Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land and varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures. The Table on page 142 shows the transactions in land for the last 14 years, as ascertained at the recent Settlement.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1864-65 to 1873-74 ...	21-12	24-14
1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	48-6	29-4
1878-79 to 1881-82 ...	50-2	44-9

Weights and Measures.

The weights used for ordinary purposes are according to the standard scale of *maunds*, *sérs* and *chattaks*. Jewelry is weighed by the further common subdivisions *cháwal*, *ratti*, *mashat*, *tola*. As a measure of length the English yard of 36 inches is commonly used in the district. The natives have divided it into 16 parts called *girahs*, on the analogy of sixteen *chittaks* to the *sér*. There is another standard measure of length called the *imartigay*, 33 inches long. It is in general use for measuring houses.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table I of the Administration Report for 1878-79, while Table XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for communications in the district. Delhi is unusually well provided with means of communication. There is a metalled road running throughout the whole length north and south, another metalled road running nearly due west from Delhi towards Rohtak, and the Rájputána Railway nearly bisects the country between this and the Mathra road to Ballabgarh. The Agra canal also brings up stone and takes down grain again to a small extent. All these lines converge on Delhi, and form a radiating system of communications on the north, north-west, west, south-west, and south, which leaves little to be desired.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers ...	72
Railways	12
Metalled roads ...	116
Unmetalled roads ...	293

Rivers.

The Jamná forms the eastern boundary of the Delhi district throughout, and is navigable for the whole of its course, but not much used. It separates Delhi district from the Mirath and Bulandshahr districts of the North-Western Provinces, forming thus a natural division between the two provinces. With the exception of the Jamná, there is no other important river in the district. The principal traffic on this river as stated in the Punjab Famine Report, 1879, is shown in Table No. XXV. There is but little navigation on it; there is a small wood depôt at Garhi Mehndipur, below Mamiarpur, and corn is sometimes brought down the river from Bigah, a large village in the north of Delhi, to Sunipat; but there is little else worth speaking of in the way of river-trade. The mooring places and ferries and distances between them are shown at the top of page 143, following the downward course of the stream.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest,

Statement of transfers by private sale and mortgage of land during **14** *years.*

	Name of Tahsil	From 1861 to 1867.						From 1868 to 1874.						Total from 1861 to 1874.						Percentage of area alienated	
		Number of transactions.	Area in acres.	Jama.	Amount paid.	Average per acre.	Average per rupee of jama.	Number of transactions.	Area in acres.	Jama.	Amount paid	Average per acre	Average per rupee of jama	Number of transactions.	Area in acres.	Jama.	Amount paid.	Average per acre.	Average per rupee of jama	On paid	On cultivated area.
Sale.	Delhi ..	99	6,338	9,796	81,970	12 14 11	8 0	97	3,405	4,561	1,11,443	32 11 8	24 6 11	196	9,743	14,357	1,93,412	19 13 7	13 7 9	3·1	5·9
	Bullabgarh ...	59	2,610	2,137	16,851	6 11 0	14 0	73	1,420	2,126	37,783	26 8 0	17 12 6	132	3,945	4,263	54,634	13 4 0	12 13 0	6·1	5·2
	Sonipat ..	48	3,181	3,939	26,406	8 5 0	11 0	70	388	760	27,107	73 11 0	35 11 0	153	3,649	4,699	53,513	15 1 0	11 6 0	4·[illegible]	9·7
	Total ...	2[illegible]	12,039	15,861	1,25,227	10 6 0	14 0	243	5,199	7,447	1,76,332	30 1 0	23 11 0	488	17,337	23,308	3,01,559	17 8 0	13 15 0	2·11	2·32
Mortgage	Delhi ..	148	5,389	7,416	48,934	9 1 3	9 9	219	5,627	7,880	1,20,865	21 7 8	15 5 6	367	11,016	15,296	1,69,799	15 0 7	11 1 9	4·1	6·7
	Bullabgarh ...	101	3,982	3,029	19,279	4 13 0	6 6	175	3,400	3,712	79,008	23 8 0	21 8 0	276	7,392	6,741	99,179	13 7 0	14 11 0	0·3	7·4
	Sonipat ..	158	1,564	3,143	37,466	24 0 0	11 16 0	317	1,805	4,001	1,14,599	63 9 9	28 10 0	488	3,369	7,144	1,52,065	45 3 0	21 5 0	3·2	8·3
	Total ..	3[illegible]	10,935	13,576	10,579	9 10 0	67 12 0	709	10,831	15,593	3,14,369	29 1 1	20 3 7	1,039	21,773	29,171	4,21,039	19 6 5	14 9 11	2·67	4·16

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Stations.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Maniarpur Jaghpat	11	Ferry.*
Dabiera ...	8	Ferry.
Borárí ...	6½	Ferry.
Wazirabád ...	4	Ferry.
Okhla ...	11½	Ferry.
Jaitpur ...	5	Ferry.
Sirsoli ...	4½	Ferry
Mahábatpur ..	2	Ferry.
Kabulpur Khádar .	4½	Ferry.
Majhóli ...	8½	Ferry.
Shájahánpur ..	8½	Ferry.
Chhánsa ...	3	Ferry.

* And bridge of boats which is broken up in the rainy season.

Besides the ferries and bridges of boats mentioned in the margin, there is a Railway bridge at Delhi, with a road underneath for passengers and vehicles.

Ferry income.

The income of five years for the different ferries is given below :—

No.	Ferries.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Average.
1	Maniárpur ...	3,700	3,600	3,725	3,100	3,010	3,337
2	Dabiará	825	666	700	652	735	723
3	Borárí	200	210	80	180	180	161
4	Wazírábád	280	170	160	90	160	172
5	Okhla	375	170	200	285	275	281
6	Jaitpur	465	315	470	335	305	336
7	Sirsoli ...	350	100	250	220	185	223
8	Mahábatpur ...	600	525	600	510	245	496
9	Kabúlpur Khádar ...	720	600	520	570	255	637
10	Majháoli	560	470	495	366	225	333
11	Shájahánpur ...	200	245	355	250	200	310
12	Chhánsa	9,410	2,900	2,400	1,595	1,600	3,401
	Total ...	17,330	9,630	9,565	8,472	6,515	10,302

These ferries are almost always leased by auction, the contractors taking toll on passengers and traffic at rates the chief of which are the following :—

1.—Each person ... ... 3 pies.
2.— ,, laden pony or donkey ... ... 9 ,,
3.— ,, pony or donkey, not laden ... ... 6 ,,
4.—Two-ox waggon ... ... 4 annas.
5.—Laden bullock or buffalo ... ... 1 anna.
6.—Bullock or buffalo, not laden ... ... 2 pies.
7.—Camel, laden ... ... 4 annas.
8.— ,, unladen ... ... 6 pies.
9.—Riding horse ... ... 1 anna.
10.—*Pálki* with 4 Kahárs ... ... 12 annas.
11.—Sheep and goats ... ... 1 pie.
12.—For opening a bridge to let a vessel pass ... 8 annas.
13.—Ekka, or *bahli* ... ... 4 ,,

Canal navigation.

The Western Jamná Canal is not at present navigable, though the scheme for its realignment will, among other alterations, make it so. Yet the Canal Department has done a good deal lately in the way of bringing up materials for the new bridges and canal bungalows, and taking down to the Delhi market the timber cut on the banks of the old line. The Agra Canal is navigable, and boats ply regularly up and down it; but from the official report of the Executive Engineer in charge it appears unlikely that the income from navigation tolls will ever be equal to the interest of the additional capital required to make the canal navigable.

Railways.

Delhi is exceedingly well provided with railway communications, no less than three railways coming into the town itself, the East Indian Railway, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures and Communications.

Railways.

Rajputana State Railway, all using the station belonging to the East Indian Railway. The two former are of the broad or five feet six gauge, and the latter the narrow or metre gauge. The two former cross the river at Dehli which is their terminus, whence the Rajputana State Railway traverses the district in the direction of Gurgáon for about twelve miles, with one station at Pálam, about ten miles from Dehli.

