that the cultivated area in this statement is less by 12,091 acres than that entered in No. 1 of this Appendix. The explanation is, that the Shoran Circle is not included in this Table, as no account of its whole produce and whole rent has been made, for reasons given in the preliminary remarks to the village statement of that Circle.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Whole Cultivated Area in Acres.	Whole Produce in Rupees.	Average Rate per Cultivated Acre of the whole Produce.	Whole Rent in Rupees.	Average Rate per Cultivated Acre of the whole Rent.	Whole Government Jumma in Rupees.	Average Rate per Cultivated Acre of the whole Government Jumma.	Proportion per cent. borne by the whole Rent to the whole Produce.	Proportion per cent. borne by the whole Government Jumma to the whole Produce.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
The Jansut - Circle	16,690	1,36,858	8 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,048	2 8 10	27,331	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
" Nerganjee - "	4,387	36,638	8 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,971	2 8 -	7,132	1 10 -	30	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Jowlee - "	19,431	1,12,422	5 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,171	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,961	- 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	17
" Kherree Koreshee - "	5,156	34,993	6 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,896	2 1 10	7,082	1 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Khatowlee - "	19,811	1,87,871	9 8 3	59,664	3 - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,775	1 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Poorbaleen - "	13,843	1,04,965	7 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,755	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,083	1 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Jukhwala - "	15,335	1,11,061	7 - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,404	2 8 1	24,974	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bodhara - "	6,726	47,332	7 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,956	2 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,373	1 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
" Charthawal - "	11,069	1,11,610	10 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,509	3 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,034	2 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bagrah - "	6,022	43,312	10 3 1	15,079	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,605	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Pechendah - "	7,852	70,398	8 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,194	2 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,076	1 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Moosuffurungur - "	16,779	1,17,262	7 - 2	38,671	2 4 10	25,156	1 8 -	33	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Samlee - "	8,986	1,09,204	12 3 6	37,021	4 1 10	24,065	2 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	23
" Kodans - "	8,075	1,11,416	13 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,580	4 6 6	23,127	2 13 10	32	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Poor - "	8,796	53,667	6 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,894	1 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,981	1 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Ghoor - "	14,402	1,01,929	7 1 3	31,448	2 2 11	16,404	1 2 3	31	16
" Chupar - "	13,141	1,21,542	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,117	3 - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,077	1 15 9	33	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bhookarherree - "	14,164	82,683	5 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,522	1 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,939	1 2 -	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Tissa - "	15,150	1,25,786	8 4 10	40,332	2 10 7	26,215	1 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	21
" Gaooree - "	4,360	40,566	9 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,555	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,179	1 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Rehrwah - "	2,577	21,986	8 8 6	6,159	2 6 3	4,004	1 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Bustourah - "	1,354	12,013	8 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,368	2 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,189	1 9 4	28	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL - -	2,34,136	18,95,516	8 1 6$\frac{1}{2}$	6,02,312	2 9 2	3,85,964	1 10 4$\frac{1}{2}$	31$\frac{1}{2}$	20$\frac{1}{2}$

(signed) Edward Thornton, Settlement Officer.

STATISTIC STATEMENT of Zillah Moosuffurnuggur.

Number of Circles.	NAME of CIRCLE and PERGUNNAH, and Number of Mohals.	Total Area in Acres.	Barren.	Lakraj.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Irrigation.	Decimals of Cultivation.	Decimals of Irrigation.	Rate per Acre on the Sum of Cultivated and Culturable Acre.	Rate per Acre on the Area in actual Cultivation.
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Jansut - 29	24,249	2,818	1,017	17,963	2,452	4,608	-88	-26	1 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.	Nerganjun - 7	7,495	668	151	4,664	2,012	32	-70	-00	1 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	Jowlee - 22	32,709	2,923	163	19,891	9,732	517	-67	-02	- 10 -	- 15 -
4.	Kherree Qoreshee - 15	8,138	1,168	90	5,248	1,632	1,283	-76	-24	1 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5.	Khatowlee - 55	35,246	5,123	1,611	24,510	4,002	10,651	-86	-47	1 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 11
6.	Poorbaleen - 19	21,770	2,963	26	14,562	4,219	1,843	-77	-12	1 3 5	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Jukhwala - 22	26,491	5,374	1,167	15,557	4,393	3,010	-78	-19	1 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
8.	Bodhara - 11	9,167	1,336	10	6,830	991	872	-87	-13	1 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 2
9.	Charthawal - 25	13,745	2,235	545	11,511	1,454	4,033	-88	-35	1 13 5	2 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.	Bhagra - 16	10,440	1,133	1,095	7,054	1,158	1,779	-86	-25	1 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11.	Pechkenda - 12	11,477	1,330	983	8,232	932	763	-89	-09	1 11 7	1 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	Moosuffurnuggur - 31	28,260	4,538	2,543	17,574	3,605	1,170	-83	-06	1 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 10
13.	Shoroon - 10	13,960	2,767	228	9,715	1,250	3,398	-81	-35	1 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 - 5
14.	Samlee - 17	15,117	2,766	334	11,089	928	8,929	-92	-60	2 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 -
15.	Khodana - 12	11,390	2,620	19	8,250	501	5,361	-94	-65	2 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.	Scattered Mozahs - 6	5,919	1,503	4	2,956	1,456	1,693	-67	-64	1 3 11	1 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Poor - 21	17,616	1,406	378	11,839	3,993	-	-74	- none	1 1 -	1 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.	Ghoor - 18	22,149	2,449	561	14,553	4,586	938	-76	-06	- 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.	Chupar - 20	17,472	1,915	8	13,550	1,999	53	-87	-00	1 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 11
20.	Bhookarherree - 20	34,256	10,699	1,427	14,824	7,306	1	-67	-00	- 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
21.	Tissa - 23	22,419	2,025	318	15,474	4,602	129	-77	-00	- 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.	Gaooree - 9	16,714	3,172	-	4,360	9,182	25	-32	-00	- 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 -
23.	Rehrwah - 9	18,250	3,847	-	2,580	11,853	11	-18	-00	- 8 -	2 12 9
	Bustourah - 6	19,424	4,020	-	1,514	13,890	9	-09	-00	- 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2 -
	Pergunnah Bidowlee - 200	166,449	25,324	5,183	99,939	56,003	65,128	-65	-65	1 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 11
	Noornuggur - 107	59,354	17,339	50	28,139	13,826	-	-67	- none	- 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	TOTAL - -	6,91,706	1,13,461	17,911	3,92,377	1,67,957	1,16,441	70	29	-	-

Sadder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, 12 October 1841.

(signed) H. M. Elliot, Secretary.

STATISTIC STATEMENT of Zillah *Moozuffurnuggur*.

NAME of PERGUNNAH.	DECIMALS OF CROPS.							REMARKS.
	KHUREEF.				RUBBEE.			
	Decimals of Khureef.	Sugar Cane.	Cotton.	Rice.	Decimal of Rubbee.	Wheat.	Barley.	
Bhookurheree - - -	.57	.04	.02	.05	.43	.20	.10	
Sharon - - -	.53	.05	.02	.00	.47	.30	.01	
Shamlee - - -	.52	.05	.03	.02	.48	.30	.01	
Moozuffurnuggur - - -	.54	.04	.02	.03	.46	.32	.01	
Bugra - - -	.50	.05	.02	.04	.49	.28	.02	
Churthawall - - -	.50	.04	.02	.03	.50	.30	.02	
Joulee - - -	.59	.04	.02	.05	.41	.20	.08	
Khatowlee - - -	.56	.05	.03	.03	.44	.30	.01	
Poorchupar - - -	.54	.04	.03	.04	.46	.29	.05	
Lalookheree - - -	.52	.06	.02	.00	.48	.32	.01	
Lukhnontee - - -	.49	.02	.03	.08	.51	.31	.03	
Bunnut - - -	.48	.10	.04	.05	.52	.30	.02	
Jhinjhanuh - - -	.51	.04	.03	.09	.49	.27	.01	
Bidowlee - - -	.42	.02	.01	.02	.58	.38	.05	
Noornuggur - - -	.47	.04	.04	.13	.53	.36	.05	
TOTAL - - -	.52	.04	.03	.05	.48	.29	.04	

Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces,
Allahabad, 12 October 1841.