Roads.

The main lines of road are up and down the Grand Trunk Road, the Agra road, the Gurgáon road (for Rewári and Fírozpur Jhirka), and the Rohtak road for the due west parts. A cross-road line of importance comes into Sunipat *tahsíl* from Kharkhaudah in Rohtak going eastward to Bághpat, and there is some little traffic along the Chhánsah and Kabúlpur Bángar line in the south. It would be good to have a public thoroughfare along the banks of the canal. Some of the heaviest traffic of the country lies in the cotton, *gur*, and grain carts of the canal villages of Sunipat. The cross-country lines of road in that part of the *tahsíl* are often soft and rutty, very often cut up by wrong-headed water-courses that seem to think the more turns they can take the better, and being on a high level compared with the long-used hollowed-out lanes, frequently flood them more copiously than the fields intended for irrigation. If on the new line of the canal a good *kacha* road were laid down on one side, and if country traffic were not merely winked at but encouraged and developed, it would prove a real and great benefit. A very full list of the roads will be found in Appendix IX to Mr. Maconachie's Settlement Report. The table at the top of next page shows the principal roads in the district stage by stage, with the conveniences for travellers to be found at each stage.

Beides the metalled roads, there are several important unmetalled roads in the Dehli district:—

Dehli towards Gurgáon *viâ* Barsich		...	...	11 miles.
Sarai Rahillah Khan to Najafgarh		...	...	12 ,,
Basant to Najafgarh	...	...	...	9 ,,
Nangloi Játu to Najafgarh	...	...	...	7 ,,
Azádpur to Bághpat	...	..	...	16 ,,
Between Gurgáon and Bahádurgarh *viâ* Najafgarh			...	10 ,,
Najafgarh to Dahisrah	...	...	...	24 ,,
Nangloi Játu to Alipur	...	...	...	10 ,,
Sunipat to Maniárpur ferry	...	...	...	11 ,,
Kharkaudah *viâ* Thána Kalán to Bághpat		...	...	18 ,,
Sunipat to Bághpat	...	...	...	12 ,,
Bádli to Zafarpur *viâ* Sunipat	...	...	...	29 ,,

the old imperial road but not now kept up. There are also others of less importance.

Besides the police rest-houses mentioned above, there is one at Najafgarh. The dák bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police bungalows are furnished, but have no servants.

Post offices.

There are two lines of horse dák running from Dehli to Karnál and Rohtak. They are run by a contractor, Moti Ram, who is subsidized by Government. A railway, however, has recently been opened from Rewári to Hissár, and this passes within about 20 miles of Rohtak, whence, for the future, the mails will be delivered in Rohtak.

Roads.

Route.	Halting place.	Length of Stage.	Total length with District.	REMARKS.
Dehli to Karnál.	Alipur ..	11	39	Police bungalow and encamping ground.
	Rai ...	10		Police bungalow and encamping ground.
	Larsauli ...	11		Police bungalow and encamping ground.
	Panchi Gújarán ...	3		Police bungalow.
	Garhi Kalán ...	2		Police bungalow.
Rai to Sunipat.	Sunipat ...	7	7	Police bungalow.
Dehli to Gurgáon.	Mahrauli ...	11	14	Dak bungalow and encamping ground, also police bungalow at Adam Khán's tomb.
Dehli to Mathra.	Chaukhandí ...	3	27	Encamping ground.
	Taláb Kishen Das...	2		Encamping ground.
	Badarpur ...	6		Police bungalow and encamping ground.
	Farídábád ...	5½		Police bungalow and encamping ground.
	Ajraundah ...	2		Encamping ground.
	Ballabgarh ...	4		Police bungalow and encamping ground.
Dehli to Rohtak.	Nangloi Ját ...	11	17	Police bungalow and encamping ground.
	Mundhkah ...	3		Encamping ground.
	Tikrí Kalan ...	3		Encamping ground.

Post offices.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Dehli (including one central and five sub-offices), Mahrauli, Arab Sarai, Ballabgarh, Chhánsah, Farídábád, Alipur, Larsauli, Nangloi, Najafgarh, Rai, Sunipat, Pahárganj, Subzimandi; Manjháolí and Badarpur. At all of these, with the exception of Badarpur, money-orders are issued, and Savings Banks established. Indian Postal Notes for small sums can also be obtained at all with the above-mentioned exception. There are no District Offices, but the District Funds pay a yearly subscription to the Imperial Post Office.

Telegraphs.

There is a line of telegraph running along the railway from Dehli to Gurgáon, with stations at "Military Siding" and Pálam. Also one along the East Indian Railway to the North-West Provinces and westward.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL AND MILITARY.

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.
Executive and Judicial.

The Dehli district forms one of the districts under the control of the Commissioner of Dehli. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, two Extra-Assistant Commissioners, Judge of the Small Cause Court, District Superintendent of Police, two Assistant District Superintendents of Police, and the Civil Surgeon. One of the Extra-Assistant Commissioners is generally a European in charge of the Treasury, and one of the Assistant District Superintendents of Police is specially in charge of the City Police for which he receives an additional allowance.

Tahsíl.	Kanungos and Náibs.	Girdawars.	Patwaris.
Dehli ...	2	3	81
Sunipat ...	2	3	82
Ballabgarh ...	2	2	61

There are three *tahsíls*, Sunipat, Dehli and Ballabgarh, all connected by metalled roads, and each in charge of a *tahsíldár*, who is assisted by a *náib tahsíldár*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin.

There are two Munsiffs in the district, one having jurisdiction within the Ballabgarh *tahsíl*, and one having jurisdiction within the Sunipat *tahsíl*, and 20 villages of the Dehli *tahsíl*. There is no Munsiff's Court at the Sadr, the Small Cause Court taking its place.

The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

minal, Police and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by two benches of Honorary Magistrates, one at Dehli, and the second at Sunipat.

The Police Force is controlled by a District Superintendent and two Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the city of Dehli. The strength of the force, as given in Table I of 1881-1882, is shewn in the margin. In addition to these, 908 village watchmen are employed, giving an average of 1·12 men per village (see Chapter III, page 90); the largest number is found in Narela and Mahrauli, which have 11 *chaukidárs* each; the most prevalent castes among these are Shaikhs, Fakirs Bráhmins, Sweepers

Class of Police.	Total strength	Distribution.	
		Standing guard.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial) ...	517	100	417
Cantonment	11	...	11
Municipal	591	...	591
Canal	22	22	...
Total	1,141	122	1,019

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

Pathán, and Gújars. The average pay varies in different *tahsíls*. In Ballabgarh it is Rs. 26-10-6, in Dehli Rs. 34-7-6, in Sunipat Rs. 34-4-2. The *thánas*, or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chaukis* or police outposts, are distributed as follows:—

Tahsíl.	Thana.	Outpost.
Dehli	Kotwáli.	Sadr Bázár.
Within Municipal limits	Hauz Kázi.	Mahaldar Khán.
	Dehli Gate.	Makbara Paik in Bádli.
	Kashmíri Gate.	Nagli.
	Pahár Ganj.	Singhola.
	Sabzimandi.	Nathupur.
	Alipur	Alipur.
	Nangloi-Ját.	Sarhi Sita Rám.
	Najafgarh.	Garhi Píran.
		Mundka.
		Tikri.
		Tihar.
		Nizám-ud-dín.
		Makbara Safdar Jang.
Sunipat ...	Rai.	Kimáspur.
	Larsauli.	Bahalgarh.
	Sunipat.	Rai.
		Murthal.
		Garhí Kalán.
		Bari.
		Larsaulí.
Ballabgarh ...	Mahraulí.	Fattehpur Asaula.
	Faridábád.	Talab Kishandás.
	Ballabgarh.	Pulpurhya.
	Badarpur.	Pali.
	[illegible]	[illegible].
	Majhauli.	Sikri.
	Chhainsah.	Barh.