(signed)

H. M. Elliot,
Secretary.

VII.

DESPATCH of the Court of Directors, 13 August 1851, on the Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.

REVENUE.

The Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

London, 13 August 1851. (No. 9.)

1. It is our intention to review, in this despatch, the measures which have been some years in progress for the settlement of the North-Western Provinces.

2. The plan of settlement promulgated by the Circular Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue, on 9 April 1839, called forth, in the first instance, much cordial support, and much strenuous opposition.

3. We shall state the views which the advocates and opponents of the measure have severally taken of its purposes and results. We shall then test their several

VII.
Settlement of the North-Western Provinces.

X.

X
Revenue Survey
and Assessment
under the Bombay
Presidency.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE on the system of **REVENUE SURVEY** and **ASSESSMENT** best adapted for, and more or less completely carried into effect in the **Collectorates of Poona, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, Belgaon and Dharwar**, in the **BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**; with an **Appendix**, consisting of a prior **Correspondence**, in which the **Plan of Operations** then in force, which did not materially differ from the above, is discussed with reference to that followed in the **North-Western Provinces**.

[*Note.*—In this Paper the Figures in the margin, within brackets, thus, [1] [2], refer to the pages of the “Original printed Correspondence,” and those within parenthesis, thus, (1) (2), to the pages of the Appendix to that document.]

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By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 5 March 1850.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Secretary to Government.

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(1.)

Appendix, No. 1.

To John Vibart, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Poona.

X.
Appendix to
Revenue Survey
and Assessment
under the Bombay
Presidency.

Sir,

Ahmednuggur, 17 October 1840.

IN compliance with instructions received from you, we have effected a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the documents explanatory of the system of settlement being pursued in the North-Western Provinces, received from the Government of India, and tendering our opinions as to the expediency of adopting therefrom any measures calculated to improve the plan of operations for the survey and assessment of the Deccan, proceeding under our superintendence. Having given the subject our most attentive consideration, we now beg to submit the following report.

2. In proceeding to consider the applicability of the plan of settlement followed in the North-Western Provinces to the Deccan, we shall, in the first instance, briefly refer to the most important points in which the circumstances of the two countries differ, as the fitness of any public measure must be determined with reference to the usages obtaining in the country where it is proposed for adoption.

3. In the North-Western Provinces the land tax is assessed upon estates generally comprising many occupancies, instead of upon single fields, as here. An estate may be a single village, or occasionally only part of a village; an aggregation of villages, or parts of villages; and instead of being simply the property of one individual, is almost invariably that of many proprietors, who are jointly responsible for the payment of the land tax, which is assessed on the estate in the lump. In the Deccan, on the contrary, the existing divisions of land are usually fields of moderate size, capable of being conveniently cultivated by one person; these divisions have been preserved in our settlement, and the land tax fixed independently upon each. An estate, therefore, in the North-Western acceptance of the term, may comprise one or many of such fields, and be the property of one or many persons; the chief distinction of the two being the difference of size in the division of land upon which the tax is fixed. The assessment, however, in the Deccan has not been fixed upon fields, in consequence of the non-existence of estates; for there are divisions of land, held by brotherhoods of meerasdars or proprietors, which seem to correspond very nearly with the mehals of the North-Western Provinces; nor from the absence of mouzas, for the whole country is apportioned into villages, which, however, differ from those of the North-Western Provinces in their greater size, and in comprising within their limits not one or few, but numerous estates, having actual possessors, under the denomination of meerasdars, or which, from the extinction of the original proprietors, have lapsed to Government, or become "gutkool," but are still known by distinctive appellations.

4. We do not feel ourselves competent to canvass the North-Western system, with reference to the country where it is found; but it appears imperative to show that the objections preferred by the Sudur Board of Revenue against the Madras ryotwar settlements, in their letter dated 20th March 1838, to the address of the officiating Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general, are in nowise applicable to the system now pursued in the Deccan, and at the same time briefly to take notice of the chief advantages brought forward by the Board as distinctive of the North-Western system, but which we believe to be equally secured by ours; and, in doing so, we shall take up the subjects in the order observed by the Board.

I. WITH REFERENCE TO THE SIZE AND NATURE OF THE ESTATES, AND THE MEANS
TAKEN TO EFFECT A SURVEY OF THEM.

5. It is objected by the Board to the Madras system, that the survey is confined to "a few estates scattered over the face of the country, which have been created and assigned to certain individuals." With us no estates have been created or disturbed. Such as existed exist still; and here, equally as in the North-Western Provinces, a whole district is divided into villages: each of these villages has its known boundaries; the position, extent, and capabilities of each village have been determined and recorded. We have, further, an accurate record of the extent, capability, and position of each field or number within the village; and though we have no scientific delineation of the boundaries of villages, we have yet maps showing the relative position of fields, rivers, roads, sites of buildings, wastes, &c., prepared with care by natives, under the superintendence of European officers, which we believe sufficient for all useful purposes, and certainly, judging from the papers before us, much superior to the khusreh map of the North-Western Provinces. An estate or holding may consist of one or more fields, and be held, as in the North-Western Provinces, in severalty or by many co-parceners, under joint responsibility; but the circumstances of the assessment being fixed upon fields instead of estates, and of no portions of different estates being included

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included within one field, renders any further apportionment or allotment of the tax unnecessary, and admits of the freest transfer of property, whether by judicial process or private agreement.

6. It is stated by the Board that in Madras "the extension of cultivation, without a corresponding increase of demand, is strictly interdicted," but "that in the North-Western Provinces each village, and consequently each estate, contains a quantity of waste and cultivable land; and the proprietor, during the period of the settlement, is entitled to the whole profits of all he can make out of this land without any increased demand, although the amount of waste land has generally some considerable influence upon the collector in settling his jumma." The case here is the same as in Madras, but it is most certain that this has not been found to oppose any obstacles to the extension of cultivation. On the contrary, as has already been brought to the notice of Government, in all districts of the Deccan yet settled by us, cultivation has increased with unexampled rapidity, so much so as to give occasion for apprehending it to have extended beyond what the accumulation of capital would warrant, and, at all events, far beyond any previous anticipation. And it may be also argued in favour of this mode of settlement, that by it Government is enabled to fix the jumma of a district, in the prospect of the waste being brought gradually under cultivation, and thus ensure the demand being lightest in the early years of the settlement, which admits of a more rapid accumulation of capital in those years, to be employed in bringing the waste under cultivation, than would be possible with an invariable annual demand, settled at an average of what the district is anticipated to yield during the whole term of the lease.

7. In Madras, as stated by the Board, the survey was not checked by any professional measurement, so that its correctness must have rested more upon the honesty of the measures than the superintendence of European authorities, while the absence of maps is considered an insuperable objection to any survey professing to specify the contents of each field. The latter objection does not apply to the present survey of the Deccan, which is illustrated by village maps superior to the khusrahs of the North-Western Provinces; and the work of the native measurers is also checked by a professional measurement by European officers; not, however, by surveying the whole area of a village, but more effectively, it is believed, by selecting and re-surveying a portion of the work of each measurer in every village. The work of our native measurers is performed by means of a cross staff and chain, as we believe has been adopted in the latest surveys in England, where great accuracy in ascertaining the areas of small spaces is an object; and in proof of the accuracy attainable by this description of measurement, as well as of the efficiency of the check kept up by the European officers, we may add that the average amount of error in the Deccan survey has recently been brought within two per cent.; further accuracy than which, even if obtainable, would in a practical point of view be useless. The maps have also been laid down of late by our native measurers according to a scale, and admit of being constructed with an extraordinary degree of accuracy, considering that this is done without the aid of instruments for measuring angles. We take the present opportunity to forward for the inspection of Government copy of one of these maps for the village of Koombharee, in the Chandhore talooka of the Nuggur collectorate.

8. It is remarked by the Board, "that the Musahat records, prepared according to Regulation VII. of 1822, specified many trifling and insignificant peculiarities of soil and produce, which have, however, been subsequently discontinued as useless." At the time of Mr. Pringle's survey of the Deccan, there were some very detailed and intricate records prepared, under the name of Kyfeuts, which we have also found it expedient to do away with as useless, and tending by their great length and complexity to involve in obscurity, rather than elucidate, the subjects of which they treat, and by their very bulk to render the detection of errors a matter of impossibility.*

9. From the 18th to 24th paras. of their letter, already quoted, the Board describe Sir T. Munro's system of classification and assessment, and give it as their opinion "that a detailed classification such as his would, if made with tolerable accuracy, be sufficient for the purpose of assessment and the future management of estates, where property in land attaches exclusively to the Government, no parties existing intermediately between the state and the actual cultivators of the soil, who have a right to regulate rents, and enjoy a portion of them, but would not be adequate to those purposes where proprietary rights are recognised as attaching to individuals; and a title to change the rent of fields, or to disregard the customs by which the amount of them has always been regulated, at the pleasure of the ruling authority, is neither claimed nor asserted." As proprietary rights are fully recognised under our settlement, and the Board's objections, if applicable to Sir T. Munro's system, are equally so to ours, we deem it incumbent to state our reasons for believing the Board to have arrived at a mistaken conclusion upon this important point. It appears to us that a proprietary right in land can only be destroyed by the imposition of an assessment so heavy as to absorb the whole of the rent; for as long as the assessment falls in any degree short of the rent, the portion remaining will give a value to the land, and enable its possessor to let or sell it, which of necessity constitutes him a proprietor. Whether or not Sir T. Munro disregarded the rights of the real proprietors, and recorded the land simply in the names of the actual occupants, who thus became responsible for the payment of the assessment, we do

* The Kyfeuts prepared for many of the villages assessed by Mr. Pringle were upwards of 300 yards in length.

do not think it necessary to inquire; but we unhesitatingly record that our settlement recognises all existing proprietary rights, and that the proprietor has the fullest liberty to assign his land to under-tenants upon whatever terms he chooses, and which right is everywhere exercised. The imposition of a land tax upon every field in England would no more destroy proprietary rights than the existence of tithes does at the present moment, and it is the amount, not the mode of assessment, that could by possibility do this. An assessment in excess of the rent would destroy proprietary rights in the North-Western Provinces, equally as in Madras, while one less than it would preserve or constitute them alike in both countries. If, therefore, the value of land, or property in land, has been destroyed in Madras, the cause is to be sought for in the exorbitancy of the assessments, not in the mode of its imposition.

10. The Board also allege that Sir T. Munro's classification was greatly vitiated by fraud, and further, "the details enjoined were so minute that their successful accomplishment, even by men of the most upright intentions, was impossible." With the correctness or otherwise of former classifications we have little to do, but may state our opinion, that any classification performed by natives of this country, unless subject to regular and rigid test by European officers, would prove incorrect. We have not the means of determining whether or not the details of Sir T. Munro's classification were so minute as to render it impossible for men of upright intention to accomplish it successfully; but we feel assured that the system of classification followed here is capable of being, and has been, executed with a degree of correctness sufficient for all practical purposes.

11. There being in all countries a regular gradation in the value of soils from those of the highest to the lowest fertility, the most natural mode of classification would appear to be to divide this gradation into a certain number of classes, which might be more or less numerous, according to the value of the land in the country to be classified, and the consequent difference in the amount of assessment that would be occasioned by referring a particular soil to one or other of two adjoining classes. We have adopted for the portion of the Deccan to which our operations have as yet extended, nine classes of gradations, to one of which every peculiarity of soil has been referred; and these we have reason for believing to be sufficiently numerous. The relative value of the various peculiarities of soil is in every country intimately known to the agricultural classes engaged in their tillage, and this knowledge, especially in India, where the application of capital to, and its consequent effect on, the natural value of land is so limited, may be acquired by a native agency, if not already familiar, and also by the European officers, whose duty it is personally to superintend the execution of the classification. Should any doubt be entertained of this, it will, we think, be at once removed by the evidence we shall presently have to adduce of its successful accomplishment.

12. Before the value of any field or other portion of land can be ascertained, it is, of course, necessary to know what descriptions of soil, and what proportions of each, exist within it; and for this purpose the classifier, upon our system, minutely examines the field, digging at intervals over its whole service, to ascertain the depth and quantity of the soil, as well as the nature of the sub-soil. From this examination he is enabled to assign the several varieties of soil, in their proper proportions, to one or more of the nine classes above referred to, which particulars he records in his field-book, with other extraneous circumstances, should there be such, affecting the value of the field. From this return we are at once enabled to ascertain the average quality of the soil, as well as the relative value of any field.

13. A proportion of these returns is subsequently subjected to test by the European officer, who, in company with another classifier, unacquainted with the classification already made and recorded, goes again over the same ground, and these make their independent classification of its soils. Should their results correspond, the accuracy of the test is established, and the correctness or otherwise of the original classification is ascertained from its comparison with the test; and as this duty of accompanying the officer is not confined to one, but devolves in turn on every native classifier, it is evident that the nature of this check tends to produce uniformity of classification by bringing the opinion of each classifier into immediate contrast with that of his fellows, and of the officer himself, and so enabling the latter at once to detect and remedy any deviations from the general standard. This test is systematic, and extends to every village; while we, at the same time, endeavour to make it return as frequently as possible to the work of every classifier, and take care that it should never be allowed to fall much in arrear. The proper execution of this test is deemed the principal duty of the survey officers, as a slight error in the classification affects the amount of assessment more than a gross error of measurement.

14. Our classification requires not only a good eye and judgment to distinguish between the different gradations of soil, but also tact in estimating the proportions of each, in the field under inspection; and to the difficulty of this latter operation may be referred most of the errors brought to light by our system of check. We find, however, that such accuracy has been attained as to reduce the errors arising from all sources so much, that the total error in a whole field rarely amounts to the difference between the value of two contiguous classes, and as we have nine of these, it is evident that such an error is inconsiderable, and cannot possibly vitiate the work; and the object of classification being to ascertain the relative values of different portions of land, this will be sufficiently attained for practical purposes when the resulting assessment is found not to interfere with cultivation, and where the waste lands of a district are uniformly brought under tillage, without any greater anxiety to obtain or shun particular fields being observable than can be accounted for on considera-

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tions independent of the assessment.* And that this is the case here, we can abundantly prove, for in every district, and not in every district merely, but in every village, whatever its peculiarities of soil or situation, having any considerable portion of arable waste at the time of settlement, a marked extension of cultivation has subsequently taken place.

II. BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

(4)

15. It is unnecessary to refer particularly to the Board's description of the Madras mode of fixing the assessment, the Government demand here, as well as in the North-Western Provinces, never having been assumed at any portion of the gross produce. From the directions for arriving at the fair amount of Government demand, laid down in the Board's settlement circular of the 9th April 1839, it would appear that there is in reality no material difference between their and our mode of fixing this amount. Our method of proceeding will generally agree with that described in the 81st, 82d, and 83d paragraphs of the above-quoted circular, the present condition of the agricultural classes, the state of particular villages, the amount of the Government realizations, the prices of produce, and similar considerations, compared with those of preceding years, affording us the chief groundwork for determining satisfactorily what abatement or addition should be made to the existing jumma. We also, by a similar process, arrive at an opinion of what the rates of the different soils should be, and by applying these to the ascertained area and classification, we find what amount of jumma these rates will produce, and by examining whether this is as much in abatement or excess of the existing jumma, as our previously formed opinions had led us to think necessary, we are enabled to correct our first estimate of the appropriate amount of jumma, and thereby finally settle our rates. This is in effect, as we understand it, the North-Western system, with little modification.