There are cattle-pounds at the following *thánas*: Alipur, Nangloi, Najafgarh, Rai, Larsauli, Sunipat, Mahrauli, Faridábád and Ballabgarh. There are also cattle-pounds at Chhansah and Badarpur, where there are no *thánas*. There are canal cattle-pounds at the following places: Sardhána, Júán, Jaunti, Chota Thána, Gangatoli, and Sarai Bahulla Khán.

The district lies within the Ambála police circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambála.

Year.	Total Jail population.	Daily average.	Total number of civil prisoners for the year.
1875 ...	1,217	382	84
1876 ...	1,119	336	106
1877 ...	1,730	352	38
1878 ...	2,015	417	50
1879 ...	1,376	366	60
Average ...	1,491	367	67

The District Jail is an old building, formerly a *sarai*, several hundred yards outside the Delhi Gate on the Badarpur road; the number of prisoners is shown in the margin, and averages about 367 criminal and 67 civil prisoners.

Chapter V. A.

General and Military.

Criminal tribes.

Table XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table XLI of police enquiries, and Table XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years.

In this district there are no tribes proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes' Act. Among the following castes, criminals are most numerous :—

Gújars.	Ráughars.
Gaurwahs.	Tagus.
Khaláits.	Mewátis.
Kanjars and Sánsis	Gandhilas.
Dhánaks.	Biloches.

Gújars, Khaláits, Gaurwahs and Dhánaks give the most trouble Gújars commit cattle thefts and highway robbery. Khaláits chiefly confine themselves to shop-lifting, and obtain a livelihood by attending the numerous fairs which are held in Delhi City and neighbourhood, and stealing anything that they can lay hands on. They also wander about in gangs in the district, and pilfer from villages. They are not located in this district, but come from Gurgáon and neighbouring districts. Tagus also come from outside. They have no settled home in this district. They also attend fairs. Kanjars and Sánsis have no fixed habitation. They live in *chapars* in the jungle, and frequent fairs and the public roads and commit thefts of small things from bathers and travellers. Among this class, the women are as criminal as the men. The Gaurwahs reside in the Ballabgarh *tahsíl*. They are notorious cattle-lifters, and work in conjunction with the cattle-thieves of the Mirath and Bulandshahr districts in the North-Western Provinces, disposing of cattle stolen in these districts, and passing over to them for disposal, cattle stolen in the Delhi district. The Dhánaks of Rohat in the Sunipat *tahsíl* are notorious thieves and housebreakers, and numerous complaints are made concerning them by the *lambardárs* of the surrounding villages.

Revenue, taxation, and registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district, for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII ; while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, licence tax and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country-liquor are situated at Dehli, Sunipat, and Ballabgarh. The cultivation of the poppy is forbidden in this district. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 28 non-official members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the district, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, together with the following official members—the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, the Extra-Assistant Commissioner, the *tahsíldárs* of the three *tahsíls*, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the district. Table No. XLV gives statistics for Municipal taxation, while the Municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from Provincial properties for the last five years is shown on the next page. The figures for the three latter years include the income of the Nazúl properties of Dehli, Ballabgarh and Farídábád. There is no record of the income

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Revenue, taxation, and registration.

derived from that in Dehli for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79; from that in the other two towns the income derived was Rs 639 in 1877-78 and Rs. 400 in 1878-79. The ferries, bungalows and encamping grounds have already been noticed in Chapter IV, page 143, and the cattle-pounds in Chapter V, page 147.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
* Ferries with Boat-Bridges	6,149	5,455	4,053	4,121	3,623
* Ferries without "	3,840	3,628	2,327	3,125	3,165
Staging Bungalows	2,544	2,588	2,846	3,055	3,637
Cattle Pounds (including fines on stray cattle)	1,980	1,331	1,713	2,041	2,654
Encamping grounds	2,041	1,785	1,641	1,654	1,665
Nazúl Buildings (under District Officer) ...	3,356	3,187	2,806	2,994	2,347
" " held in trust by Municipalities	...	...	12,898	12,671	14,628
Total	19,910	17,974	28,333	29,664	31,719

* For details see Chapter IV.

Government *naiyál* property.

The *nazul* property mostly fell into the hands of the Government after the Mutiny, and consists in many instances of objects of antiquarian rather than of utilitarian value, such as Humáyun's Tomb, Safdar Jang's Tomb, the pillar generally known as the Kutab Minár, Mauza Kandrat (the ruins of one of the former cities of Dehli). Besides these there are other objects of public interest, such as the Purána Kila on the road from Dehli to Ballabgarh, the Kudsiah gardens, the Roshanára gardens, the two forts at Ballabgarh and Faridábád, the Dehli city Kotwáli, the police lines situated outside the Ajmir gate. A good many building sites in Dehli have fallen into the hands of Government, but in most cases these have been only of small value, and have generally been sold. In some cases they have been handed over to the Municipality of Dehli where they are within the jurisdiction of that body. Besides this Government is either sole or part proprietor of 99 villages comprising 31,381 acres with an estimated revenue of Rs. 25,540. It consists mostly of land confiscated at the Mutiny from the properties of the Rája of Ballabgarh, and the Nawáb of Jhajjar. They are fully described in the next section of this Chapter. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin.

Source of Revenue.	1880-81	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant (*faizdhuk*)	779	715
Máliháo or proprietary dues	1,716	2,625
Revenue fines and forfeitures	6	...
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue ...	412	840

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years: Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found in the next section of this Chapter.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided high, middle and primary schools of the district. The high school is at Dehli, and consists of two parts, English and Vernacular. There are middle schools for boys at Najafgarh, Arab Serai, Palam, Mahrauli, Ballabgarh, Faridábád and Sunipat.

There are primary schools for boys in the following places in the, Dehli *tahsíl*: Arab Serai, Palam, Najafgarh, Purána Kila, Aliganj Serai Rahulla Khán, Madipur, Nangloi, Karala, Kanjháola, Jaunti, Tihar Nángal, Riha, Bijwásan, Mitraon, Jharaunda, Bhawána, Narela, Shamspur, Alipur; in the Ballabgarh *tahsíl*, at Mahrauli, Ballabgarh, Faridábád, Mothki Masjid, Chirágh Dehli, Badarpur, Tilpat, Bhopani Khán, Kherí Tagah, Gharura, Atali, Mohana Sikia, Paota; in the Sunipat *tahsíl*, at Sunipat, Nangal Jakhaulí, Kailánah, Murthal Bhatgaon, Larsauli, Ganaur Purkhas, Garhá Bráhmanan, Rohat, Gohnah, Kundal. There are primary schools for girls at Nizám-ul-din and Ballabgarh. The district lies within the Delhi circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Dehli. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 53.

Besides these district schools, there are several owing their origin to private enterprise. Foremost of all comes the Anglo-Arabic School. It is supported by the proceeds of the Ihtimád-ul Daula endowment fund. Ihtimád-ul Daula, Nawáb Fázil Ali Khán, prime minister in the Court of Oude, in 1829 endowed the Dehli College with the sum of Rs. 70,000. The income of the endowment has been applied exclusively to the education of the Muhammadans of Dehli since 1872, when the present school was established. On the 31st March 1883 it consisted of—

(1)	Middle Department	30 boys
(2)	Upper Primary Department	89 "
(3)	Lower " "	187 "
	Total	306 boys.

The next institution to be noticed is the Government Normal School for the training of vernacular teachers or students, who are sent up from all the districts of the Ambála circle for employment in the Vernacular Schools. On the 31st March 1883 there were 61 men under training. Attached to the Normal School is a Model School, consisting of a Lower Primary School. On the 31st March 1883 it contained 34 pupils. In addition to the schools mentioned above, there are the following aided schools.: The Cambridge Mission College,

which contained at the close of the year 1882-83, nine pupils; the numbers have since increased.

St. Stephen's Mission High School	... ...	19
" Middle School	... ...	46
" Upper Primary School	... ...	105
" Lower " "	... ...	464
	Total ..	625

The Anglo-Sanscrit School maintained by the subscriptions of some of the Hindu gentlemen of Delhi. It contained on the 31st March 1883:—

Middle Department	... ...	33
Upper Primary Department	... ...	43
Lower " "	... ...	81
	Total	157

The S. P. G. European Training School: four pupils.