*Vide 92d para. of
Sudder Board's Re-
venue Circular,
dated 9 April 1839.*

16. In the North-Western Provinces further modifications have been made in the assessment of particular estates, in order to accommodate the present settlement to that previously existing, and which appear to have been rendered necessary by the marked difference of industry and agricultural skill in the various communities of proprietors and cultivators located in the different villages. The Board regret the existence of such a necessity, and it has been their object to equalize, as far as possible, the Government demand. Here, however, such marked distinctions in the several classes of cultivators are not observable, and have never been recognised as a reason for exemption from assessment. The modifications in question are, therefore, happily unnecessary, and all villages possessing equal advantages of position, water, soil, and climate, have been assessed alike.

17. From the difficulty of ascertaining the true rent of different descriptions of land, we have not assumed any theoretical proportion of this for the standard of our assessment; but we fully coincide in the justice of the principle of limiting the Government demand to a portion of the true rent, and believe 50 to 80 per cent. thereof, as laid down by the Board, would form a liberal assessment, and that this principle, if capable of being carried into practice, would prove an invaluable blessing to the agricultural classes of India, and introduce a new era in their history. And we further ascribe to the fact of a portion of the rent having been seldom, if ever, left to the proprietor or cultivator in India, the characteristic wretchedness of its agricultural population, rather than to any peculiarities marking its different systems of revenue management.

III. WASTE LANDS.

18. We have already, in para. 6th of this letter, made some remarks upon waste lands, but we may here take occasion to record our belief, that the absence of any extension of cultivation in the Madras districts, brought to notice by the Board under this division of the subject, was not a consequence of the waste being assessed, but of both it and the cultivated land being over-assessed. Cowles may be necessary under over-assessment to prevent a rapid diminution of cultivation, as by their means the cultivator is enabled to pay from the produce of his cowlee land the full rates of assessment upon the rest of his holding, which would otherwise be impossible, and wherever they exist, there we should at once expect to find over-assessment.

*Vide paras. 43 to 66
of Board's letter,
dated 20 March 1838,
No. 102.*

19. Under a fair and equitable assessment, we think cowles not only unnecessary, but injurious; for their inevitable effect is to stimulate the cultivator to engage for more land than he has the means of profitably cultivating, and by so doing, to retard the agricultural advancement of the country in which they obtain. We have already stated that, in the districts settled by us, cultivation is rapidly extending, without any adventitious aid whatever, as we believe would be the case anywhere under a liberal assessment; and we therefore think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on this head.

IV. MODE OF SETTLEMENT.

*Vide paras. 57 to 61
of Board's letter, last
quoted.*

20. The mode of annual settlements described by the Board as existing in the Madras districts does not differ materially from that hitherto followed in the Deccan. The complexity

* In choosing a field, a ryot does not look to the assessment alone, but also to the convenience of its position with reference to the rest of the farm, and many other evident considerations which it is needless to particularize.

plexity and detail observable in this, however, are almost wholly due to over-assessment, and to the absence of any uniform and simple system of accounts; this important part of revenue management having hitherto been left to the discretion of the collector, or his native establishments for the time being.

21. The tour made by the mamlutdar and his establishments, for the purpose of taking engagements from the cultivators, and ascertaining what lands they wish to give up, or take, in addition to their previous holdings, is not only unnecessary, but highly prejudicial. It is sufficient for Government to know what lands are actually under cultivation in each year; and this information may be fully obtained by one annual field inspection, conducted by the village officers in concert with a carcoon from the district establishment. The correctness of this return could be tested with facility by the mamlutdar and his chief carcoon, as well as by the collector, his assistants, or trustworthy members of their establishments, deputed for the purpose; and this duty, even now, though capable of being greatly simplified, is executed with exactness; in proof of which we may mention, that in the whole course of our duties as superintendents of survey, and assistant collectors, which have entailed a most extensive examination of the lands of villages, we have only met in the Deccan with some six or seven instances of concealed cultivation. Some instances of one cultivated field being entered in the accounts in the place of another have indeed been noticed, but the introduction of maps under the new settlement will prevent the occurrence of such errors. From this annual inspection of fields, the village accountant frames an asameewar statement, from which the mamlutdar makes an abstract for each village, and from these again one for his whole district; and these comprise everything requisite for the completion of a ryutwar jumma bundee.

22. The revenue is collected by the village officers, and paid into the mamlutdar's treasury by regular instalments of so many annas in each rupee; and to prevent fraud on the part of the Government officers, every ryut is furnished with a receipt-book, in which his payments are required to be immediately noted by the village accountant, and signed by him and by the patell. The same operation is repeated in the day-book and ledger of the accountant, and in like manner the revenue due from each village, and all payments on account thereof, are entered in the books of the mamlutdar. So effectively does this plan work, that frauds of any description have become, as you are well aware, matters of rare occurrence.

23. The variations of the annual demands in Madras are attributed by the Board to six causes; but in districts where our settlements have been introduced, such variations are limited to two, viz.:

I. An increase or diminution of the quantity of land in cultivation.

II. Remissions on account of failure of crops or poverty of ryuts.

24. The first is essential to our system, and we hold it to be one of its greatest advantages, as leaving the ryut at perfect liberty to enlarge or contract his cultivation as his individual circumstances may render expedient.

25. The second must, we apprehend, be to a greater or less extent attendant upon any settlement in India, where seasons are so very uncertain, and general failures of the harvest by no means unfrequent. Under the new settlements here, remissions have already become quite inconsiderable, and we have reason for believing that in a very few years more, as the circumstances of the cultivators improve, they ought in ordinary seasons to be little more than nominal.

V. BALANCES OF REVENUE.

26. Upon this head we have merely to record our impression that no balances on account of land revenue, contracted subsequent to the new settlement, exist in any of the revised districts, nor do we apprehend the slightest danger of such hereafter accumulating, under the most ordinary exercise of care on the part of the collector.

Vide paras. 63 to 66 of Board's letter of 20 March 1838.

VI. AVERAGE RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

27. We forbear offering any remarks upon this division of the subject, under a belief that no useful conclusion can be derived from its discussion, without an intimate acquaintance with the various capabilities of the country brought under comparison.

Vide paras. 67 to 70 of Board's letter of 20 March 1838.

VII. SALEABLE VALUE OF LAND.

28. Owing to the racking system prevalent in the latter years of the Peishwa's Government, and over-assessment throughout our administration, sales of land have become as little known in the Deccan as in Madras. Irrigated land, however (which is of inconsiderable extent in the Deccan), has generally retained some small marketable value, and a large proportion of this land is now under mortgage. Notwithstanding this annihilation of the value of land, little revolution of property has taken place, owing to the peculiar nature of the meerasce tenure, which, until of late years, seems to have prevented it being sold either in execution of judgment of courts or for arrears of revenue—a fortunate result in one point of view, as having enabled the ancient proprietors to retain possession of their lands until the present time, when there is every prospect of their acquiring a considerable value. The new settlements have nowhere been in operation for a sufficient period to admit of any certain or general conclusions being drawn regarding their effect on the value of land; but the eagerness of

Paras. 71 to 79 of Board's letter of 20 March 1838.

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meerasdars to become repossessed of such portions of their estates as have fallen into the hands of others, and the competition of different cultivators for portions of waste, would seem to indicate that all descriptions of land are rapidly acquiring a value; and we have little doubt but that in the course of a few years they will become saleable with the same facility as other descriptions of property.

VIII. EXPENSES OF COLLECTIONS.

Vide paras. 80, to 80
of Board's letter of
20 March 1838.