The S. P. G. Station School for Europeans and Eurasians; 21 pupils.

The S. P. G. Female Schools; 187 pupils.

The Baptist Mission Girls' School; 49 pupils.

The Baptist Mission Schools for low caste boys, 27 in number, of which 16 are in the city of Delhi, and the remainder in various places in the district within a day's journey from head-quarters. On the 31st March 1883, they contained nearly 1,000 pupils.

The Mission Schools have already been described in Chapter III (pages 63ff.) Below will be found separate accounts of the Delhi College and the Industrial, Normal, District, and Anglo-Arabic Schools.

The Delhi College.

The Delhi College has ceased to exist since 1st April 1877. It was abolished with a view to concentrating the higher teaching power of the province at Lahore. Its abolition is still much regretted by the inhabitants, and attempts have been made, though as yet without success, to obtain funds for its re-establishment by private subscriptions. It was originally a college for the education of Musalmáns in Oriental literature, science and art, and was established at Delhi in 1792, and supported by subscriptions from the wealthy residents of Delhi belonging to that creed. In or about the year 1824 this college was made the foundation for a superior college, and taken over by Government, who subsequently added to it an English Department, which was called the Delhi Institution. The college thus formed and brought under the control of Government was in 1829 endowed by a munificent donation of Rs. 1,70,000 by the late Nawáb Ihtimád-ul Daula, then Prime Minister at the Court of Oudh, and a resident of Delhi. To perpetuate the memory of the donor a marble slab bearing his name and stating the amount of the donation was set up in 1840 by Government on one of the walls of Ghazíuddín Khán's tomb, with which it appears a college had been associated, and in which the college thus endowed was located. Subsequently the college, including both the English and the Oriental Departments, was removed to a more commodious building near the Cashmere Gate. Its first principal was Dr. Boutas, who was succeeded by the eminent orien-

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General and Military.

The Delhi College.

talist Dr. Springer. Mr. Cargill was the next principal, and after him Mr. J. Taylor, who lost his life in Delhi at the outbreak of the Mutiny through the treachery of a Muhammadan whom he trusted. The Library and School were completely sacked during the Mutiny, but many of the Oriental works were recovered after the outbreak was quelled. A new institution was founded in 1858, and was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1864. The old college attained to great celebrity as an educational institution and produced many good scholars. Its pupils are to be found in positions of trust throughout Upper India. It educated up to the degree standards of the Calcutta University; and since 1868 some of the highest places, both in the B. A. and M. A. examinations, have been held by the students of this institution.

District school.

In the beginning of 1858, after peace was restored in Delhi, a *tahsíli* school was established in the building at present occupied by the primary school in the Chóori Bázár; and in the latter part of the same year this was converted into a District School, Master Rám Chandar being appointed the first head master, and the expenses of the establishment being borne by the Nawáb Fund. The school is held in the large block of buildings between the dák bungalow and the church, which was originally the residence of Nawáb Abdul Ahad Khán, one of the Ministers of the Emperor Sháh Jahán. The compound contains 3⅔ acres of land and a boarding house for rural stipend-holders. The building consists of a large hall, which contains the library, an examination room 90 × 211, and five good-sized rooms for the high school classes, the drawing master, and the Sanskrit teacher. It would appear that from the date of Lord Lake's annexation of the Delhi *subáh* in the beginning of the present century up to the year 1842, the building continued to be used as the Residency. From the latter year, up to the Mutiny, it was occupied by the college classes and the principal. After the Mutiny, up to 1866 (when it was made over to the education authorities for the use of the college classes), it was converted into quarters for a battery of artillery. The school and its branches are under the superintendence of a European head master assisted by four teachers of English, Mathematics, and general knowledge, (of whom two are Europeans,) an Arabic teacher, a Pandit, and three Persian and Vernacular teachers. There is also a Librarian, in whose custody is the Library of the extinct Delhi College. The foregoing are employed in the High and Middle Schools only. In the Upper Primary School, situated in the city, four English and three Vernacular teachers are employed. The Lower Primary in the same building has five Vernacular teachers, and in the three branch schools in different parts of the city nine teachers are employed. Statistics for the last five years are given at the top of next page.

Normal School.

A Normal School for training Vernacular school-masters was established at Delhi in 1860, and in 1864 a similar institution was amalgamated with it, which up to this time had existed at Ambála. The Normal School is intended to train and instruct school-masters and candidates for teacherships in the Primary Schools of the Ambála circle of inspection, which includes the Delhi, Hissár, and Ambála divisions. For several years previous to the opening

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District School.

Name of School.	Year.	Expenditure.	Monthly average number of pupils.	Number of pupils passed the Cal. Un-examination.	Number of pupils passed the F. U. examination.	Number of pupils passed the M. E. examination.
Secondary.	1878-79	Rs. 23,311	236	8	22	10
	1879-80	" 22,859	179	2	17	17
	1880-81	" 17,643	123	9	2	4
	1881-82	" 19,181	182	6	4	13
	1882-83	" 20,270	172	7	8	16

Name of School.	Year.	Expenditure	Monthly average number of pupils.	Number of pupils passed the U. P. Primary School examination.	Number of pupils passed the L. P. School examination.
Primary.	1878-79	Rs. 4,848	502	.....	39
	1879-80	" 5,011	540	.....	42
	1880-81	" 5,649	514	30	64
	1881-82	" 5,432	567	31	121
	1882-83	" 5,525	592	60	91

Normal School.

of the Central Training College at Lahore, the course of study extended over two years for Primary School teachers and a third year for those who were fitted to qualify for certificates of ability to teach in Middle Schools. At the present time no student remains under instruction for more than two years, and for those who have previously passed the Middle School examination, or in fact nearly all, the course lasts only one year. Teachers already in employ, and candidates for employment, are selected by Deputy Commissioners for training; while in the Normal School they revise and make themselves perfect in the subjects of study prescribed for Vernacular Schools, and are besides instructed in the art of teaching. There is a small practising school in connection with the Normal School, in which the students all take their turns as teachers under the supervision of one of the staff. The Normal School occupies a hired building known as the Kalán Mahal, or Kala Mahal near the great mosque. Besides the class rooms, there are chambers for about fifty students, the usual number in residence. The staff consists of a head master and three teachers, one of whom has to superintend the practising school. The statement at the top of next page shows the expenditure, number of students, and examination results for five years.

Industrial School.

On the 2nd January 1883, at the instance of Colonel Holroyd, the Director of Public Instruction, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, it was resolved that—I. It was highly desirable to establish a School of Industrial Art at Delhi, and that instruction should be given in the following branches: Drawing, carpentry, wood and stone-carving, plaster work, pottery, iron work, and carpet-weaving. II. That application should be made to the Municipality to supply the necessary funds. III. That a Museum for the exhibition of

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Normal School.

Years.	Expenditure.	Number on the rolls	Results of Examinations. Passed in 1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	Remarks.
1878-79 ...	8,544	115*	1	...	...	11	
1879-80 ...	6,431	72	...	3	5	17	
1880-81 ...	5,680	62	1	10	...	14	
1881-83 ...	4,708	64	No. 3rd class		4	35	
1882-83 ...	4,708	60	Results not known yet.				

* Includes 48 students of the Model School attached to Normal School.

Industrial School.

specimens of various trades and arts of pure Delhi manufacture should be formed. On Colonel Holroyd's application, the Municipal Committee voted a lump sum of Rs. 3,000 for initial expenses, and a monthly grant of Rs. 250 for the establishment and the pay of pupils.