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29. The Board discuss at some length this question, but more with the view of disproving the vast superiority that has been claimed for the ryutwar over the village plan of settlement, on the score of economy, than of deciding absolutely as to the expense of the two systems. We see nothing to be gained by the continuance of this discussion, which would also require more detailed information than is in our possession, and can hardly, in our opinion, be considered a practical question with reference to this part of the country, where great part of the expense of collection is made up of land and shares of the jumma alienated to hereditary district and village officers, which are vested rights, and could not be got rid of under any system.

IX. DEPENDENCE ON NATIVE FUNCTIONARIES.

Vide paras. 90 to 105
of Board's letter of
20 March 1838.

30. We fully concur with the Board in ascribing the prevalence of fraud in the Madras districts to the peculiarities of the system of management there followed, which offer so many opportunities for extortion and speculation as, in our opinion, to render their prevention impossible by the most active vigilance and care on the part of the European authorities; and we also believe that the aid of informers, and the enmity of one man to another, relied upon by the Madras collectors as some check upon the evils of their system, are as little to be trusted to for the protection of the interest of the cultivators and Government as they are certainly calculated to arouse the worst passions of our nature, demoralize the native community, and bring the European character into disrepute.

Vide 90th para. of
Board's letter of
20 March 1838.

31. The Board justly observe that, "in addition to the sources of speculation arising out of the collections of a fixed demand, which exist equally in the North-Western Provinces and in the Madras districts, there are in the latter all the opportunities arising out of a fluctuating demand;" an objection, however, which does not apply to the system here, where the demand during the period of the settlement is as certain and invariable as in the North-Western Provinces; that is to say, that the person who engages for the cultivation of any number of fields is perfectly aware beforehand of the amount of assessment he will have to pay in consequence, while he has the most perfect liberty to cultivate them in what manner, to raise what crops, and to effect what improvements he pleases, without the amount of his annual payments being thereby in any way affected; and we apprehend this to constitute a degree of security and certainty as perfect as can be wished for. With us the collector has no power to modify the demand as fixed upon each field for the term of the settlement, except when abatements are required in particular instances on account of failure of crops; but such, as we have already stated, will become less and less necessary by perseverance in moderate assessment, and the improvement in the circumstances of the proprietors that will thereby be occasioned. Practically speaking, the amount of these remissions has become so trifling in the districts settled by us as to leave very little opening for fraud or collusion.

32. One great advantage of a fixed field assessment is the freedom and independence it secures to every proprietor or cultivator within the village, by the safeguard it offers against oppression or over-exaction on the part of our revenue officers or other influential persons; for (with a full knowledge of the prevalence of abuses in former years) we conceive it hardly possible now that a Deccan ryut should not know the amount of assessment on the fields he holds in cultivation, or should submit to pay more without immediately bringing the grievance to the notice of the mamlutdar, mahalkurree, or European authority.*

33. In the North-Western Provinces, owing to the greater size of the portions of land on which the assessment is fixed, these advantages must necessarily, in our opinion, be less. With us, if the field be the property of one person, he can be in no doubt as to the sum he has to pay, and he cannot be obliged to pay more than is due by the oppression or defalcation of his neighbours; while, if it be the property of more than one, yet the number of the co-parceners must be small, and the intricacy of the relations constituting their dependence upon each other, and their consequent liability to injury from one or more of their body proportionably less, as our fields are smaller than the mahals or estates of the North-Western Provinces; and we cannot but think that the number and complexity of interests involved in making up the demand payable on these estates must give opportunity for much oppression on the part of the richer and more influential members towards the poorer and feebler portion of the community; and this opinion is confirmed by the statement of the
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* By the appointment of mahalkurries, the catchery of a head native revenue and police officer has been brought within a day's journey of every village; and you are well aware that the avenues of redress thus opened up to the ryut are fully equal to the occasion, and that cases of oppression or over-exaction on the part of the village officers have become as rare as they were once common, while the checks established upon the conduct of the mamludars and mahalkurries, added to the confidence acquired by the cultivators in their ability to obtain redress from the European authorities, render it almost impossible for the former to stifle complaints, or at least much too dangerous to attempt under any but most extraordinary temptation.

vast number of cases connected with land brought before the courts for adjudication subsequent to the introduction of the present settlement, and also by other parts of the correspondence before us. Mr. Thomason, indeed, states in the 49th para. of his report on Azimgarh, that "a wealthy and intriguing man, who once gets a footing in a village, will soon contrive to bring the interests of all the others to sale, and, by purchasing them, become himself the sole proprietor;" and this extended system of compulsory joint responsibility would also appear to be unfavourable to industry and agricultural improvement, which, in common with other sources of national prosperity, will generally flourish in proportion to the degree in which the efforts of individuals working for their own advantage are left unshackled.

Vide 102d para. of Mr. Thomason's Report on the Settlement of Azimgarh.

X. PRESERVATION OF INDIAN TENURES.

Vide paras. 106 to 120 of Board's letter of 20 March 1838.

34. The existence of proprietary rights in the Madras districts, argued for at some length by the Board, has, we are told, been denied or doubted, and we can understand the feeling of surprise with which such assertions must have been received; for, however the value of this right may have been affected by taxation, it is difficult to imagine over-assessment to date from a period as remote, and to have been so unvarying in its nature, as to have prevented this right ever rising into existence, or when once risen, to have continued so long as not only to have destroyed its value, but obliterated its very remembrance.

35. But the Board would seem further to infer, that this right existed in the form of joint proprietorship, as corporations, communities, municipalities, republics; and for this opinion, in particular instances, there are probably sufficient historical grounds; but such tenures, where involving a common ownership and participation of liabilities and advantages, appear to us in opposition to nature, and such as could only be called into existence by the force of peculiar circumstances.

36. In the ordinary course of affairs, men naturally desire to separate their interests as much as is possible. It is inconvenient even for brothers to possess the same bullocks, the same plough, the same fields, and the same house. The joint management and responsibility instituted by the Jesuits in Paraguay was productive of the worst results. Under such a tenure, the industrious find that they are working for the idle, and the idle never feel the spur of want to urge them to exertion; and these inconveniences have been so severely felt as to have occasioned a separation of interest, and rendered individual proprietorship general in every civilized country. If allowed the freedom of choice, six persons would, we apprehend, divide an estate into six parts, rather than hold it in common. The joint owners of 1,000 guineas would not long keep them in a common purse. A family of brothers would soon cease to live in the same room, and, though the reverse of this might hold good for a single generation, it is impossible to imagine it continuing through a long course of ages.

37. We would not be misunderstood, however, as asserting that a common agreement for the purposes of Government is unnatural or uncommon; but we mean to say that a combination of interests for the purpose of dividing the profits of an estate, where this is found to exist, is unnatural, although we fully agree with the Board in thinking that the inhabitants of every village usually made their own arrangements, and were jointly responsible for the payment of the Government assessment in olden times. We do not, however, infer from this the existence of a common property in the village lands, or the joint ownership we are told is so common in the North-Western Provinces. Joint responsibility for the payment of the revenue, and joint village management, were, perhaps, universal in the Deccan, but we can find no traces of joint ownership, and must believe that it never existed. The villages here are much larger than those of the North-Western Provinces, but generally contain a number of thuls or tickas, about the size of the mehals or estates of the latter, which, though divided off into distinct fields, are commonly the property of persons of the same family. Yet in these also, we have no hesitation in stating our belief that joint ownership did not commonly exist; but we are, at the same time, perfectly satisfied that with a distinct and recognised division of fields and property, a common responsibility for, and joint payment of revenue did at one time, and in fact up to the accession of our rule, exist. Each field of this "thul" or "ticka" had its distinct owner, its recognised proprietor, and had also its established rate of assessment, fixed in some cases by Government, and in others by the village community, forming the limit of its owner's liabilities, except in the case of the defalcations of other cultivators, which, in consequence of the revenue being collected from the village in the lump, the community at large was required to make good, and this was generally effected by an extra cess on its several fields or estates in cultivation, in proportion to the amount of their regulated assessment. It is clear, therefore, that this joint responsibility was the act of Government, and resulting from the mode in which its revenues were collected, but is altogether distinct from the question of ownership. Even under this system, however, the utmost care was taken by the community to ensure the proper proportion of the revenue being paid by each cultivator, and it was only in the last resort, when all other means had failed, that any defalcation was made good by a general cess on the lands of the village.

38. The practice of imposing a distinct assessment upon each field, followed in our plan of settlement, is therefore strictly in accordance with ancient custom; but the system of joint payment and responsibility, which is unjust in itself, and could not be permitted without again throwing the mass of cultivators and proprietors into the power of the village officers and more influential members of the community, has been studiously avoided, and by this means every man's liabilities have been confined to his own concerns.

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Vide paras. 123 to
141 of Board's letter
of 20 March 1838.

GENERAL REMARKS.

39. The Board conclude their letter with a lengthened and impressive summary of the evils deemed by them inherent in the ryotwar system, as evidenced by the wretched state of the Madras districts, which they contrast with the flourishing condition of the North-Western Provinces under the present settlement, and thence deduce the immeasurable superiority of the village plan of management; but, in our humble opinion, the immeasurable superiority observable in the North-Western Provinces is the result of the moderation of the Government demand; the undeniable inferiority in the Madras management arises from the error committed of imposing exorbitant and illiberal assessments.

40. Many of the remarks made by the Board on the evils of the ryotwar system appear to us to be true, and true only of over-taxation, whatever the system with which it is connected. And in characterising any system where over-taxation has prevailed, we would say with the Board, that "it is found in connexion with the lowest state of pauperism and dependence. It cannot be said to be preservative of Indian tenures—where it exists there can be no leases to uphold, and a possessory right will not be even claimed. That any system, when over-taxation exists, can be dear to the people, can only be believed when men feel a pleasure in seeing their dearest possessions torn from them to be given to others, and unless men are found indifferent about the occupancy of fields, on which they have bestowed their labours in previous years, being at all times ready to change from one field to another, as the assessment suits their fancy or convenience; and under such a system there must always be necessity for Government interference, and the surveillance of Government inquisitors." "Every man must be degraded in his own opinion, and relegated to a state of perpetual pupilage. The honest manly bearing of one accustomed to rely on his own exertions can never be his—he can never show forth the erect and dignified independence of a man indifferent to the favour or frown of his superior, accustomed as he must be to prefer perpetual remonstrances and solicitations, and abide the result with the most enduring patience. His earnings, while his rent continues more than he can pay, are limited by the will of some meddling speculator; if they are brought to light, he must pay for his industry; if they are concealed, he must pay for the collusion."

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Vide 123d, 124th
and 126th paras. of
Board's letter of
20 March 1838.

Vide 133th para. of
Board's letter of
20 March 1838.

41. All of these remarks are clearly applicable to over-taxation, although brought forward in proof of the evils of a ryotwar settlement; and that over-taxation, to a ruinous extent, has existed in Madras, the Board themselves supply us with sufficient proof, when they state that in Coimbatore the average annual settlement for the last ten years is about one-third, or 11,62,463 below the maximum demand; and that in Canara, in 1243 Fuslee, out of 51,449 vergs, only 31,835 paid the maximum, and in 20,164 vergs, temporary or permanent deductions were allowed; and the Board truly observe, that "under such circumstances, however the cultivators may exert themselves, the hope that by their industry they may attain the standard assessment, and thereby reach a limit to the Government demand, is absolutely vain; thence must result inaction, poverty, dejection, and all the worst concomitants of oppressive over-assessment."

Vide 139th para. of
Board's letter of
20 March 1838.

42. The North-Western Provinces, from the reports before us, would appear to be naturally very productive, and to have had the benefit of a generally moderate assessment throughout the term of our administration. Enjoying also the security afforded by the stability of the British Government; it is not to be wondered at that they should have greatly improved in this period, and it can hardly be doubted that they will continue to do so, while this liberal management, which has been confirmed and prolonged by the new settlement, continues. In Madras, on the other hand, by a long course of previous oppression and misrule, the country had become greatly impoverished when the ryotwar settlements were introduced, and these last were unhappily fixed to an amount so oppressive as to render their realization impossible, and give occasion for annual abatements, at the discretion of the collector. This proved, as might have been expected, the source of fraud, villany, and oppression, to an almost unparalleled extent, and also gave occasion to the vast and almost interminable details of the accounts, the minute investigation into the concerns and the means of the cultivators, and the tyrannies and oppressions of the Government officials, so much deprecated by the Board; but all which evils, it appears to us, might be as easily avoided in a ryotwar settlement as in any other.

43. When the Board shall have proved that a ryotwar settlement is necessarily accompanied by over-taxation, and that moderation of demand is impracticable in connexion with it, then, and not till then, shall we be prepared to admit the justice of their remarks in condemnation of this plan of settlement. For it appears to us that moderation and certainty of assessment, security of property and proprietary rights, long leases, and whatever is necessary to the well-being of a country, are as attainable without a village settlement as with it, and that their free working and beneficial effects must be impeded rather than advanced by a forced system of joint ownership and joint responsibility.

44. We further believe many most important elements of national prosperity to be secured by the plan of settlement now being followed in the Deccan, among which may be enumerated,—a moderate and equal assessment, leaving a portion of the rent with the proprietor or holder—the settlement confirmed for 30 years—security against increase of demand, on any account whatever, during the term of the settlement—the consequent accrue-ment of all benefits arising from improvements to those who make them—limitation of joint responsibility to a few cases, where fields are held in common, or have been subdivided by coparceners—recognition of property in the soil—and perfect freedom of management with regard to rent from sub-tenants, and sale, secured to its owners—facilities for effecting sales or transfers of land afforded, by the apportionment of the assessment on fields or such limited portions

portions of land as would, in the circumstances of the proprietors of this country, be naturally made the subject of such transfers—collection of the assessment from cultivated land only, and thus permitting the ryot to contract and extend the sphere of his labours according to the means at his immediate command, a privilege of immense importance in a country where the capital of the agriculturist is not only small in itself, but subject to great fluctuation, from the effect of variation in the seasons.

45. Such are some of the advantages of the system; and although our views of human nature are not sufficiently favourable to permit our indulging in expectations so fair and promising as those portrayed by the Board in their pleasing picture of the anticipated effects of the village system of the North-Western Provinces, where families will be united by the closest bonds of concord and sympathy—where the poor will be supported by the affluent, and widows and orphans encouraged to look for protection from their natural supporters—we yet expect that our settlements will confer real and substantial benefits upon the people, and augment, at the same time, the resources of the state.

46. We trust by the preceding observations to have successfully vindicated our settlements from the many evils attributed by the Board to those of Madras; and while seeing much to admire in the system upon which the North-Western Provinces are being settled, we do not think that any portion of it could be advantageously engrafted on our plan of operations here; while, as a whole, it appears quite unsuited to the circumstances of this part of the country. We have here few considerable landed proprietors or other capitalists, who would be willing to engage for the revenue of our large villages under any system calculated to preserve proprietary rights, and prevent oppression on their part; and were the case otherwise, we are certain that any attempt to constitute them zameendars would be viewed with the utmost dissatisfaction and dismay by the whole agricultural community. We shall probably be considered prejudiced judges of our own operations, but as our opportunities of ascertaining the feelings of the people regarding them have been great, we shall venture to assert that our settlements have been received almost universally with feelings of great satisfaction; and should confirmation of this assertion be needed, we unhesitatingly appeal to the experience of every officer who has been employed in districts where the new settlements are in operation.

47. We have already stated our belief that no part of the North-Western system of operations differing from our own can be advantageously adopted here; but it will be as well to treat this portion of the subject a little more in detail.