The Managing Committee accordingly opened the school on the 1st March in a house known as Amu Jan ka Diwan Khánah, near the Tahawwur Masjid, with a staff consisting of a manager, three carpenters, a smith, a weaver, and a carpet-weaver. Since the school has been opened, the attendance has averaged 28, *viz.*, twelve carpet-weavers, twelve carpenters and four in the smithy. The carpet-weavers have already turned out fair work, and will exhibit probably this year in Calcutta. The boys employed in this trade are *bhisties'* sons, *chamárs* and Christians. The carpenters' class is composed of carpenters' sons. They have made the school furniture from designs furnished by the manager, and are learning freehand drawing. The smith class is a small one, and is composed of Christian lads. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher in the Punjab the Committee propose employing an assistant teacher of the School of Art Bombay. Unfortunately the Lahore School of Art cannot supply one, though at one time it was expected that a competent draughtsman could be got from there. There are no female classes, and no examinations have been yet held; but in addition to the small sums paid daily to the boys, it is proposed to give scholarships by and bye when the school is more advanced. A large quantity of books on art, drawing, perspective, geometry and mechanics, as well as tools and a lathe, have been ordered from England; and when they arrive the school, with a good teacher, will undoubtedly make rapid progress and have increased attendance, as Delhi boys are very apt.

Anglo-Arabic School.

After the recapture of Dehli in 1857, a school was established on the ruins of the old Dehli College, which was at first supported entirely from the proceeds of the Nawáb Fund, and afterwards partly from that fund, and partly from Government grant. In 1872 it was considered advisable by the local Government to spend the income of the Nawáb Fund exclusively for the education of Musalmáns, and

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General and Military.

Anglo-Arabic School.

the school now designated the Anglo-Arabic School was established. The school has therefore been in existence in its present form for more than ten years, during which time it has made satisfactory progress. The numbers on the rolls on 31st March 1883 amounted to 306 with an average daily attendance amounting to 272. The school is under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, the Government being a trustee to the fund, and is managed by a committee consisting of ten Muhammadan gentlemen, four official members and a secretary. The boys attending the school are instructed in English and Vernacular, Arabic being an optional subject for those who desire to learn it. The school consists of a Middle Department comprising thirty pupils, and a Primary Department containing 276 boys. The school is held in a native building, which is sufficiently commodious. The school has passed forty-one students in the Middle School examinations since the date of its establishment. The staff consists of a head master and thirteen other teachers.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of Assistant Surgeons at Dehli (the Central Dispensary) and at Sunipat, and of hospital assistants at two branch dispensaries at Dehli (the Lal Kua branch and Sadr Bazar branch), and at the Dispensaries of Ballabgarh, Faridábád, Najafgarh, Mahrauli and the Dehli Eye Hospital. There is a Lunatic Asylum near the jail, and a Lock hospital of the first class in the city; the latter founded in August 1870. There is also a hospital for women and children managed by the S. P. G. Mission in Dehli, and a training class for native nurses under the same management. There is a large Civil Hospital in the town near the Jamma Masjid, capable of holding a large number of patients.

Dehli Civil Hospital.

Before the Mutiny of 1857, the hospital was situated somewhere near the Fort, on the north side near a tank called the Lahdigi. It contained eight in-door patients, and but very little is known about it, as the records were all destroyed on the fatal 10th May 1857, when the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chimman Lal, a Christian and a Delhi Káyath by caste, fell the very first victim, being pointed out to the mutineer sowárs by one of his establishment. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Balfour, who escaped to Kailana, where he with others was protected by a *lambardár* Giána of that village, returned after the capture, and opened a small dispensary in the Ballimaran, putting a native doctor in charge. The dispensary remained in Ballimaran for three years, the old hospital having been demolished.

In 1861 the present hospital was completed under Dr Smith's superintendence. It has accommodation for 28 males and separate quarters for five or six females. The building is conveniently situated for certain parts of the city, but is quite inadequate to the growing needs of Delhi, leaving aside the fact of its extreme unhealthiness, which has obliged the Civil Surgeon to rent a native house to keep operation cases in. It is, however, proposed to build a proper hospital outside the Lahore Gate on the Okhlah canal, which will be

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General and Military.

Delhi Civil Hospital

convenient for the populous suburbs, as well as for the city. The hospital is to contain 80 beds, and to have quarters for the staff, and a female hospital and dispensary. This hospital will front the Lahore Gate and be situated on the bank of the canal on a dry and airy site. The Revd. Mr. Smith, of the Baptist Mission, first started the Lálkua Dispensary when Vice President in 1864, and the Sadr Bazar Dispensary was founded by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Smith, in 1862, Native Doctor Gholam Ahmad Khán having held charge for the last 21 years.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatic Asylum founded in 1840, existed till 1861, when it was broken up and the whole of the inmates transferred to Lahore. From 1861 to 1867, the building was used for jail workshops, but in the latter year was again taken for the purpose for which it was originally intended. The Asylum covers an oblong plot of ground, 420 feet by 470 feet; it is situated on a high and well drained position above the *khádar* and about a mile from the bed of the Jumná which runs to the east, towards which the buildings face. The outside walls are composed, as are all the buildings of the Asylum, of stone and lime mortar masonry; they are substantial and well built. The building consists of an office, observation wards, separate cells, hospital, work shops, principal ward, and separate rooms, wards for women, and European wards.

There is room for males	..	..	..	85
" " females	..	..	..	15
		Total...	..	100

The present staff consists of one Deputy Superintendent, one hospital assistant, one head warder, eleven warders, one matron, two assistant and menials. The general management of the Asylum is as follows: The males sleep, either in the barrack, or in the rooms in the central yard. Four keepers sleep in the barrack with the patients. Criminals and dangerous lunatics are confined separately at night. Both the female warders pass the night with female patients. The whole of the inmates are awoke about sunrise and are taken out, and after a time, varying with the seasons, those that will work go in their various employments. They have their morning meal at 10 A.M., and rest till about 2; and then working till 5 P. M., when they are bathed and washed in summer and have their evening meal; after dinner they amuse themselves with musical instrument and cards, &c., till sunset or dark; when they go to bed. The following figures show the working of the Asylum for the last five years.

Year.		Cash expended.	Value of article received from manufacture department.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1878	...	8,116	134	9,250	116	29	145
1879	...	8,243	553	8,796	94	24	118
1880	...	7,795	447	8,243	76	19	95
1881	...	9,147	662	9,810	85	20	105
1882	..	10,487	507	10,974	93	22	115

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a large church at Delhi built by Colonel Skinner. A chaplain is generally posted to the station, and besides this there are three Missions attached to Delhi, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Cambridge Mission, and the Baptist Mission. There is also a Roman Catholic Chaplain. In addition to the church there are three other places of worship, one belonging to the S. P. G. and Cambridge Mission, one to the Baptist Mission, and one to the Roman Catholic Church, the latter being for the benefit of the garrison in the fort.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

The portion of the East Indian Railway which runs through the district is in the charge of the Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Allahábád, while that of the Sind Panjáb and Delhi Railway is in the charge of the Traffic Superintendent at Lahore. That part of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the district is controlled by the Manager living at Ajmir. The head offices of the three railways are at Calcutta, Lahore and Ajmir, respectively. The head-quarters of the Rewari-Firozpúr Railway are also at Delhi. The Western Jamná Canal, as far up as Rer, is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, whose head-quarters are at Delhi. The Superintending Engineer of the Canal also has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Agra Canal is under the control of the North-Western Provinces. This is under the charge of the Executive Engineer whose head-quarters are at Delhi. It is under the general control of the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, whose head-quarters are also at Delhi. The Grand Trunk Road north of Delhi is under the Executive Engineer, General Branch at Delhi. He is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, General Branch at Jálandhar. The military buildings are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works at Mirath, and the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, also at Mirath. The Telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent of Ambálah, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Delhi.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

The only military station in the district is the cantonment of Delhi, situated inside the walls, about two miles from the Civil Lines, and the Native Cavalry lines, situated close to the Civil Lines. The Cantonment is situated partly inside the fort, and partly outside. The ordinary garrison of Delhi consists of one garrison battery, one wing of a British Infantry Regiment, and one Regiment of Native Infantry. The Cantonment forms part of the Mirath Division, and the troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Mirath. The total garrison of the district, as it stood in July 1882, is shown in the margin. The figures are taken from the Quarter-Master General's Distribution List for that month, and include those who are sick or absent. In Delhi, there being no Government Storage Depôt, or Manufactory of warlike stores, the

Regimental and Staff Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.			
	Artillery.	Native Cavalry.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry.
34	117	65	348	835

Chapter V, A.

General and Military.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

defences are mainly confined to the double object of commanding the city, and protecting the Railway communication across the Jamná. This is at present secured by the Fort, and by a Garrison consisting of :—

1 Battery Garrison Artillery.
4 Companies of European Infantry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

the Europeans residing in the Fort, and the Native Regiment in the adjoining lines of Daryá Ganj. The Fort wall is about 1¼ miles in circumference, and on the east side, where coincident with the city wall, consists of a simple vaulted drop of 20 feet to the bed of the Jamná, the remainder being a masonry wall 40 feet high with a double tier of loopholes, and protected by a vaulted ditch 12 feet deep with a covered way and glacis. The two main gates, the Lahore Gate on the west, and Delhi on the south, are protected by rectangular masonry envelopes armed with ordnance, firing through embrasures. The flanks of these envelopes spring from the *enceinte*, which commands them by ten feet. On the north side is the important out-work of Salímgarh, separated from the *enceinte* by a small channel of the Jamná 30 yards wide, spanned by a masonry bridge. This work has an earthen parapet with stone *revetment*, 25 feet high. Its interior is commanded from the *enceinte* and the Railway passes along the level of its *terre plein*, entering by a masonry bridge over the small channel of the Jamná at the west, and passing directly on to the main Jamná bridge on the east side. On each of the main gate envelopes are mounted :—

Two 24-pr.	...	... Smooth-bore guns
,, 8-inch	...	... Howitzers
,, 8-inch	..	.. Mortars

which both command the town and sweep the ditch. On an indicated portion of the N. face of the *enceinte* are two 8-inch howitzers sweeping the line of Railway in opposite directions, and in Salimgarh are two 24-pr. smoothbore guns commanding the bridge and river, and one 8-inch howitzer sweeping the main exit from the town at the east, whilst finally within the fort are four bras 9-pr. field guns, and two 12-pr. brass howitzers. The total ordnance thus available is :—

Six 24-pr.	..	.. S. B. Guns
Seven 8-inch	..	.. Howitzers
Four 8- ,,	..	.. Mortars
Six		... Field pieces

for which the requisite stores and 200 rounds per gun are maintained within the fort. The fort is commanded from the Ridge at distances varying from 1,000 to 3,000 yards, and the view of the intervening ground is much interfered with by foliage and buildings, but the glacis gives a good, clear field of fire round the wall for 500 yards, except at the north-west, where considerable clearing would be necessary in anticipation of a siege. A scheme for re-armament of the fort, including rifled 64-pr. and 40-pr. guns, also six rifled howitzers, has been matured, and some of the *emplements* on the eastern face prepared, but this will not be taken in hand till

that at Agra is completed. Within the fort is ample barrack accommodation for 250 additional Europeans and considerable ancient storage-room, but no supplies or transport are maintained, except to suffice for the current routine requirements of a stationary garrison.

There is is one Company of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, viz. the F. company stationed here, whose head-quarters are to Lahore. It is recruited principally from the European and Eurasian community of Delhi, except Railway employés, who join their respective Railway Corps. The enrolled strength of the Company on the 1st April 1853 was about 37.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Early Revenue Administration.

The early revenue administration of the district was crude, not to say arbitrary. The great idea of successfully managing the revenue appears to have been to put strong pressure on subordinates, beginning at the *tahsíldár*, who was held personally responsible for balances. This pressure was passed on to the *zamíndárs* in the shape of quartering *sowárs*, on the villages till the revenue was paid. Under such circumstances, it was not strange that complaints should come up from time to time that "cultivators in whole sets of villages are absconding *en masse*," either during or at the end of the short lease given them. It was considered a measure of relief to proclaim that "Government would take only Re. 1 a *kacha bígha* in the Khadar lands and 12 annas in the Bángar. These indulgent rates give about Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 3-10 as the incidence per acre, Reports of distressed villages mentioned in 1824 that, 'Chatera Báhadarpur' (which has just been re-assessed at Rs. 860) " paying Rs. 1,400 should pay Rs. 500;" "Mallah Mazra, assessed at Rs. 2,180, beats Chatera Bahádarpur hollow in poverty and privation," Of Kimáshpur assessed at Rs. 4,130, the "*zamíndárs* are tolerably intimate with poverty"; while another village, Atácl, "has not *a tale* to tell now-a-days, for it is deserted: In 1826, statistics of some villages in Sumpat *tahsíl* are given, which may be usefully compared with corresponding data, as obtained at the Regular Settlement, 1842, and now during the operations recently concluded. The figures are given on the next page.

Summary Settlements.

The nature of the early revenue arrangements has already been described as very summary. They appear to have been made as much as possible on the basis of existing arrangements, without considering whether those assessments were originally just or not, or whether changed circumstances did not make it necessary to modify them materially. Of course when a village, or a set of villages broke down entirely, and the cultivators absconded in a body, it became obviously the only thing to do to remodel, and probably to moderate the assessment. And in this way, Settlement operations were always more or less in progress, the agreements being intended apparently to last only for a few years, or until they should break

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Early Revenue Administration.

Villages.	Year.	Inhabitants.	Cultivators.	Ploughs.	Wells.	Cattle.	Total area.	Cultivable.	Jama settled in 1821-22.	Subsequent jamas.
1.—Pabsara ...	1826	97	41	17	13	82	2,635	2,336	850	850
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	877	749	...	704
	1880	472	42	43	16	626	884	782	...	1,025
2.—Chhidya Yúsalpur ...	1826	41	15	10	4	26	1,080	740	850	750
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	638	674	...	681
	1880	188	49	29	7	148	533	508	...	680
3.—Ghasauli	1826	251	89	31	24	310	1,944	1,344	2,000	1,900
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	1,856	1,812	...	1,902
	1880	880	131	111	74	1,003	1,517	1,272	...	2,000
4.—Ghayáspur ...	1826	164	25	10	10	121	2,300	1,700	1,120	800
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	1,058	...	861
	1880	840	93	48	39	132	1,049	949	...	1,100
5.—Sunpera ...	1826	120	29	12	10	218	2,527	2,291	1,260	1,150
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	868	...	549
	1880	806	77	69	49	338	1,072	1,010	...	1,700
6.—Pabnera ...	1826	263	67	34	19	350	2,014	1,834	2,900	2,500
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	838	768	...	1,160
	1880	569	107	64	26	286	829	528	...	1,025
7.—Patal Bráhmanan ...	1826	16	4	2	6	28	250	240	400	200
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	316	314	...	200
	1880	66	12	12	6	60	331	314	...	225
8.—Begáh ...	1826	840	154	62	44	850	6,007	5,786	6,741	4,750
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	3,794	3,639	...	3,871
	1880	2,168	383	333	118	1,784	3,984	2,650	...	4,800
9.—Chándauli ...	1826	84	31	161	12	211	660	618	...	960
	1842	...	...	...	...	...	853	646	...	905
	1880	330	76	33	26	243	833	732	...	753

Summary Settlements.

down. If an estate was fairly lucky, the Settlements made with it appear to have been in Sunipat as follows :—

1.—Before 1817—the existing demand.
2.—From 1817-18 to 1824-25—First Summary Settlement.
3.—From 1825-26 to 1829-30—An agreement or series of agreements, hardly authorised enough to be called a Settlement.
4.—From 1830-31 to 1840-41—Second Summary Settlement.
5.—From 1841-42 to 1872—Regular Settlement.