48. We have not the means of ascertaining what degree of accuracy has been attained in the Khusreh, or detailed measurements and maps prepared by the ameen in the North-Western Provinces. A method, however, of verifying the Khusreh is recommended for adoption by the Board in the 66th para. of their circular of the 9th April 1839; but it does not clearly appear from this, or any other parts of the correspondence forwarded for our perusal, that this included a systematic remeasurement of a portion of the ameen's work, and if not, the method would appear unequal to the detection of any but gross instances of his mismeasurement. In our system, every field is subjected to a careful examination during the progress of the classification, to prevent any gross errors of measurement remaining undiscovered, but we place no confidence in this as a means of ensuring accuracy and care on the part of our native measurers, for which we rely wholly on the test of remeasurement made by the European officer, and already described in our 7th para. The ascertainment of the area of the whole village, or even of the cultivated and uncultivated portions from the professional survey, forms, we think, no safeguard against fraud on the part of the native measurer, who would in all cases take care that the total results of his measurements were not affected by particular deviations from accuracy which he might think his interest required him to make in recording the area of individual fields.

49. The professional survey of the village boundaries, however, is a feature of the North-Western system to which we have nothing similar here; but we apprehend that the utility of this measure should be considered almost solely with reference to topographical purposes. It seems doubtful whether the information obtainable from such a survey would in practice be found of much use towards the settlement of future disputes, caused by the fraudulent removal of boundary marks; for in order to render it available, it would be necessary to depute a professional surveyor to the spot, which might not always be possible, and if so, would involve a greater expense than the importance of the land in dispute would generally warrant.

50. Should Government, however, deem it necessary that a professional survey of village limits be instituted, with the view of being applied to topographical and geographical purposes, we are decidedly of opinion that this object would be best attained by means of a separate agency, acting under the instructions of the surveyor-general. The duties of the officers of the Deccan surveys are already ample, and the superaddition of a professional survey would necessarily retard the general progress of the work, without proving of any service in settling the assessment, which forms the grand object of our present operations. We consider, also, that the qualifications requisite for the conduct of a professional survey of this kind are quite distinct from those necessary to fit an officer for the superintendence of our present system, and that any attempt to combine the two employments would certainly endanger, if it did not render impracticable, the successful accomplishment of both. The professional survey, in our opinion, could be successfully and economically prosecuted only by a department appointed for the purpose, as in the North-Western Provinces.

51. We have not the means of forming any proper estimate of the cost of such a survey in this part of the country, but from the scarcity of qualified agents, it is probable that, for some years at least, it would be more expensive than that of the North-Western Provinces,

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Board's letter of
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notwithstanding the large size of our villages, which may average three square miles each. From an extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the address of the Secretary to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, and dated 1st September 1837, we learn that up to that period the cost of the professional survey had varied from Rs. 61. 4. to Rs. 20. 10. 6. per square mile; but it was anticipated that, under a modification of the system proposed by the Board for adoption, this would be reduced to Rs. 12. 8. 7½ per square mile. Whether this reduction of expense has been effected or not, we are not informed; but even on the supposition of the work being executed here at the lowest of the estimates, its cost would be considerable. We have not at command any record of the number of square miles in the Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Sholapoor collectorates, in which the survey is now in operation; but you may possibly be able to supply this information from your office, and state what the expense of the work would amount to, on the preceding supposition.

(10) 52. The demarcation of village boundaries, and the settlement of all existing disputes, are also effected during the progress of the survey in the North-Western Provinces. We fully acknowledge the importance of these measures, but have been hitherto unable to give them effect here, in consequence of the defective provisions of Regulation X. of 1827, of the Bombay code, which forms the present law on this subject. We hope, however, that a new enactment will shortly be framed, in supersession of the latter, and enable us to effect a permanent settlement of village boundaries.

53. At present, all village boundaries, regarding which no dispute exists, are described, and their position indicated, in the village maps. All disputed portions are also measured and mapped as such, leaving the title of the contending parties for future adjudication; by which arrangement the extent and position of all disputed land, as it now exists, is ascertained and recorded, and the occurrence of fresh disputes prevented. In the districts to which our operations have yet extended, with one exception, disputed boundaries are few in number, and not otherwise important, which has prevented the want of means for their final settlement being severely felt.

54. The mode of classifying land followed by us, as well as the accuracy attainable by it, have been already described in our 12th and 13th paras. That of the North-Western Provinces appears to us to be of much too general and cursory a description to be applicable to a field assessment like ours, where the apportionment of the jumma on each field is made with reference to its natural fertility and extent, which therefore require to be nicely ascertained. In the North-Western Provinces all varieties of soil appear to be referred to three classes, but greater importance is attached to the circumstances of the land being capable of irrigation or not, and to the description of crop grown upon it. But that even these particulars are not always ascertained with accuracy may be gathered from many parts of the correspondence before us, among which may be mentioned the following passages. In the 67th para. of the Board's Revenue Circular, an extract of a letter from one of the settlement officers is given, and in this it is mentioned that "if not sufficiently bribed, the ameen enters an unduly large number of fields as irrigated, and as consisting of the better descriptions of soil, and an unduly large amount of cultivation of the better sorts of produce. On the other hand, where it suits him, he not only acts on the reverse with respect to these cases, but puts down many fields as uncultivated for many years." And again in the 69th para., "In order to diminish the labour of going over the fields as much as possible, every number of the Kusreh which has been measured as now irrigated is first marked in the field map with a small cross in red ink. When this is done (which takes little time), a glance at the map will show on which side of the village the great mass of irrigated land is situated. The examining officer then begins first in that quarter, and if he discovers the existence of error, he proceeds to every field which is marked as above described, and records on the spot whether each number is really capable of being watered or not." From this it appears that the classification is not such as to lead the settlement officers themselves to anticipate any great accuracy in it, or to place any great dependence on it. An opinion which is borne out by the following extract of Mr. Muir's report on the settlement of some districts in Bareilly, dated 5th September 1838.

55. In para. 21 he states that "the classification of mouzahs according to their general capabilities renders the more uncertain classification of kinds of soil in individual mouzahs of but secondary importance. The classification of soil in mouzahs is recorded under the heads of Surraeen and Bhoor, the former including all the laud entered in the Kusreh as Doomut and Mutteewar, and the latter only that entered as Bhoor. With a mouzawar classification, however, much reference to these returns for the purposes of assessment is, in a great measure, dispensed with. I have to observe, also, that there is an immense difference between a good and a bad Surraeen soil. Thus the unproductive hard soils called by the people Khaput and Burkhuttee, come under the head of Surraeen, because they are recorded in the Kusreh as Mutteear, which they really are, although the worst description of Mutteear. This species of Surraeen, therefore, is of as bad a quality as the poorest Bhoor. Again, there are some kinds of Bhoor approaching to Doomut, which are almost as productive as the best Surraeen. I make these remarks that no misapprehension may occur regarding the kinds of soil recorded in the village forms, as they have little to do with the grounds of assessment, which was based on a classification of mouzahs." We need hardly add, that a classification which is not even trusted to for conveying a general idea of the average capabilities of different mouzahs, would be utterly inadequate to determine that of particular fields.

56. The plan followed in the North-Western Provinces, of fixing the assessment upon each village or estate, chiefly with reference to its actual condition at the time of settle-
ment,

ment, must; we think; offer strong inducement to the proprietors to endeavour by collusion with the ameens to have the quantity of land in cultivation, as well as its general quality, fraudulently under-estimated; and that attempts of this kind have been frequently made, and not always unsuccessfully, appears abundantly evident from the papers before us.