But in the earlier period it is not uncommon to find years noted as *tahsíl khám*, showing the assessment to have broken down.* Under such circumstances, farms naturally were common, and when they broke down direct management had to be resorted to with very significant results. Thus, in 1824, in an occasional report, 48 villages are mentioned as held in farm; while, in about the same year, 39 villages which had been assessed at Rs. 70,005, when held under

* The village of Bidhnauli, for instance, experienced the following vicissitudes of assessment :—

From 1819-20 to 1822-23	Rs.	2,250
From 1823-24—1824-25 *tahsíl khám*, average ...	"	1,774
From 1825-26—1829-30	"	2,300
From 1830-31—1832-33	"	2,222
From 1833-34—1842-43	"	1,905
From 1843-44—1873-74	"	1,651

This looks as though there had been considerable over-assessment at first; on the other hand in a village close by, Bágrú, a rapid increase was made.

From 1817-18 to 1825-26it paid...	Rs.	1,651
From 1826-27 to 1833-34	"	1,659
In 1834-35	"	2,286
In 1835-36	"	2,867
From 1836-37 to 1843-44	"	3,576
From 1844-45 onward	"	3,900

Chapter V, D.

Land and Land Revenue.

Summary Settlements.

direct management brought in only Rs. 50,544. In the case of nine villages, the leases aggregating Rs. 32,131 had been cancelled by the second member of the Board, and the *khám* collections in the following year reached only Rs. 13,375!

It would appear, then, that, up to the Regular Settlement, Sunipat shared the misfortunes of Pánipat. The summary assessments were equally harsh, the measures taken for realisation were equally oppressive and unsuccessful. In fact, in 1839 the *tahsil* was so badly in debt to the Treasury, that Government adopted the common sense remedy of repudiating its own exactions by striking off the large balances then existing, which were indeed practically irrecoverable. There is, however, in the office a manuscript report on Pánipat and Sunipat, signed by J. Lawrence, in which notes are made on each village with recommendations for new assessment. These notes appear to be in Mr. Fraser's hand writing. The following extracts are of some interest :—

"Sunipat Bángar is the finest, most populous, and best cultivated *parganah* in the district. It contains 97 *khálsa* villages, of which 77 are irrigated from the canal, and the greater part of the remaining 20 have more or less irrigation from wells. Water varies, on an average, in depth from 35 to 70 feet, but most of the villages without the canal are at the junction of the *parganah* with the *khádir* or low lands, and water therefore is seldom more than 35 feet deep. They could all have the canal, but the outlay of capital is more than small villages at a distance can afford, and to those adjoining the Khádar it is not worth the expense. Canal irrigation is carried to a very considerable extent, probably exceeding half the whole cultivated area. Independent of the actual amount of irrigation, every village benefits more or less in proportion to its distance from the canal, the constant percolation from it affecting the soil, and increasing its productive powers most surprisingly. Wells to a considerable distance which were formerly dry are now amply supplied with water. The population of the *parganah* bears a very good proportion to the area, and at the same time is very equally spread over its surface. This circumstance, and its extensive irrigation, have rendered it a perfect garden. You may ride for miles, and see nothing but the most splendid cultivation. The survey returns of 1835 give an area of 1,85,291 acres of [illegible] land, of which 69,692 acres was then cultivated. Irrigation from the canal has since probably doubled, and of course the cultivation has greatly increased. The revenue of Sunipat Bángar of 1243 Fasli, was Rs. 2,57,549-9, which gives the acreage rate of Rs. 2-0-7¼, and Rs. 2-15-2 on the then cultivated land. With reference to its *málguzári* area, it is the highest assessed *parganah* in the district; with regard to its resources, or its cultivation, the lowest."

It will be noted how prosperous the condition of the country appear to have been at the time (1836).

The Regular Settlement of Sunipat.

In 1842 a Regular Settlement of Sunipat was made by Mr. Edmonstone, the proposals of Mr. Fraser, who had been entrusted with the task in the first instance, being disallowed. That Settlement gave a reduction in the Bángar of Rs. 2,949 and in the Khádar of Rs. 19,761, on the regular Government demand. The payments, however, on the cesses and police were increased, in the Bangar by Rs. 10,051, in the Khádar by Rs. 4,908. So that the net result on the whole *tahsil* was a reduction of Rs. 7,751 as shown on next page.

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Land and Land Revenue.

The Regular Settlement of Sunipat.

		Jama.	Lambardári.	Road.	Police.	Total.
Sunipat Bángar	Former ...	2,53,131	11,093	...	...	2,65,124
	Regular Settlement ...	2,49,182	12,462	2,618	6,564	2,70,826
" Khádar	Former ...	1,27,801	5,545	...	...	1,33,346
	Regular Settlement ...	1,08,049	5,394	1,135	3,924	1,18,493
Change on Total Tahsil ...		-22,710	+718	+3,753	+10,488	-7,751

Mr. Edmonstone considered these reductions necessary. "It was ascertained," says he speaking more particularly of the Khádar, "that the greatest difficulty had been invariably experienced in "realizing the demands of Government; that, notwithstanding *strenu-"ous and well sustained efforts*, the district officers and their subordinates had been baffled; and that balances had been frequent and large."

Its working.

Relief was sufficiently given only in the Khádar—the assessment there with one or two exceptions, for which there are especial reasons, was moderate, and its results has been a success. The Bángar assessment was too high; that is, for a continuance. The soil then must have been still in its first burst of glorious fruitfulness under canal irrigation. The sight of a good Bángar village then must indeed have been one to inspire confidence; the *shor* was a very imperfectly understood evil, and its power of expansion could not be foreseen. So the heavy rates of Rs. 3-2 and Rs. 1-10 were levied on the *nahri* and *bárání* lands with confidence, and the Settlement Officer was able to predict "a speedy and perfect restoration of the *parganah* "(Bángar) to that state of prosperity which has hitherto distinguished "it." These expectations were partly realized. The palmy days of the Bángar were probably the first ten years of the Regular Settlement. Enormous irrigation was carried on, and as yet it had not made its slowly, but surely working result felt. As years went on however, the calamity became apparent, and the series of reductions began, which in all amount to nearly 23,000 rupees.*

After this there were no more reductions, doubtless because the end of the Settlement term was drawing near. Meanwhile the Khádar was going on favourably; there seems reasons to believe that throughout the thirty years of Settlement its development has been steady and decided. Like the "happy country" of classic reference, its annals are a blank, or nearly so; the total balances being Rs. 2,942, an insignificant amount which remained unpaid on the one or two villages which by some oversight had remained heavily burdened, and even these came short only in the bad years, 1860-63. The balances in the Bángar too were very insignificant, Rs. 1,456; but there was an ever increasing and much more destructive loss than that of money going on, the effect of which is only now seen. The results of the Settlement working may thus be summed up. For the Bángar, bad, because the ground and the men cultivating it are not in so good condition as at the beginning.

* There was a recovery in 1872 of 1,048 rupees, levied on some *shor* land in Thánd Khurd, renovated by canal-silting—a most interesting and pretty successful experiment.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Early Settlements in the Delhi *tahsil*.

For the Khadar, good, because the ground is not injured, nay in some respects better, and the men too are better off now than in 1842.

In the central division there was a Settlement by Mr. J. H. Taylor which is alluded to by Mr. Lawrence in reporting the Regular Settlement of 1844, but it does not appear in what year this was made. The arrangements would seem to have been slightly more permanent than in Sunipat, but the number of farms shows that the *zamínddrs* were not happy under them. Mr. J. Lawrence, in his report of 1844, on the Regular Settlement then made by him, says :—

"Of 346 villages, the engagements of 214 are made with the proprietors, and 132 with farmers ; of these latter all but 40, which continue until the end of Settlement, will gradually, during the next eight years, revert to the owners. The number of farming leases is no doubt an evil, but it appears to have been an unavoidable one. The practice seems always to have prevailed in the district to a great extent. Indeed I believe there have always been more farming leases here than in all other districts of the division put together."*

The assessment he reported for these 346 villages was Rs. 3,57,852, being a decrease of Rs. 36,984 or nearly 10 per cent. on Mr. Taylor's *jama* of Rs. 3,94,836 ; and the incidence per cultivated acre of the revised amount was Rs. 2-0-9. That of the southern *parganah*, which included the hilly villages near Mahrauli, was Rs. 1-11-7, as against Rs. 2-5-5. In comparing these results with the present *tahsíl* the partial difference in limits must be remembered. This relief was considerable, and doubtless was necessary ; but if so, it is not easy to understand the strong terms in which the prosperity of the country is spoken of. The report says :—

"In a flourishing *parganah* on this side the river, we have no large *zamíndár* with his lac or two lacs of annual income ; but on the other hand we have thousands of small proprietors each with his brood mare, his buffaloes, his oxen, in short, with everything that marks a comfortable position in life. In no part of the Western Provinces, of which I have had experience, are the tenures so complete and so well recognized as here ; no district where the ancient village communities are in such complete preservation, or where the practice of our civil courts has hitherto done so little harm."