57. Frauds of the foregoing description we believe to be hardly practicable under our system of superintendence; but the laxity, to our ideas, observable in the execution of the field measurement and classification of the North-Western Provinces is perhaps accounted for by the inferior place these operations hold in the general plan of settlement there, compared with the important position they occupy in our system here. Comparatively little use seems to be made of them in fixing the amount of assessment to be levied from each mouzah or estate; and in addition to the remarks on this point already quoted, we learn from Mr. Elliot's report on some districts of the Dooab, that "the classification of many villages there was omitted to be recorded through negligence; and that these officers' settlements frequently preceded the preparation of the field measurement and classification altogether;" and these further appear to be of little service in apportioning the jumma among the several proprietors, sub-tenants, and others having rights in the same village, which is done by the interested parties themselves, and recorded as they agree upon, however much this may be at variance with the estimates of their respective liabilities, obtainable from the Kusreh. Great difference of opinion, indeed, appears to exist regarding this document; and Mr. Elliot, in the 77th para. of his report above quoted, regards it as the most important of all, although he states, having heard that some collectors have given it as their opinion, that the Kusreh is an almost useless document, and this not only where cultivators are tenants at will (in which case they may be in a measure justified), but under other circumstances, where he considers it indispensable.

58. But although no apportionment of the assessment of a village or estate is made on the basis of the measurement and classification of the several holdings or fields composing it, yet this is done according to agreement among the villagers themselves, and the record of this specifies, not only the proportion of the jumma to be paid by each proprietor or shareholder, but also the amount leviable from every cultivator entitled to hold land at fixed rates, and the usage of the village with reference to those who are mere tenants at will. This statement, which is intended to define and confirm the right of every individual in any way connected with the village, appears to involve not only as minute, but a much more minute inquiry into the private concerns of the ryuts than is even attempted under what is usually termed a ryotwar settlement, and we should think it must be difficult in the extreme to draw out such specification of private rights and usages with any tolerable degree of accuracy. But supposing it done correctly at the time of settlement, what provision can be made for recording the thousand changes by succession, transfer, and sale, continually taking place in every community? And if these be not recorded, what relation to existing circumstances will the present survey papers present twenty, or even ten, years hence?

59. Thus it appears that in reality the assessment of a village is broken down into as small parts, and apportioned on as minute divisions of land in the North-Western Provinces as with us, and that there, a much more minute interference with the management of property is made than here. This interference, we should apprehend, would not only fail of effecting the object of securing the rights of all parties, but might even be made a means of destroying them; and the former, in our opinion, would have been more satisfactory if made according to the ascertained value of the several puttees, thakes, and fields forming an estate, instead of by the opinion of the villagers themselves. Here at least we can state from experience, that if the alternative of apportioning the jumma were offered to a village, all but the most influential inhabitants would instantly decline it, and beg that the duty might be performed by the officers of Government.

60. And in consequence of the appointment of the jumma being left to the ryuts themselves, it is not probable that much trouble will be taken to inspect the boundaries of fields, and to perpetuate the usefulness of the Kusreh measurements by the preservation of the divisions of land which it records. We do not learn, indeed, from the papers before us, that any provision has been made for this important object; and our impression, from a review of the whole system, is, that upon occasion of a future modification of the Government demand, a new survey and classification will be necessary in order to apportion it; for the Kusreh measurement and records of the present settlement would no longer give any information of the distribution of landed property, or the rights and liabilities of holders.

61. We have no means of ascertaining how the revenue management of the North-Western Provinces is now conducted, but from the complexity and variety of tenures and liabilities recorded in the present settlement, we should anticipate that a much closer supervision on the part of the Government would be requisite to ensure its proper working than in the more simple mode of assessment introduced here; and it is perhaps little in favour of the former, that every necessary adjustment is required to be made through the medium of the civil courts, for however this may simplify and lessen the work of the collector's establishments, it seems doubtful whether it will tend in any way to prevent a hurtful and inquisitorial interference with the concerns of cultivators, while it can hardly fail to give rise to a litigious spirit throughout all ranks of the people. With us, the possible occasions of doubt and dispute regarding the payment of the assessment are few indeed; being limited to cases where fields are possessed by more than one individual, and of these hardly one would be made the subject of civil action, because capable of easy and satisfactory settlement through the agency of the village or district revenue authorities, to whom the parties interested would naturally, in the first instance, refer it.

X.
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62. In conclusion, we would point out the impossibility of instituting a fair comparison between the measurement and classification or other executive details of the system here, and similar operations, as practised in the North-Western Provinces, apart from the mode of settlement to which they are subservient; for under different modes of settlement, different degrees of accuracy in measurement and classification, and even different methods of performing these operations, may be permitted. We have not, therefore, ventured to express our opinions upon any part of the North-Western plan of operations, except with reference to its applicability to this part of India.

63. We have endeavoured, however, throughout this report to express our conviction, that the settlement of the North-Western Provinces is being made on liberal principles, and our belief that any settlement, based on the principles of moderation, would prove a great blessing to this country, and could hardly, under any attendant peculiarities of system, fail of advancing its prosperity.

(12) 64. But while we acknowledge the North-Western settlement to possess the first of requisites, liberality, it has other features to which we cannot yield our approval, and we still remain unshaken in our belief of the superiority of a fixed field assessment, as, in our humble judgment, of simpler execution in the first instance, and likely to require fewer adjustments afterwards, as interfering less with the existing tenures of landed property, and offering greater facilities for effecting its sale and transfer, while affording to the poorer and less influential portion of the community a better protection against injustice and oppression.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. E. Goldsmid,*
Civil Service.

G. Wingate,
Lieut. Engineers,

Superintendent of Survey and Assessment in the Deccan.

No. 167 of 1840.

To *J. Vibart, Esquire, Revenue Commissioner, Poona.*

Sir,

Bembeh, 30 December 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copies of correspondence noted in the margin, forwarded with your letter of 5th instant, in which you request me to report whether a system of mapping each village could not be grafted on my present operations, and also furnish a succinct account of the latter, with a description of the actual operations in any one village, as a specimen.

2. The information and opinions here called for, have been already in great measure supplied in the joint report lately submitted to you by Mr. Goldsmid and myself, in which our present system of operations is compared, in detail, with that of the North-Western Provinces. To go again over the same ground would be at once a tedious and unnecessary task, and I propose, therefore, in the present communication, to confine my attention to the elucidation of such points, arising from the correspondence now under consideration, as have not in the previous report been touched upon or sufficiently explained, and to an attempt to furnish a brief and intelligible account of the process of surveying a single village, which may serve as a specimen of the whole system.

3. Before proceeding further, however, I would direct your attention to several serious misconceptions entertained by the Government of India in regard to the nature of the operations connected with the Deccan survey, and which it is the more important to bring forward in this prominent manner, as from them have originated the various objections preferred against the system.

4. Mr. Colvin, throughout his note of the 9th August 1840, rests his arguments on the supposition of the assessment being here fixed on the basis of conjectural estimates and calculations of produce, and similar uncertain grounds, instead of on the safe and practical considerations arising from a constant reference to former regular and easy payments, which he claims as the distinctive character and merit of the system followed in the North-Western Provinces, and distinguishing it broadly from others. From the adoption of this view he is led to apprehend as an almost necessary consequence of the Deccan survey the worst of evils, over-assessment. No assumption, however, could be more unfounded; for the amount of revenue fixed for each district here has, as you are well aware, been determined almost solely with reference to practical considerations, and mainly on a consideration of past realizations; while the unexampled rapidity with which cultivation has everywhere extended, consequent on the introduction of the new settlement, is, of itself, abundant proof that whatever the objections to which they are open, among them over-assessment can have no place. On the contrary, the survey was instituted for the express purpose of effecting a just and equable reduction of assessment, and the new settlements have been deemed by some to exhibit an uncalled-for degree of liberality, but I think without sufficient reason; though if such were the case, "the loss on this account," as observed by Mr. Colvin, "would be far overbalanced by the prospect of escaping the contrary and greater evil."

5. A further

Mr. Reid's letter to Revenue Commissioner, dated 27 October 1840.

Mr. Halliday's letter to Mr. Reid, dated 17 Aug. 1840, No. 137. Mr. Colvin's note of 9 Aug. 1840.

Governor-general's despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 18 Aug. 1838, No. 3.