Since Settlement there is not much to record of this part of the district. Since the Mutiny the balances have been Rs. 56,381, the suspensions Rs. 99,782, and the remissions Rs. 21,368, giving for the yearly average, as percentages on the annual demand, balances 1·6 per cent. suspensions 1·7, and remissions ·4 per cent. Before the Mutiny, under an authority not to be ascertained, reductions were given to the amount of Rs. 3,874 ; and after the Mutiny it was considered necessary further to give relief in certain villages, especially those belonging to the confiscated estates of the rebel Nawáb of Jhajjar. The amount thus remitted was Rs. 7,541, which in addition to the sum above-mentioned, gives Rs. 11,415 as the total amount reduced since Settlement.

Ballabgarh. Early Settlements.

Of Ballabgarh, 126 villages belonged to the Rája of Ballabgarh and first came into our hands after the Mutiny. The first Settle-

* There is a village in this *tahsíl* said to have been sold up for a balance of less than ten rupees ! The farmer himself bought it.

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Land and Land Revenue.

Ballabgarh. Early Settlements.

ment of these was made for Rs. 1,55,701 for one year; then came a second of three years at Rs. 1,21,440; and then one for seven years at Rs. 99,212. In a manuscript report by Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, of 1861, it is said:—

"The *parganah* came under attachment in September 1857. Notwithstanding rebellion abroad, and the agitation and turmoil around Delhi, agriculture went on with characteristic indifference to political strife, and the crops sown in June and July of 1857 were peacefully reaped in October. What is more, the heavy instalment of revenue of the deposed chieftain was promptly paid up to to the last pie. A Summary Settlement was at once made upon the average of ten years' revenue collections according to the Rája's accounts, on a total of Rs. 1,68,151-8-0."

This *jama* referred to 134 villages, eight of which had been subsequently transferred to Gurgáon and Bulandshahr. Mr. Cooper goes on to observe:—

"As might have been expected, the late chief's collections were very heavy. In the year 1855 he had absolutely laid a tax of Rs. 1,97,000. The usual consequence ensued; half the villagers deserted, and the enraged chieftain rack-rented the remainder. The smallest amount, in a very bad season, was Rs. 1,26,000. In such a year, one-half would, under our system, have been collected. The assessment now sanctioned is Rs. 1,29,849. The calculations were thus:—

Five years average	...	...	...	1,60,355
12 years do.	...	...	...	1,75,558
Summary Settlement	...	...	...	1,69,538
By rates	..	...	...	1,52,502
Extra Assistant's proposals		...	...	1,52,912
Revised and sanctioned		...	...	1,29,859

"The reduction on the Summary Settlement amounts to nearly Rs. 40,000. The result is a happy mean between the heavily assessed southern *parganah*, and the very light rates of the adjoining *parganah* Gurgáon."

The seven years' Settlement was made by Bansí Lál. The other eight villages, not regularly settled, were *jágírs*. Of the 148 villages of Regular Settlement:—

Mr. Wood gives the summary *jama* as	...	Rs.	1,06,380
As the jama stood before the Mutiny		"	94,039
The demand before revision	...	"	92,829
After the Mutiny a reduction of	...	"	2,226 had been given.

Among these 149 villages, must be reckoned those of the *parganah* Páli-Pákal. This *parganah* (see printed report of about 1841 by G. Barnes) was, at the conquest of Delhi, given "by General "Lord Lake to the Rájá of Ballabgarh, for the purpose of defraying "the expenses of a police establishment to patrol the road between "Delhi and Palwal, which at that time was lined on either side by "dense jungle, and infested with thieves. The original grant was simply "for life; but, on the application of the Resident of Delhi, the "*parganah* remained in the possession of the Ballabgarh family till "the death of Kanwar Ráj Singh in 1832, A. D. On its lapse, the "*parganah* comprised 43 villages, of which 18 were entirely removed "from the main body of the *parganah*, and occupied isolated situations "within the limits of the adjacent division." Twenty-five of the old set were kept in the *parganah* by Mr. Barnes, together with two from

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Ballabgarh. Early Settlement.

Sohna,* while the others were distributed among the neighbouring *parganahs*. Mr. Barnes, in the report referred to, gives a concise and graphic account of the circumstances of this part of the district. It would seem that the Summary Settlement here was made in 1832, and that W. Fraser, Commissioner of Delhi in 1834, made a Settlement for 20 years. Mr. Barnes's revision thus broke in half-way on this term. The *jama* assessed by him was Rs. 25,304, being a reduction of Rs. 5,380 on Mr. Fraser's Settlement. Of this *tahsíl* as a whole it may be said that the previous assessment, though unequal in incidence in different parts, was, in 1872, when the operations of the recent revision began, decidedly light.

The old assessments.

The collections of revenue for the district under the Settlements lately revised were, for 1877-78 (the last year in which the old arrangements remained in their entirety), fixed land revenue, Rs. 8,80,170; fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue, Rs. 12,940; local rates Rs. 59,308.

Revision of 1872-80.

The district of Delhi was placed under revision of Settlement by Punjab Government Notification 119 of 29th January 1872. At that time the distribution of villages among the three *tahsíls* was as follows: Ballabgarh 282, Delhi 305, Sunipat 211, total 798 villages. During Settlement changes were made which have been detailed in Chapter II, page 27. The measurements were made on 810 villages, and assessments were announced on these; but subsequently three estates were carried over to Bulandshahr, leaving only 807 villages in the district† and 280 in Ballabgarh. Of the 798 villages put under Settlement there were‡ 600 which had already been under a regular Settlement at different times, while 198 had been under Summary Settlement only. By *tahsíls* as follows:—

Regular Settlement and Summary Settlement villages.

	Ballabgarh.	Delhi.	Sunipat.
Previously under Regular Settlement ...	146	244	208
" " Summary ...	134	61	3

Of the Summary Settlement villages in Ballabgarh, 126 had belonged to the confiscated territory of the Rája of Ballabgarh. The eight remaining were *jágírs*, or had been held in private property by the king of Delhi. Of the 61 in Delhi, 7 had belonged to the Nawáb of Jhajjar, 13 to the *jágír* of Mirza Moghal Beg, 3 to the *jágír* of Rája Jíwakh Rái, 11 to the king as private property, 8 to Rámráo Pálgír, 5 to the king of Oudh, 4 to the Nawáb Bahádar Jang Khán, and the remainder to separate *jágírdárs*. The three villages in Sunipat were also *jágírs*. A detailed list of all villages for the first time under Regular Settlement in 1872 will be found in Appendix XV of Mr. Maconachie's report.

* This makes 27: the names of these were:—
Sakrauna, Sarohi, Kheri, Gújar, Nagla Jogyán, Zakupur, Karneráh, Firospur, Alláwalpur, Páli Majesar, Mádalpur, Bíjapur, Oli, Khori, Jamálpur, Pákal, Pátah, Dhauj, Kotlah, Mohabbatábád, Bajri, Tikri, Khurah, Mángar, Kot, Sulákhri, Alampur, Nurpur, Dhamspur, Kharkharáh, Ránhera.

† Its boundary with the North-West Provinces district of Mirath and Bulandshahr had been determined as the deep stream of the river Jamná. [See Notification No. 4 of January 3rd, 1870. Punjab Gazette.]

‡ In the first Notification the number was given as 619, but under subsequent notifications 19 more villages in Delhi were considered as having been only summarily settled.